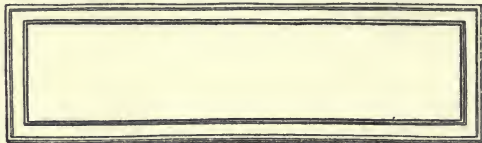
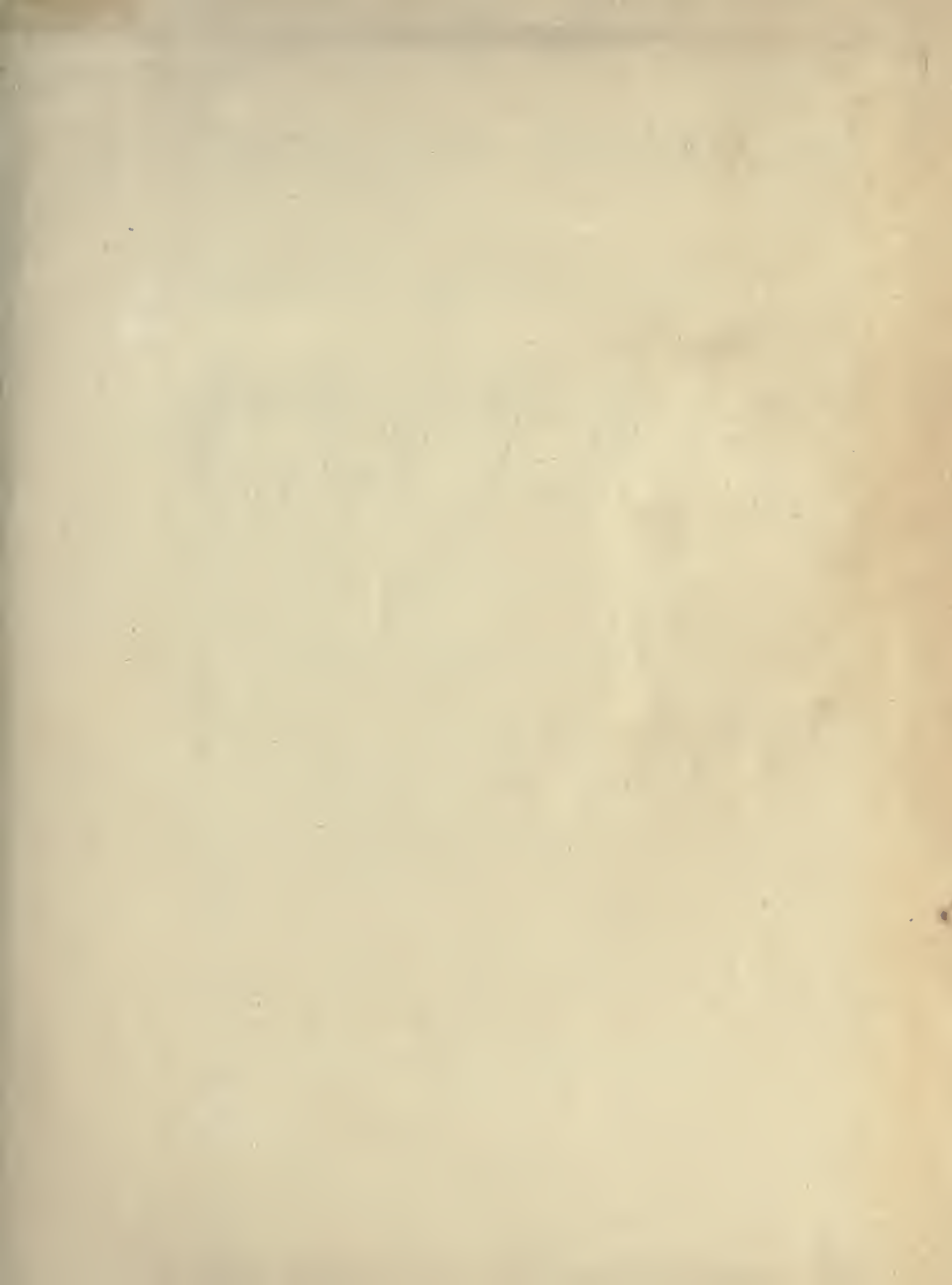


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# LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

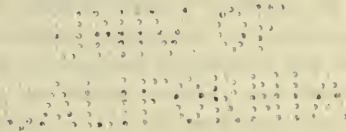
FOR THE USE OF JUNIOR STUDENTS

ABRIDGED FROM THE LARGER WORK OF WHITE AND RIDDLE

By JOHN T. WHITE, D.D.

FORMERLY OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD

EIGHTEENTH EDITION



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## PREFACE.

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**THE** preceding title-page indicates the nature of the present work and the design of its author. Except so far as is necessary for etymological purposes, words occurring in writers ordinarily read by less advanced students of the Latin language are, for the most part, alone explained; and in their treatment the principles upon which the larger Dictionary of White and Riddle is based are uniformly followed, as fully as circumstances allow or require. The course which has been pursued may be thus described. Immediately after the assigned origin of each word, the literal interpretation is given between parentheses; and that English rendering of which such interpretation holds good in a pre-eminent degree is placed first in order, and regarded as the proper or primary meaning. When the source of a word is not discoverable, the fact is stated; and the ordinary interpretation is accepted and assigned the first place. When figurative and metonymical powers exist, either separately or conjointly, these are given, when they fall within the necessarily restricted scope of the work. A brief reference is usually made to some author; invariably so, indeed, when a quotation is deemed desirable or needful. Peculiar or unusual grammatical constructions are noticed. In the case of adjectives and adverbs, the comparative and superlative degrees are mentioned when they are known to exist; and whenever either one or the other or both are omitted, it is to be considered that no authority is to be found for their use. Proper names are included in the body of the work, and will be found in their alphabetical order; added to which their meaning is stated, whenever their origin is clearly traceable or may be reasonably conjectured; such meaning being printed in Roman type in the case of Latinized Greek names, and in Italic type in the case of pure Latin names. French derivatives from such Latin words as are comprised in this Dictionary are, moreover, mentioned.

In one respect, however, this book differs from the parent work, and, indeed, from any Dictionary which has yet appeared. This peculiarity consists in the mode of printing each leading word so as to exhibit its process of formation, and thus show the reason for the etymological meaning assigned to



it. The plan was originally devised for, and carried out in, a work on the structure of the Latin language, entitled "Latin Suffixes," which was written for the special instruction of the boys of a particular department in a particular school. The success which attended its use has suggested the application of its principles in the present instance. Since, however, this mode of printing is a novelty in Lexicographical works, some explanation of the plan itself is required.

SIMPLE WORDS consist, in part, of a base, which may be either a root, or a theme—by some called a stem; in part, of either a suffix alone or a suffix preceded by a connecting vowel or by a consonant, which some etymologists term "euphonic," others "epenthetic." In order, as before stated, to show the formation of the word, and at the same time to assist in indicating the etymological force resulting from the combination of the base and suffix, a hyphen is placed between them. Thus, in *am-or*, *ama-tor*, and *vir-tus*, the respective bases are *am*, *ama*, and *vir*; the respective suffixes are *or*, *tor*, and *tus*. Again, in *teg-ūmen*, *mon-itor*, and *mon-strum*, the respective bases are *teg* and *mon*; *ūmen* and *itor* supply instances of the occurrence of a connecting vowel; while *strum* shows the employment of the euphonic or epenthetic consonant between the suffix and base; the connecting vowels being respectively *u* and *i*; the euphonic or epenthetic consonant, *s*; the suffixes, *men*, *tor*, and *trum*. In some few cases a seeming prefix is employed: see the articles *a-pi-s*, *a-vi-s*.

COMPOUND WORDS are formed sometimes by the union of two simple words, either without or with some letter-change or contraction; at other times by the combination of the primary elements entering into the formation of two (rarely more) simple words, either with or without a connecting vowel, and generally with, though occasionally without, a suffix; while, further still, a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is inserted in certain instances.

Of the former of these two classes of compound words, *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*, *con-scendo*, are examples. In order to distinguish the component parts, a hyphen is inserted between them. If the composition involves no letter-change, the word is simply printed as shown in *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*. But if a letter-change occurs, then mention is made of the fact, while the same mode of printing is retained. Thus, that *con-scendo* is a compound word, appears from the employment of the hyphen, while the change that is made in one of its members is mentioned immediately after the statement of its mode of flexion and of its conjugation, in the following way;—[for *con-scando*]; *con-scendo* being in fact the euphonised form of *con-scando*. Examples

of the formation of compound words from two simple words, through contractions, are found in *ne-mo* from *ne-homo*, and in *n-olo* from *ne-volo*.

Of the other class of compound words, *læt-i-fic-o*, and *mont-i-cōl-a*, exhibit the employment of a connecting vowel and the addition of a suffix. *Puer-pēr-us* and *con-sanguin-ēus* are formed without an intervening connecting vowel, while they each receive a suffix. In *tæd-i-fer* and *tub-i-cen*, there is a connecting vowel, but no suffix. While, as will be presently shown, *equ-e-s* and *com-e-s* receive a euphonic or epenthetic consonant, though it does not appear in their nominative cases. Here, too, as in the other class of compound words, hyphens are employed to separate the component parts. In that portion of each article which is devoted to etymological information, the respective roots or themes of the simple words are shown by their being separated by a hyphen from the part changed in flexion; the connecting vowel or euphonic (otherwise epenthetic) consonant is denoted by its being placed between parentheses ( ); while, further still, any letter-changes that may occur are stated.

By reference to the body of the work it will be seen that *læt-i-fic-o* is for *læt-i-fāc-o*. Here *læt* is the theme of *læt-us*; *fac* is the root of *fac-io*; *i*, as will be seen from its mode of printing—viz. (i),—is a connecting vowel; while the *o* is a verbal suffix. So also in the case of *mont-i-cōl-a*, it will be seen that *mont* is the true theme of *mons*—the *t* disappearing, be it observed, in the nominative before the following consonant, *s*; that *col* is the root of *col-o*; that *i* is a connecting vowel; while the final *a* is a suffix. Here it should be stated, that where the true theme of a noun is not discoverable in the nominative case, the genitive is given, as there it always appears: e.g. *mons*, *mont-is*.

On the other hand, in *puer-pēr-us*, *puer* the theme of *puer*, *puer-i*, is connected immediately with *per*, which is altered from *par*, the root of *par-io*; while the final syllable *us* is a suffix. In *con-sanguin-ēus*, *con*,—the form assumed in certain cases by *cum* when used in composition,—is joined immediately to *sanguin*, which is the theme of *sanguis*, the *n* being thrown out before the following consonant *s*; while *eus* is a suffix.

Again. *Tæd-i-fer* and *tub-i-cen* respectively supply instances of words having a connecting vowel, but being without a suffix. Thus, *tæd* is the theme of *tæd-a*; *fer* is the root of *fer-o*; *i* is a connecting vowel. So, *tub* is the theme of *tub-a*; *cen* represents *can*, the root of *can-o*; while *i* is a connecting vowel.

It has also been mentioned that a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is occasionally inserted. The articles *com-e-s* and *equ-e-s* will show this. *Com-e-s*, it is stated in the work itself, is put for *com-i(t)-s*, and *equ-e-s* for

*equ-i-(t)-s*. In each instance the *t* does not appear in the nominative case; but it does appear in the oblique cases, and throughout the plural number; e. g. *com-i-t-is*, *equ-i-t-is*, etc. To indicate the nature of the letter *t*, it is printed, as shown above, between parentheses; viz. (t). It should be stated, however, that by some scholars this *t* is considered to be a suffix.

To pass now to some few other points which require mention.

Words, whether simple or compound, formed in the way above described, are often the sources of a still further formation. When this is the case, that portion of them which is not subject to flexion becomes the base of the new word, and is not divided into its original elements, but is printed continuously. To illustrate this by reference to words already used as examples. From *mon-strum*, *con-scendo*, are obtained, by the addition of suffixes, *monstr-ōsus*, *conscen-sio* (for *conscend-sio*): the bases being *monstr*, *conscend*, which are those portions of their respective words which are not subject to flexion; and the suffixes being *osus*, *sio*.

Words obtained directly from the Greek language, and which are in fact merely Latin representatives of Greek forms, are printed without any division: as, *machina* from *μηχανή*; *Memnon* from *Μέμνων*. Words, also, of doubtful origin are not divided.

When a consonant is inserted in the present tense of a verb in order to strengthen the present form, such consonant is inclosed, in the leading word, between parentheses: as, *ju(n)g-o*, *ru(m)p-o*; the true roots of which are respectively *jug* and *rup*.

When words are formed from verbs of the first conjugation, and receive the conjugational letter *a*, such *a*, when their origin is stated, is exhibited between parentheses; thus *ama-tor*, *ara-trum*, are said to spring from *am(a)-o*, *ar(a)-o*. But when the *a* is not employed, the ordinary form of the first person of the present tense of the verb is given; thus *am-or*, *ar-vus* are represented as having their sources in *am-o*, *ar-o*.

When a word has for its base the uninflected portion of a substantive of the second declension, or of an adjective following the form of the second declension, and such base ends in two, or more, consonants, a vowel is at times inserted before the last of them; as from *minister*, *ministr-i*, is formed *ministr-um*, not *ministrium*; from *tignum*, *tign-i*, comes *tigil-lum* (for *tigin-lum*), not *tign-lum*; and from *intēger*, *integr-i*, is obtained *integel-lus* (for *integer-lus*), not *integr-lus*. The same statement also holds good in some other cases; as from *umbra*, *umbr-æ* of the first declension, springs *umbel-la* (for *umber-la*), not *umbr-la*.

Some suffixes are simple, as *or* in *am-or*; others are compound as *tus* in



*vir-tus*, which represents *tut-s*, the real or pure suffix being *tut*, and *s* the nominative case-ending. This, however, is a point which cannot be treated of at length in a preface.

When a suffix is preceded by a connecting vowel, or by a euphonic or epenthetic consonant, no hyphen is employed; as *mon-itor*, not *mon-i-tor*; *mon-strum*, not *mon-s-trum*.

As the suffix always forms the last portion of a word, and follows the hyphen in simple words and the last hyphen in compound words, it has not been thought necessary to repeat in any instance what it is, inasmuch as it is self-evident. Where no suffix is used, the fact will appear in the statement given of the origin of the word.

Such is the outline of the plan upon which the leading words in this work are printed; a plan which, it is confidently believed, will go far to render an acquaintance with the mode of formation, and the etymological meaning, of words in general, comparatively easy even to persons beginning to study the Latin language. Should further insight into these matters be desired, it may be obtained from the work already mentioned—"Latin Suffixes." Much, also, will soon be procurable from the forthcoming "Public Schools Latin Grammar," especially with regard to letter-changes, and the construction of the cases of nouns and of the perfect tenses and the supines of verbs. From an examination of that work, which has been courteously conceded to the author of this Dictionary, in common with certain others engaged in educational pursuits, he is enabled to speak of the effort to harmonize grammatical teaching in this country as being, in his judgment, most skilfully carried out, and likely to be hailed as a great boon by all who can appreciate the advantages that cannot but accrue from the general adoption of one standard Grammar for the primary instruction of youth.

The assistance which the author received in his former and larger Abridgment of "White and Riddle's Dictionary" from the Rev. Ernest Brette—Graduate of the University of France, Head Master of the French School at Christ's Hospital, and French Examiner in the University of London and for the Civil Service of India—has been extended to him in the present instance also; that gentleman having kindly undertaken to test the accuracy of the printing of the French derivatives. For this service the author tenders him his very sincere thanks.

LONDON: January 1866.





# ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

## NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.

N.B.—The dates in this list are derived from the best authorities ; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as only an approximation to the true era of the writer.

App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosopher</i> ,	floruit A.D. 163	Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>grammarian</i> ,	obit A.D. 637
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium,	floruit B.C. 83	Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 142
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeiorum.		Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 142
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	obit A.D. 430	Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 82
August.	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus,	floruit B.C. 31	Lact.	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	
			Lampr.	Ælius Lampridius, <i>historian</i> ,	obit A.D. 325
Aur. Vict. or	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 358	Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 293
Sext. Aur. Vict.					
Aus. or Auson.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 295	Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit A.D. 16
Avien.	R. Postus Avienus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 370	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	obit A.D. 65
Cæs.	Caius Julius Cæsar, <i>historian</i> ,	obit B.C. 44	Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	obit B.C. 130
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 293	Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobinus, <i>critic</i> ,	obit A.D. 50
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and historian</i> ,	floruit B.C. 201	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 395
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit B.C. 48	Mel. or Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	obit A.D. 101
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 37	Næv.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 45
Charla.	Flavius Sosipater Charisius, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 400	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 202
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	obit B.C. 43	Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 288
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 397	Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	floruit A.D. 42	Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 500
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 566	Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	floruit B.C. 149
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>historian</i> , A.D. 49; acc. to Buttmann,	A.D. 69	Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	floruit A.D. 500
Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 169	Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	floruit A.D. 210
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 361	Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	obit A.D. 62
Falisc.	See Grat. Faliscus.		Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> ,	obit A.D. 67
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 506	Phædr. or Phæd.	T. Phædrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	floruit A.D. 15
Flor.	L. Anneus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 115	Plaut.	M. Attius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obit B.C. 184
Frontin. or	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>writer De Aqæeductibus</i> , etc.,	obit A.D. 106	Pl.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	obit A.D. 79
Front.			"	C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (minor),	floruit A.D. 100
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>grammarian</i> , etc.,	floruit A.D. 138	Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 406
Grat. Falisc.	Gratianus Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit B.C. 6	Prop.	Sext. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 84
Hirt.	Anlus Hirtius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44			
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 9			

## ABBREVIATIONS.

Prod.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 397	Stat. Suet.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> , C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 87
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44	Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 116
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	floruit B.C. 50	Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obit A.D. 108
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	obit A.D. 95	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 157
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44	Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 18
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 52	Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 78
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher</i> ,	obit A.D. 65	Var.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , etc.,	floruit A.D. 26
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 412	Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer De Re Militari</i> ,	obit B.C. 26
Sext. Aur. Vict.	S. Aurelius Victor.	floruit A.D. 386	Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 30
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 77	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 17
Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 80	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	floruit B.C. 10
Spart.	Ælius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 293			

## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

N.B.—Matter inclosed within brackets [ ] relates to etymology.

a. or act., active, -ly.  
 abl., ablative.  
 absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i.e. without case or adjunct.  
 abstr., abstract.  
 acc., accusative or according.  
 adj., adjective, -ly.  
 adj., adjectives.  
 adv., adverb. -ly, -ially.  
 adv., adverbs.  
 affirm., affirmative, -ly.  
 Angl.-S., Anglo-Saxon.  
 ante-class., ante-classical.  
 ap., apud (in).  
 art., article.  
 auct., auctor (author).  
 c., cum (with).  
 cf., confer (compare).  
 class., classic, -al.  
 comm. or c., common gender.  
 comp., comparative.  
 (comp.), comparative degree, applying only to following example.  
 concr., concrete.  
 conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.  
 constr., construed, -ction, -cted.  
 contr., contracted.  
 dat., dative.  
 decl., declension.  
 demonstr. or demonstrat., demonstrative.  
 dep., deponent.  
 deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.  
 diff., different.  
 dim., diminutive.  
 dissyll., dissyllable, -abic.  
 distr., distributive.  
 dub., doubtful.  
 eccl., ecclesiastical.  
 e.g., *exempli gratia*.  
 ellipt., elliptical, -ly.  
 esp., especial, -ly.  
 etc., et cetera.  
 etym., etymology, -ical.  
 euphon., euphonic, -ny.  
 ex., exs., example, examples.  
 f. or fem., feminine.  
 fig., figure, -ative, -atively.

fin. or ad fin., at the end.  
 finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).  
 follg., following.  
 fr., from.  
 Fr., French.  
 freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.  
 gen., genitive, gender, or general.—in gen., in a general sense.  
 Germ., German.  
 Gr., Greek.  
 hybr., hybrid.  
 i. e., id est.  
 i. q., idem quod.  
 ib., ibidem.  
 id., idem.  
 imperat. or imper., imperative.  
 imperf., imperfect.  
 impers., impersonal, -ly.  
 inch., inchoative, inceptive.  
 indecl., indeclinable.  
 indef., indefinite.  
 indic., indicative.  
 inf., infinitive.  
 init., in, or ad init., at the begin-  
 ing.  
 intens., intensive.  
 interrog., interrogative, -tion.  
 intr., intransitive.  
 irreg., irregular.  
 Lat., Latin.  
 lit., literal, in a literal sense.  
 m. or masc., masculine.  
 medic., medical.  
 meton., by metonymy.  
 milit., military, in military affairs.  
 mod., modern.  
 n. or neut., neuter.  
 nom., nominative.  
 n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen proprium.  
 num. or numer., numeral.  
 obsol., obsolete.  
 onomat., onomatopoe.  
 opp., opposed to, opposite, opposition.  
 orig., originally.  
 Pa., participial adjective.  
 part., participle.  
 pass., passive, -ly, or passage.  
 perf., perfect.

philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher.  
 plur., plural.  
 pluperf., pluperfect.  
 poet., poeta, poet, poetical, -ly.  
 polit., political, -ly.  
 pos., positive.  
 preced. or prec., preceding.  
 prap. or prep., preposition.  
 prapp. or prepp., prepositions.  
 prps., perhaps.  
 prob., probable, -ly.  
 pron., pronoun.  
 pronn., pronouns.  
 prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.  
 prov., proverb, proverbial, -ly.  
 provv., proverbs.  
 q. v., quod videas.  
 reg., regular, -ly.  
 rel. or relat., relative. [In rhetoric.  
 rhet. or rhetor., rhetoric, rhetorical,  
 Rom., Roman.  
 sc., scilicet.  
 script., scriptor (writer).  
 sq., sequens (and the following).  
 s. v., sub voce.  
 s. h. v., sub hac voce.  
 signif., signifies, -cation.  
 simp., simple.  
 sing., singular.  
 sts., sometimes.  
 subj., subjunctive.  
 subet., sub-tantive, -ly.  
 subst., substantives.  
 suff., suffix.  
 sup., supine.  
 (sup.), superlative degree, applying only to following example.  
 syll., syllable.  
 t. t., technical term.  
 temp., tense.  
 transf., transferred.  
 trans., translated, -tion.  
 trisyll., trisyllable, -abic.  
 uncontr., uncontracted.  
 unelid., unelided.  
 v., verb, vide, or vox.  
 v. h. v., vide hoc verbum.  
 voc., vocative.





## LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

## A

**1. A, a, n. indecl. or f.,** the first letter of the Latin alphabet: **I.** In compound words **a** long by nature generally remains unchanged; *lābor, delābor*:—**a** short, or long merely by position, is changed either into short *i*; *tango, contingo*: or, where it becomes long by position, into *e*; *cāpio, concipio, conceptum*:—sometimes it remains unchanged; *āmo, addmo*; *pārens, impdiens*. **II.** As an abbreviation **A**=*Aulus*: on voting-tablets (to denote the rejection of a proposed law) = *antiquo*: in trials = *absolve* (hence called *littera salutaris* in Cic.): *a.d.* = *ante diem*: **A.U.C.** = *anno urbis condite*.—As a numeral **A**=500; **Ā**=5000.

2. **ā, interj., v. ah.**

3. **ā, v. ab.**

**Ab** (**a**, **abs**), *prap. c. abl.* [*Sancrit, apa; Greek, ἀπό*] (Before vowels or *h*, **ab** is used: but before a consonant, **a** is mostly employed: yet some of the old writers use **abs** instead: **I.** **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1. Gen.** From: *ab exercitu discedit, Cæs.*; *procul a terrā, Cic.*; *funiculus a puppi religatus, id.*—**2. Esp.** With verbs of rest, to denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed: *At, on, in: cornix est ab lævā, corvus ab dexterā, Plaut.* **B. Fig.** **1.** **a.** Gen.: From: *a te diversus, Cic.*; *quartus ab Arcesilā, id.*; *principes a Corā, Liv.*: *id ab re regnum appellatum, id.*: *a periculo civem defendere, Cic.*—**b.** Esp.: (a) To point out an agent: *From, by, by means of*: *laudatur ab his, Hor.*: *anima calescit a spiritu, Cic.*—Ambiguity, however, arises when the verb in the Pass. requires **ab** in the active: *si postulat a populo, if the people demand it, might also mean, if it is required from (=of) the people, Cic.*—(b) To denote a commencing point, etc.: *From*: *a summo bibere, to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table, Plaut.*—(c) With words which denote fear, hope, etc.: *From=on the part of*: *ei metui a Chryside, Ter.*: *spes a Romanis, Liv.*—(d) Of taking vengeance: *From=on*: *ulciscit ab aliquo, Pl.*—(e) Of knowing: *From=by means of*: *cognoscere ab aliquā re, Cæs.*—(f) To define the respect in which a thing is to be understood: *From=in relation to, in respect*

*to, on the part of*: *a me pudica est, Plaut.*—(g) In stating a motive: *From=out of, on account of*: *absingulari amore, Cic.*—(h) Instead of a Gen.: *From=of*: *ab fontibus undæ, Virg.*—(i) In stating a part: *From=of*: *scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Cæs.*—(k) In adverbial phrases: (a) *Ab initio, a principio, a primo, From or in the beginning, at first*: *Cic.*; *Tac.*; *Plaut.*—(β) *A se, From one's self, i. e. of one's own accord, spontaneously*: *Cic.*—(γ) *Ab arte, From art, i. e. skilfully, with art*: *Ov.*—(m) To denote office, etc. (with or without servus): *servus a pedibus, a footman, Cic.*: *a manu servus, a writer, amanuensis, Suet.*—**2.** Sentire, facere, stare, esse **ab** aliquo, *To feel, act, stand, or be on one's side, i. e. to belong to one's party, etc.*: *Plaut.*: *Cic.*—Hence, to distinguish philosophical sects, *illi a Platone, those on the part or side of Plato, i. e. the Platonic philosophers, Cic.*—**3.** Of time: **a.** From, after: *a concione, Liv.*—**b.** From, since: *augures a Romulo, Cic.*: *a puero, from a boy or boyhood, Ter.*—(a) *Sts. ab* is separated from its case: *a nullius tempore, Cic.*—(b) Put after the word which it governs: *quo ab, Plaut.* **II.** In composition: **A.** *Ab* remains unchanged before vowels and most of the consonants. But, before *c, q, and t, abs* is used: *as, abs-condo, abs-que, abs-lineo.*—In such tenses, etc., of *absum* as begin with *f* in the simple form, both *a* and *ab* are found: *as, a-fui and ab-fui.*—Before *m* and *v* the form *a* is mostly used: *as, a-moveo, a-vertō.*—Before *p* the form *abs* (sometimes shortened to *as*) is employed: *as, ab-porto and as-porto.*—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: **a.** From, away, away from: *abduco.*—**b.** From above, downwards, down: *abundo.*—**2.** Fig.: **a.** From, away: *abalieno, no. II.*—**b.** In time: *From*: *Aborigines.*—**c.** To denote a departure or deviation from, also a reversal or negation of the force of the simple word: *abnormis, abjungo.*—**3.** Meton.: In an intensive force, or to denote completeness: *abutor, no. II.*—(a) In words denoting relationship *ab* marks the fourth degree from a person (not included): *abavus, abnepos.*

## ABDERA

**ābac-tus** (for *abag-tus*), **a, um**: **1.** P. of *abigo*, through true root **ABAG**.—**2.** Pa.: (Prop.: *Driven away, expelled*; hence) **a.** Fig.: (a) *Driven away from, expelled*: *abacta Pauperies epulis, Hor.*—(b) *Restrained, etc.*: *abacta conscientiā, Hor.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of time, etc.: *Finished, completed*: *nox, Virg.*—(b) Of the eyes: *Sunken, deep-set, hollow*: *oculi, Stat.*

**ābāc-us**, **i, m.** [*ἀβάξ, ἄβακ-os*] **1.** A counting-board, arithmetic table; the Pythagorean multiplication table: Pers.—**2.** A gaming-board, play-board: Suet.—**3.** A table adorned with mosaic work, for the display of vases, plate, etc.; a sideboard: Cic.

**ābāliēnā-tio**, **ōnis, f.** [*abalien-* (a)-o] *A transfer or alienation of property*: Cic.

**āb-āllēn-o**, **āvi, ātum, āre** [*Inf. Pass.* *abalienari, Plaut.*], **1. v. a.**: **I.** [*ab*; *alien-us*] (*To make alienus from*; hence): **A.** Prop.: *To remove, separate, withdraw*: *a viro abalienari, Plaut.* **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To draw off*: *animos ab sensu rerum, Liv.*—**2.** *To remove from, deprive of*: *abalienati jure civium, Liv.* **II.** [*ab*; *alien-o*] **A.** Prop.: *Mercantile t. t.*: *To make over or transfer from one to another; to alienate, sell, etc.*: *agrum, Cic.* **B. Fig.**: *To estrange, alienate*: *abalienabantur animi, Liv.*

**ābas**, **antis, m.** *Abas*: **1.** The twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra.—Hence, **a.** *Abant-ēus*, **a, um, adj.** *Belonging to Abas.*—**b.** *Abant-īades*, **ē, m.** *A descendant of Abas.*—**2.** *A Centaur.*—**3.** *A companion of Diomedes.*—**4.** *A companion of Æneas.*—**5.** *A Tuscan prince.*

**āb-āvus**, **i, m.**: **I.** Prop.: *A great-great-grandfather*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A forefather, ancestor*: Cic.

**Abba**, **ē, f.** *Abba*: *a town of Africa.*

**Abdassus**, **i, m.** *Abdassus*: *a town of Phrygia Major.*

**Abdēra**, **ē, f.** (*δύρα, n., Liv.*), \**Ἀβδῆρα*: *Abdera*: *a town on the Thracian coast, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants* (now *Polystilio* or *Asperosa*).—Hence, **Abdēr-ita** (*-ītes*), **ē, m.** *An inhabitant of Abdera, an Abderite.*—Hence, **Abdērīt-ānuc**, **a, um, adj.**



(Prop.: *Of, or belonging to; an Abderite*; Meton.) *Stupid*: plebs, Mart.  
**abdicā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [abdic(a)-o]  
 1. *Of a son: A disinheriting*: Quint.  
 —2. *Of an office: A giving up, abdication, resignation*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abdication*.

**ab-dī-co**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (To proclaim one's self removed from anything; hence) **I.**: A. Legal *t. l.*: *Of a son: To disinherit*: Pl.—**B.**: *To disown: patrem, Curt. II.*: A. *Politic. t. l.*: *Of an office: To give up, abdicate, resign (with or without Acc. of office): dictaturam, Liv.*: ut *abdicares, Cic.* —**B.**: *Abdicare se, etc., aliquā re, To lay down or relinquish any thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abdicuer*.

**2. ab-dī-co**, xi, ctum, cēre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.**: Augur. *t. l.*: *To refuse assent to, to disapprove of: partes (sc. vienas) abdicere, Cic.* **II.**: *To take away by a legal sentence: vindicias filiae, Liv.*

**abdit-e**, adv. [abdit-us] *Secretly*: Cic.

**ab-dī-tivus**, a, um, adj. [abdi-o] (Put away; hence) *Removed, separated*: Plaut.

**abdi-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of abdo*.  
**2. Pa.**: *Hidden, concealed, secret*: res, Cic.—**As Subst.**: *abditum, i, n. a.*: *A hidden place: terral abdita, t. e. the bowels of the earth, Lucr.—b. A secret or hidden thing*: Hor.

**ab-do**, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. *v. a.*: **I.**: Prop.: A. Gen.: *To put away, remove: pailulum abeo loco additis (sc. copias), Cæs. B. Esp.* With Personal pron.: *To go away; to take one's self off; to withdraw, retire: sein Menapios, Cæs. II. Meton.* A. Gen.: *To hide, conceal: (with Dat.) lateri addidit ense, i. e. plunged the sword so deeply into his side, that it disappeared, Virg. B. Esp.* With Personal pron.: *To conceal or hide one's self by withdrawing; to withdraw and hide: se in silvas, Cæs. III. Fig.* A. Gen.: *To hide, conceal: cupiditatem, Liv. B. Esp.* With Personal pron.: *To plunge or hide one's self: me in literas, Cic.: se literis, id.*

**abdomēn**, inis, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.**: Prop.: *The paunch, abdomen*: Juv. **II.**: Fig.: *Gluttony, sensuality, etc.*: Cic.

**ab-dū-co**, xi, ctum, cēre (Perf. *Ind.*, *abduxi* for *abduxisti*, Plaut.; —*Imperat.*, *abduce*, id.): **I.**: Prop.: *To lead or conduct away or from; to take or bring with one*: A. Gen.: *nos ab Istro, Ov. B. Esp.* In invitations to dinner, etc.: *me convivam, as a guest, Ter. II. Meton.* A. *To take away or remove from a place: collegam vi de foro, Liv.—B.* *Of cattle: To drive off or steal: Pl.—C.* *Of women: To carry off, abduct*: Suet.—**D.** *To carry away, draw aside: aliquem e foro, Cic.—E.* *To draw back or away: capita ab ictu, Virg. III. Fig.*: A. *To carry off or away: somnos abduxit imago, Ov.—B.* *To withdraw, remove, separate: animum a corpore, Cic.—C.* *To turn away or divert from any thing: abduci ab institutis, Cic.—D.* *To reduce from a higher rank; to lower,*

*degrade: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem, Cic.—E.* *To seduce, lead astray: servulum, Cic.*

**abduc-tus**, a, um, *P. of abduc-o*.

**Abella** (Av-), æ, *f.* *Abella or Avella; a town of Campania (now Avella Vecchia)*.

**Ab-ē-o**, ivi or ii, itum, ire (abisti) for *abisse*, Plaut.: *abisti for abisti, Ov.: abisse for abisse, Liv.*, *v. n.*: **I.**: Prop.: *To go from a place, etc., to go away: abisti, excessit, Cic.* (with *Supine* in *um*): *exsulatum, Liv.—Particular phrase: Abi: 1. Go! go to! abi, ludis me, Plaut.—2. Begone! away with you! be off! march! abi, nescis incensare homines, Ter.—3. Abi in malam rem, etc., Go and be hanged! Plaut. II. Fig.* A. Gen.: *To go away, depart: abit res a consilio, Nep. B. Esp.*: 1. In argument: *To depart, digress: illuc, unde abili, redeo, Hor.—2.* *Of an office: To retire from or resign: magistratu, Liv.—3. a.* *To pass away, disappear, vanish: nausea abiit, Cic.—b.* *Of persons: To depart from life, etc.: evitā, Cic.—c.* *Of time: To pass away, elapse: annus, Cic.—4.* *To deviate or turn aside from: to leave, quit, abandon a duty, purpose, etc.: etiam tu hinc abis? i. e. do you too abandon my cause? Ter.—Particular phrase: Abire ab jure, To depart from, i. e. to violate law, etc., Cic.—5. a.* *To be changed, or transformed: in villas abeunt vestes, Ov.—b.* *To pass over or dissolve into: in somnum, Lucr.—6.* *Of an action: To end, terminate, turn out: non posse istac scire abire, Cic.—7.* In Auctions: *Abire ab aliquo, To escape one; to be lost, or not come, to one: Cic.—8.* Business *t. l.*: *Of price: Retro abire, To go back or down; to fall: Pl. Ep.*

**Ab-ē-quo**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. *v. n.* *To ride away*: Liv.

**āberrā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [aberr(a)-o] *A transient escape or relief: a dolore, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aberration.*

**Ab-erro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.**: Prop.: *To wander from or away; to stray, go astray: qui pecore aberrasset, Liv. II. Fig.* A. *To wander, deviate, depart from: a regulā, Cic.—B.* *To disengage one's self for a brief time; to forget for a time something painful, etc.: nihil equidem levior: sed tamen aberro, Cic.*

**abfōre**, abfōrem, etc., *v. absum*.  
**ab-hīnc**, adv.: 1. *From this place, hence: Lucr.—2.* *From this time backward, previously, since, ago: Cic.*

**ab-horrē-o**, ti, no sup., āre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.**: Neut.: A. Prop.: *To shrink back from a thing with shuddering or horror: ratione, Lucr.—B. Fig.*: 1. *To be averse or disinclined to: Cæsaris a causā, Cic.—2.* *(To be remote from an object, i. e.) A. To vary or differ from; to be inconsistent or not to agree with: a fide, to be incredible, Liv. (with Dat.)*: *profectioni abhorrens mos, id.—b.* *To be free from: suspensio, Cic.—c.* *To be unfit, etc.: sin abhorrebit, Cic. II. Act.*: *To shudder at: to be frightened or shocked at: illum, Cic.*

**abici**, abiciti, *v. abicō*.

**ābīc-gnus** (abje-), a, um, adj. [for abiet-gnus: fr. abies, abiet-is] *Made of fir-wood or deal: trabes, Cic.*  
**ābī-cns**, abeuntis, *P. of abe-o*, through true root *ABI*.

**ābī-es**, ētis, *f.* (In poets *abi*, in oblique cases) [etym. dub.] **I.**: Prop.: *The silver fir; a fir-tree: nigra, t. e. with dark foliage, Virg. II. Meton.*: *Of anything made of wood: A. A letter (written on a wooden tablet): Plaut.—B. A ship: Virg.—C. A spear-handle; a spear: Virg.*

**āb-ī-go**, ēgi, actum, īgere, 3. *v. a.* [for ab-ago] **I.**: Gen.: A. Prop.: *To drive off or away: baculo abigere feras, Cic. B. Fig.* *To drive away, expel: curas, Hor. II. Esp.* A. *Of cattle: To steal and drive away; to rob of: Cic.—B.* *Of divorce: To repudiate: Suet.*

**ābī-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [ABI, true root of abe-o] *A departure: Plaut; Ter.*

**ā-bī-to**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 3. *v. n.* *To go away, depart: Plaut.*

**ābī-tus**, ūs, *m.* [ABI, true root of abe-o] **I.**: Prop.: *A going away, retirement: Cic. II. Meton.* *An outlet, place of egress: Virg.*

**abject-e**, adv. [abject-us] 1. *Without spirit, despondingly: nequid abjecto faciamus, Cic.—2.* *Meanly, abjectly: (Comp.) abjectius nati, Tac.*

**abjec-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for abjac-tio; fr. ABJAC, true root of abjic-o] 1. *A throwing away or rejecting: Quint.—2.* *A throwing down: animi, i. e. despondency, Cic.*

**abjec-tus**, a, um: [for abjac-tus; fr. ABJAC, true root of abjic-o] 1. *P. of abjic-o*. —2. *Pa.*: a. *Spiritless, desponding, downcast, disheartened: (Comp.) animus abjectior, Cic.—b.* *Low, mean, abject: nihil abjectum, Cic. (Sup.) abjectissimus homo, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. abject.*

**ab-jī-cio**, jēci, jectum, jīcēre (Pres. *Ind.* *abjici*, for *abjicit*, *Juv.*: —*Inf.* *Pass.* *abjici* for *abjici*, *Ov.*), 3. *v. a.* [for ab-jacio] **I.**: A. Prop.: *To cast from one; to throw away or to a distance: abjecto scuto, Cic. B. Fig.*: 1. *To cast off, throw away: memoriam beneficiorum, Cic.—2.* *To get rid of, shake off: psaltria abjicienda, Ter.—3.* *To throw or fling away: sedes, i. e. to sell at a low price: Plaut.—4.* *To throw off, cast aside, give up, abandon: fama ingenii mihi est abjicienda, Cic. II.*: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To throw or cast down: anulum in mari, Cic. 2. Esp.* a. *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To throw one's self down: se abjicit exanimatus, Cic.: socrer ad pedes abjectus, id.—B.* *To dash to the ground: beluam, Cic. B. Fig.* *To cast down, humble, lower, degrade, debase: senatus auctoritatem, Cic.: se, id.*

**ab-jū-dico**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To take away by judgment or sentence*: **I.**: Prop.: *Alexandriam a populo Romano, Cic. II. Fig.*: *sibi libertatem, Cic.*

**abjunc-tus**, a, um, (for abjung-tus) *P. of abjung-o*.

**ab-jungo**, xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: Of cattle: *To yoke, unharness*: juvenum, Virg. II. Fig.: *To separate, detach*: aliquem, Cæs.

**ab-jūro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To swear away from one's self; hence) *To deny on oath*; *to abjure*: Sall.: Cic.

**ab-lā-tivus**, a, um, adj. [ab; lativus, 1. m. (sc. zensus) *The ablative case*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. ablatif.

**ablā-tus**, a, um, [id.] P. of aufero. **ablēgā-tio**, ōnis, f. [ableg(a)-o] 1. A sending away: Liv.—2. A banishing or exiling: Pl.

**ab-lēgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Gen.: *To send away, off, or from*; *to remove*: pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv. II. Esp.: *To banish, exile*: Just.

**ab-ligūro** (-rr-), ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. (To lick away; hence) *To consume, waste, squander*: bona, Ter.

**ab-lōco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To let out on hire*; *to let*: domum, Suet.

**ab-lūdo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. (Prop.: *To sport away from*; hence) *To differ from*; *be unlike*: a te non multum abludit imago, Hor.

**ab-lūo**, ūi, itum, ūere, 3. v. a. (To wash away; hence) I.: A. Prop.: *To remove by washing*; *to wash off, out, or away*: cruorem, Tac. B. Fig.: 1. *To remove*: perturbatorem animi, Cic.—2. *To expiate, atone for*: perjuriam, Ov.—3. Of thirst. *To wash away*: i. e. *to quench*: Lucr. II. *To remove filth from any thing by washing*; *to cleanse, purify*: pedes, Cic. III. *Of streams, etc.*: *To wash away soil, etc.*; *to carry away*: abluit torrens villas, Sen.

**ablū-tio**, ōnis, f. [ablu-o] A washing, cleansing, ablution: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. ablution.

**ablū-tus**, a, um, P. of ablu-o.

**ab-nēgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To refuse*: comitem, Hor.: medicas adhibere manus, Virg.

**ab-nēpos**, ōtis, m. A great-great-grandson: Suet.

**ab-nēptis**, is, f. A great-great-granddaughter: Suet.

**Abnōba**, æ, m. Abnoba; the Abenau mountain range in Germany.

**ab-noct-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [ab; noct-is] (To pass the night away from a place; hence) *To stay out all night*: Sen.

**ab-norm-is**, e, adj. [ab; norm-a] Deviating from a fixed rule; without rule, irregular: sapiens, i. e. who belongs to no sect or school, Hor.

**ab-nūo**, ūi, ūitum or ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a. and n. (To nod away from one; hence) I. Act.: *To deny*: abnuit a se commissum esse facinus, Cic. II. Neut.: A. *To refuse, decline, forbid*: non recuso, nec abnuo, Cic.—B. With things as subjects: *Not to allow*; *to be unfavourable*: locus abnuerat, Tac.

**abnū-tō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [abnu-o] *To deny often*: Plant.

**ab-ol-ēo**, ēvi or ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a., [ab; root ol-; v. l. adoleo init.];

(Prop.: *To reverse or check the growth of anything*; Fig.): A. *To destroy, cause to perish*: monumenta, Virg.—B. Pass.: *To die*: Pl.—C. *To take away, remove, etc.*: Sychæum (=memoriam Sychæi), Virg.

**ab-ol-ēscō**, ēvi, no sup., ēscēre [id.] 3. v. n. (Not to grow; hence) *To decay, vanish, etc.*: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

**ābōl-ītio**, ōnis, f. [abol-ēo] 1. A taking away; an abrogating, annulling, abolishing: legis, Suet.—2. A putting away from the memory; hence) An amnesty: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. abolition.

**ābolla**, æ, f. [ἀβολή = ἀναβολή] An abolla; a thick woollen cloak (worn by soldiers and philosophers): facinus majoris abollæ, i. e. a crime committed by a very grave philosopher, Juv.

**āb-ōmīn-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ab; omen, omīn-is] I. Prop. (=abominor, no. II.) *To abhor, detest, abominate*: parentibus abominatus, Hor. II. Meton.: *To dread*; *to try to escape*: multam abomina, Plaut.

**āb-ōmīn-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. p. [id.] (To cast an open off or away from one; hence) I. *To deprecate anything*: Liv. II. *To wish away*; *to abhor, detest, abominate*: Liv.

**Ab-ōrīgīn-es**, um, m. [ab; origo, origin-is] (Those from the beginning; hence) The Aborigines; the original inhabitants; also, ancestors: Cic.; Pl.

**āb-ōrīor**, tus or sus sum, iri, 4. v. p. 1.: (Not to rise; hence) A. Prop.: Of the heavenly bodies: *To set, disappear*: Var. B. Fig.: Of the voice: *To fail*: Lucr. II.: (Prop.: *Not to be born*; Meton.) *To miscarry, give untimely birth, etc.*: Pl.

**ābōri-scor**, no perf., sci, 3. p. deprec. [abori-or] (Prop.: *To miscarry*; Meton.) *To perish, be destroyed*: Lucr.

**abor-sus**, a, um, P. of abor-ior.

**ābor-tio**, ōnis, f. [abor-ior] A giving untimely birth; miscarriage: Cic.

**ābort-ivus**, a, um, adj. [2. abort-us] (Pertaining to abortus; hence) 1. Born prematurely: Sisyphus, Hor.—2. Producing miscarriage: Pl.—As Subst.: abortivum, i. n. (sc. medicamentum) A drug or potion causing miscarriage: Juv.

1. ābor-tus, a, um, P. of abor-ior.

2. ābor-tus, ūs, m. [abor-ior] I. Prop.: A miscarrying, miscarriage: Ter.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of a tree: Dwarfed or stunted growth: Pl.—B. In writing: An unfinished piece: Pl.

**ab-rādo**, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To scratch or scrape away*; *to rub off*: quidquam membrīs, Lucr.—B. Esp.: Of the hair, etc.: *To shave*: supercilia, Cic. II. Fig.: *To snatch away, extort*: Cic.

**abrā-sus** (for abrad-sus), a, um, P. of abrad-o.

**abrep-tus** (for abrap-tus), a, um, P. of abrip-o, through true root ABRAP.

**ab-rīpō**, rīpūi, reptum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for ab-rapio] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seize and carry off from*;

*to drag or carry forcibly away*: te estus procul a terrā abripuit, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To run or scamp away*; *to take to one's heels*: sese subito, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. Of property: *To dissipate, run through, squander*: Ter.—B. *To rend away*: filium a parentis similitudine, i. e. to make unlike, Cic.

**ab-rōdo**, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. *To gnaw off or away*: unguem, Pers.

**abrōgā-tio**, ōnis, f. [abrog(a)-o] An annulling or repealing of a law: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. abrogation.

**ab-rōgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Polit. t. t.: *To annul, repeal, abrogate* a law by an appeal to the people: legem populi suffragiis, Cic.: (followed by Dat.) antiquas (sc. legi) abrogat nova (sc. lex), Liv. II.: A. Prop.: *To take away a magistracy*; *to deprive a magistrate of office*: tibi magistratum, Cic. B. Fig.: *To take away, deprive (one) of*: alicui fidem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. abroger.

**abrō-sus** (for abrod-sus), a, um, P. of abrod-o.

**abrōtōnum**, i, n.; -us, i, m. = ἀβρότον, Abrototonum or abrotolon; a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell; southernwood: Hor.

**ab-rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, rump-ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To break off or away from*; *to tear away, rend asunder*: vincula Pirithoo, Hor. II. Meton.: *To separate from*; *to part, divide*: orines, Tac. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Of discourse, etc.: *To break off*: sermonem, Virg.—2. Of law, etc.: *To violate*: fas, Virg.—3. Of life, etc.: *To tear or rend away*; *to destroy*: vitam, Virg.—4. *To tear or take away from one*: omnibus abruptis, Liv.—5. *To tear away from the sight*; *to hide*: abrupto sidere, Virg.—B. *To separate, sever*: legio se latrocinio Antonii abrupti, Cic.

**abrupt-e**, adv. [abrupt-us] 1.: (Prop.: *After the manner of that which is torn away*: Fig.) *Hastily, impetuously, abruptly*: Just.—2. Of speech; *Abruptly*: Quint.

**abrup-tio**, ōnis, f. [ABRUPT, true root of abrup(m)p-o] A breaking or tearing off; a rending asunder: I. Prop.: *Corrigere*, Cic. II. Fig.: Of divorce: Cic.

**abrup-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of abrup(m)p-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: (Broken off from; hence) Precipitous, steep: locus, Liv.: (Comp.) abruptus, Pl.: (Sup.) abruptissimæ ripe, id.—As Subst.: abruptum, i. n.: (a) Prop.: (a) A steep spot, a precipice: Pl.—(b) Of waters: The bottom, the lower depths: Virg.—(c) Fig.: A precipice: i. e. (a) A dangerous position, great danger: Tac.—(b) An uneven or dangerous course of life, etc.: Tac.—b. Fig.: (a) Of speech: Broken, disconnected, abrupt: Quint.—(b) Unyielding, unbending: contumacia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. abrupt.

**abs**, v. ab.  
**abs-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. I. Gen.: *To go away, depart*; *to*



**Prop.** : conspectu, Plaut. : a curia, Liv. : Sparta, Nep. : (Impers. Pass.)  
**abcessum** est, Liv. B. Fig. : ab eo ira abcedet, Ter. II. Esp. : A. To escape (from danger) : latere tecto, Ter.—B. To desert one; to be lost or fail one : Pallada abcessisse mihi, Ov.

—C. To desert : incepto, Liv.—D. Of the heavenly bodies : To set : Pl.

**abces-sio**, ōnis, f. [for absced-sio; fr. absced-o] (Prop.) : A. going away; Fig.) : A. diminishing, diminution, etc. : Cic.

**abces-sus**, ūs, m. [for absced-sus; fr. absced-o] 1. A. going away, departure, absence : solis, Cic.—2. An abcess : Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abcès*.

**abscido**, cidi, cisum, cide-re, 3. v. a. [for abscedo] To cut off or away. I. Prop. : cervicibus caput abscidit, Cic. II. Fig. : spem, Liv.

**ab-scindo**, scidi, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. I. Prop. : To tear off or away; to tear apart, sever : tunica am pectore, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) flaventes abscissa comas, Virg. II. Fig. : To tear or rend away from one; to deprive one of : redditus, Hor. III. Meton. : To separate, part, divide : Oceano Terras, Hor.

**abscid-sio**, ōnis, f. [for abscid-sio; fr. abscid-o] A. breaking off in a discourse : Auct. Her.

**abscis-sus** (for abscid-sus), a, um, P. of absci(n)d-o.

**abscid-sus** (for abscid-sus), a, um, P. of abscid-o.—2. Pa. : (Cut off; hence) A. Prop. : Sleep, abrupt, precipitous : saxum, Liv.—b. Fig. : Abrupt, short : (Comp.) abscisor justitia, Val. Max.

**abscondite**, adv. [abscōndit-us] Of speech : 1. Obscurely, abstrusely : Cic.—2. Profoundly : Cic.

**abscōnd-itus**, a, um : 1. P. of abscōnd-o.—2. Pa. : Hidden, concealed, secret, unknown : insidia, Cic.

**abscondo**, di and didi, dītum and sum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop. : A. Gen. : To put out of sight, secrete, conceal : studiosus absconditur, Cic. B. Esp. : Of the heavenly bodies : Pass. in reflexive force : To hide, disappear, vanish, set : Atlantides abscondantur, Virg. II. Meton. : Of places as objects : To lose sight of, leave behind : Phæacum arcēs, Virg. III. Fig. : A. To conceal, hide : furto fugam, Virg.—B. To leave behind : pueritiam, Sen.

**abscon-sus** (for abscond-sus), a, um, P. of abscond-o.

**abs-ens**, entis, P. of ab-sum.

**absent-ia**, ōis, f. [absens, absent-is] Absence : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absence*.

**ab-silio**, ūi, or ūi, no sup., ūre, 4. v. n. and a. [for ab-sallo] I. Neut. : To leap or spring away : Lucr. II. Act. : To spring away from : nidos, Stat.

**ab-similis**, e, adj. : Unlike, dissimilar : (with Dat.) non assimilis Tiberio, Suet. : (with Gen.) falcium, Cæs.

**absinthium**, ūi, n. = ἀψίνθιον, Wormwood : I. Prop. : Pl. II. Fig. : Of anything bitter, but wholesome : Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absinthe*.

**absis** (aps-), ūdis, f. = ἀψίς, 1. An arch or vault : Pl.—2. The curvature

or turning point (of a planet's orbit), Pl.

**ab-sisto**, stīti, no sup., sistēre, 3. v. n. I. Prop. : To stand away or apart from : to withdraw, depart, or go away from : ab signis, Cæs. : luco, Virg. II. Fig. : To desert or cease from; to leave off : obsidione, Liv. : sequendo, id. : benefacere, id.

**absolūt-o**, adv. [absolut-us] Completely, perfectly, fully : pares, Cic. : (Comp.) absolutius, Macr. : (Sup.) absolutissime, Auct. Her.

**absolū-tio**, ōnis, f. [for absolv-tio; fr. absolv-o] 1. : Law t. t. : An acquitting, acquittal : Cic.—2. : A. Completion, completeness, perfection : rationis, Cic.—b. Rhet. t. t. : Fullness, completeness : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absolution*.

**absolū-tus** (for absolv-tus), a, um, 1. P. of absolv-o.—2. Pa. : a. : (Prop.) Untied; Fig.) Unfettered, unconditional : necessitudines, Cic.—b. : (a) Prop. : Completed, finished; brought to a close : vita, Cic.—(b) Fig. : Complete, perfect : (Comp.) os absolutius, Quint. : (Sup.) absolutissima argumentatio, Auct. Her.

**ab-solvo**, vi, ūtum, vēre, 3. v. a. : I. : A. Prop. : 1. Gen. : To loose from something; to unwind, unfasten, untie, detach : absoluta (sc. lingua) a gutture, Pl.—2. Esp. : Of strictures, etc. : Pass. Part. : Fallen to pieces, demolished : porticus absoluta celsu, Mart. B. Fig. : 1. To set free, clear, extricate, etc. : a Fannio se, Cic.—2. Law t. t. : To absolve, acquit, declare innocent or free, etc. : eum injuriarum, Auct. Her. : de prevaricatione, Cic.—3. To free a thing from punishment; to pardon : fidem, i. e. pardoned their fidelity (to Otho), Tac.—4. : a. : To bring to a conclusion or close; to complete, finish : eam partem, Cic.—b. : Of a statement, etc. : To bring to a conclusion, relate briefly : paucis absolvere, Sall. II. To pay and get rid of : hominem, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absoudre*.

**ab-sōn-us**, a, um, adj. [ab; son-o] (Differing in sound; hence) 1. Out of tune, discordant, harsh : vox, Cic.—2. Not harmonizing, incongruous, unsuitable : a voce, Liv. : (with Dat.) fortunis absona dicta, Hor.

**ab-sorbēo**, būi (psi, Lucr.), ptum, bēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop. : Of personal subjects : To swallow up, gulp down, devour : placentas, Hor. II. Meton. : To engulph, absorb, suck up, etc. : oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potissime, Cic. III. Fig. : A. To engulph, absorb, suck up : res, Cic.—B. To absorb; to carry off, or away : absorbet orationem meam, i. e. wishes me to treat of him alone, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absorber*.

**absorp-tio**, (absor-tio), ōnis, f. [for absorb-tio; fr. absorb-co] (Prop.) : A sucking down; Meton. : A drink, beverage : Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absorption*.

**abspello**, absporto, etc., v. asp.

**abs-que**, prep. c. Abl. : 1. Without : absque argumento ac sententia, Cic.

—2. Excepted, except. absque pauci syllabis, Gell.

**abs-tēm-i-us**, a, um, adj. [abs.; root TEM; v. temetum init.] (Not being wet or moistened with wine, etc., hence) I. Prop. : Abstaining from intoxicating drink, temperate : gaudetque meris abstemius undis, Ov. II. Meton. : A. Temperate, abstinent, moderate : abstemius herbis Vivis Hor.—B. Abstemious, at which no wine is drunk : prandium, Gell.

**abs-tergēo**, si, sum, gēre, 2. v. a.; **abs-tergo**, ēre, 3. v. a. (Perf. Ind. abstersti for abstersisti, Cat.) I. Prop. : A. Gen. : To wipe away : sudorem, Plaut. B. Esp. : To wipe away something wet from a thing; hence, to wipe dry, to dry by wiping : labella articularis, Cat. II. Fig. : To wipe out, expel, drive away, obliterate, remove : dolorem, Cic. III. Meton. : To break or dash to pieces : remos, Curt.

**abs-terrēo**, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop. : To frighten away, deter by force : neminem a congressu meo, Cic. II. Meton. : To take away, remove, etc. : anctum, Lucr.

**abster-sus**, a, um (for abster-gus), P. of abster-go.

**abstine-n-s**, ntis, 1. P. of abstine-o.—2. Pa. : Keeping back from what is unlawful, etc., abstinent, temperate : esse abstinentem, Cic. : (Comp.) abstinentior, Aus. : (with Gen.) (Sup.) abstinentissimus alieni, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstinent*.

**abstinent-ter**, adv. [for abstinent-ter, fr. abstinens, abstinent-is] Abstainingly, moderately, temperately : Cic.

**abstinent-ia**, ōis, f. [abstinens, abstinent-is] 1. An abstaining from something wrong; abstinence, moderation, self-restraint : Cic.—2. An abstaining from food; abstinence, fasting : Tac. : Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstinence*.

**abs-tīnēo**, tīndi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. and n. [for abs-teneo] I. Act. : A. Prop. : To hold or keep away from; to hold or keep off : ab alienis manūs, Cic.—A particular phrase : Abstine manum a se, To refrain from suicide : Cic. B. Fig. : 1. Gen. : To restrain, withhold : Latinos a legatis violandis, Liv.—2. Esp. : With Personal pron. : To restrain one's self; to refrain, keep off or away : me ostreis, Cic. : se abstinebant, ne offerret, Liv. II. Neut. : A. To refrain, abstain : injuria, Cic. : quin castra oppugnaret, Liv. : invidere, Plaut. : (with Gen.) irarum, Hor.—B. To abstain from food : Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s) *absténir*.

**ab-sto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. To stand away or aloof : Hor.

**abstrac-tus** (for abstrah-tus), a, um, P. of abstrah-o.

**abs-trāho**, xi, ctum, hēre (Perf. Inf. abstraxe for abstraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. : I. Prop. : To draw or drag away : te testis in altum abstraxit, Cic. II. Fig. : A. 1. Gen. : To draw off or away; to withdraw, remove : invitum, Lucr. : (without Object) a rebus gerendis abstrahit sanctus, Cic.

—2. Esp.: *To withdraw, detach, etc., from a party, etc.*: copias a Lepido, Cic.—B. *To drag or plunge into danger, etc.*: paternis adversis abstractus foret, Tac.—C. *To release or free*: aliqueum a sollicitudine, Cic.

**abstrūdo**, ūsi, ūsum, ūdere, 3. v. a. (*To thrust away from one*; hence) I. Gen.: *To hide, conceal*: A. Prop.: aurum, Plant. B. Fig.: in profundo veritate, Cic. II. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To hide or conceal one's self*: me in silvam abstrusi, Cic.: latebrā sese abstrudunt, Tac.

**abstrūsus** (for abstrud-sus), a, um: 1. P. of abstrud-o.—2. Pa.: *Hidden, concealed*: a. Prop.: abstrusus terrae, Vell.—Particular phrase: *Inabstruso, in concealment*: Plant. b. Fig.: (Comp.) disputatio abstrusior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstrus*.

**ab-sum**, fūi, esse (instead of abfui, abforem, etc., afui, aforem, etc., are also found;—Gen. Plur. Part. Pres.: absentūm for absentium, Plant.), v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be away from*; *to be absent or distant*: ex urbe, Cic.: ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, id.: castra, quae aberant bidui, id.: tres menses, Ter.—Peculiar combination: *Absente nobis* for *absente me*, Ter. B. Esp.: *Not to be present in public canvassings*; i. e. *not to appear as a competitor*: deligere consul absens, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To be away or removed from a thing*: a naturā ferarum, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Tantum abest, etc.* . . . ut (c. Subj.), *Is (etc.) so far from . . . that*: Cic.—2. *Longe abesse, ut* (c. Subj.), *To be a long way off from doing, etc.*: Cic.—3. *Procul absit, May it be afar off*; i. e. *may it be averted*; *Heaven avert it, etc.*: Stat.—B. *To be free from*: a molestis, Cic.—C. (*To be away or removed from a thing in respect of quality*; hence) 1. *To be different from*: a consuetudine somniorum, Cic.—2. *To be less than*, *to be inferior to*: multum ab is aberat, Cic.—D. *To be distinguished*: ab istis studiis, Cic.—E. *To keep aloof*: a periculis, Sall.—F. *Not to be present*; i. e. *to be wanting*: abest historia litoris nostris, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Haud multum, etc.*, abest, etc., quin (c. Subj.): *Not much, etc., is wanting, etc., but that or to*: Liv.; Cic.—G. *To be wanting (to a person)*; i. e. *not to stand by or assist (one)*; *to fail, to be of no aid (to one)*: absentibus nobis, Cic.: a me, id.: Antonio, id.

**absūm-ēdo**, Inis, f. [absūm-o] A *consuming*; *consumption*: Plant.

**ab-sūmo**, mpei, mptum, (better than msi, mtum), mēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To take away*: dentes in cornua absumi, i. e. *are taken away and absorbed into*, Pl. B. Meton.: 1. *To devour, consume*: absumet heres Caeceba, Hor.—2. a. Of things as objects: *To destroy wholly, consume, lay waste*: flammis Carthaginem, Liv.—b. Of persons as objects: *To kill, destroy, etc.*; me ferro, Virg. C.

Fig.: 1.: a. Of property, etc.: *To devour, consume, etc.*: rem, Plant.—b. Pass.: Of persons: (a) *To be lost or undone*: absumpti sumus, Plant.—(b) In reflexive force: *To destroy one's self*; *to perish, be undone*: absumptus penes es, Plant.—c. *To consume or waste by care, etc.*: curā et sumptu absumitur, Ter.—d. *To waste, wear away, or spend time, etc.*: dicendo tempus, Cic.—2. *To consume, exhaust, etc.*: morā vires, Ov. II. *To take exceedingly or to the utmost extent*: satietatem, Ter.

**absum-ptus**, a, um, P. of absum-o.  
**absurd-e**, adv. [absurd-us] 1. Ir-rationally, absurdly: Cic.—2. Dis-cordantly: Cic.

**ab-surdus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Ir-rational, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid: (Comp.) quo quid absurdum, Cic.: (Sup.) absurdissima mandata, id.—2. (Very dull-sounding; hence) *Giving a disagreeable sound*; *out of tune, harsh, etc.*: vox, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absurde*.

**Absyrtus**, i, m., Ἀψυρτος, Absyrtus; a son of *Aeetes*, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea.

**abunda-ns**, ntis, 1. P. of abund-(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. *Abounding in any thing*: lactic abundans, Virg.: (Comp.) abundantior consilio, Cic.: (Sup.) copiā rerum abundantissimus, id.—b. Rich: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abondant*.

**abundant-er**, adv. [for abundant-ter; fr. abundans, abundant-is] I. Gen.: *Abundantly, copiously*: (Comp.) abundantius, Cic.: (Sup.) abundantissime, Pl. II. Esp.: Of speech: *Amplly, at large*: abundanter loqui, Cic.

**abundant-ia**, æ, f. [abundans, abundant-is] 1.: a. Gen.: *An overflowing*: Vitruv.: Pl.—b. Esp.: Of the stomach: *Over-fullness*: Suet.—2. *Abundance, fulness, profusion, richness*: rerum, Cic.—3. *Riches, wealth*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abondance*.

**abund-e**, adv. [abund-us] *Copiously, abundantly, in profusion*; in a very great or high degree, amply, etc.: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall.: (with Gen.) fraudis, Virg.

**ab-und-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ab; und-a] (*To water from above*; hence) I. Prop.: Of liquids: *To overflow*: quando aqua Albana abundasset, Liv. II. Fig.: A. *To overflow*; i. e. *to be very abundant or numerous*; *to be in abundance*: de terris Herbarum genera, Lucr.—B. *To overflow with*; *to have an abundance or superabundance of*: villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, Cic.—C. *To be rich*; *to have abundance*: egentes abundant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abonder*.

**abū-sio**, ōnis, f. [for abut-sio; fr. abut-or] A *wrong use of words*: Cic.

**ab-usque**, præp. c. Abl. *From, even from*: Of place or time: abusque Pachyno, Virg.: abusque mane, Plant.

1. **abū-sus**, ūs, m. [for abut-sus; fr. abut-or] A *using up or consuming of a thing*: Cic.

2. **abū-sus** (for abut-sus), a, um, P. of abut-or.

**ab-ūtor**, ūsus sum, (ti, 3. v. dep. I.: A. Gen.: *To misuse, abuse*; *use to a wrong purpose or end*: sapientiam, Plant.: patientiā nostrā, Cic. B. Esp.: Rhetor. t. t.: *To employ in a wrong way*; *to misapply*: verbis, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: *To use completely or to the end*; *to use thoroughly*; *to use, employ*: vim, Lucr.: libertate, Cic. B. Esp.: *To use up in a bad way*; *to squander, waste, consume, etc.*: rem patriam, Plant. 435 In Pass. force: abusa, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abuser*.

**Abydos** (-dos), i, f, and m., Ἀβόδος, Abydos or Abydos; a town in Asia, opposite Sestos (now Avido).—Hence, **Abyd-ēnus**, a, um, adj., Of Abydos.—As Subst.: 1. **Abydenus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *The man of Abydos*, i. e. *Leander*: Ov.—2. **Abydeni**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ), *The inhabitants of Abydos*.

ac, v. atque.

**Acadēmia**, æ, f. Ἀκαδημία. I. Prop.: *The Academy*; a gymnasium near Athens, named after the hero *Academos*.—Hence, **Academ-icus**, i, m. (sc. philosophus), *An Academic philosopher*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *The philosophy of the Academy*: Cic.—B. *Academia*, an estate of Cicero, between Lake Avernus and Puteoli; also, a building, etc., at Tusculum: Pl.; Cic.—Hence, **Academ-icus**, a, um, adj., Of, or belonging to, Cicero's Academia: quaestio, Cic.—As Subst.: **Academica**, ōrum, n. (sc. scripta) *The Academics*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Académie*.

**Acadēmus**, i, m. Ἀκάδημος, *Academos*; a Greek hero: Hor.

**acālantis**, Idis, f. ἀκαλαρίς, *The acalanthis*; prps. the thistle-finch of gold-finch: Virg.

**Acāmas**, antis, m., Ἀκάμας (*The untiring one*) *Acamas*; a son of *Theseus* and *Phedra*: Virg.

**acanthis**, Idis, f. =acalanthis.

**Acantho**, ōs, f. *Acantho*; the mother of *Apollo*.

**acanthus**, i, m, and f. =ἀκανθος; 1. Masc.: *The plant bear's-breech, bear's-foot, or brank-ursine*: Virg.—2. Fem.: *The acanthus*; a thorny evergreen tree in Egypt: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acanthé*.

**acāpnos**, on, adj. =ἀκαπνος. *Without smoke, smokeless*: ligna, Mart.

**Acarnān**, ānis (Acc. *Acarnana*, Liv.), adj. Of *Acarnania*, *Acarnanian*.—As Subst., **Acarnānes**, um, m. (Acc. *Acarnanas*, Liv.) *The inhabitants of Acarnania*.

**Acarnānia**, æ, f. Ἀκαρνανία, *Acarnania*; a province of Central Greece (now *Carnia*).—Hence, **Acarnānicus**, a, um, adj. *Acarnanian*.

**Acastus**, i, m. *Acastus*.—1. Son of *Pelias*, king of *Thessaly*.—2. One of *Cicero's* slaves.

**Acca**, æ, f. [Sanskrit=mater] *Acca*: 1. *Acca Larentia*; the wife of the shepherd *Faustulus*, who reared *Romulus* and *Remus*.—2. A companion of *Camilla*.

**Accālia**, ūm, n. (*Things pertain-* B 3



ing to *Acca*; hence) *The Accalia*, or festival of *Acca Larentia*.

**ac-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere (Perf. *Ind.*, accēstis for accessistis, Virg.), 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To go towards, draw near, approach: ad hominem, Plaut.: in senatum, Cic.: (with *Acc.* dependent on prep. in verb) scopulos, Virg.—Particular phrases: 1. Auction, i. e.: Accedere ad hastam, To approach to the spear, i. e. to appear as a bidder, Liv.—2. Accedere ad manūs, To approach to hands, i. e. to come to close quarters, Nep. **B.** Esp.: To approach in a hostile manner; to make an attack; to assault, assail: ad cohortes, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To approach, draw near: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter.—**B.** To fall to one's share, to befall, to happen to: nobis accedit incommodum, Cic.—**C.** To be added: Cassio animus accessit, Cic.: (*Impers.*) ad Claudii senectutem accedebat, ut cæcus esset, id.—**D.** To accede to, assent to, approve: Galba speciosiora suadentibus accessit, Tac.—**E.** To come near in resemblance, to be like: homines ad Deos nullā re propius accedunt, quam, etc., Cic.—**F.** To come to the possession of anything, to take upon one's self, to enter upon: in infamiam, Plaut.: ad rempublicam, to enter upon the government of the state, or upon a public office, Cic.—**G.** Of price: To rise, advance: Pl.

¶ Hence, *Fr. accēder*.

**ac-cēlērā-tio**, ōnis, f. [accele(r)a-o] **A.** hastening, acceleration: Auct. Her.

¶ Hence, *Fr. acceleratione*.

**ac-cēlōro** (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ad-celer-o] I. Act.: To hasten, accelerate: iter, Cæs. **II.** Neut.: To haste, make haste: accelera, signifer, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. accélé-rer*.

**ac-cen-do**, di, sum, dēre, 3 v. a. [prob. for ad-can-do; fr. ad; root CAN, akin to Gr. κά-ω, κα-ω; cf. canus init.] I. Prop.: To set on fire, kindle, etc.: tantum ignem, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To heat, cause to boil, etc.: aquas, Sil.—**B.** To light up, illumine, illumine. **III.** Fig.: **A.** To inflame a person or thing; to set on fire, kindle, rouse: certamen, Liv.: quos merita accendit Mezentius irā, Virg.—**B.** To increase or augment: accendit fragilitas pretium, Sen.

**ac-censēō**, ūi, itum or um, ēre, 2 v. a. [for ad-censo] To reckon in addition to something else; to add to: in his cornicines, Liv.: accensore illi, i. e. I am his companion, Ov.

1. **accen-sus** (for accens-sus), a, um: 1. P. of accens-eo.

2. **accen-sus** (for accend-sus), a, um, P. of accend-o.

3. **accens-us**, i, m. [accens-eo] (One who is attached to another as an attendant; hence) 1. A public officer, whose duty it was to summon persons to court, maintain order, etc.; an apparitor, attendant: Cic.; Suet.—The person to whom one is accensus, is put in *Dat.*: Neroni, Cic.—2. Plur.: Accensi (supernumeraries, or reserve

troops, to take the place of those who fell in battle): Liv.

**accep-tio**, ōnis, f. [for accep-tio; fr. ACCAP, true root of accip-io] **A.** receiving, or accepting: Cic.; Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. acceptatione*.

**accep-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [for accep-to; fr. id.] To take, receive, or accept: argentum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. acceptor*.

**accep-tor**, ōris, m. [for accep-tor; fr. id.] One who admits a thing as true, grants or approves it: Plaut.

**accep-trix**, icis, f. [for accep-trix; fr. id.] She who receives: Plaut.

**accep-tum**, i, n. [for accep-tum; fr. id.] That which has been received; receipts. tabulas expensī et recepti, Cic.—Particular phrase: In acceptum referre aliquid, To set down a thing to any one (i. e. to his account) as received; to place to one's credit: Cic.

**accep-tus** (for accep-tus), a, um [fr. id.] 1. P. of accipio.—2. Pa.: Welcome, agreeable, acceptable: id gratum acceptumque, Cic.: (*Comp.*) acceptior omnibus, Liv.: (*Sup.*) acceptissimus militum animis, id.

**accers**, v. a. accers.

**accēs-sio**, ōnis, f. [for accēs-sio; fr. accēdo] 1. a. **A.** going, or coming, to or near to; an approach: Cic.—b. Medical t. t.: The attack, or paroxysm (of a fever): Cels.—2. a. Prop.: An increase, addition: fortune et dignitatis, Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Coner. An addition, a new part, etc.: Cic.—(b) Rhet. t. t.: An addition that makes a given definition complete: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. accession*.

**accēs-sus**, ūs, m. [for accēs-sus; fr. accēdo] I. Prop.: **A.** going, or coming, to or near; an approach: solis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: An approaching: ad causam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** A means of approach, access, admittance: da, precor, accessum lacrimis, Ov.—**B.** An encircling, embrace: Fr. accēs. **accid-ens**, entis, P. of 2. accid-o.

**accident-ia**, ō, f. [accidens, accident-is] That which happens or occurs; a casual event, accident: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. accident*.

1. **ac-cido**, cidi, cīsum, cidēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-cēdo] I.: **A.** Prop.: To cut completely: crines, i. e. to cut close, Tac. **B.** Meton.: Of food, etc.: To consume: dapes, Virg. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: To hew or cut: arbores, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: To weaken, impair: res hostium, Liv. 2. **ac-cido**, cidi, no sup., cidēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To fall upon or down upon; to reach by falling: in mensas, Ov.—Particular phrase: Of a suppliant: Accidere genibus or ad pedes, To fall at one's knees or feet: Liv.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of missiles: To fall upon, reach, strike, hit the mark, etc.: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech, the voice, etc.: To fall upon, reach, enter the ear, mind, etc.: animo nostro simulacra Accidere, Lucr.—**B.** To fall upon; i. e. to be true of, suit, fit (some one): istuc verbum in te, Ter.—**C.** To come, arrive: clamor, Liv.—**D.** To fall out,

end, terminate: Ter.—**E.** To fall out, come to pass, happen: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic.: (*Impers.* folld. by ut c. Subj.) accidit, ad Hermæ deiecerentur, Nep.—Particular phrase: Si quid cui (humanitas) accidat, if any thing happens to one, or after the manner of men; i. e. if one dies: Cic.

**ac-cingo**, xi, ctum, gēre (Inf. Pass. accingier, Virg.), 3. v. a. [for ad-cingo] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To gird on; to gird around or about: lateri ense, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To gird one's self about, etc.: accingitur ense, Virg. **II.** Meton.: To arm, equip, furnish, provide, etc.: gladiis accincti, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: To gird; i. e. to prepare, make ready: turmas ad munia accingit, Tac.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To prepare one's self, get ready, make one's self ready, etc.: se prædæ accingunt, Virg.: accingi ad consulatum, Liv.—**B.** To equip or arm: Phraatem accingit paternum ad fastigium, Tac.

**ac-cio**, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [for ad-cio] I. Prop.: To cause to come or go to a person or place; to summon, call, etc.: Sullam accitum audierat, Sall.: (without Object) si acciret, accurrum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To summon, procure, take, etc.: mortem, i. e. to commit suicide, Vell.

**accipio**, cepi, ceptum, cipēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-cipio] I. Prop.: **A.** To take a person or thing to one's self, etc.: hominem et aurum, Plaut.—**B.** To take, receive: te gremio, Virg.—**C.** Without denoting the means: 1. a. To take: conditionem pacis, Cæs.—b.: (a) To receive or entertain as a guest, etc.: Enean, Virg.—(b) To receive or admit to political privileges: in civitatem accepti, Liv.—c. Ironically: To treat, to give a (certain) reception to: indignis acceptus mors, Ter.—2. To take, get, receive: vulnura tergo, Virg.—**D.** To receive money: Philippos, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To take, receive: accipie daque fidem, Virg.—**B.** Mentally: (To take a thing into one's mind, i. e.) 1. a. To perceive, hear, observe, learn: quas gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic.—b. (a) To receive intelligence of anything, to learn: Sall.—(b) To receive instruction, etc.: Quint.—2. To comprehend or understand any thing communicated: ut celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, Nep.—3. To take or regard a thing in any way; to consider, interpret, explain: quam in partem acceptæ sint (sc. literæ), Cic.—Particular phrase: Accipere omen, aliquid omen; also, without omen: To regard a thing as (a favourable) omen, to take as an omen: Liv.; Cic.: deos, Virg.—**C.** To take a thing to or upon one's self, to undertake: iudicium, Cic.—**D.** To bear, endure, or suffer anything disagreeable or troublesome: calamitatem in bello, Cic.—**E.** To accept, be satisfied with, approve of a thing: "cui te Esse ferī similem, dico." Ridemus, et ipse Mess-



rus: "acciplo," *I allow it, I agree to it*, Hor.—F. *Accceptum*, *acc*, alliquid referre alicui, *To set down to one as received from him; to ascribe something to one* (both in a good and bad sense): *Cic.*

**accip-iter**, tris, *m.* (*f.* *Lucr.*) [usually referred to *accip-io*; hence, *The seizer*—*acc*, to some from *ac*, root of *ac-uo*, and *PET*, root of *pet-o*, hence, *The quick flyer*] *I. Prop.*: **A.** Gen.: *A bird of prey*: Hor.—**B.** Esp.: *A hawk*: Ov.: *sacer* (because auguries were taken from it), *Virg.* **II. Fig.**: *Of a rapacious man*: *A hawk*: *pocuniae*, *Plaut.*

**acci-sus** (for *accid-sus*), *a*, *um*: **1. P.** of *accid-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Cut off or down, i. e. destroyed, disordered, impaired, ruined*: *opes*, *Hor.*

**1. acci-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *acci-o*.

**2. acci-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* (only in *Abd. sing.*) [*acci-o*] *A summoning, summons, call*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*

**acclāmā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*acclam(a)-o*] **1.**: *a. A crying out or an outcry against*: *Cic.*—**b.** *A shout of favour or approbation*: *Liv.*—**2.**: *a. Gen.*: *A crying aloud*: *Auct. Her.*—**b. Esp.: *Rhetor. t. t.*: *An exclamation*: *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acclamation.***

**acclām-ito**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, **1. v. n. freq.** [*acclam-o*] *To cry out or exclaim repeatedly*: *Plaut.*

**ac-clāmo** (*ad-*), *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, **1. v. n.** and *a.* [*for ad-clamo*] **I. Neut.**: *To call out at; hence*: *A. To cry out, or exclaim, against*: *civi*, *Cic.*—**B.** *To cry out to one, etc., with applause; to applaud, etc.*: *populus Neroni acclamavit*, *Tac.* **II. Act.**: *To call out or proclaim aloud*: *populus acclamavit ipsa esse*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acclamer.*

**ac-clāro**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, **1. v. a.** [*for ad-claro*] *To make clear, or evident; to make known or show*: *Augural t. t.*: *uti signa nobis acclārāsēs (=acclāraveris)*, *Liv.*

**acclin-is**, *e*, *adj.* [*acclin-o*] **I. Prop.**: *Leaning on or against something; inclined to or towards*: *arboris truncus*, *Virg.* **II. Fig.**: *Inclined, disposed, or attached to*: *falsis animus*, *Hor.*

**ac-clīno**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, **1. v. a.** [*for ad-clino*] **I. Prop.**: *To lean on or against something*: *se acclinavit in illum*, *Ov.* **II. Fig.**: *To incline to*: *ad causam*, *Liv.*

**ac-cliv-is**, *e*, *us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ad; cliv-us*] *Inclining upwards, ascending, up hill*: *vis pars valde acclivis*, *Cic.*

**accliv-itas**, *ätis*, *f.* [*accliv-is*] *The state of the acclivis; hence*: *A rise, activity, ascent*: *Cæs.*

**Acco**, *ōnis*, *m.* *Acco*; *a chief of the Senones Gauls*.

**accōla**, *a*, *comm.* [*accol-o*] *A dweller by or near a place; a neighbour*: **I. Prop.**: *ejus loci*, *Liv.* **II. Fig.**: *Cereris, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to dwell near her temple*: *Cic.*

**ac-cōlo** (*ad-*), *cōlūi*, *cultum*, *cōl-äre*, **3. v. a.** and *n.* [*for ad-colo*] **I. To dwell by or near a place, etc.**: **A. Act.**:

*locum*, *Cic.*—**B. Neut.**: *ædibus*, *Plaut.* **II. To till, cultivate: *vitem*, *Cat.***

**accommodat-e**, *adv.* [*accommodat-us*] *Fully, suitably; ad veritatem accommodat*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *accommodatissimē*, *id.*: (*Sup.*) *accommodatissimē*, *id.*

**accommodā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*accommod(a)-o*] **I. Prop.**: *An adapting or adjusting of one thing to another*: *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *The adapting of one's feeling or will to another's; compliance, complaisance, indulgence*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accommodation.*

**accommodā-tus**, *a*, *um*: **1. P.** of *accommod(a)-o*—**2. Pa.**: *Fitted or adapted to a thing; suitable, conformable, appropriate*: *accommodatus ad persuadendum*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *conconibus accommodator*, *id.* (*Sup.*) *exemplum*, *id.*

**ac-commōdo**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, **1. v. a.** [*for ad-commodo*] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To fit or adapt one thing to another; to adjust*: *lateri accommodat ensem*, *Virg.* **B. Esp.**: **1.** *With Personal pron.*: *To apply one's self to, to undertake*: *se ad res gerendas*, *Cic.*—**2.** *Of property*: *To lend for use*: *si quid ædilibus accommodavit*, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To adjust, adapt, or accommodate one thing to another*: *meum consilium ad tuum*, *Cic.* **B. Esp.**: **1. Pass.**: *To be adapted, to suit*: *ad numerum*, *Cic.*—**2.** *With Personal pron.*: *To admit one's self to another's opinion, wishes, etc., i. e. to accommodate or conform to, to comply with*: *ad eorum arbitrium se accommodat*, *Cic.*—*Particular phrase*: *Accommodare alicui de aliqua re*, *To gratify one about*: *Cic.* **III. Meton.**: *To devote or apply*: *curam pratis*, *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accommoder.*

**ac-commōdus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for ad-commodus*] *Suitable, fit*: *fraudi*, *Virg.*

**ac-congēro**, *gessi*, *gestum*, *gēr-äre*, **3. v. a.** [*for ad-congēro*] *To heap up in abundance*: *hule ñona*, *Plaut.*

**ac-crēdo**, *didi*, *dītum*, *dēre* (*Subj. Pres. accredens*, *Plaut.*), **3. v. a.** and *n.* [*for ad-crēdo*] **I. Act.**: *To believe or credit a thing*: *hoc*, *Lucr.* **II. Neut.**: *To believe, credit, give credit to a person*: *tibi*, *Hor.*

**ac-cresco**, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *escēre*, **3. v. n.** [*for ad-cresco*] *To grow or increase up to, or as far as*: *pectori accreverat caespes*, *Tac.* **II. To increase, become larger, etc.**: **A. Prop.**: *flumen*, *Cic.* **B. Fig.**: *invidia*, *Hor.* **III. (Prop.)**: *To grow on to*: *Fig.*: *To be attached or annexed to*: *quum dictis accresceret fides*, *Liv.* **IV. To increase further, etc.**, *to multiply*: *gremio accrescere natos*, *Stat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accrotire.*

**ac-crē-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*accre-sco*] *An increase*: *Cic.*

**accub-ito**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*accub-o*] *A lying down, reclining*: *epularis*, *Cic.*

**ac-cub-itus**, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *A reclining at table*: *Stat.*

**ac-cūbo** (*ad-*), *ūi*, *itum*, *äre*, **1. v. n.** [*for ad-cūbo*] **I.**: *A. Of persons*:

*To lie down, or recline, at, by, or near*: *mibi in convivis*, *Cic.*: *juxta accubat*, *Virg.*—**B.** *Of place*: *To be adjacent or close to*: *theatrum monti*, *Suet.* **II.**: **A.** *Of persons*: *To lie, lie down, recline, esp. at table*: *qui accubarent*, *Cic.*—**B.** *Of things*: *To lie*: *cadus accubat horreis*, *Hor.*

**accubū-o**, *adv.* [*accubo*, through *obol.* *adj.* *accubu-us*] *Lying near*: *Plaut.*

**ac-cūdo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, **3. v. a.** [*for ad-cūdo*] (*Prop.*: *To hammer on to something*; *Fig.*) *To add*: *Plaut.*

**ac-cumbo**, *cūbūi*, *cūbitum*, *cumb-äre*, **3. v. n.** [*for ad-cumbo*] **I. Gen.**: *To lay one's self down upon, to lie on*: *in viā*, *Plaut.* **II. Esp.**: *To recline at table*: *epulis divum*, *Virg.*

**accumulā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*accumul(a)-o*] *A heaping up of earth round the roots of plants, etc.*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accumulation.*

**accumulāt-issime**, *sup. adv.* [*accumulat-us*] *Most abundantly or copiously*: *Auct. Her.*

**accumulā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *An accumulator*: *opum*, *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accumulator.*

**ac-cūmūlo**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, **1. v. a.** [*for ad-cūmulo*] (*To heap one thing upon another; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *To heap up, accumulate*: *A. Prop.*: *accumulat mors confertos*, *Lucr.*: (*without Object*) *addit, accumulat*, *Cic.* **B. Fig.**: *curas*, *Ov.* **II. Esp.**: *In gardening*: *To heap up earth round the roots of plants*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accumuler.*

**accūrāt-e**, *adv.* [*accurat-us*] *Carefully, exactly*: *accurate*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *accuratius*, *id.*: (*Sup.*) *accuratissime*, *id.*

**accūrā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*accur(a)-o*] *A taking care, carefulness*: *Cic.*

**accūrā-tus**, *a*, *um*: **1. P.** of *accur(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Prepared with care, studied, elaborate, exact* (only of things): *malitia, a studied artifice*, *Plaut.*: (*Comp.*) *accuratius*, *Cic.*: (*Sup.*) *accuratissima*, *id.*

**ac-cūro**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre* (*accur-ässis* = *accuraveris*, *Plaut.*—*Inf.* *accurari*, *id.*), **1. v. a.** [*for ad-curo*] **I.**: *To take care of, bestow care upon, prepare or pursue with care*: *inellus accurantur, quæ consilio geruntur*, *Cic.* **II.** *Of guests*: *To regale*: *Ter.*

**ac-curro**, *cūcurri* and *curri*, *cursum*, *currēre*, **3. v. n.** [*for ad-curro*] **I. Prop.**: *To run to, come to by running, hasten to*: *si inclamāro, ut accuras*, *Cic.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *accurrat ab universis*, *Tac.* **II. Fig.**: *Of ideas*: *To occur*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accourir.*

**accur-sus**, *ūs*, *m.* [*for accurr-sus; fr. accurr-o*] *A running up*: *populi*, *Tac.*

**accūsā-bilis**, *e*, *adj.* [*accus(a)-o*] *Blameworthy, reprehensible*: *turpitudō*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accusabile.*

**accūsā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] **I. Gen.**: *An accusing, complaint, accusation*. *accusationem comparare* (or *constituere*), *to bring in*, *Cic.*: *facilitare*, *to*

*purus* or *urges*, id. **II.** Esp.: *An indictment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusation*.

**accūsā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An accuser, plaintiff*, in a state trial: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *An informer*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusateur*.

**accūsā-tōri-e**, adv. [accusatori-us] *After the manner of an accuser*: Cic.

**accūsā-tōri-us**, a, um, adj. [accusator] *Of, or pertaining to, an accuser*: lex, Cic.: vox, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusatoire*.

**accūsā-trix**, icis, f. [accus(a)-o] *A (female) accuser*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusatrice*.

**accūs-īto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. freq. [accus-o] *To accuse*: Plant.

**ac-cūs-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-caus-o; fr. ad; caus-a] *To bring or challenge to a judicial process*; hence **I.** Prop.: *Law* 1. *To accuse of crime*; to arraign, bring to trial, etc.: (with Gen. or Abl. of charge) ambitus alterum, Cic.: suis eum criminibus accusabo, id.: (with Acc. of neut. pron. and Acc. of person) id me, Plant.: (without Object) accusant ii, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With persons as objects: *To complain of or against; to reproach, blame, chide*, etc.: Pompeium, Cic.—**B.** With things as objects: *To blame, find fault with, complain of*: consilia, Liv.

**Acē**, ēs, f., \*Ακη. *Acc*; a town of Galilee (now Acre).

**1. acer**, ēris, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The maple tree*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Maple-wood*, used for writing-tables: Ov.

**2. ā-cer**, cris, ere, adj. [for ac-cer; fr. ac-uo] (Prop.: *Sharp, pointed, edged*, etc.; Fig.) **1.** Sharp: (Sup.) acerrimus sententia videndi, Cic.: sonitus, Virg.: odor, Pl.: cibi, id.: acris hiems, Hor.—**2.** Violent, vehement, strong, passionate, consuming: dolor, Virg.: metus, id.—**3.**: **a.** Of intellectual qualities: *Subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd*: memoria, strong, relentless, Cic.: ingenium, Cic.—**b.** Of moral qualities: (a) In a good sense: *Active, ardent, spirited, zealous*: (Comp.) studio acrior esse, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Violent, hasty, hot, fierce, severe*: equus, Virg.: egestas, Lucr.: bellum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acre*, *aigre*.

**ācerb-e**, adv. [acer-us] **1.** Harshly, bitterly, with hostility or cruelty: severus, Cic.: (Sup.) acerbissime, Cæs.—**2.** Painfully, with pain or sorrow, etc.: (Comp.) acerbissimē ferre, Cæs.

**ācerb-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality of the acerbus*; hence **1.** Harshness, acerbity, harsh taste of fruits: Cic.—**2.** Of moral qualities: **a.**: (a) *Harshness, harshness, severity, rigour, unkindness, moroseness*: morum, Cic.—(b) *Satirical severity*: Quint.—(c) *Violence, anger*: Cic.—(d) *Bitterness*: nomen vestrum acerbitati nationibus exteris futurum, Cic.—**b.** Grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction: omnes acerbitates, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acerbité*.

**ācerb-o**, no perf., ātum, āre [id.]

**1. v. a.**: **I.** Prop.: *To make harsh or bitter, to embitter*: gaudia, Stat. **II.** Meton.: *To augment or aggravate* any thing disagreeable, etc.: crimen, Virg.

**āc-erbus**, a, um, adj. [ac-uo] (*Pointed, sharp*; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Of the taste*: (a) Gen.: *Harsh*: sapor, Pl.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Sharp, sour, pungent*, etc.: elatine, Pl.—(b) *Salt, bitter, briny*, etc.: Neptuni corpus, Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Unripe, immature, crude*: (Sup.) acerbissima oliva, Pl.—(b) *Of sound*: *Harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill*, etc.: vox, Auct. Her.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Unfinished, imperfect, crude*: res, Cic.—(b) *Untimely, premature*: funus, Cic.—**2.** Of persons: **a.** *Rough, repulsive, morose, violent, harsh, rigorous, severe*: inimici, Cic.—*Adverbial expression*: Acerba, *Harshly, sourly, furiously, morosely*: tuens, Virg.—**b.** Violent, furious, hostile, bitter: acerbos Odisti, Hor.—*Adverbial expression*: Acerba, *Violently, furiously, bitterly*, etc.: Virg.—**3.**: **a.** Of things: *Harsh, heavy, disagreeable, bitter, troublesome, rigorous, grievous, sad*: memoria, Cic.: (Comp.) acerbior imperio uti, Nep.—*As Subst.*: **accerbum**, i, n., *Calamity, misfortune*, etc.: tot acerba, Virg.—**b.** Of death: (a) *Painful, violent, sad*, etc.: Cic.—(b) *Painful, causing pain to others, afflictive, distressing*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acerbe*.

**acer-nus**, a, um, adj. [1. acer] *Made of maple, maple*: trabes, Virg.

**ācer-ra**, ā, f. [prob. for acer-na; fr. acer, maple] *A maple-thing*; hence *An incense-box* (acc. to some, an incense-pan or censer): Virg.; Hor.

**Ācer-rā**, ārum, f. *Acerræ*; a town of Campania, near Naples (now Acerra).—Hence, **Ācer-rā-nus**, i, m. *An inhabitant of Acerræ*.

**ācer-sōmēs**, ē, m. = ἀκερσώμης *(One with unshorn hair)*: A young man, a youth: Juv.

**ācer-vālis**, is, f. [acerv-us] *The heaped-up thing*; hence *An argument by accumulation*: Cic.

**ācer-vā-tim**, adv. [acerv(a)-o] (Prop.: *By or in heaps*; Fig.) *Collectively, summarily*: acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic.

**ācer-v-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [acerv-us] **I.** Prop.: *To heap or pile up*; to amass: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To accumulate, multiply*: leges, Liv.

**āc-ervus** (or *acer-vus*), i, m. [etym. dub.; usually referred to root AC; and so, the pointed thing, or the thing brought to a point; acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root KRI, "jacere," and so, the thing cast up] **I.** Prop.: *A heap*: eris et auri, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** A heap; i. e. number, quantity, multitude: facinorum, Cic.—**B.** Logic. t. t.: A heap; i. e. a sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments: Cic.

**āc-esco**, ūi, no sup., escere, 3. v. n. inch. [ac-uo] *To become sharp*; hence *To become or turn sour*: Hor.

**Ācē-sta**, ē, es, f. *Acēsta* or *Acēste*; a town of Sicily, named after

King *Acēstes* (earlier *Egesta*, later *Sēgesta*).

**Acēstes**, ē, m. = Ἀκέστης (*Healer*). *Acēstes*; a king in Sicily.

**ācēt-ābūlum**, i, n. [acēt-um] (*That which carries vinegar*; hence, Prop.: *A vinegar vessel or cruel*; Meton.) **1.**: **a.** A cup-shaped vessel: Quint.—**b.** With jugglers: *The cup with which they perform their feats*: Sen.—**2.** In Botany: *A flower-cup, calix*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acétabule*.

**ācēt-āria**, ium, n. [id.] (*Things pertaining to acetum*; hence) *Herbs eaten (raw) with vinegar and oil*; salad: Pl.

**ācē-tum**, i, n. [acē-sco] (*The sharp-tasted thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Vinegar*: Plant. **II.** Fig.: *Pungent wit*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acetum*.

**Āchēmēnēs**, is, m. = Ἀχαιμῆνης. *Āchēmēnēs*; the first king of Persia.—Hence, **Āchēmēn-i-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Pertaining to Āchēmēnēs*; Meton.) *Persian*.

**1. Āchæus**, i, m. *Āchæus*; a king of Lydia.

**2. Āchæus**, a, um, adj. = Ἀχαιοί. **1.** Belonging to *Āchaia*, *Āchæan*: fines, Lucr.—*As Subst.*: **Āchæi**, ōrum, m. *The Āchæans*.—**2.** *Grecian*, Greek.—*As Subst.*: **Āchæi**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of a Greek colony upon the Black Sea*.

**Āchāia** (-āja), ē, f. = Ἀχαΐα. **I.** Prop.: *Āchaia* or *Āchaja*; a province in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth, earlier called *Egialea* (*maritime country*). **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Greece*.—**B.** The southern part of Greece (south of Thessaly).

**Āchāi-ās**, ādis, f. adj. [Achnai-a] *Āchæan*, *Grecian*, or *Greek*.

**Āchāi-eus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Āchæan*, *Grecian*, *Greek*: Cic.; Hor.

**Āchāis**, īdis, adj. f. = *Āchæa*. *Āchæan*, *Grecian*, *Greek*.—*As Subst.*: **Āchais**, īdis, f. (*sc. terra*) *Āchaia* or *Greece*.

**Āchālus**, a, um, adj. *Āchæan*, *Grecian*.

**Ācharnæ**, ārum, f. = Ἀχαρνάι. *Ācharnæ*; a principal Demus of Attica.—Hence, **Ācharn-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Ācharnæ*.

**Āchātes**, ē, m. Ἀχάτης (*Agate*). *Āchates*: **1.** A small river of Sicily (now *Dirillo*).—**2.** A companion of *Āneas*.

**Āchēlōiūs**, i, m. = Ἀχελώϊος. *Āchēlōiūs*: **1.** A river of Central Greece (now the *Aspropotamo*).—Hence, **Āchēlō-i-us**, a, um, adj. **A.** Prop.: *Pertaining to the Āchelous*.—**b.** Meton.: *Ētolian*: heros, i. e. *Tydeus*, the son of *Āeneas*, King of *Ētolia*, Stat.—**2.** A river-god.—Hence, **a.** **Āchēlō-las**, īadis, f. A daughter of *Āchēlōiūs*.—**b.** **Āchēlō-is**, īadis, f. A daughter of *Āchēlōiūs*.—Plur.: *The Sirens*.

**Āchēmēnides** (*Āchām-*), is, m. *Āchēmēnides* or *Āchēmenides*; a companion of *Ulysses*.



**Achörini**, örüm, *m.* The Acherini; a people in Sicily.

**Achëron**, ntis, *m.*, Ἀχέρων (-os, *i, m., Liv.*); (Stream of pain or grief) Achëron or Acheros: 1. A river in Epirus, which flows through the Lake Acherusia into the Ambracian Gulf (now the Veritichi or Delika).—2. A river in Lower Italy (now the Acir).—3.: a. Prop.: A river in the infernal regions.—Hence, **Achërontëus**, a, um, *adj.* Of the Achëron.—b. Meton.: The infernal regions.

**Achërontia**, æ, *f.* Achërontia; a small town in Lucania (now Acerenza).

**Acheros**, *i, v.* Achëron.

**Achëruntis**, untis, *m.* (also *f.* Plaut.: —Acc. Achërunta, Lucr.) Achëruntis:

1. (=Acheron, no. 3. b.) mittere aliquem Achëruntem, to send one to Achëruntis, *i. e.* to kill, Plaut.—2. Achëruntis ulmorum, An Achëruntis of elm-roads; *i. e.* a slave upon whose back rods had been broken, Plaut.—Hence, a. **Achërunt-icus**, a, um, *adj.* Belonging to Achëruntis or the infernal regions.—b. **Achërũ-sius** (-un-sius), a, um, *adj.* Of the Achëruntis (Achëron) or the infernal regions.

**Achilla**, æ, *v.* Acholla.

**Achillas**, æ, *m.* Achillas; the murderer of Pompey.

**Achilles**, is, *m.*, Ἀχιλλεύς (Gen. Achillẽi, quadrisyll. Hor.; Achilli; Virg.:—Acc. Achillẽa, Luc.; Achillen; Virg.:—Voc. Achille, Prop.:—Abl. Achillẽ, Ov.: Achillẽ, Hor.), Achilles:

I. Prop.: A Greek hero in the Trojan war; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis.—Hence, a. **Achillẽus**, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Achilles.—b. **Achillides**, æ, *m.*, Ἀχιλλιδẽς, A descendant of Achilles. II. Meton.: A handsome and strong man.

**Achil-vus**, a, um, *adj.* [for Achëvus; *f.* Achë-us] Achëan, Grecian, Greek.—As Subst.: Achivi, örüm, *m.* The Greeks: quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, whatever wrongs the (Grecian) kings perpetrate (before Troy), their subjects suffer for them: but it soon became a proverb; The people must suffer for the faults of the head: Hor.

**Acholla** (-illa), æ, *f.* Acholla or Achilla; a town of Africa, near Thapsus.—Hence, **Achill-itan**, örüm, *m.* The inhabitants of Achilla.

**Achradina** (Acr-), æ, *f.* Achradina or Acradina; a part of the city of Syracuse.—Hence, **Achradin-us**, a, um, *adj.* Of Achradina.

**Acidãltus**, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Acidalia or Venus.

**Acid-tilus**, a, um, *adj.* [acid-us] A little sour, sourish; sapor, Pl.

**Ac-ydus**, a, um, *adj.* [ac-us] (Prop.: Pointed, sharp; Fig.): 1. Of taste: Sour, hard, acid: sorba, Virg.: (Sup.) acidissimum acetum, Plaut.—2. Unpleasant, troublesome, disagreeable: id acidum duobus, Hor. ¶

dence, Fr. acide.

**Ac-ies**, ei, *f.* [id.] I. Prop.: An

edge, sharp edge of a sword, sickle, etc.; securum, Cic.: falcis, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of sight: 1. Keen look or glance; power of vision; the sight: oculorum, Cæs.—2.: a. The pupil of the eye: acies, quæ pupilla vocatur, Cic.—b. The eye: geminas flecte acies, Virg.—3. A look, glance: Lucr.—4. Brightness of the heavenly bodies: stellis acies obtusa videtur, Virg.—b. Milit. t. t.: 1. Order of battle, battle-array of land or sea forces: exercitũs, Cic.: classium, Nep.—2.: a. An army drawn up in order of battle: prima acies hastati erant, the vanguard, van, the first line, Liv.: dextra acies, the right wing, id.—b. The action of troops drawn up in battle-array; a battle: copias in aciem educere, Liv. III. Fig.: A. The edge, sharpness, etc.: auctoritatis, Cic.—B. Acuteness of understanding, etc.; sharpness, penetration: ingenii, Cic.—C. A verbal contest, disputation: Cic.

**Acilius**, ii, *m.* Acilius; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. **Acilius**, a, um, *adj.* Of Acilius: Acilian.—2. **Aciliãnus**, a, um, *adj.* Acilian.

**Acina**, v, acinus.

**Acinãcẽs**, is, *m.*, ἀκινãκẽς [prob. Pers. ahen, iron, and the diminutive termination ek] A short straight sword, or sabre, of the Persians and Scythians: Hor.

**Acin-õsus**, a, um, *adj.* [acin-us] I. Prop.: Full of grapes: (Sup.) uvæ acinosissimæ, Pl. II. Meton.: Grape-like: semen, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. acineux.

**Acinus**, i, *m.*; -a, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A berry of any kind: Pl.; Cat. II. Meton.: A stone or seed in a berry: Cic.

**Acipenser** (aquip-), eris (-sis, is, Mart.), *m.* [etym. dub.; prps. for ac(i)-pen(-s)-er; fr. root ac; penn-a, so, the thing with pointed fins] The acipenser (a fish very highly esteemed by the Romans), perhaps the sturgeon: Hor.

**Acis**, is and Ydis, *m.* \*Acis (A pointed thing; e.g. barb of an arrow, etc.) Acis.—1. A river of Sicily (now the Chiati).—2. A river-god, beloved by Galatea on account of his beauty.

**acis**, Ydis, *f.*, ἀγκυλις. A small javelin: Virg.

**Acmon**, õnis, *m.* \*Ακμων (Anvil) Acmon; a companion: 1. Of Æneas.—2. Of Diomedes.

**Acmonides**, is, *m.* (Son of an anvil) Acmonides; one of Vulcan's workmen.

**Acetēs**, is, *m.* \*Ακoiτης (Bed-fellow, spouse) Acetēs: 1. A pilot, afterwards priest of Bacchus.—2. An armour-bearer of Evander.

**acõnitum**, i, *n.*, ἀκõνιτον. Aconite; wolf's-bane or monk's-hood: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. aconit.

**Aconteus** (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Ἀκοντẽς (Javelin-man). Aconteus: 1. A Latin.—2. A companion of Perseus.

**Acõntius**, ii, *m.* Ἀκόντιος (id.) Acontius; a lover of Cydippe.

**ac-quesco**, evi, etum, escẽre, 3. v. n. [for ac-quesco] I. Prop.: A.

Gen.: To become physically quiet. æ come to physical repose; to rest, cease from activity, etc.: Lanuvii, at Lanuvium, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To rest or repose in death: Tac.; Nep.—2. Of things: To be still or quiet: quum aures acquiescant, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of things: To be in a state of quietness or rest: rem familiarem acquiescere, i. e. is not diminished, Liv.—B. To find rest in some object; to delight in, enjoy, be pleased with, etc.: in adolescentium caritate, Cic.: (with Dat.) alicui, Suet.—C. To be satisfied with the grounds of an assertion, etc.; to acquiesce, give assent: acquiescis, approbas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acquiescer.

**ac-qui-ro**, svi, situm, rẽre, 3 v. a, [for ad-querro] I. A. Gen.: To get or procure in addition; to add to, acquire: aliquid ad vitæ fructum, Cic.: viresque acquirit eundo, Virg. B. Esp.: To acquire or amass riches, etc.: (without Object) acquirendi votum, Juv. II. To get, procure, obtain, etc.: pauca, Hor.: quod ad usum vitæ pertineat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acquérir.

**acra**, grum, *n.*; -a, æ, *f.* =ἀκρα. A promontory or headland: Pl.

**Acragãs**, antis, *m.* =Ἀκράγας (Acc. Gr. Acraganta, Ov.): Acragas; a mountain on the S.W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it (the city was also called Agrigentum, now Girgenti).—Hence, **Agrigent-inus** (Acragant-), a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Agrigentum or Acragas.

**ac-r-e**, adv. [2. acer, ac-r-is] Harshly, severely, etc.: Pers.

**ac-rẽdũa**, æ, *f.* The acredula; acc. to some, the thrush or the owl, acc. to others, a nightingale: Dim.

**ac-r-iculus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [2. acer, ac-r-is] Slightly sharp, testy: senex, Cic.

**ac-r-ũdionĩa**, æ, *f.* [id.] I. Prop.: A. Of taste, etc.: Sharpness, pungency: Cat.—B. Of the sight: A sharp penetrating look: Auct. Her. II. Fig.: Sharpness, power, energy: patris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acrimonie.

**Acrisiõnẽ**, es, *f.* =Ἀκρισιõνẽ (She who pertains to Acrisius) Acrisione; the daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danae.—Hence, 1. **Acrisiõn-ẽus**, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Acrisione: acres, the city Argos, Ov.—2. **Acrisiõn-ĩades**, æ, *m.* A descendant of Acrisione; Persæus.

**Acrisĩus**, ii, *m.* =Ἀκρίσιος. Acrisius; a king of Argos, father of Danae, unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus.

**ac-r-ĩter**, adv. [2. acer, ac-r-is] 1.: a. Prop.: Strongly, vigorously, vehemently, etc.: pugnam inire, Liv.: (Comp.) acrius, Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Strongly, exceedingly, greatly, very much, etc.: interni solem, Cic.—(b) Eagerly: (Sup.) acerrime expectare, Cic.—2. Sharply, keenly: contemplari, Cic.

**ac-rõãmũ**, atis, *n.* =ἀκρόαμα: I. Prop.: A thing heard with pleasure, a gratification of the ear, either by music or reading: Cic. II. Meton.: 83

*An entertainer at table, by music (a performer, minstrel), or by reading (a reader); also, a buffoon: Cic.*

**acrōasis**, is, *f.* = ἀκροασίς (a hearing, a listening to; only Meton.): **1.** *An assembly of the learned for listening to a discourse; a learned audience: Cic.—2. A discourse delivered before a learned audience: Vitruv.*

**Acrocēraunium**, *li. n.* [ἀκρος; κεραυνός] (Thunderbolt-height) **Acroteraunium**; a promontory or cape in Epirus (now Capo Linguetta): **Plur.**: Acroceraunia; the high mountain-range between Macedonia and Epirus (now Kimara).—Hence, **Acroceraunius**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: Acroceraunian; Fig.) *Dangerous: vita, Ov.*

**Acron**, ōnis, *m.* **Acron**: **1.** *A king of the Cænienses, slain by Romulus.—2. A warrior slain by Mezentius.*

**Acrota**, æ, *m.* **Acrota**; a son of Tiberinus, king of Alba.

**1. acta**, ōrum, *v. 1.* **actus**.

**2. acta**, æ, *f.* = ἀκτή. *The sea-shore: Cic.*

**Actæon**, ōnis, *m.* = Ἀκταίων (One having or inhabiting Acte) **Actæon**; a grandson of Cadmus, who was changed into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own dogs, on Mount Cithæron.

**Actæus**, *a, um, adj.* = Ἀκταῖος. **Athenian**.—As **Subst.**: **Actæi**, ōrum, *m.* **The Athenians: Virg.**

**Acte**, es, *f.* = ἀκτὴ. (The thing breaking (the waves); i. e. coast-land or maritime country): **Acte**; the early name of Attica.—Hence, **Actiās**, ōdis, *f. adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Acte; Attic, Athenian.*

**actio**, ōnis, *f.* [for ag-to; fr. ag-o] **I. Gen.**: *A doing, performing, acting, action, act: deos spoliati actione, Cic.: vitæ, active practical life, id.; gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id.* **II. Esp.**: **A.**: **1.** *A public action, a civil act, transaction: actiones tribunorum, Liv.—2. Negotiation, deliberation: de pace, Cic.—B. Law t. t.*: **1.** *An action, suit, process: actiones (suits) et res (the property in suit) peribant, Liv.—2.*: **a.** *An accusation, statement of a crime, indictment, charge: Cic.—b.* *A judicial form: Cic.—3.* *A prosecutor's speech: Cic.—4.* *Permission for a suit: Cic.—C. Rhet. t. t.*: **1.** *Of an orator: Gesticulation or action; delivery: Cic.—2.* *Of an actor, Action: Cic.—D. Dramat. t. t.*: *The action; the connection or series of events, etc., in a play: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. action.*

**act-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *f. freq.* [obsolet. act-o; freq. of ag-o] *To act, or be employed in, often or much: causas, Cic.*

**Actium**, *li. n.* **Actium**: **1.** *A promontory and place of Acarnania, on the Ambracian Gulf (now Capo Figalo).—Hence, a.* **Acti-ācus**, *a, um, adj.* *Relating to Actium.—b.* **Acti-as**, ōdis, *f. adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Actium.—c.* **Acti-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Actium.—As Subst.*: **Actia**, ōrum, *n. plur.* (sc. festa), *The Actian games; a quinquennial festival established by Augustus, in commemoration of his victory*

*over Antony: Suet.—2. A harbour in Corcyra.*

**actiun-cūla**, æ, *f. dim.* [for actioncula; fr. actio, action-is] *A short judicial harangue: Pl.*

**ac-tivus**, *a, um, adj.* [for ag-tivus; fr. ag-o] **Active: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. actif.**

**1. actor**, ōris, *m.* [for ag-tor; fr. ag-o] **1. a.** *One who puts a thing in motion: habens, i. e. a slinger, Stat.—b.* *A driver: pecoris, Ov.—2. A door, performer: rerum, Cic.—3. a. Prop.*: **Law t. t.**: **(a)** *One who conducts a suit or brings an action; a plaintiff: Cic.—(b)* *An advocate, counsellor: Cic.—b.* **Meton.**: *An agent or attorney, e. g. an administrator or manager, overseer, of property or an estate, etc.: publicus, Tac.: summarius, agent or cashier, Suet.—4. Rhet. t. t.*: *One who delivers an oration; an orator, speaker: Cic.—5. A player, actor: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acteur.*

**2. Actor**, ōris, *m.* **Actor**; a man's name.—Hence, **Actōr-ides**, æ, *m.* **Descendant of Actor, i. e. Patroclus.**

**actiārō-lum**, *i. n. dim.* [actuarium (uncontr. Gen.) actuario-i] *A small row-vessel: Cic.*

**1. actū-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* [2. actus (uncontr. Gen.), actu-is] *(Pertaining to actus; hence) Of a vessel: for rowing, row-: navis, Cæs.—As Subst.*: **actuarium**, *li. n.* (sc. navigium), *A row-vessel: Cic.*

**2. actū-ārius**, *li. m.* [id.] *(One pertaining to actus; hence) 1. A shorthand writer: Suet.—2. A clerk who keeps the public accounts, etc.: Eutr.*

**actiōs-e**, *adv.* [actu-ous-us] *Actively, with activity or vivacity: Cic.*

**acti-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [2. actus (uncontr. Gen.), actu-is] *Full of performance, i. e. full of activity, very active, etc.: virtus, Cic. (Comp.) animus actuosior, Sen.*

**1. ac-tus** (for ag-tus), *a, um, P. of ag-o.—As Subst.*: **1. actum**, *i. n.* *(A thing transacted; hence), A public transaction (in the senate, before the people, or of a single magistrate): Cic.—2. acta, ōrum, *n.*: **a.** *Acta or acta diurna, A register of public acts; records; a journal: Tac.—b.* *A register, etc.: populi, Suet.**

**2. ac-tus**, ōs, *m.* [for ag-tus; fr. ag-o] **1. a. Prop.**: *The moving of an object, impulse: fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. b. Meton.*: **(a)** *The right of driving cattle through a place; a passage for cattle: Cic.—(b)* *A division made by bees in a hive: Pl.—2.*: **a.** *The doing or performing of a thing; act, performance: in pravis actibus, Cic.—b.* *Public employment, business of state, esp. judicial: rerum, Suet.—c.*: **(a)** *Of an orator: Action: Quint.—(b)* *Of an actor: (a) Prop.*: *The representation of a play; a part, a character, etc.: Cic.—(β) Meton.*: *An act in a play: quinto nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor.—(γ) Fig.*: *An act: improbatitis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acte.*

**actū-tum**, *adv.* [2. actus (un-

contr. Gen.), actu-is] *Immediately, instantly: Cic.; Virg.*

**acūlō-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [acule-us] **I. Prop.**: *Furnished with stings or prickles; thorny, prickly: Pl. II. Fig.*: **A.** *Stinging, pointed, sharp: literæ, Cic.—B.* *Subtle, cunning: sophismata, Cic.*

**acū-lōus**, *i. m. dim.* [1. acus (uncontr. Gen.), acu-is] *(A little acus; hence) I. Prop.*: **A.** *Of animals: 1. The sting of a bee: Cic.—2. The spur of a cock: Col.—B.* *Of plants: A thorn or prickly: Pl.—C.* *Of an arrow or dart: the point: Liv. II. Fig.*: *A sting: severitatis, Cic.*

**acū-mēn**, inis, *n.* [acu-o] *(The thing sharpened; hence) I. Prop.*: **A.** *A point: stili, Cic.—Particular phrase: Auspiciū ex acuminibus, An omen from the points; a military omen of victory, when the spears or lances stuck in the ground suddenly began to shine or burn at the points: Cic.—B.* *The sting of an animal: scorpi, Cic. II. Meton.*: *Of the taste: Sharpness, pungency: Pl. III. Fig.*: *Of the mind: A. Acuteness, shrewdness, acumen, penetration: ad-movet acumina chartis, Hor.—B.* *Cunning, subtlety: dialectici se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic.—C. Fraud, deceit, craft: meretricis, Hor.*

**acūmīn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [acumen, acumin-is] **I. To make pointed, to sharpen: telum, Pl. II. To bring to a point, make pointed: cornu lunæ, Pl.**

**ac-ūo**, ūi, ūtum, ūere, *3. v. a.* [root ac; akin to Gr. ἀκ-υς] **I. Prop.**: *To make sharp or pointed; to sharpen, whet: ferrum, Virg. II. Fig.*: **A.**: **1.** *Of the tongue: To whet; to sharpen, exercise, improve: Cic.—2.* *With Personal pron.*: *To exercise one's self, to make one's self fit or capable: acueram me ad exagitantam hanc legationem, Cic.—3.* *Of mental qualities, etc.: To sharpen: mentem, Cic.—B.* *To spur on, incite, drive on: dūre res illūm acuebant, Cic.: curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg.—C.*: **1.** *To rouse up, kindle, excite, or influence something: Martem, rousas up valour, Virg.—2.* *If the passion is already in existence: To augment, increase: furores, Virg.*

**1. āc-us**, ūs, *f.* [acu-uo] (Prop.): *A sharpening; Meton.*: *A thing sharpened; hence) 1. Gen.*: *A needle or pin: acu pingere, to embroider, Virg.—Prov.*: *Acu rem tangere, To touch the thing with a needle, i. e. to hit the nail on the head: Plant.—2. Esp.*: **a.** *A sewing-needle, a needle used in surgery: Cic.—b.* *A hair-pin: Mart. 2. ac-us*, *i. m.* [id.] *(The pointed one) A sea-fish with a sharp pointed snout; the horn-back or needle-fish: Mart.*

**acūt-e**, *adv.* [acut-us] **I. Of the voice: Sharply, clearly, in a treble tone: sonare, Cic.—2.** *Of the sight: Sharply, clearly: cernere, Lucr.—3.* *Of the intellectual faculties: Acutely, keenly:*



(Comp.) acutius tractare, Cic. (Sup.) acutissime cogitare, id.

**acūt-ūlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus] *Some what acute, subtle, etc.: conclusions, Cic.*

**acūt-us**, a, um: 1. P. of acu-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Sharpened, sharp, pointed:* saxa, Hor.—b. Meton.: (a) *Sharp, shrill, etc.:* hinnitus, Virg.—Adverbial expression: *Acutum, Shrilly:* Hor.—(b) Of things affecting the body: *Violent, severe:* sol, Hor.—As Subst.: *acuta, grum, n. Severities, hardships, perils:* belli, Hor.—(c) Of the scent: *Sharp, pungent:* (Comp.) acutiora sunt costo, que maxime nares ferunt, Pl.—c. Fig.: Of intellectual qualities: *Acute, intelligent, sagacious:* (Sup.) homo acutissimus, Hor.—Adverbial expression: *Acutum, Acutely, sharply:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aigu*.

**ād** (old form *ar*, Plaut.), *prep. c.* Acc.: 1. A. Prop.: Of space: 1. Direction towards: *To, towards:* duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Virg.—2. The point at which any thing arrives: a. Without reference to the space traversed: *To, up to, down to:* ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur pervenisse, Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) Ad me or aliquem=ad meam or aliquis domum: Ter.; Cæs.—(b) With the name of a deity in the *Gen.*, elliptical for ad templum or ædem: ad Dianæ, Ter.: ad Opis, Cic.—(c) With verbs which involve a hostile idea: *Against:* Belgarum copias ad se venire, Cæs.—b. With reference to the space traversed: *To, even to:* quum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor.—3. a. *Near to, by, at:* errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum, Virg.—b. Of persons: (a) *Among:* ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv.—(b) *Before:* ad iudicis sic agi solet, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. a. *To:* animus ad vitia propensor, Cic.—b. *To, up to:* virgis ad necem cædi, Cic.—2. Of time: a. *About, towards:* ad vesperum, Cic.—b. *Till, until, to, even to, up to:* Sophocles ad summum senectutem tragedias fecit, Cic.—c. *At, on, in, by:* ad horam destinatum, *At the hour designated,* Cic.—3. Of amount: a. *Near, near to, almost, about, towards:* annos ad quadragesima natus, Cic.—b. *To, unto, or even to:* miles viatica ad assem perdidit, *to the last farthing,* Hor.—Particular phrase: *Ad unum, etc., omnes, or simply ad unum, etc. (All to one or up to one; hence) All together, all without exception:* Cic.; Virg.—4. a. Of reference, etc.: *With regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, in:* ad rationem solertissime præstantur, Cic.—b. Of agreement or conformity: (a) *Agreeably to, according to, after:* ad eorum arbitrium, Cic.—Particular expression: *Ad speciem:* (a) *For show, display, or ornament:* Cic.—(b) *For appearance sake:* Cæs.—(b) *According to, at, on, in consequence of:* ad horum preces, Liv.—c. Of the object, end, or aim:

*To, for:* ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, Cic.: ad frena leones, Virg.: servi ad remum, *servants at the oar (=oarsmen),* Liv.—d. Of comparison: *To, compared to or with, in comparison with:* nihil ad tuum equitatum, Cic.—5. Adverbial phrases: A. Ad omnia, *Withal, to crown all:* Liv.—b. Ad hoc, ad hæc, *Moreover, besides, in addition:* Sall.; Liv.; Hor.—c. Ad id quod, *besides that:* Liv.—d. Ad aliquem or aliquid, *Concerning or belonging to some person or thing:* Cic.—e. Ad tempus: (a) *At a definite, fixed time:* Cic.—(b) *At a fit, appropriate time:* Cic.—(c) *For some (short) time:* Cic.—(d) *According to opportunity or circumstances:* Cic.—f. Ad præsens or præsentiam: (a) *For the moment, for a short time:* Cic.—(b) *At the present, now:* Tac.—g. Ad locum, *On the spot:* Liv.—h. Ad verbum, *Word for word, literally:* Cic.—j. Ad summum: (a) *On the whole, generally, in general:* Cic.—(b) *In a word, in short:* Cic.—k. Ad extremum, ad postremum: (a) Of place: *At the extremity, extreme point, top, etc.:* Liv.—(b) Of time: *At last, finally:* Cic.—(c) Of order: *Finally, lastly:* Cic.—(d) Of degree: *Wholly and entirely, totally, quite:* Liv.—m. Ad ultimum, *To the last degree, utterly:* Liv. ¶ Placed after its case: quam ad, Ter.: ripam ad Araxidis, Tac. II. In Composition: A. Acc. to the usual orthography, the *d* of the *ad* remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v:* ad-eo, ad-bibo, ad-duco, ad-hibeo, ad-moveo, ad-venio.—It is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s:* ac-cipio, af-figo, ag-gero, al-labor, an-numero, ap-pello, ar-ripiō, as-sumo, at-tineo.—Before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: ag-nosco, a-spicio, a-sto.—Before *qu* it passes into *c:* ac-quirō, ac-quiesco.—B. Signification: 1. Prop.: Of place: a. *To, towards:* accedo.—b. *At, by, near, beside:* accolo, appono.—c. *To, on to:* adjungo.—d. *On, upon:* accumbo.—e. *At, against:* accino.—f. *Up, upwards:* up to: assurgō, attollo.—2. Fig.: a. *To, towards:* advesperascit.—b. *At:* admiror, ag-gemo.—c. Of degree or comparison: *To, with:* adæquo.—d. Of augmentation: *In addition, further, besides:* addisco, addoceo.—e. *To denote commencement:* adamo, no. I.—f. *To denote reference or relation:* agnosco.—g. *Completeness, or a high degree of any thing:* adamo, no. II. N.B. Without any perceptible additional force: accresco, no. II.: acquie co. ¶ In words denoting relationship *ad* or *at* marks the *fifth* degree from a person (not included): atavus, adnepos or atnepos.

**ād-ac-tio**, ōnis, f. [for adag-tio; fr. ADAG, true root of adig-o] *A driving or urging to:* jurisjurandi, Liv.

1. **adac-tus** (for adag-tus), a, um, P. of adig-o, through true root ADAG.

2. **ādac-tus**, ūs, m. [for adag-tus; fr. ADAG, true root of adig-o] *(A bring-*

*ing to or together; hence) An application:* dentis, i. e. a bite, Lucr.

**ād-æque**, adv. *In like manner, equally so* (always with negatives): Plaut.

**ād-æquo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.: I. Act.: A.: 1. Prop.: *To make equal to, or level with:* tecta solo adæquare, i. e. to level to the ground, Liv.—2. Fig.: a. *To make equal bring to an equality:* cum virtute fortunam, Cic.—b. *To make of equal duration with:* commemoratio nostri nominis cum omni tempore adæquanda, Cic.—c. *To compare to or with:* genus mortis Alexandri fatias, Tac. B.: 1. Prop.: *To reach, or rise, to a level with:* muri altitudinem, Cæs.—2. Fig.: *To attain to, reach, equal:* deorum vitam, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To be equal or on a level:* mœnibus adæquare, Hirt. B. Fig.: *To be equal in degree, etc.:* virtute nostris, Cæs.

**ād-alligō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bind or fasten to; to attach:* vermiculos brachio, Pl.

**ādāmānt-ēus**, a, um, *adj.* [adamans, adamant-īs] (Prop.: *Of steel, iron, etc.:* Fig.) *Hard as steel:* nares, Ov.

**ādāmāntinus**, a, um, *adj.* = *ādāmāntivus*: I. Prop.: *Adamantine:* saxa, Lucr. II. Fig.: *Extremely hard, firm, inflexible:* clavi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adamantin*.

**ādāmas**, antis, m. (Acc. always in Gr. form adamantā) = *ādāmās* (invincible): A. *Iron or steel of the hardest kind:* solido adamante columna, Virg.—B. *A diamond:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diamant*.

**ādāmastus**, 1, m., *Adāmas-tus* (unsubdued). *Adamastus; a man's name.*

**ād-ambūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To walk by or near:* Plaut.

**ād-āmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. *To begin to love, to conceive an affection for:* duritiam in Socratico sermone, Cic.: Nireus adamatus Horatio, Ov. II. *To love exceedingly:* si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, Sen.

**ād-āpērio**, ūi, tum, ire, 4. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To open, throw open:* fores, Liv. II. Meton.: A. *To uncover, to bare:* caput, Sen.—B. *To make visible:* celum, Pl. III. Fig.: A. *To open:* aures, Curt.—B. *To manifest:* adaperita fides, Stas.

**ādāpērt-ilis**, e, *adj.* [adaperio; (Sup.) adaperit-um] *That may be opened:* latius, Ov.

**ād-apto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To fit or adjust to a thing:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adapter*.

**ād-aqu-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ad-aqu-a] *To bring water to, to water:* Pl.

**ād-aqu-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] I. Of persons: *To bring or procure water for one's self:* Hirt. II. Of cattle: *To go to drink:* Suet.

1. **ādauc-tus** (for adaug-tus), a, um, P. of adaug-co.

2. **ādauco-tus**, ūs, m. [for adaug-tus; fr. adaug-co] *An increase, growth:* Lucr.

**ad-augēo**, xi, ctum, gēre, 2. v. a.: **I.** To increase or augment: ad id augendum, Cic. **II.** Sacrificial t. t.: To consecrate an offering: Plaut.

**ad-augesco**, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. a. To begin to increase, to grow, etc.: stridor, Cic.

**ad-aug-men**, mis, n. [ad-aug-oe] An increase, augmentation: Lucr.

**adaxint**, v. adigo.

**ad-bibo**, bibi, bibitum, bibēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To drink: quando adbibero, alludibo, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: To imbibe, drink in, lay to heart (a speech, doctrine, etc.); i. e. to listen to attentively: puro Pectore verba, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. abbrevier.

**ad-bito**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To come near, approach: Plaut.

**adc**, v. acc.

**ad-dēcet**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. impers. It is fit or proper; it behoves: Plaut.

**ad-denso**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Gen.: To make thick, close, or compact: acies, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To make itself, etc., thick; to become thick; to thicken: aquam addensari, Pl.

**ad-dico**, xi, ctum, cēre (Perf. Ind. addixi for addixisti, Mart.—Imperat. addice, Plaut.), 3. v. a. (To speak to a matter; hence) **I.** Prop.: A. Of an omen: To be propitious to, to favour: auspiciant aves non addixerunt, Liv.—B. Law t. t.: 1. Alieni aliquid or aliquid, To award, or adjudge a person or thing to one: Cic.—2. Aliquem in aliquid, To assign over, or award for some purpose: Liv.—3. Adicioe litem (sc. judicii), To give over a cause to the judge: Gell.—C. In auctions: To make over to the highest bidder, to knock down to (with price in Abl.): qui bona Rabirii nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic.—D. Adicioe bona alienius in publicum, To adjudge to the public treasury, or to the fiscus; to confiscate: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: To sell, to make over: Antonius regna addixit pecuniā, Cic. **III.** Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To deliver, yield, or make over to: Galliam servituti, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. In a good sense: To devote, to consecrate to: senatui me semper addixi, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: To give up, to sacrifice, to abandon: libidini nos addixit, Cic.—B. To ascribe or attribute a writing to one, etc.: nomini ejus addicuntur, Gell.

**ad-dic-tio**, ōnis, f. [addic-o] An assigning or assignment by a prætor: possessionum, Cic.

1. **ad-dic-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of ad-dic-o.—2. Pa.: a. In a good sense: Inclined, devoted, etc.: sententiæ, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: (a) Devoted, destined: alitibus atque canibus Hector, Hor.—(b) Compelled, forced, bound, necessitated: jurare in verba magistrī, Hor.

2. **ad-dic-tus**, i, m. [addic-o] (One awarded by the prætor to another; hence) A bondman for debt, given up to his creditor as a servant: Liv.

**ad-disco**, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a.: **I.** To learn in addition: ad-

discunt aliquid, Cic. **II.** To be informed of, to hear: Just.

**ad-dit-amentum**, i, n. [addo, through obsol. freq. addit(a)-o] An addition, accession: inimicorum, Cic.

**ad-ditus**, a, um: 1. P. of add-o.—2. Pa.: (Placed near one as a constant observer; hence) Persecuting, oppressing, inimical: Tenebris addita Juno, Virg.

**ad-divino**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To divine, prognosticate: Pl.

**ad-do**, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To put by, near, or beside; to put, bring, carry, place a person or thing to or near another; to add: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum, Cic.

**II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: To bring near or to; to add to, to give: quos tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, Cic.—Particular phrase: Addere alieui calcar, To give one the spur, to spur one on: Hor. B. Esp.: 1. To add to by way of increase; to join or annex to: to augment: uno addito grano, Cic.: noctem addens operi, t. e. employing the night also in the work: Virg.—Particular phrases: A. Addere gradum (sc. gradui): To add step to step, i. e. to increase one's pace, or to faster: Plaut.—Hence, Quadrigæ Addunt in spatia, t. e. spatia spatii addunt, they add space to space: Virg.—b. Addito tempore, In time: Tac.—2. a. Adde (huc, quod, etc.), Add to this; add to this the circumstance that; add besides or moreover: Liv.; Hor.—b. To add any thing: addebat etiam se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, Cic.—3. Auction t. t.: Nihil addo, I add nothing, I do not bid any more: Cic.

**ad-dōcēo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. To teach besides; to teach: ebrietas addocet artes, Hor.

**ad-dormi-sco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. iuch. [ad; dormi-o] To fall asleep: Suet.

**ad-dūbīto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: **I.** Neut.: To be in doubt: quid potius dicat, Cic.: num a Volumnio senator esset, id.: an hoc inhonestum Necne sit, addubites, Hor. (Impers. Pass.) addubitum est, Liv. **II.** Act.: To be doubtful of, to call in question: rem, Cic.

**ad-dūco**, xi, ctum, cēre (Imperat., adduce for adduc, Plaut.—Perf. Ind., adduxi for adduxisti, Ter.—Inf., addux for adduxisse, Plaut.): **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead or bring to; to take or conduct to: gentes in Italiam, Cic. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Of a place which is, as it were, brought nearer: To bring to one: adductum propius Tarentum, Hor.—2. To take, lead, or carry any one with one's self, or in one's train: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic.—3. To bring or draw to one's self: habenas, quas vel adducas, vel remittas, t. e. tighten, Cic.—4. Of the skin, etc.: To wrinkle, contract: Ov.—5. Of the brow: To contract from anxiety, grief, trouble, etc.: Quint.

**II.** Fig.: A. To bring on, occasion: febres, Hor.—B. To bring to an end or limit, or into a certain condition; to put into a certain position, etc.: in invidiā falso crimine, Cic.—C. To bring to a certain act, feeling, etc.: to prompt, excite, or move to: ex eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, Cic.—D. Pass. with ellipse of Inf. (credere, etc.): To be induced to believe, to be convinced, to believe: ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic.

**adduct-fus**, comp. adv. [adduct-us] More harshly, seriously, etc.: Tac.

**adduc-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of adduc-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Stretched, strained, drawn tight, contracted: vultus, Suet.—b. Fig.: Of character: Grave, serious, severe: Tac.

**ād-ēdo**, edi, ctum, ēre (adest=adedit, Luc.), 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To begin to eat, to bite: in perf. and tenses derived from it, to eat up, to consume: sepe favos ignotus addedit Stello, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of fire: To consume, destroy: extis adesit, Liv. **III.** Fig.: To use up, consume, waste money, etc.: adesā pecuniā, Cic.

**ād-em-ptio** (-tīo), ōnis, f. [fr. ADEM, true root of adim-o] A taking away, a seizure: civitatis, Cic.

**adem-ptus** (-tus), a, um, P. of adim-o, through true root ADEM.

1. **ād-ēo**, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a.: **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To go to, or approach: 1. Neut.: ad istum fundum, Cic.—2. Act.: Stygios manes, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To go to, or up to one, for the purpose of addressing, etc.: a. Act.: aliquot me adierunt, Ter.—Particular phrases: (a) Adire aliquem per epistolam, To approach one in writing or by letter: Plaut.—(b) Adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., To approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant: Cic.; Tib.—(c) Adire libros Sibyllinos, etc., To go to the Sibylline Books, etc., in order to obtain advice from them: Liv.; Virg.—b. Neut.: ad me, Cic.—2. To go to in order to examine; to visit: oppida castellaque, Sall.—3. To rush upon in a hostile manner; to assail, attack: a. Neut.: prior adito tu, ego, etc., Ter.—b. Act.: virum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: A. To go to the performance of an act; to enter upon, expose one's self to, undergo, take, set about, undergo, submit to: 1. Neut.: ad causas, Cic.—2. Act.: periculum capitis, Cic.—B. Of an inheritance: To enter on: hereditatem patris, Cic.—C. To attain to: Graios sales carmine patrio, Virg.—D. Of a name: To assume (under a will): Vell.

2. **ād-ēō**, ade, [prob. for ad-eom; fr. ad; eom=eum, Acc. of iē] **I.** A. To denote the limit: 1. Of space: So far, as far: surculum aritū usque adeo, quo, etc., Cato.—2. Of time: So long (as); so long (till): usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad, etc., Cic.—B. To denote intensity or degree: In the same degree, or measure, or proportion . . . in which or as: adeo invenustus aut infelix, ut, etc., Ter.—



**C.** 1. *Moreover, besides:* tibi adeo lectus dabitur, Plaut.—2. *Adeo ut, in order that, to the end that:* Plaut.—**D.** In narration: *Yet, on the contrary, etc.:* adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut.  
**U.** 1. *To give emphasis:* So, so much, so very: adeone hospes hujus urbis, ut hæc nescias? Cic.: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœnī, Virg.: adeo astutus, Ter.—Particular phrases: Adeo non . . . ut; adeo nihil . . . ut; So little that, so far from that: Liv.—**B.** Used enclitically: 1. After Pronn.: **a.** Just, precisely, even, indeed: hæc adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, Virg.—**b.** And (intensive), and just, etc.: id adeo si placet, considerate, Cic.—**c.** Indeed, I, etc., for my part: nec me adeo fallit, Virg.—**d.** Ipse adeo, *Owen self, self indeed:* ipsum adeo contor, Plaut.—2. *Atque adeo, And more; and more than this; and further, in addition, besides:* hoc significant, atque adeo aperte ostendunt, Cic.—3. With si, nisi, etc.: *If or unless indeed:* Plaut.; Ter.—4. With adverbs: *Indeed:* jam adeo, Virg.: vix adeo, id.—5. *Indeed, even, very, fully:* tres adeo incertos cæcæ caligine soles Erramus, three who days we wander about, Virg.—6. With sive or aut, *Or indeed, or rather:* Cic.; Plaut.—7. With Imperat.: *Yet:* propra adeo, Ter.—**C.** Indeed, truly, very, so entirely: nec sum adeo informis, Virg.—**D.** 1. *To denote what exceeds expectation:* Even: quam adeo cives Thebani rufificant probam, and *how even the Thebans (who are always ready to speak evil of others) declare to be an honest woman,* Plaut.—2. *Besides, too, over and above:* hæc adeo tibi me . . . fari omnifotens Saturnia jussit, Virg. III. After Cicero: **A.** For: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat, Liv.: non verbis commotior (adeo iram condecorat), cunctaque, etc., Tac.—**B.** So, thus: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg.—**C.** Rather, indeed, nay: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv.—**D.** So much the more or less: much less than, still less: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium nunquam addit, Tac.

**ādēps**, *lipis*, comm. gen. [prps. akin to Greek ἀλείψω, ἔλαιον, oil, fat] **I.** Prop.: *The soft fat or grease of animals:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Of men: Corpulence:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Of a speaker: Bombast:* Quint.

**ādēp-tiō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [for adap-tiō: fr. ADAP, true root of adip-iscere] *An obtaining, attainment:* boni, Cic.

**ādēp-tus** (for adap-tus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of adip-iscere, through true root ADAP.

**ad-ēquīto**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* **I.** *To ride to, towards, or up:* ad nostros, Cæs.: castris, Tac. **II.** *To ride near:* juxta aliquid, Suet.

**ād-erro**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* *To wander up to:* **I.** Prop.: scopolis, Stat. **II.** Fig.: ululatus aderrat Auribus, Stat.

**ādōsdum** or **ades dum** (*Imperat. of adsum with dum*).

**ād-ēsūrio**, *īvi*, *ītum*, *īre*, *4. v. n.* *To hunger after:* Plaut.

**ādē-sus** (for aded-sus), *a*, *um*: **1.** *P.* of aded-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Eaten; hence:* Worn away by water, smooth, polished: lapides, Hor.

**adf.**, **adg.**, *v. aff.*, **agg.**

**ād-hærēō**, *si*, *sum*, *rere*, *2. v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To cleave, stick, or hang on;* to adhere: fronte cuspis, Ov.: navis ancoris, is fastened to the anchors, Tac.

**II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things as subjects: *To hang on to, i. e. to be close to, adjoin, touch, border upon, etc.:* vineis modica silva adhaerebat, Tac.—**B.** Of living beings as subjects: *To keep close to, not to go from:* lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** To adhere, cling, cleave, stick, etc.: cui Canis cognomen adhaeret, Hor.—**B.** Of time: Part. Pres.: Present: Quint.

† Hence, Fr. *adhérer*.

**ād-hære-sco**, *hæsi*, *hæsum*, *hærere*, *3. v. n. incho.* [adhaere-o] **I.** Prop.: *To stick, or hang on;* to adhere: trugula ad turrim, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To stick, i. e. to remain or sojourn at, etc., a place:* in his locis, Cic.: ad columnam (sc. Mæmiam), to remain fixed upon the debtor's column, i. e. to be punished as a fraudulent debtor, id.

**III.** Fig.: **A.** To adhere, cleave, cling, etc.: ad quancunque disciplinam, Cic.—**B.** To be at a standstill, to falter, etc.: oratio ita libere fluctat, ut nunquam adhaeresceret, Cic.—**C.** To be joined close to a thing; to fit to or suit: si non omnia ad omnium vestrum studium adhaeresceret, Cic.

**ād-hæsi-tiō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [adhaereō, through obsol. freq. adhaesit(a)-o] *An adhering, adhesion:* Cic.

**ād-hæ-sus**, *ūs*, *m.* [for adhaer-sus; fr. adhaere-o] *An adhering, adhesion:* Lucr.

**ād-hālo**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *To breathe on:* fungos, Pl.

**Adherbal**, *ālis*, *m.* **Adherbat**: **1.** *A Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.*—**2.** *A Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.*

**ād-hībēō**, *īi*, *ītum*, *īre*, *2. v. a.* [for ad-habeō] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To hold or apply to some other object;* to direct towards: manūs medicas ad vulnera, Virg.: aliquid calcaria, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **I.** *To apply, give, animos, Virg.:* neque est ad vulgus adhibenda (sc. oratio), Cic.—**2.** *To add to:* quatuor initis rerum quintam hanc naturam, Cic.—**II.**: **A.** Of persons: *To bring to, i. e. to make use of for any thing:* sive medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, non convalesces, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition): hos castris adhibe socios, these as allies, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** Adhibere aliquem ad or in conciliū; or simply adhibere, *To send for or summon one in order to receive counsel (from him); to consult one:* Cæs.; Pl.; Cic.—**2.** Adhibere in consiliū, *To admit to a consultation, to take into one's counsel:* Cic.—**3.** Adhibere aliquem, epulis, etc., *To invite one to a banquet, etc.:* Virg.; Hor.—**4.** *To treat in a particular way:* universos liberaliter,

**Cic.**—**5.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, *To betake or apply one's self to a thing, i. e. to devote attention to it:* Lucr.—**6.** Adhibere se, *To appear or to behave one's self in any manner:* Cic.—**B.** Of things as objects: *To employ, use, make use of, etc.:* in amicorum periculis fidem, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Adhibere modum, *To set a limit to, to set bounds to:* vitio, Cic.—**2.** Adhibere memoriā contumelie, *To retain an affront in memory:* Nep.

**ādhiīb-itus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of adhiib-co

**ad-hinnio**, *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, *īre*, *4. v. n.* *To neigh to or towards:* **I.** Prop.: Of horses: equus adhinnit equa, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: ad illius orationem, Cic.

**ādhortā-tiō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [adhort(a)-or] *An exhortation, encouragement:* Cic.

**ādhortā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *An exhorter, encourager:* operis, Liv.

**ādhortā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of adhort(a)-or.

**ād-hortor**, *ātussum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* *To exhort, encourage, or incite to a thing:* milites, Cic.: (folld. by Subj.); properent, Ter.: (folld. by ut or ne c. Subj.) ut velint, Cic.: ne destituerent, Suet.: (without Object) nullo adhortante, Tac.

**ād-huc**, *adv.*: **1.** Of place, etc.: *To this place, hitherto, thus far:* adhuc ea dixi, Cic.—**2.** Of measure or degree: *So far, to such a degree:* adhuc impudens, Cic.—**3.** Of time: **a.** Until now, hitherto, as yet: quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic.: adhuc locorum, Plaut.—Particular combinations: (a) Adhuc non, or neque adhuc, *Until now not, i. e. not up to this time; not yet; nor (and both not) up to this time, or yet:* Cic.; Virg.—(b) Nihil adhuc, *Nothing as yet, or not at all as yet:* Cic.—(c) Nunquam adhuc, *Never as yet, never yet:* Plaut.—**b.** To denote continuance of action, etc.: *Yet, still:* stertis adhuc? are you still snoring? Pers.: quis adhuc precibus locus, Virg.—**c.** Antithetical to aliquando, etc.: *At present, yet, now, etc.:* quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, etc., Cic.—**d.** To denote that a thing was in a certain state, etc., before another thing happened: *Still, yet, while yet, in comparisons, for emphasis:* Yet, still: melius quidem adhuc cæ civitates (sc. faciunt), Tac.—**5.** Even. Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur Flamma, Virg.

**adicio**, *v. adjicio*.

**ād-īgo**, *ēgi*, *actum*, *īgere* (adaxint = adigant, Plaut.), *3. v. a.* [for ad-ago] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive, bring, or take to a place, etc.:* Of cattle, persons, or things: pecore alongiquioribus vicis adacto, Cæs.: me fulmine ad umbras, Virg.: turri adacta (sc. flamma), Cæs. **B.** Esp.: Of weapons: **1.** To plunge or thrust: to drive home: ferro per pectus adacto, Ov.—**2.** To hurl or send to or up to a place, etc.

tormentum missum adigi non posset, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To drive, urge, force, impel, or bring one to a situation, state of mind, act, etc.: adigis me ad insaniam, Ter.: vertere morsus Exigam in Cererem, Virg.: (without Object) adigit ita Postumia, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. a. Adigere aliquem ad iurjurandum, To put one on oath, to cause one to take an oath: Cæs.—b. Adigere aliquem (iurjurando or sacramento), To force one to something by oath; to bind by oath: Liv.; Tac.—c. Adigere iurjurandum, To force or impose an oath upon a person: Liv.—d. Adigere aliquem in verba alicuius, To force one into the words of the oath of some one: Tac.—2. Adigere (aliquem) arbitrum, To force one to go to an umpire or to arbitration; to summon one, or to compel one to appear, before an arbitrator: Cic.—B. To subject: adactum legibus Istrum, Stat.—C. Of time: To bring near, etc.: tempus, Lucr.—III. Meton.: A. To work, form, fashion, shape: in faciem prae plus adacta novae, Prop.—B. Of a wound: To inflict: alte vulnus adactum, Virg.

ad-imo, emi, emptum, imēre (ad-emptus=ademerit or adimat, Plant.), 3. v. a. [for ad-emo; cf. emere] I. Gen.: To take a thing to one's self: multa ferunt anni venientes commodum a secum, Multa recedentes adimunt, Hor. II. Esp.: With reference to the person, etc., from whom, etc., any thing is taken: (To take to one's self from another; hence) A. In a good sense: To take away, remove, free from: das adimisque dolores, Hor.—B. In a bad sense: To take away; to deprive, strip, or rob of: exercitus adimendus est, Cic.: (with Dat.) vitam mihi, id.: (with Inf. as object) nec ademit posse reverti, Ov.

adip-ātum, i, n. [adeps, adip-is] (A thing provided with adeps; hence) Pastry, etc., prepared with fat: Juv.

adip-ātus, a, um, adi. [id.] (Prop.: Provided with fat, greasy; Fig.) Of style: Coarse, gross: oratio, Cic.

ad-īpiscor, eptus sum, īpisci, 3. v. dep. [for ad-īpiscor] I. Prop.: In space: A. To arrive at, reach: vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plant.—B. To reach, to overtake: fugientes Gallos, Liv. II. Fig.: To attain to by effort, get possession of, obtain: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti, Cic.: (with Gen.) rerum, Tac.—Particular phrase: Adipisci mortem, To commit suicide: Suet. 133 In Pass. force: adeptam victoriam retinere, Sall.

ad-ī-tio, ōnis, f. [ADI, root of i. adeo] A going to, approach: (with Acc.) quid tibi hanc aditio est? Plant.

1. adī-tus, a, um, P. of adeo, through true root ADI.

2. adī-tus, ūs, m. [ADI, root of i. adeo] I. Prop.: A going to, approach: aditus ad eum difficilior, Cic.: (with Dat.) rari aditus non alienis modo, sed etiam tutoribus, Liv. II. Meton.: An entrance, avenue, etc.: si portus,

aditus, cognovisset, Cæs. III. Fig.: A. Possibility, leave, means, or permission of approaching or of admittance; access: nactus aditus, Cæs.: ad summam auctoritatem, Cic.—B. An entrance, etc.: ad causam, Cic.

ad-jāce-na, ntis, P. of ad-jace-o.—As Subst.: ad-jacentia, ūm, n. plur. (sc. loca): Contiguous or adjacent places: In adjacentia erupturus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. adjacent.

ad-jācē-o, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To lie or be situate near; to be contiguous or adjacent: With things or persons as subjects: quae (sc. regio) Adiacetis adiacet, Cæs.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb): gentes mare, Nep.

ad-jec-tio, ōnis, f. [for ad-jacio; fr. ADJAC, true root of ad-jicio] I. Prop.: An addition: ad-jectio populi Albani, Liv. II. Meton.: A right of incorporation or selling amongst others: Hispanensibus familiarum ad-jectiones dedit, Tac.

1. ad-jec-tus (for ad-jac-tus), a, um, P. of ad-jicio, through true root ADJAC.

2. ad-jec-tus, ūs, m. [for ad-jacio] fr. ADJAC, true root of ad-jicio: An adding: odoris, Lucr.

ad-jīc-ō, jēci, jectum, jīc-ere (ad-ic-it, Mart.: ad-ici, Stat.), 3. v. a. [for ad-jacio] I. To cast, fling, or throw: ex locis superioribus telum, Cæs. II. To throw or cast upon: proclamante adici (sc. sidera) cervicibus Atlas, Stat.

III. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To throw or cast to or towards: album calceum errori, Pl.—2. Esp.: Of the eyes: To turn or direct towards: cupiditatis oculos ad omnia vestra adiecerunt, Cic. B. Fig.: To turn or direct towards: animum ad consilium, Liv.—C. Meton.: To erect towards or near: rogam bustumque novum, Cic. IV. (To cast something in addition; hence) A. Prop.: To add: succos, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To add: ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam, Cic.: adiectum in domo ejus esse venenum, Tac.—2. In actions: To add to a bidding; to bid higher: supra adiecit, Cic.

ad-jū-dico, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To award a thing judicially; to adjudge: mulierem Veneri in servitutum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Adjudicare causam alicui, To adjudge a suit to one, i. e. to decide a suit in one's favour, Cic. II. Fig.: To make a decision, to decide: adjudicatio, cum utro sies, Plant. III. Meton.: To impute, ascribe, attribute, or assign: mihi salutem imperii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. adjudger.

ad-jū-mentum, i, n. [for adjuv-mentum; fr. adjuv-o] (The aiding thing; hence) Help, assistance: Cic.

ad-junc-tio, ōnis, f. [for ad-jung-tio; fr. adjung-o] I. Gen.: A joining or adding to; union, conjunction: verborum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. An adding to by way of augmentation, an addition: virtutis, Cic.—B. A limiting addition; limitation, restriction: esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. adjunction.

ad-junc-tor, ōris, m. [for adjung-

tor; fr. adjung-o] One who adds, joins, or unites: Cic.

ad-junc-tus (for adjung-tus), a, um: 1. P. of adjung-o.—2. Pa.: Joined, added to, or connected with: (Comp.) quae adjunctiora sunt, Cic.—As Subst.: a. ad-junc-tum, i, n. A thing closely connected with, belonging or suitable to, something, etc.: pietatis, Cic.—b. Plur.: Rhet. t. t.: Accessory circumstances: Cic.—c. Logic. t. t.: A conditional proposition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. adjoint.

ad-jung-o, xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: (To join, bind, or fasten on to a thing; hence) A. Of animals: To yoke or harness to any thing: tigribus adjunctis, Ov.—B. To fasten, bind, or attach to: ulmis vites, Virg. II. Fig.: A. 1. To join, bind, or attach to: totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam, Cic.: se viro, Virg.—2. To attach to one's self, etc.: to conciliate, make friendly: multas sibi tribus, Cic.—3. A. To add or join on; to annex: juris scientiam, Cic.—b. To add on to a statement, etc.: illud adjunxi, Cic.—B. To attach, apply, etc.: suspensionem potius an praedam, quam ad egestatem, Cic. III. Meton.: A. To bring or place close to or beside any thing: lateri castrorum adjuncta (sc. classis), Virg.—B. Part. Pass.: Of places: Situate or lying close to; adjacent: fundo praedia adjuncta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. adjoint.

1. ad-jū-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To swear, affirm by oath, take an oath, etc.: adjurus id te non facturum, Cic. II. To swear by: per omnes tibi adjuro deos nunquam eam me deseriturum, Ter.: (with Acc. of Object sworn by) Stygi caput implacabile fontis, Virg. III. To swear besides or in addition: praeter iurjurandum haec adjurare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. adjurer.

2. adjū-ro=adjuvero; v. adjuvo. ad-jū-tā-bilis, e, adi. [adjut(a)-o] Helping, assisting: Plaut.

ad-jū-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [for adjuv-to; fr. adjuv-o] To help, aid, assist: istoccone pacto me adjutas? Plaut.: (with double Acc.) id adjuta me, Ter.

ad-jū-tor, ōris, m. [for adjuv-tor; fr. adjuv-o] I. Gen.: A helper, assistant: adjutores Stoicos habemus, Cic.: tibi, adjutor, id. II. Esp.: A. An assistant, adjutant, deputy, etc.: Manlius adjutor datur, Liv.—B. Stage t. t.: A subordinate actor: in scena solus constitit, nullis adjutoribus, Phaed.

ad-jū-tor-ium, i, n. [adjutor] (A thing pertaining to an adjutor; hence) Help, aid, support, succour: Quint; Sen.

ad-jū-trix, icis, f. [for adjuv-trix; fr. adjuv-o] She who helps, supports, etc.: a female assistant, helper, etc.: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic.—As Adj.: Assisting, aiding: legiones, i. e. legions raised by the proconsul in the provinces, for the reinforcement of an army, Tac.

ad-jū-tus (for adjung-tus), a, um, P. of adjuv-o.



**ad-jūvo**, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre (*Fut. Perf.* adjuvō for adjuvero, Cic.: ad-jūrit for adjuverit, Ter.), 1. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: **A.** Act: *To help, assist, support*: fortes fortunam adjuvare, Liv.: (with Acc. of Neut. Pron.) si quid ego adjuvō curamve levāssō, Cic.: (*Impers.*) eorum opinionem adjuvabat, quod sine iumentis ad iter profectos videbant, Cæs.—**B.** Neut.: *To help, give assistance, etc.*: ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, Cic. II. Fig.: **A.** Act: 1. *To cherish, sustain, foster*: adjuvandus (sc. error), Cic.—2. *To animate, encourage, etc.*: clamorem militem, Liv.—**B.** Neut.: *To profit, avail, be of use, be profitable*: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor.: in re malā animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Plaut.

**adl.**, v. all.

**ad-mātūro**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To mature*: defectionem, Cæs. **admen-sus** (for admet-sus), a, um, P. of admet-ior.

**ad-mētior**, mensus sum, mētiri, 4. v. dep. *To measure or mete out*: frumentum ex arēa, Cic.

**Admētus**, 1. m. Ἀδμήτος (*Unsubdud*) Admetus: 1. *A king of Phœræ, in Thessaly, the husband of Alceste*.—2. *A king of the Molossi, who protected Themistocles when a fugitive*.

**ad-migro**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. (Prop.): *To migrate to a place*; Fig.) *To be added to*: Plaut.

**adminicūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [adminiculi-um] *To prop up, support*: I. Prop.: vites adminiculatē sudibus, Pl. II. Fig.: id ipsum ex illis Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, Gell.

**adminicūl-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] *To prop up, support*: Cic.

**ad-min-icūlum**, 1. n. [prob. ad, 1. min-or, or min-eo] (*That which serves for projecting or leaning against*; hence) I. Prop.: *a prop, stay, support*; especially, *a stake or pole (around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported)*: vites claviculis adminicula, tanquam manibus, apprehendunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *Support, assistance, succour, aid*: id senectuti adminiculum fore, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. adminicule.

**ad-minister**, tri, m. I. Gen.: *A servant, attendant, assistant, etc.*: **A.** Prop.: sine administris, Sall. B. Fig.: audacie, Cic. II. Esp.: Milit. t. l.: *One who is employed in working engines of war, a workman*: opus et administris tutari, Sall.

**ad-ministra**, æ, f. *A female servant or helper, a handmaid*: Fig.: artes administræ virtutis, Cic.

**administrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [administr(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A giving of aid; aid, assistance*: sine hominum administratione, Cic. II. Meton.: *Direction, management, or administration*: ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. administration.

**administrā-tivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Fit for administration, practical*: ars, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. administratif.

**administrā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *A manager, conductor, etc.*: belli gerendi, Cic.—2. *A servant, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. administrateur.

**ad-ministro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act: *To take in hand, to take charge or care of; to manage, guide a person or thing; to administer, execute, perform, accomplish, carry out, etc.*: republicam, Cic.: (with Acc. to be supplied from context) milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare (sc. opus) poterant, Sall. II. Neut.: *To attend, wait, serve*: ad rem divinam, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. administrer.

**admirā-bilis**, e, adj. [admir(a)-or] 1. Pass.: *Worthy of admiration, admirable*: oratio, Cic.: in dicendo admirabiles, id.—2. Act.: *That excites wonder, wonderful, strange, rare*: (Comp.) admirabilibus Romanos Græciā pelli, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. admirable.

**admirābil-itas**, ātis, f. [admirabil-is] (*The quality of the admirabiles*; hence) 1. *Admirableness, wonderfulness*: Cic.—2. *Admiration*: Cic.

**admirābil-iter**, adv. [id.] 1. *Admirably*: Cic.—2. *In an astonishing manner*: Cic.

**admirā-ndus**, a, um: 1. P. of admir(a)-or.—2. Pa.: *To be admired or wondered at, admirable, wonderful*: admirandum in modum, Nep.

**admirā-tio**, ōnis, f. [admir(a)-or] 1. *An admiring, admiration*: Cic.—Particular phrase: In admiratione esse, *To be admired*, Pl.—2. *Wonder, surprise, astonishment*: Cic.—Particular phrase: In admiratione esse, *To be an object of wonder or surprise*: Pl.—3. *A longing desire*: divitiarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. admiration.

**admirā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *An admirer*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. admirateur.

**ad-miror** (am-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To admire, to regard with admiration*: quorum ego copiam vehementer admiror, Cic.—2. a. *To regard with wonder or astonishment; to wonder or be astonished*: admiratus sum brevitate ejus (sc. epistolæ), Cic.: admiratum sum, quod ad me tuā manu scripsisses, id.—b. (a) *To gaze at passionately, to strive after a thing from admiration of it, to desire to obtain*: nil admirari, *to be dazzled by nothing*, Hor.—(b) *To look at a thing enviously or with jealousy*: invidiā admirante, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. admirer.

**ad-miscēo**, scūi, xtum or stum, scēre, 2. v. a. *To mingle in addition*; hence) I. Prop.: *To mix with, to admix*: admixto calore, Cic.: aquæ calorem, id. II. Fig.: **A.** Of things as objects: *To mingle, mix in with, etc.*: stirpem Phrygiam, Virg.: versus orationi, Cic.—**B.** Of persons as objects: 1. *To add or join to*: admiscerentur plebei, Liv.—2. a. Gen.: *To implicate or mix up in a matter*: ne me admisceas, Ter.—b. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix one's self up*

in a matter, i. e. *to interfere or meddle*: ad id consilium admiscear? Cic.

**admiss-ārius**, a, um, adj. [2. admiss-us] (*Belonging to admisus*; hence) Of a horse, ass, etc.: *Used for covering*: equus, i. e. *a stallion*, Var.—As Subst.: **admissarius**, ii, m. *A stallion or stud-horse*; Fig.: Of a lascivious person: Cic.

**admis-e**, v. admitto.

**admis-sio**, ōnis, f. [for admitt-sio; fr. admitt-o] *An admission to a person, an audience*: admissionem dare alicui, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. admission.

**admis-sum**, i, n. [for admitt-sum; fr. admitt-o] *A thing perpetrated; a crime*: nullum, Cic.

1. **admis-sus** (for admitt-sus), a, um, P. of admitt-o.

2. **admis-sus** (am-), ūs, m. [for admitt-sus; fr. admitt-o] *An admission or letting in*: Lucr.

**admis-tus** (for admisc-tus), a, um, P. of admisc-o.

**ad-mitto**, misi, missum, mittere (admisse for admissee, Plaut.), 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To allow, permit, or suffer a person, etc. to go to a place; to admit*: te ad meas capsas, Cic.: (with Supine in um) spectatum admissi, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. *To admit for the purpose of saluting, etc.*; to grant an audience or interview to; to receive: quenquam, Cic.—2. Of a horse: *To let the reins go to*; hence) *To give the reins or the head to*: in Postumium equum admist, Liv.: admist equo, at full gallop, Cæs. II. Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *To admit; to allow to enter, approach, or come to*: ad consilium, Cic.—**B.** Of words, entreaties, etc.: *To allow to come to one; to give access or admittance to*: to admit: pacis mentionem auribus, Liv.—**C.** *To let or allow to be done; to suffer to come to pass; to allow, permit, etc.*: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter.: simul aves rite admisissent, Liv.—**D.** Of a crime, disgrace, etc.: *To allow to come to one's self*; hence) *To incur, become guilty of, commit*: dedecus, Cic.: nihil admittes in te formidine pœnæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. admettre.

**admix-tio**, ōnis, f. [for admisc-tio; fr. admisc-o] *A mingling, admixture*: animus admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic.

**admix-tus** (for admisc-tus), a, um: 1. P. of admisc-o.—2. Pa.: *That is mingled with something; not simple, impure*: nihil animis admixtum, Cic.

**ad-mōdē-ate**, adv. [ad moder-at-us] (*In a well arranged manner*; hence) *Suitably, appropriately*: Lucr.

**ad-mōdērōr**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To moderate, restrain*: Plaut.

**ad-mōdum**, adv. [ad modum, Acc. of modus] I. Prop.: (*According to measure*; hence) **A.** With Adj. Part. or Advv.: *Very, very much, exceedingly, quite*: admodum dedita religionibus, Cæs.: gratum admodum, Cic.: nuper admodum, Ter.—Particular phrases: 1. *Admodum nihil or nihil admodum, Nothing at all*

*nothing whatever*: Cic.—2. Nullus admodum, *None at all*: Liv.—B. With words denoting age: *Excessively, very, quite*: admodum tum adolescens, Cic.—C. With verbs: 1. *Fully, completely, sufficiently*: admodum mitigati animi erant, Liv.—2. *Very much, extraordinarily, exceedingly*: me literæ tuæ admodum delectarunt, Cic.—3. In affirmative or corroborative replies: *Just so, quite so, certainly*: bellan' videtur specie mulier? admodum, Plaut. II. Meton.: A. With Adj. or Adv. denoting number: *About, pretty nearly, at most*: turres admodum cxx., Cæs.: usque admodum quinque quinque numeres, Cato.—B. With Part. or Adj. denoting time: *Fully, wholly, entirely, quite*: exacto admodum Februarii, Liv.: menses admodum septem, Just.

ad-mœn-i-o, ïvi, ïtum, ïre, 4. v. a. [ad; mœni-a] (*To bring forces to the walls; hence*) *To besiege, invest*: Plaut.

ad-môl-ör, ïtus sum, ïri, 4. v. dep.: I. Act.: *To move or bring one thing to or upon another*: ubi sacro manūs sis admolitus, Plaut. II. Neut.: *To strive or struggle to or toward a place*: ad nidum, Plaut.

ad-môñe-fác-i-o, fêci, factum, fác-êre, 3. v. a. [admon-e-o; facio] *To cause to bring to mind; to admonish*: Cic.

ad-môñe-o, ïti, ïtum, êre, 2. v. a.: I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To bring to one's mind; to put in mind of*: to admonish, suggest: admonēbat alium egēstatis, alium cupiditatis suæ, Sall.: decedere campis, Virg.: (with Acc. of thing and Acc. of person) illud me precare admones, Cic.: (with Objective clause) admonēbant alii alios supplicium ex se, non victoriam, peti, Liv.: (without Object) si sitis admoneretur, Tac.: (with Subj.) nisi Seneca admonuisset, venientī matri occurreret, Tac.: (with ut, or ne c. Subj.) me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, Cic.: ne nimis indulgenter loquar, id.—2. Esp.: a. *To recall a thing past to memory; to bring to remembrance*: domine, Tib.—b. Of a creditor: *To remind a debtor of his debt; to press for payment; to dun*: aliquem æris alieni, Cic. B. Meton.: *To urge or incite to action*: telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. II. *To admonish further*: hoc unum te, Sen.

ad-môn-ï-ti-o, ïnis, f. [admon-eo] 1. a. A friendly warning or admonition: Cic.—b. An angry warning or admonition: a reprimand: Suet.—2. A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admonition*.

ad-môn-ï-tör, ïris, m. [admon-eo] 1. He who reminds one of something; an admonisher: Cic.—2. One who urges to action: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admoniteur*.

ad-môn-ï-trix, ïcis, f. [id.] She who reminds or admonishes: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admonitrice*.

ad-môn-ï-tum, ï, n. [id.] (*That which reminds; hence*) *An admonition*: Cic.

1. ad-môn-ï-tus, a, um, P. of ad-môn-e-o.

2. ad-môn-ï-tus, ïs, m. [admon-co]

(only in Abl.) *A reminding, suggestion, admonition, exhortation*: Cic.

ad-mor-dê-o, mordi, morsum, mordêre, 2. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To bite or gnaw at; to bite into*: admoso in stirpe, Virg. II. Fig.: *To bite, i. e. to bleed, fleece*: triparcos homines, Plaut.

ad-mor-sus (for admoso-sus), a, um, P. of admoso-e-o.

ad-mô-ti-o, ïnis, f. [for admov-tio; fr. admov-eo] *A moving to a thing; application*: digitorum, Cic.

ad-mô-tus (for admov-tus), a, um, P. of admov-e-o.

ad-môve-o, môvi, môtum, môvêre (admôram, admôrim, etc., syncope through all the persons, for admove-eram, admoveverim, etc., Virg.; Ov.: admôrunt for admoveverunt, Virg.), 2. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To move, conduct, lead, etc., to or towards*: fasciculum ad naves, Cic. B. Esp.: 1.: *To bring up or apply*: admoto igne, Cic.—Particular phrases: A. Admove-re aurem, *To apply the ear, to listen*: Cic.—b. Admove-re manum or manūs, (a) *To apply or employ the hand*: Cic.—(b) *To lay violent hands on, attack, assault*: Liv.—c. *To lay hands on, pilfer, pillage, etc.*: Cic.—2. Pass.: Of places: *To lie near, close, or adjacent; to be situate near*: Africa Nilo admota, Juv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To bring up, apply, etc.*: illi fabricas, Plaut. B. Esp.: 1.: a. Admove-re aliquem propius alicui, *To bring a person nearer to one; i. e. to make friends; to reconcile*: Vell.—b. Pass.: *To be nearly related or akin to*: genus admotum Superis, Sil.—2. *To apply, direct*: admovenda eum curatio, Cic.—3. *To occasion, cause to one, excite, etc.*: terrorem, Liv.

ad-mûgi-o, no perf. nor sup., ïre, 4. v. n. *To low or bellow to or at*: admugit femina tauro, Ov.

ad-murm-ür-ät-i-o, ïnis, f. [ad-murmur(a)-o] *A murmuring, in approbation or disapprobation, etc.*: Cic.

ad-murm-ü-ro, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n. *To murmur at anything with approbation or disapprobation*: admurmurante senatu, Cic.

ad-müt-i-lo, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. *To crop or clip thoroughly; i. e. to cheat outrageously*: Plaut.

adnascor, adnätus, v. agn.

adnätö, adnavigo, adnecto, v. ann.

adnomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agn.

adn, for other words in, v. ann.

1. äd-öl-ê-o, ïti (rarely ävi), ïltum, äre, 2. v. a. [usually referred to as OL=creasco] (Prop.: *To cause to grow up, to increase, make large, etc.*; Meton.) Religious t. t.: 1. *To magnify, honour, propitiate, etc., the gods*: flammis adolere Penates, Virg.—2.: a. *To offer up as sacrifice in honour of the gods; to burn, consume upon the altar, etc.*: verbenas adole pingues, Virg.—b. *To burn, consume*: utque leves stipules ðemptis adolentur aristas, Ov.—3. *To cover, etc.*: altaria dopis, Virg.

2. äd-öl-ê-o, no perf. nor sup., äre, 2. v. n. *To give out or emit a smell or odour, to smell of*: unguenta, Plaut.

äd-ölê-s-ens (ädu-l-), entis (Gen. Pl. usu. adolescentium; once, adolescentum, Plaut.) 1. P. of ädole-s-o.—2. Pa.: *Growing up, not yet come to full growth, young*: A. Prop.: Africani filia adolescens, Cic.—As Subst.: comm. gen.: *A youth, a young man; a young woman, a maiden* (properly from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year, but often till the 40th year, or even upwards): nisi forte, adolescens factus est, Cic.: optima adolescens, Ter.—b. Fig.: Of the new Academic philosophy: (Comp.) adolescentior Academia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adolescent*.

äd-ölê-scent-ia, æ, f. [adolescent, adolescent-is] *The state of the adolescents; youth*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adolescencia*.

äd-ölê-scent-üla (adul-), æ, f. dim. [id.] *A young maiden*: Plaut.

äd-ölê-scent-ülus (adul-), i, m. dim. [id.] I. Gen.: *A young man*: Cic. II. Esp.: *A young soldier, a recruit*: Cic.

äd-ölê-sco (adul-), ðlêvi (rarely olüi), ultum, ðlêscere (Perf. Inf.: ädölê-sce for ädölêvisse, Ov.), 3. v. n. inch. [1. ädole-o] I. Prop.: *To grow up, to grow*: Of men, animals, plants, etc.: qui ädoleverit, Cic. II. Fig.: *To grow, increase, be augmented, become greater*: dum prima novis ädolecit frondibus retas, Virg. III. Meton.: Sacrificial t. t.: *To be kindled, to burn*: ignibus arde, Virg.

Ädönis, nis or nüdis (Acc. Adonidem, Claud.: Adonim, Prop.: Voc. Adoni, Ov.), m.=Ädönis. Adonis: a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus for his beauty. He was mortally wounded in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to others, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy; but was changed by Venus into a flower, and was bewailed by her yearly on the anniversary of his death.

äd-öper-i-o, ïti, tum, ïre, 4. v. a. *To cover, to cover up or over* (mostly in Part. Perf.): capite adopto, Liv.

äd-öpin-or, no perf. nor sup., äri, 1. v. dep. *To conjecture*: Lucr.

ädöptät-ic-ius (-ïtus), a, um, adj. [adopto, (Sup.) adoptat-um] *Adopted, adoptive*: Plaut.

ädöptä-ti-o, ïnis, f. [adopt(a)-o] *An adopting*: Cic.

ädöpt-i-o, ïnis, f. [adopt-o] I. Prop.: *A taking or receiving one in the place of a child: adoption* (properly of one who was still under paternal authority): Cic. II. Fig.: Of plants: *An engrafting*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoption*.

ädöpt-iv-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *Pertaining to adoption, made or acquired by adoption, adoptive*: I. Prop.: sacra, the sacra of the family into which one has been adopted: Cic. II. Fig.: Of plants, etc.: fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, bears fruits not natural to it, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoptif*.

äd-öpto, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a.



**I. Gen.:** **A. Prop.:** *To take or accept for one's self, with design; to choose, select, etc.*: eum sibi Achæi patronum adoptarunt, Cic. **B. Meton.:** *To attach to by choice*: se Cæsaris libertis, Pl. **II. Esp.:** **A. Prop.:** *Law t. t.:* *To take in the place of a child, etc.*; to adopt: minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, Cic.—Particular expression: Adoptare se, *To adopt one's self, i. e. to assume another name*: Cic. **B. Fig.:** *To adopt*: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. adopter.

**ād-ōr**, ōris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root, *ad*; Gr. *ἐδ-ομαι*; Lat. *ed-o*] (*The thing that is eaten*). *Spelt* (*a species of grain*): Hor.

**ādōrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [ador(a)-o] Adoration: humilis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. adoration.

**ādōrēa** (-ia), v. adores.

**ādōr-ēus** (-tus), a, um, adj. [ador] *Pertaining to spelt; consisting of spelt*: liba, Virg.—As *Subst.*: adorea (-ia), æ, f. (*sc. donatio*) (*Prop.*: *A reward in spelt or grain to gallant soldiers*; Fig.) *Glory, fame, renown*: Hor.

**ād-ōrīor**, ortus sum, ōriri (in 2nd and 3rd pers. of the *Pres. Ind. acc.* to 4th conj.), adoriris, adoritur, 4, v. dep.: **I.**: *To rise up to*; hence) **A.**: *To approach in order to accost; to accost*: hospitem, Ter.—**B.**: *To enter upon, take in hand, undertake, attempt*: ne convellere adiorum ura, quæ non possint commoveri, Cic. **II.**: *To rise up against*; hence) *To attack, assault, assail, etc.*, in a secret or crafty manner: **A. Prop.**: tribunum gladiis, Cic. **B. Fig.**: paventes adortus clamor, Liv. **III.**: *To rise or spring up*: ex insidiis, Hirt.

**ād-orno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.**: *To decorate or adorn*: **A. Prop.**: forum comitumque adornatum magnifico ornatu, Cic. **B. Fig.**: legem, Quint. **II.**: *A. To prepare, get ready*: ut accusationem et petitionem consultatū adornet, Cic.—**B.**: *To furnish or provide*: maria classibus et præsidis, Cic.—**C.**: *To equip, fit out, etc.*: naves, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) adornier.

**ād-ōro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.**: (*Prop.*: *To speak to or address*) **A. Meton.:** **1.**: *To worship, address*: Phœbum taciturnus adorat, Ov.—**2.**: *To show reverence or respect to*; to bow humbly to, etc.: vulgus, Tac. **B. Fig.:** *To respect, esteem highly, admire*: priscorum curam, Pl. **II.**: **A.**: *To beg, beseech, entreat*; to address an entreaty or supplication to: vos Turnus adoro, Virg.—**B.**: *To ask for, entreat, a thing*: deum pacem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. adorer.

**ādor-sus**, a, um, P. of ador-ior.

**ādor-tus**, a, um, P. of ador-ior.

**adp.** v. app.

**adq.** v. aq.

**ad-rādo**, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.: **I. Gen.:** *To scrape, pare away, etc.*: latere adraso, Pl. **II. Esp.:** **A.**: *To cut or lop*: cacumen, Pl.—**B.**: *To shave*: adrasum quandam, Hor.

**Adrāstus**, 1, m. = Ἀδραστος (not

running away). *Adrastus*: a king of Argos; father-in-law of Tydeus and Polyneices.

**adrāsus** (for adrad-sus), a, um, P. of adrad-o.

**ad-rēmīgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To row to or towards*: Flor.

**adr.** v. arr.

**Adria**, æ, etc.; v. Hadria, etc.

**Adrumetum**, i, v. Hadrumetum.

**adsc.** **adse.** **adsi.** **adso.** **adsp.**

**adst.** **adsu.** v. as.

**adt.** v. att.

**Adūātica**, æ, f. *Aduaticus*; a fort of the Belgæ (now Tongres).

**Adūātici** (-ici), ōrum, m. *The Aduatici or Aduatici*; a people of Cymbrian origin in Gallia Belgica.

**ādūla-nas**, antis, P. of adul(a)-or.—As *Subst.*: m. *One who bows down or prostrates himself*: Liv.

**ādūla-tio**, ōnis, f. [adul(a)-or] **I.**

*Prop.*: *Of dogs*: *A fawning*: canum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: *Adulation*: Cic.—

**B.**: *Of doves*: *A wooing or courting*: Pl. **III. Meton.**: *Flatterers*: Liv.

¶ Hence, Fr. adulation.

**ādūlā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A cringing flatterer*; a sycophant: Auct. Her.

¶ Hence, Fr. adulateur.

**ādūlātōr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [adul-ator] *Pertaining to a flatterer*; flatter-ing: Tac.

**adulesc.** v. adolesc.

**ād-ūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and

a. [=adulor] **I. Prop.**: *Neut.*: *Of animals*: *To fawn*: Lucr. **II. Fig.**:

*Act.*: *To fawn upon, flatter*: Cic. **III.**

*Meton.*: *Act.*: *To stroke or wipe off*: caudā sanguinem, Cic.

**ād-ūl-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.

[etym. dub.; acc. to some ad; ōp-a, "a tail"] (*To wag the tail at*; hence)

**I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To fawn upon*:

dominum feræ, Sen. **B. Fig.**: **1.**: *To fawn upon, flatter*: adulantem omnes

videre te volui, Cic.—**2.**: *To bow down to the ground or prostrate one's self before*: Hephæstionem more Persarum

adulata, Val. Max. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**:

*Of animals*: *To fawn*: ferarum agmen adulantūm, Ov. **B. Fig.**:

*To fawn, flatter*: presentibus, Liv.

¶ Hence, Fr. aduler.

**1. adulter**, ēri, m.; **ādultēra**, æ, f.

[etym. dub.] **1.**: a. Masc.: *An adulterer*: Cic.—b. Fem.: *An adulteress*:

Hor.; Ov.—**2.**: *A paramour*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. adultère.

**2. adulter**, ēra, ērum, adj. [1. adul-

ter] (*Of, or belonging to, an adulter*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Adulterous, un-*

*chaste*: conjux, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *Spuri-*

*ous, false*: minium, Pl.

**ādultēra**, æ, v. 1. adulter.

**ādultēr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [adul-ter]

(*Of, or belonging to, an adulter*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.**: *Of a person, etc.*:

*Bastard*: Pl.—**B.**: *Of animals*: *Not of a pure breed, not of full blood*: Pl.

**II. Fig.**: **A.**: *Not genuine or pure*; false: nummus, Cic.—**B.**: *Counterfeit*:

signa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. adultérin.

**ādultēr-i-um**, ii, n. [adul-ter-o]

(*The acting of the adulter*; hence) **I.**

*Prop.*: *Adultery*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *An*

*adulterating, adulteration of food, etc.*: mellis, Pl. **III. Meton.**: *Immodest or lascivious figures*: vasa adulteris celata, Pl.

**ādultēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

and n. [adulter] **I. Act.**: (*To act the*

*adulter*; hence) **A. Prop.**: *To pollute, defile, etc.*: matronas, Suet. **B. Fig.**:

**1.**: *To corrupt, pollute, etc.*: jns pecuniā, Cic.—**2.**: *To change the form of, etc.*: faciem arte, Ov.—**3.**: *To adulter-*

*ate*: by admixture of a foreign substance, etc.: piper adulteratur sinapi,

Pl. **II. Neut.**: (*To be an adulter or adultera*; hence) *To commit adultery*:

fraudare, adulterare, Cic. ¶ Hence,

Fr. adultérer.

**ādul-tus**, a, um (for adol-tus) **1.**

*P.* of adol-escō.—**2.**: *Pa.*: *Grown up, adult*: a. Prop.: virgo, Cic. (*Comp.*)

*adulterio pulli*, Pl.—b. Fig.: Athenæ,

Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. adulte.

**ādumbrā-tim**, ad, [adumbr(a)-o]

*In shadow or outline*: Lucr.

**ādumbrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.**

*Prop.*: *A sketching in outline; a per-*

*spective sketch or draft*: Vitr. **II.**

*Fig.*: *An outline or sketch of a speech*:

Cic.

**ādumbrā-tus**, a, um: **1.** *P.* of

adumbr(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Counterfeit, feigned, false*: Pippæ vir adumbratus,

Cic.

**ād-umbro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.:

**I. Prop.**: *In Painting*: *To shadow forth, delineate*: quis pictor omnia ad-

umbrare didicit? Quint. **II. Fig.**:

**A.**: *To represent a thing in an appropriate manner*: id ipsum sumus in

sermone adumbrare conati, Cic.—**B.**:

*To represent a thing only in outline, and therefore imperfectly*: imaginem glorie,

Cic.

**ādunc-itas**, ātis, f. [adunc-us]

(*The state of the aduncus*; hence) *A*

*bending inwards, hookedness*: rostrum,

Cic.

**ād-uncus**, a, um, adj. *Bent to-*

*wards one or inwards*: hooked: nasus,

Hor.: ungues, Cic.

**ād-urgēo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2.

v. a.: **I. Prop.**: *To press on or against*:

dens digito adurgendus, Cels. **II.**

*Fig.*: *To pursue after*: aliquem remis,

Hor.

**ād-ūro**, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a.:

**I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To burn*: adur-

atur ad sudorem, Pl. **B. Esp.**: **1.**

*Pass.* in reflexive force: *To burn one's*

*self, to inflict burns upon one's self*:

sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.—**2.**: *To*

*burn up, to destroy or consume by fire*:

ossa Flaminis, Hor.—**3.**: *Of the hair, etc.*:

*To singe off*: carbone capillum,

Cic.—**4.**: *Medic. t. t.*: *To cauterize*: os

ferro, Cels.—**5.**: *In cooking, etc.*: *To*

*scorch, burn*: panis adustus, Hor. **II.**

*Fig.*: *Of love*: *To burn, waste, con-*

*sume, etc.*: non erubescendis adurit

(sc. te) Ignibus, Hor. **III. Meton.**:

*Of cold or frost*: *To nip, freeze*:

nec frigus adurat Poma, Ov.—**B.**: *Of*

*heat*: *To scorch, parch, d-y up, etc.*:

arbores fervere, Pl.—**C.**: *To inflame, etc.*:

femora equitatu, Pl.

**ād-usque** (for usque ad), prep.

and adv. : I. *Prep.* c. Acc. : To, quite or even to, all the way to : adusque mœnia, Hor. II. Adv. : Throughout, wholly, entirely, everywhere : oriens tibi victus adusque, etc., Ov.

**adus-tio**, ōnis, f. [for adur-tio; fr. adur-o] 1. Act. : a. Prop. : A scorching, burning : Pl.—b. Meton. : (a) A burn : Pl.—(b) Inflammation : Pl.—2. Pass. : A being burnt, a burnt state : picis, Pl.

**adus-tus** (for adur-tus), a, um : 1. P. of adur-o.—As Subst. : adusta, ōrum, n. Burns (upon the flesh) : Cels.—2. Pa. : (Burned by the sun; hence) Scorched, made brown, swarthy : (Comp.) adustior color, Liv.

**advect-icius** (-itius), a, um, adj. [adveho, (Sup.) advect-um] Brought to a place, imported, foreign : vinum, Sall.

**advech-tio**, ōnis, f. [for adveh-tio; fr. adveh-o] A bringing or conveying, transport : Pl.

**advech-to**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. freq. [for adveh-to; fr. adveh-o] To carry often to a place : rei frumentariæ copiam, Tac.

**advech-tor**, ōris, m. [for adveh-tor; fr. adveh-o] One who conveys or carries : a carrier : Plaut.

1. **advech-tus** (for adveh-tus), a, um, P. of adveh-o.

2. **advech-tus**, ūs, m. [for adveh-tus; fr. adveh-o] A bringing or conveying to a place : dæd, Tac.

**ad-vēho**, xi, eum, hēre (advexti for advextisti, Plaut.; advexe for advexisse, ib.), 3. v. a. : I. Gen. : To carry or bring to a place, etc. : ex agris frumentum, Cic. II. Esp. : Pass. : A. To be carried in or on anything to a place; hence : 1. To ride : in eam partem equo citato, Liv.—2. To sail, etc. : Uticam, to Utica, Sall.—B. In reflexive force : To carry one's self to; i. e. 1. To go or proceed to : Teucros, to the Trojans, Virg.—2. To arrive at a place : scopulos Sirenum advecta (sc. classis), Virg.

**ad-vēlo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To wrap, encircle, surround, etc. : tempora lauro, Virg.

**ad-vēn-a**, æ, gen. omni. [adven-io] (One who comes to a place; hence) A foreigner or stranger : peregrini atque advene, Cic.—As Adj. : Foreign; not of one's own land or native place; of, or from, a strange land : exercitus, Virg. : grus, Hor. : Tibris (because flowing into the Roman territory from Etruria), Ov.

**ad-vēnio**, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. v. : I. A. Prop. : 1. Gen. : In temp. præ. (act incomplete) : To come to a person or thing; to proceed, come onwards, advance, etc.—in temp. perf. (act complete) : To have come to a person or thing; i. e. to arrive, reach, be present, etc. : advenientem non esse peregrinum, Cic. : Tyriam urbem, Virg.—2. Esp. : Of a letter : in temp. perf. : To have reached one, or come to hand, etc. : advenire literæ, Suet. B. Fig. : 1. In temp. perf. : To have come or arrived : dies, Sall.—2. To

come to one's lot; to befall one, accrue to one : Numidie partem ultro adventuram, Sall.—3. To happen, take place, occur : res sponte sua mox adventura, Liv. II. To come besides, further, or in addition : Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avénir*.

**advent-icius** (-itius), a, um, adj. [advent-us] 1. : (Pertaining to an adventus; hence) a. Coming from abroad, foreign : copia, Cic.—b. Extraneous, foreign, not properly appertaining to one : tepor, Cic.—Particular phrases : (a) *Adventicia pecunia*, The money which a son obtains besides his paternal inheritance : Cic.—(b) *Adventicius fructus*, Additional, extraordinary gain or advantage : Liv.—2. That pertains to an arrival : coena, Suet.

**adven-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *intens.* [adven-io] In temp. præ. (act incomplete) : To come to a person or thing; to proceed, come onwards, advance, etc.—in temp. perf. (act complete) : To have come to a person or thing; to arrive, reach, be present, etc. : adventare ac prope adesse, Cic. : quo quum adventaret, Hirt.

**adven-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who arrives : a guest, visitor : Plaut.

**adven-tus**, ūs (i. Ter.), m. [id.] (act incomplete) : A coming to a person or thing; a drawing near, approach, etc.—(act complete) : An arrival, a being present, etc. : I. P. Prop. : ad urbem, Cic. : in urbem, id. : Roman, Liv. II. Fig. : Of abstract things : lucis, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avént*.

**adversaria**, æ (ōrum), v. adversarius.

**advers-ārius**, a, um (Gen. Plur. adversariūm, Ter.), [advers-us] adj. (Pertaining to adversus; hence) I. Gen. : Turned towards or lying before the eyes, fronting.—As Subst. : **adversaria**, ōrum (sc. scripta) Mercantile t. t. : Books in which all matters are temporarily entered as they occur; a waste-book, day-book, memorandum-book, etc. : Cic. II. Esp. : Standing opposite, opposed to one as an antagonist : adversarius tribunis, Cic.—As Subst. : A. **adversarius**, ii, m. : 1. An antagonist, opponent, adversary, etc. : Cic.—2. An enemy, adversary, foe in war : Sall.—B. **adversaria**, æ, f. A female adversary, etc. : Cic.—C. **adversaria**, ōrum, n. (sc. argumenta) The arguments of the opponent : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adversaire*.

**adversā-trix**, icis, f. [advers(a)-or] A female antagonist or adversary : Plaut.

**adver-sio**, ōnis, f. [for advert-sio; fr. advert-o] A turning or directing of one thing to or towards another : Cic.

**advers-itas**, ātis, f. [i. advers-us] (The state of the adversus; hence) Opposition, contrariety, antipathy : Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adversité*.

**adver-so** (advors-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. freq. [for advert-so; fr. advert-o] To attend to or observe assiduously : animo adversavi sedulo, Plaut.

**advers-or** (advors-), ātus, ōm, āri [2. advers-us] 1. v. dep. I. P. Prop. : To stand opposite to, be against one : adversante ventum, Tac. II. Fig. : To resist, oppose, withstand, etc. : adversante naturā, Cic. : libidini, id.

**adversum** (advor-), i, n., and adv., v. 1. adversus, and 2. adversus.

1. **advers-us** (advor-), a, um [for advert-sus] 1. P. of advert-o.—2. Pa. : (Turned to or towards a thing; hence) a. Prop. : Of locality : With the face or front towards one, etc.; turned towards, in front, opposite : sol adversus, Virg. : antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. : vulnus adversum, a wound turned towards the enemy, i. e. in front, id. : adverso flumine, the stream being opposite, i. e. against one; against or up stream, Cæs. : so, adverso monte, the mountain being opposite or against one; i. e. up the mountain, Lucr.—Adverbial expressions : (a) *Ex adverso*, or *ex-adverso*, Opposite to, over against : Liv. : Pl.—(b) *In adversum*, To or on the opposite side, against : Virg.—As Subst. : **adversum**, i, n. The opposite quarter : hic ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficiens, the opposite quarter to those setting out from Athens, i. e. blows against them, Nep.—b. Fig. : (a) Opposite, reverse, contrary : qui timent his adversa, Hor.—(b) In hostile opposition, adverse, unfavourable, unpropitious : adversæ res, misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune, Cic. : valetudo, i. e. sickness, Liv. : adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation, Tac. (Comp.) aliud adversus, Pl. : (Sup.) adversissimi venti, Cæs.—As Subst. : (a) *Adversum*, i, n. Misfortune, calamity, disaster, evil, mischief : nihil adversi, Cic.—(b) *Adversus*, i, m. (sc. homo) An adversary, opponent : populi partium, Sall.—(γ) *adversa*, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A female adversary or opponent : innocentie, Quint.—(c) Of feelings, etc. : Contrary, hateful, or odious to; hated by : quia omnia regna adversa sint, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adverse*.

2. **ad-versus** (-um, -vor-), adv. and prep. I. Adv. : Opposite to, against, to or towards a thing, in a friendly or hostile sense : Plaut. : Liv.—Particular expression : Of a slave : Advorsum ire, or venire, To go or come to meet one's master : Plaut. : Ter. II. *Prep.* c. Acc. : A. In a friendly sense : 1. Of place : Turned to or towards, opposite to, before, over against : adversus advocatos, Liv.—2. In the presence of, before : te advorsum mentiar? Plaut.—3. With that to which a reply is made : To : adversus ea consul respondit, Liv.—4. (Held to or against a thing; hence) In comparison of; compared to or with : adversus veterem imperatorem comparari, Liv.—5. Of behaviour : To, towards : quoniam modo me gererem adversus Cæsarem, Cic.—6. In relation, in respect, or in regard to : adversus magistrum morum, Cic.—B. In a hostile sense : Against : adversum leges, Cic. :



**adversus** Sallos, Eutr. **Adversus** when it governs a pronoun is sometimes put after it: hunc adversus, Nep.: quos adversum, Sall.

**advertō (-vorto)**, ti, sum, tēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To turn to, or towards: pedem ripę, Virg.: aures ad vocem, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self, or to direct one's way, towards: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov.—2. Naut. i. t.: To direct, turn, steer to, or towards: classem in portum, Liv.: terrę proras, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To turn or direct to, or towards: numen malis, Virg.—Particular expressions and combinations: Advertere animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rarely mentem) To direct the mind, feelings, thoughts, or attention to a thing, to observe, remark: Plant.; Tac.; Liv. B. 1.: Advertere aliquem, To turn, direct, or draw the attention of some one: Tac.; Liv.—2. Advertere aliquid, To turn, direct, or draw something towards or on one's self: Tac.—C. Advertere or advertere animum, To call the attention to something; i. e. to admonish or urge: Sen.; Tac. III. Meton.: A. Animum advertere (or, as one word, animadvertere), advertere, or animo, etc., advertēre: To observe, recognise, perceive, by directing the mind to an object: quidam Ligus animum advortit inter saxa repentes cochleas, Sall.: animum advortit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Cæs.: donec advertit Tiberius, Tac.: (Imperat. used parenthetically) paucis, advertē, docebo, heed me, or attend, Virg.: animis advertite vestris, id.—B. In Tac.: Advertere in aliquem, To punish one, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avertir*.

**ad-vespērascēt**, āvit, 3. v. n. impers. and inch. [ad; vespersco] It drains towards evening evening is coming on: quum advesperascet, Cic.

**ad-vigīlo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To watch by, or at; to keep guard over, be watchful, or vigilant: ad custodiam ignis, Cic. II. Fig.: To bestow care or attention, to watch—pro rei dignitate, Cic.

**advocā-tio**, ōnis, f. [advoc(a)-o] 1. Law t. t.: (In pass. force: A being called to a person's aid as counsellor, etc.; hence) A. Legal assistance, advocacy of a cause: Cic.—B. Legal assistance; i. e. a body of counsel, counsellors, etc.: Cic.—C. Consultation of counsel or advocates about a matter: maximarum rerum, Cic.—2. (The obtaining a delay, etc.; hence) Delay, adjournment: A. Gen.: ratio adjunctionem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen.—B. Esp.: For obtaining legal aid: binas advocaciones postulare, Cic.

**advocā-tus**, i, m. [id.] (One who is called to another in order to give him aid; hence) I. Prop.: Law t. t.: A legal assistant; an advocate, counsellor, witness, etc. (but not a pleader): Cic. II. Meton.: Advocate, attorney, etc.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avocat*.

**ad-vōco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To call or summon to a person or thing: aliquem gaudiis, Hor.: viros primarios in consilium, Cic. B. Esp.: Law t. t.: To call to one's self as an assistant, counsellor, witness, etc.: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To call to itself, etc.: animum ad se ipsum, Cic.—B. To call to one's aid; to call for help: arma, Virg. III. Meton.: To obtain a respite, to delay: veniam advocandi peto, Pl.

**advōlā-tus**, ūs, m. [advol(a)-o] A flying to one: Cic.

**ad-vōlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: Of winged creatures: To fly towards: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. II. Fig.: To speed, or hasten to or towards: classem advoluturum esse, Cæs.: fama Advolat Æneæ, Virg.: ad urbem incredibili celeritate, Cic.

**ad-volvō**, vi, ātum, vēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: To roll to or towards: focus ulmos, Virg. II. Esp.: Pass in reflexive force: To roll one's self to the feet, etc., of some one, an altar, etc.; to fall prostrate before or at: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) quum Tiberii genna advolveretur, Tac.

**ād-ytum**, i, n. [ādyton] (not to be entered) I. Prop.: The adytum or innermost secret part of a temple; the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, Virg. II. Fig.: The innermost recess: cordis, Lucr. III. Meton.: A grave or tomb: Virg.

**Æacus**, i, m. = *Ἄϊακος* (Gr. Acc. *Æacon*, Ov.) *Æacus*, a son of Jupiter by Europa, king of Ægina; on account of his justice made judge in the lower regions.—Hence, **Æac-ides**, æ, m. (Voc. *Æacida*, Ov.; *Æacide*, id.) A descendant of Æacus: esp.: 1. His son Phocus.—2. His son Peleus.—3. His grandson Achilles.—4. His great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.—5. His later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.—6. Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Æmilius Paulus.—Hence, a. **Æacid-ēus**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to an Æacide: regna, i. e. Ægina, Ov.—b. **Æacid-inus**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to an Æacide: Æacidinis minis expletus, i. e. Of Achilles, Plant.

**Ææa**, æ, f. = *Ἄϊα*, *Ææa*; an island in the Tuscan Sea, where the Circe of Homer dwelt, and where Calypso, also, had her abode (now called Monte Circello).—Hence, **Ææus**, a, um, adj. = *Ἄϊακος*: A. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, Ææa; Ææan: puella, i. e. Calypso, Prop. B. Meton.: Pertaining to Circe: artes, i. e. magic arts, Ov.

**Ææus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Ææa; an island in the river Phasis; Meton.) Colchian: Circe, Virg. **Æas**, antis, m. = *Ἄϊας*. *Æas*; a river in Epirus, springing from Pindus.

**æd-epol**, v. edepol.

**æd-ēs (-is)**, is, f. [prob. akin to *ad-ū*] The shining or burning thing; hence, with reference to an altar or hearth) I. Prop.: A. A dwelling (cf

the gods); a sanctuary, temple: Mero-urii, Liv.—Plur. (only when several temples are spoken of): Capitoli fastigium et ceterarum ædium, Cic.—B. A dwelling (for men); a house, etc.: 1. Plur. (so, mostly; as being a collection of several apartments): in ædibus, Cic.—2. Sing. (as representing one apartment alone; so, only of the early æges): ædis nobis arca est, Plant. II. Meton.: A. A dwelling-room: penitusque cavæ plangoribus ædes Fœminis ululant, Virg.—B. Of bees: Cells or hive: clausis cunctantur in ædibus, Virg.

**æd-icūla**, æ, f. dim. [æd-es] (A small ædis; hence) 1. A small temple: Cic.—2. A. Plur.: A small dwelling or abode: Cic.—b. Sing.: A small room, a closet: Plant.

**ædificā-tio**, ōnis, f. [ædific(a)-o] I. Prop.: A building or constructing: Cic. II. Meton.: A building, structure, edifice: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édification*.

**ædificātiun-cūla**, æ, f. dim. [for ædificatiō-cula; fr. ædificatio, ædification-is] A little building: Cic.

**ædificā-tor**, ōris, m. [ædific(a)-o] (Prop.: A builder; Meton.) A maker, architect: mundi, Cic.—As Adj.: Fond of building: nemo illo fuit minus ædificator, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édificateur*.

**ædific-ium**, ii, n. [ædific-o] A building of any kind: Liv.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édifice*.

**æd-i-fic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for æd-i-fac-o; fr. æd-es (i); fac-ō] To make an ædes; hence) I. Neut.: To build; to raise a structure, building, etc.: diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To build, erect, construct a dwelling, etc.: domum, Cic. B. Fig.: To build, found, establish, etc.: republicam, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. To make, form, construct: hortos, Cic.: equum, Virg.—2. To raise up like a building: compagibus caput, i. e. with ornaments, etc., Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édifier*.

**ædil-icūs (-itūs)**, a, um, adj. [ædil-is] Pertaining or belonging to an ædile: munus, Cic.—As Subst.: ædilitius (-itūs), ii, m. (sc. vir) One who has been an ædile, an ex-ædile: Cic.

**ædil-is**, is, m. (Abt. ædili, Tac.) [æd-es] (One pertaining to an ædes; hence) An ædile; a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, high-ways, etc., also, of private buildings (to prevent them from becoming ruins), of markets, provisions, taverns, weights and measures (to see that they were legal), the expense of funerals and other similar objects of internal police: Cic.—As Adj.: Pertaining to, or of, an ædile or ædiles: ludi, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édile*.

**ædil-itās**, ātis, f. [ædil-is] The office of an ædile, ædileship: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édilité*.

**ædilitiūs**, a, um, v. ædiliticius.

**ædis**, is, v. ædes.

**æd-ītīmus** (-ītīmus), *i. m.* [ædes] (One connected with an ædes; hence) *A sacristan, overseer of a temple: Cic.*  
**æd-i-tu-ens**, *entis*, *m.* [ædes; (i); tu-ens, *P.* of tu-ør] (One guarding an ædes; hence) *A temple-keeper: Lucr.*

**æd-i-tūs**, *i. m.* [ædes; (i); tu-ør] (One who guards an ædes; hence) *A keeper of a temple; a sacristan: I. Prop.: æditi custodesque, Cic. II. Fig.: quales æditiūs habent virtus, Hor.*

**Ædūi**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Ædui; a tribe in Gallia Celtica* (in the modern Departments la Côte-d'Or, la Nièvre, Saône-et-Loire, and Rhône).

**Æetes** (-a), *æ* (*Nom. Æetes, Ov.*; *Acc. Æetam, Cic.*; *Voc. Æetā, Id.*), *m.* = *Αἴητης, Æetes, or Æeta; a king of Colchis, father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece.*—Hence, *I. Æēt-ias*, *iādis*, *f.* *Daughter of Æetes, i. e. Medea.*—*2. Æēt-inē*, *es*, *f.* *Daughter of Æetes.*—*3. Æēt-æus*, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Æetes.*

**Ægē**, *ārum*, *f.*, *Αἰγαί. Ægē; a town of Macedonia* (probably the same as Edessa).

**Ægeon**, *ōnis*, *m.*, *Αἰγαῖον. Ægeon: I. A giant: Virg.—2. A sea-god, son of Pontus and Terra.*

**Ægeus** (-eus), *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] *Ægean: Mare Ægeum, the Ægean Sea, extending eastward from the Gulf of Corinth to the Hellespont* (now the Archipelago), *Cic.—As Subst.: Ægeum, i. n. (sc. mare) The Ægean Sea: in patenti Ægeō, Hor.—Hence, Ægeus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Ægean Sea: Neptunus, Virg.*

**Ægæes**, *um*, *f.* *The Ægæes; islands in the Mediterranean, south of Sicily.*

**æger**, *gra, grum, adj.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.: Physically: Unwell, indisposed, ill, sick, diseased; suffering, feeble, weary: valetudo, Cic.: ex vulnere, id.: vulneribus, Nep.: pedibus, Quint.—As Subst.: æger, gri, m. (sc. homo) A sick person: ægro adhibere medicinam, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Mentally: Troubled, sad, dejected, low-spirited, distempered: mortales, Virg.: (with Gen.) æger animi, Liv.—B. Of the State: Suffering, weak, frail, feeble, infirm: ægra reipublice pars, Cic.—C. Of abstract things: Sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate: amor, Virg.: (Comp.) quidquam ægrus, Plant.: (Sup.) Psyche ægerima, App.—D. Distempered, envious: ægri oculi, Tac.*

**Ægides**, *æ, m.*, *Αἰγίδης. A descendant of Ægeus: I. Theseus.—2. Plur.: Descendants, children, or grandchildren of Ægeus.*

**Ægina**, *æ, f.*, *Αἰγίνα. Ægina: I. An island near Athens, earlier called Enone or Cenopia* (now Engia or Egina).—Hence, *Ægin-ēta*, *æ, m.* *A native of Ægina.—2. The mother of Æacus.*

**ægīs**, *īdis*, *f.* = *αἰγίς, ibos* (acc. to some, "goatskin," acc. to others, that which moves or is shaken violently) *I. Prop.: A ægis or shield: A. Of Jupiter: Virg.—B. Of Minerva, with Medusa's head: Hor. II. Fig.: A*

*shield, protection, defence: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. égide.*

**Ægisthus**, *i, m.*, *Αἰγισθος. Ægisthus: the son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, and was himself slain by Orestes.*

**Æglē**, *ēs*, *f.* = *αἴγλη* (Radiance, brightness). *Ægle; a Naiad.*

**Ægon**, *ōnis*, *m.*, *Αἶγων* (One having goats; a goatherd). *Ægon: the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues.*

**Ægos Flumen**, *n.* = *Αἶγος Πόταμος* (Goat's River). *A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Lysander defeated the Athenians, 405 B.C.*

**ægre**, *adv.* [æger, ægr-i] *1. With regret or displeasure; vexatiously, reluctantly, etc.: ægre ferre repulsum, i. e. to take ill, be displeased at: Cic.—2. With difficulty or effort; scarcely, hardly: (Comp.) nihil ægrius factum est, Cic.: (Sup.) quod ægerrime confecerant, Cæs.*

**ægr-ēo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *2. v. n.* [id.] *To be sick: Lucr.*

**ægre-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. n.* [ægre-o] *I. Prop.: To become sick, to be taken ill: morbis ægrescimus, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To grow worse, to be increased: violentia Turni ægrescit mendo, Virg.—B. To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved: sollicitudine, Tac.*

**ægr-īmōnīa**, *æ, f.* [æger, ægr-i] *Sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc., of mind: Cic.*

**ægr-ītūdo**, *īnis*, *f.* [id.] *(The state of the æger; hence) 1. Physically: Indisposition, sickness: Tac.—2. Mentally: Grief, sorrow, care, etc.: Cic.*

**ægr-or**, *ōris*, *m.* [ægr-œo] *Sickness, disease: Lucr.*

**ægrōtā-tiō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [ægrōt(a)-o] *A being sick or ill; sickness, illness, disease: Of body or mind: Cic.*

**ægrōt-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. n.* [ægrōt-us] *I. Prop.: Physically: To be sick, diseased, or ill: vehementer diu ægrotavit, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Mentally or morally: To be sick, etc.: quā (sc. re) animus ægrotat, Cic.—B. To languish, become feeble, etc.: ægrotat fama vacillans, i. e. suffers, Lucr.*

**ægr-ōtus**, *a, um, adj.* [æger, ægr-i] *Sick, ill, diseased: I. Prop.: Physically: corpus, Hor.—As Subst.: ægrotus, i. m. (sc. homo) A sick person: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Mentally: animus, Cic.—B. Of the State: res publica, Cic.*

**Ægyptus**, *i, f.*, *Αἴγυπτος. Egypt.—Hence, Ægyptius, a, um, adj. Egyptian.—As Subst.: Ægyptius, i, m. (sc. homo) An Egyptian.*

**ællinos**, *i, m.* = *αἰλλίος. A song of lament, a dirge: Ov.*

**Ælius**, *i, m.* *Ælius; the name of a Roman gens.—Hence, Ælius (-iānus), a, um, adj. Pertaining to an Ælius, Ælian.*

**Ællo**, *ūs, f., m.*, *Ἄλλω* (Storm). *Ællo: 1. The name of a Harpy.—2. One of Actæon's hounds.*

**Æmilianus**, *i, m.* *Æmilianus; the name of a Roman gens.*

**Æmīlīus**, *i, m.* *Æmilius; the name of a Roman gens, greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it produced.—Hence, Æmili-us, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, an Æmilius: Æmilian.—As Subst.: Æmilia, æ, f. (sc. via): 1. Prop.: The Æmilian Way.—2. Meton.: The country between Ariminum and Placentia, on the Via Æmilia.*

**æmulā-tiō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [æmul(a)-or] *1. In a good sense: Emulation, rivalry: a. Prop.: glorie, Tac.—b. Fig.: nature, Pl.—2. In a bad sense: Rivalry, jealousy, envy, grudge, etc.: vitiosa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. émulation.*

**æmulā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *An emulator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. émulateur.*

**æmulā-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *Emulation, rivalry: Tac.*

**æmul-or**, *ātus sum, āri*, *1. v. dep.* [æmul-us] *(To be an æmulus; hence)*

*I. In a good sense: To emulate; to strive to equal or come up to; to endeavour to surpass or excel: Pindarus quisquis studet æmulari, Hor.: (with Dat.) veteribus æmulantur, Quint. II. In a bad sense: To strive after or vie with enviously; to be envious of: (with Dat.) iis æmulemur, qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. émuler.*

**æm-īlūs**, *a, um, adj.* [prob. akin to im-itor] *I. A. In a good sense: Emulating; that vies with or emulates; emulous: (with Gen.) laudis, Cic.: (with Dat.) summis oratoribus, Tac.—As Subst.: æmulus, i, m. (sc. homo) One who emulates, an emulator: studi-orum ac laborum, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: Envious, jealous, grudging: Triton, Virg.—As Subst.: 1. æmulus, i, m. (sc. homo) A rival: Cic.—2. æmula, æ, f. (sc. femina) A female rival: Ov.; Tac. II. Of things: Vying with, rivaling, i. e. comparable to, similar to: cibia tubæ æmula, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. émule.*

**Ænāria**, *æ, f.* *Enaria; an island on the western coast of Campania, the landing place of Æneas* (now Ischia).

**Ænās**, *æ* (*Acc. Ænean, Ov.*; *Voc. Ænæ, Ov.*), *m.*, *Αἰνείας. Æneas; son of Venus and Anchises, ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after death as Jupiter Indiges.—Hence, 1. Ænē-ādēs*, *æ, m.* *A. Prop.: A descendant of Æneas; his son Ascanius.—b. Meton.: ( ) Plur.: (Gen. sync. Ænē-adām, Virg.) (a) The Trojans.—(β) The Romans.—( ) Sing.: An adulatory epithet of Augustus.—2. Ænē-is*, *īdis* or *īdos*, *f.* *The Æneid; an epic poem by Virgil; the hero of which is Æneas.—3. Ænē-ūs*, *a, um, adj.* *Of Æneas.*

**æ-nēus** (āhē-), *a, um, adj.* [for æ-neus; fr. æs, ær-is] *I. Prop.: Made of bronze or copper; bronze-, copper-, candelabra, Cic.: æneus ut stes, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, Hor. II. Fig.: Brazen; proles, Ov. III. Meton.: A. Of the colour of bronze: barba, Suct.—B. Hard as bronze: murus, Hor.*

**ænigmā**, *ātis*, *n.* = *αἰνίγμα. A*



riddle, enigma: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énigme*.

**æñ-i-pes** (ahe-), Ædis, adj. [aen-us; (i); pes] *That has feet of bronze or brass; brazen-footed: boves, Ov.*

**æñ-nus** (ahe-), a, um, adj. [for ær-nus; fr. æs, ær-is] I. Prop.: *Of copper or bronze; falces, Virg.—As Subst.: æñnum, i, n. (sc. vas) A copper vessel used for boiling, etc.: litore æña locunt, Virg. II. Fig.: Firm, invincible: manus, Hor.*

**Ænus** (-os), i, f., Αἶνος. *Ænus or Ænos: 1. A harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus (now Eno). —2. A river between Rhætia and Noricum (now the Inn).*

**Æolēs**, um, m., Αἰολεύς. *The Æolians; originally in Thessaly; afterwards in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos, etc.: Cic.*

1. **Æolia**, æ, f., Αἰολία (sc. γῆ). *Æolia in Asia Minor.—Hence, Æoli-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Æolia.—As Subst.: Æolii, ñrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The Æolians.—Hence, 1. Æoli-us, a, um, adj. Æolian: puella, i. e. Sappho, as a Lesbian woman, Hor.—2. Æoli-cus, a, um, adj., Αἰολικός. Æolic.*

2. **Æolia**, æ, v. Æolus.

**Æolus**, i, m., Αἰόλος (The changeable one). *Æolus: 1. The god of the winds.—Hence, a. Æol-i-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Æolus.—As Subst.: Æolia, æ, f. (sc. terra) The land of Æolus; a group of islands near Sicily (now Isle de Lipari) where Æolus reigned.—b. Æoli-ides, æ, m. A descendant of Æolus; i. e. (a) Sisyphus.—(b) Ulysses, as the reputed son of Sisyphus.—c. Æol-is, ïdis, f. A female descendant of Æolus: (a) Halcyone.—(b) Canace.—2. A companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus.*

**æquā-bilis**, e, adj. [æqu(a)-o] (That may be made, or is, equal; hence) 1. Of degree, kind, etc.: *Equal: prædæ partitio, Cic.—2. Of character, nature, etc.: a. Gen.: Uniform, equal: motus certus et æquabilis, Cic.: (Comp.) æquabilior firmitas, Sen.—b. Esp.: Of style: Uniform: tractus orationis, Cic.—3. In morals: Equitable, just, right: jus æquabile, that deals alike with all, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *équable*.*

**æquābil-itas**, ātis, f. [æquabil-is] (The quality of the æquabilis; hence) 1. Equality, equal condition, etc.: *Cic.—2. a. Uniformity, equality: motus, Cic.—b. Of style: Uniformity, i. e. absence of rhetorical embellishment: Cic.—3. Equity, justice, impartiality: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équabilité*.*

**æquābil-iter**, adv. [id.] *Uniformly, equally: æquabiliter prædam dissipare, Cic.: (Comp.) æquabilis, Sall. æqu-æ-v-us, a, um, adj. [æqu-us; æv-um] Of equal age, just as old, coeval: amicus, Virg.*

**æquā-lis**, e, adj. [æqu(a)-o] (That equals; hence) 1. Of dimension, etc.: *Of similar or corresponding length, magnitude, or size; equal: corpus, Virg.—2. Of surface, etc.: Equal, uni-*

*form, level, plain, smooth, even: terra, Ov.—3. Of degree or amount: Equal, corresponding, etc.: peccata, Cic.: (with Dat.) quum paupertatem divitiis æqualem esse velimus, id.—4. Of a speech, etc.: Equal to the subject, etc.; adapted, suited: Cic.—5. Of persons or things: a. With reference to others: Equal, like, resembling: Bastarnis Scordisci linguā et moribus æquales, Liv.—b. With reference to themselves: Uniform, equable, etc.: (Comp.) lentior (sc. procella) æqualiorque, Liv.—6. Of time: a. Of persons: (a) Of the same age, as old, coeval: chorus æqualis Dryadum, Virg.—As Subst.: æqualis, is, m. One of the same age, an equal in years: adolescens ita dilexi senem, ut æqualem, Cic.—(b) Living at the same date with, corresponding in time to, contemporary with: Demosthenes maximos oratores æquales habuit, Cic.: (with Dat.) æqualis temporibus illis scripserat, Liv.—As Subst.: æqualis, is, m.: (a) A contemporary, one living at the same date: Cic.—(b) In the comic poets: Brother in age, friend of one's youth, comrade: Plaut.—b. Of things: (a) Equal in duration: æquali lecti freta scindere, i. e. with measured stroke of the oar, Ov.—As Subst.: æqualis, is, f. That which is of the same duration as something else: æqualem ætatis sue memoriam deposcit, Cic.—(b) Coeval, co-existent with: memoria nota et æqualis, i. e. which belongs to our time, Cic.—(c) Equal in degree or force: imber, regular or steady rain, Liv.—(d) Of metre: Equal in time or quantity: Cic.—As Subst.: æqualis, is, m. An equal of something else: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *égal*, (mod.) *égal*.*

**æquā-litas**, ātis, f. [æqual-is] (The state or quality of the æqualis; hence) 1. Of surface: Evenness, smoothness: Sen.—2.: a. Equality, similarity of condition, etc.: Cic.—b. Political equality: Tac.—3. Equality of age, equal or corresponding age: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *égalité*, (mod.) *égalité*.

**æquā-liter**, adv. [id.] 1. *Evenly, smoothly, etc.: collis æqualiter declivis, Cæs.—2. In an equal degree, equally, similarly: æqualiter distributum, Cic.—3. Uniformly, equably: (Comp.) æqualis duci parebant, Tac.*

**æquā-nim-itas**, ātis, f. [æqu-us; anim-us] (The state of one who has æquus animus; hence) 1. Favour, good will: Ter.—2. Equanimity, calmness: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équanimité*.

**æquā-tio**, ōnis, f. [æqu(a)-o] *An equalizing, equal distribution: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équation*.*

**æqu-e**, adv. [æqu-us] 1. *Equally, just as: æque longe, Cæs.—2. In like manner, equally, just so: æque laborare, Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Æque cum. Equally with: Plaut.—b. Æque with Abl. denoting comparison: In an equal degree, etc., with: Plaut.—c. Æque et, æque que. Equally with; as much as: Cic.; Hor.—d. Æque atque, or ac, Equally with;*

*to the same degree or extent as; as much as: Cic.—e. Æque ac si, Just as if, altogether as if: Cic.—f. Æque . . . quam, As . . . as; in the same manner . . . as; as well . . . as: Plaut.—g. Æque . . . ut, æque . . . ut quasi, Like . . . as; equally with, like as though: Pl.; Plaut.—h. Æque . . . æque, As well . . . as; as much . . . as: Hor.—j. Æque = æque ac, Equally with, as much as, etc.: Plaut.; Cic.—3. Justly, with equity: societatem conjunctionis humane æque tuens, Cic.*

**Æqui**, ñrum, m. *The Æqui; a warlike people of ancient Italy.—Hence, Æqui-icus, a, um, adj. Of the Æqui, Æquian, Æquic.—Hence, Æquic-ulus (-ulus), a, um, adj. dim. Æquian.—As Subst.: Æquiculus, i, m. One of the Æqui.*

**æquīlibr-itas**, ātis, f. [æquīlibris, evenly balanced] (The quality of the æquīlibris; hence) *An even balancing or equal distribution of the powers of nature: Cic.*

**æqu-i-libr-ium**, ñi, n. [æqu-us; (i); libr-o] (An even balancing; hence) *A level or horizontal position, equilibrium: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équilibre*.*

**Æqu-i-mæll-um** (-mæ-), ñi, n. [æqu-um; (i); Mæll-us] (The level of Mælius) *The Æquimelum; an open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the Carcer, where once stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Mælius, who was slain by Æala, during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus (now in the Via di Marforio).*

**æquīnoct-ālis**, e, adj. [æquīnoct-ium] *Pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équinoctial*.*

**æqu-i-noct-ium**, ñi, n. [æqu-us; (i); nox, noct-] (The thing pertaining to equal nights; hence) *The equinox: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équinoxe*.*

**æquīpārā-bilis**, e, adj. [æquīpar(a)-o] *That may be compared, comparable: Plaut.*

**æqu-i-pārō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [æqu-us; (i); parō] *To bring to, or put on, an equality; hence) I. To put a thing (in judging of it) on an equality with another thing; to compare, liken: Jovis Solisque equis dictatorem, Liv. II. To come up to in worth; to equal: nec calamis solum æquiparas sed voce magistrum, Virg.*

**æqu-itas**, ātis, f. [æqu-us] (The quality of the æquus; hence): 1. (Prop.: Evenness; Fig.) Conformity, uniformity, symmetry: membrorum, Suet.—2.: a. Just, equitable, humane, or kind conduct; courtesy, kindness: belli æquitas sanctissime fœdali jure perscripta est, Cic.—b. Justice: quam habet æquitatem, ut agrum, qui nullum habuit, haberet? Cic.—3. (with or without animus) An equitable, quiet, tranquil state of mind; moderation in desire; calmness, equanimity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équité*.

**æqu-i-tas**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [id.] *To make equus; hence) I. To make even, level, or smooth; to level: quo in summo est æquitas agri*



**planities**, Cic. **II.**: **A.** To make equal, to place on an equality, to equalize: æquato omnium periculo, Cæs.: nocti ludum, i. e. to prolong throughout the night, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** Milit. **t. t.**: Æquare frontem or aciem, To form a front or line equal to that of the enemy: Liv.—**2.** Polit. **t. t.**: Æquare sortes, To equalize the lots, i. e. to see whether the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name: Plaut.—**B.** To become equal to, to reach by equaling; to equal: **1.** Neut.: qui jam illis fere æquarunt, Cic.—**2.** Act.: sagitta æquans ventos, i. e. in speed, Virg.—**C.** To place on an equality with, to compare to: Hannibali Philippum, Liv.

**æqu-or, ōris, n.** [æqu-o] (The thing made, or that is, æquus; hence) **I.** Gen.: An even or level surface: camporum patetium æquora, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: The even, smooth surface of the sea (in its quiet state); the calm smooth sea: Var.—**2.** Meton.: The water of the sea; the sea, even when agitated by storms: Virg.—**B.** The surface of a stream: Virg.—**C.** A level field, plain, etc.: Virg.

**æquor-ŏsus, a, um, adj.** [æquor] *Of, or pertaining to, the sea; rex, i. e. Neptune, Liv.*: genus, i. e. fish, Virg.

**æquus, a, um, adj.** [prps. akin to Sanscrit *eka-s*, "one," usually referred to *ek-ŏs*] (Pertaining to one kind, nature, etc.;—like) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of place, with reference to the surface: (Of one uniform nature throughout; hence) Plain, smooth, even, level, flat: sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive æquo, sive ex superiore, i. e. before the judges sitting on raised seats, or on the floor of the senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostrum, Cic.: (Comp.) legio in æquiore loco constituta, Cæs.—As Subst.: **æquum, i, n.** (sc. solum): (a) A level spot, a plain: Liv.; Tac.—(b) A level or smooth slope: Tac.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of place or time: *Favourable, advantageous*: locum æquum ad dñicandum dedisse, Cæs.: tempore æquo, Suet.—(b) Of persons or things: *Favourable, kind, friendly, benevolent*, etc.: æqua Venus Teucris, Ov.—As Subst.: **æquus, i, m.** A friend; et æqui et iniqui, Cic.—(c) In a moral sense: (a) Of persons: Fair, equitable, etc.: prætor æquus et sapiens, Cic.—(b) Of things: *Equitable, reasonable, fair, honourable* (Sup.) id, quod æquissimum est, Cic.—As Subst.: **æquum, i, n** That which is reasonable, right, proper, etc.; equity, fairness, etc.: servatissimum æqui, Virg.—Particular combination: **Æquum et bonum, Equitable, kind, noble, generous conduct**: de æquo et bono disputare, Cic.—Also without a conj.: illi æquum bonum tradiderunt, Cic.—(d) Mentally: *Even, equitable, calm, composed, tranquil*, etc.: æquus animus, Cic.—Particular phrases: (a) **Æquo** (æquiore, æquissimo) animo, *With equanimity, quietly, with forbearance*: Cic.; Suet.—(b)

**Æqui bonique** (or **æqui boni**) *facere aliquid, To take a thing pleasantly, not to take it ill or amiss, to put up with it*, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—(y) **Æqui bonique dicere, To propose anything reasonable: Ter.—**2.** (Like some other thing or person): **a.** Equal, like, corresponding, similar, etc.: pars, Cic.: æquo Marte pugnare, i. e. to have a drawn battle, Liv.—Adverbial phrases: (a) *Ex æquo, In an equal degree, equally*: Ov.—(b) *In æquo ponere, To place on an equality*: Liv.—As Subst.: **æquus, i, m.** (sc. homo) An equal in rank, etc.: Auct. Her.—**b.** Equal to something in height, etc.; on a level with: urbs nubibus æqua, Ov.**

**æer, æcris, m.** (Acc. **æera** and **æerem**) = **æip, I.** Prop.: The air; the lower air or atmosphere: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Cloud, vapour, mist: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. air.

**ær-arius, a, um, adj.** [æs, ær-is] (Of, or belonging to, æs; hence) **1.** Of, or pertaining to, copper or bronze: metallum, a copper mine, Pl.—As Subst.: **a. ærarius, li, m.** (sc. faber) A copper-smith; a worker in bronze: Pl.—**b. æraria, æ, f.**: (a) (sc. fodina) A copper-mine: Cæs.—(b) (sc. fornax) A smelting furnace for copper: Pl.—**2.** Of, or pertaining to, money; milites ærarii, mercenary troops, Var.—As Subst.: **a. ærarius, li, m.** (sc. civis) A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax, and had no right of voting. Other citizens were at times degraded (by the censors) into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities: Liv.—**b. ærarium, li, n.** (a) Prop.: (a) Gen.: A bank or treasury: Nep.—(b) Esp.: At Rome: The place in the temple of Saturn, where the public treasure was kept; the public treasury; here also the public archives, and the military standards, were deposited: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—Sanctius ærarium, The more sacred ærarium; i. e. that part of the ærarium where was deposited the fund which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity: Liv.—(b) Meton.: (a) The public treasure or finances: Cic.—(b) A private fund or collection: Nep.—(c) Fig.: Of the mind: A depository, store-house: Quint.

**ær-atus, a, um, adj.** [id.] (Provided with; hence) **1.**: **a.** Provided with bronze, etc.: lecti, with bronze feet, Cic.: naves, with beaks of bronze, Hor.—**b.** Made of bronze: catenæ, Prop.—**2.** Provided with money; rich, opulent: tribuni, Cic.

**ær-ŏsus, a, um, adj.** [id.] (Pertaining to; hence) **1.** Made of copper or bronze; copper-, bronze-: cornua, Virg.—**2.** Covered with copper; coppered: clipeus, Virg.—**3.** Of the colour of copper, copper-like: turbida (sc. gemma) æreis venis, Pl.

**ær-i-fer, æra, ærum, adj.** [æs, ær-is; (i); fer-o] Carrying copper, etc., i. e. bronze cymbals: manus, Ov.

**ær-i-pes, ædis, adj.** [æs, ær-is; (i); pes] Bronze-footed: tauri, Ov.

**ær-i-son-us, a, um, adj.** [æs, ær-

is; (i); son-o] Resounding with bronze or copper: Sil.

**æriŭs (-ŏsus), a, um, adj.** = **ἀέριος**: **1.** (Of, or belonging to, the air; airy, aerial: **ærii volatūs aviūm, Cic.—2.** Rising aloft in the air, high: ulmus, Virg.

**Ærōpē, es; -ā, æ, f.**, 'Αἰρόπη (Air-seer) **Ærope** or **Aeropa**; the wife of Atreus.

**ærugin-ŏsus, a, um, adj.** [ærugo, ærugin-is] Full of copper-rust, rusted: Sen.

**ær-ūgo, inis, f.** [æs, ær-is] (That which springs from æs; hence) **I.** Prop.: Rust of copper: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Envy, jealousy: Hor.—**B.** Avarice: Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Rusty coin: Juv.—**B.** Verdigris: Pl.

**ær-umna, æ, f.** [etym. dub.; referred by some to Sanscrit root **JAS**, "to strive"] Great trouble, hardship, toil, whether of body or mind; pain, distress, tribulation, calamity, etc.: ærunna est ægritudo laboriosa, Cic.

**ærunnā-bilis, e, adj.** [ærunna, through obsol. verb, ærunna(a)-o] Wretched, full of trouble, calamitous: Lucr.

**ærunn-ŏsus, a, um, adj.** [ærunn-a] Full of trouble, wretched, suffering: afflicti, ærunnosi, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil ærunnosius, Sen.: (Sup.) ærunnosissimus, Cic.

**æs, æris, n.** (Plur., Nom. and Acc., **æsra**, freq.) [akin to Sanscrit *accra*, "iron"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** (With or without oxyphry) Copper: Pl.: scoria æris, copper-dross or scoria, id.—**B.** A composition of copper and tin, bronze (not brass, which is properly a mixture of copper and zinc, and which most probably was never used by the ancients); statua ex ære, Cic.: *ducere aliquem ex ære, to cast one's image in bronze*, Pl.:—so, *ducere æra*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: Anything made of copper, bronze, etc.: (statues, weapons, armour, tables of laws, utensils of husbandry, etc.) fixum est ære publico senatus consultum, Tac.: *ardentes clypeos atque æra micantia cerno*, Virg.: *ære (with the trumpet) clere viros*, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Money: *see circumforaneum, borrowed from the brokers in the forum*, Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** **Æs alienum** (The money of another; hence) A sum owed, a debt: Cic.—**b.** In *ære meo esse* (He is in my pay; i. e.) He is my adherent, supporter, etc.: Cic.—**c.** *Alicuŭs æris esse, To be of some value*, Gell.—**d.** In *ære suo censi*, To be esteemed in its own money (i. e. according to its intrinsic worth), Sen.—**e.** Per *æs et libram*, By means of money and scale (a formality of sale, by which the seller, in token of the bargain being struck, put a piece of money into the scale): Liv.—**2.** = **as**: The unit of the coin standard: æs grave, the (old) heavy coin (which was weighed, not counted out), Liv.—So, *æs alone in Gen. Sing.*, instead of *assium*: Liv.—Also for coins smaller than an *as* (quadrans, triens, etc.): *ære lavantur* (the price of admission to

the baths was a quadrans, Juv.—3. Plur.: a. (a) A soldier's pay: Liv.—(b) Military service, period of service: Cic.—b. Reward, payment: Juv.

**Æsacus** (-os), i, m., Αἰσάκος. **Æsacus**: a son of Priam.

1. **Æsar**, m., **Æsar**; a name of the supreme deity among the Etruscans.

2. **Æsar**, Æris, m. **Æsar**; a river in Lower Italy, near Crotona (now Necolet).—Hence, **Æsar-Æus**, a, um, adj. Of the **Æsar**.

**Æschines**, is, m. (Acc. Gr. **Æschinen**, Pl.), Αἰσχίνης. **Æschines**: 1. A disciple of Socrates.—2. An Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.—3. An orator of Miletus, contemporary with Cicero.

**Æschylus**, i, m., Αἰσχύλος. **Æschylus**: 1. The first great tragic poet of Greece.—Hence, **Æschyl-Æus**, a, um, adj. Of **Æschylus**.—2. A rhetorician of Cnidus, contemporary with Cicero.

**Æsculāpius**, li, m., Ἀσκληπιός. **Æsculapius**: son of Apollo and Coronis, deified for skill in medicine: Cic.

**æscul-Ætum** (esc-), i, n., [æscul-] (a place supplied with æsculi; hence) An oak forest: Hor.

**æscul-Æus** (esc-), a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or pertaining to, the æsculus; oaken, oak-: Ov.

**æsculus** (esc-), i, f. [perhaps connected with Greek ἄστυς] The æsculus; the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter: Virg.

**Æsernia**, æ, f. **Æsernia**; a town of Samnium, on the Voltumnus (now Isernia or Sergina).—Hence, **Æsernius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, **Æsernia**.

**Æsōn**, ōnis, m., Αἰσών. **Æsōn**: a Thessalian prince, step-brother of Pelias, and father of Jason, who, in extreme old age, was transformed into a youth by the magic arts of Medea.—Hence, 1. **Æsōn-ides**, æ, m. A descendant of **Æsōn**; i. e. Jason: Ov.—2. **Æsōnius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, **Æsōn**; **Æsōnian**: heros, i. e. Jason, Ov.

**Æsōpus**, i, m., Αἰσώπος. **Æsōpus**: 1. A fabulist, native of Phrygia, in the time of Cræsus.—Hence, **Æsōp-ius** (-eus), a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, **Æsōp**; **Æsopian**.—2. A tragic actor, friend of Cicero.

**æst-as**, ætis, f. [prob. akin to æstus] (The burning season; hence) I. Prop.: The summer: æstate inuente, at the beginning of summer, Cic. II. Meton.: A year: quæ duabus æstatibus gesta, Tac.—B. Summer air: Virg.—C. Summer heat: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *été*.

**æst-i-fer**, æra, drum, adj. [æst-us; (f); fer-o] 1. Bringing, causing, or producing heat: Canis, i. e. the Dog-star, Virg.—2. Suffering heat, sultry, hot: Luc.

**æstimā-bilis**, e, adj. [æstim(a)-o] To be esteemed, estimable. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimable*.

**æstimā-to**, ōnis, f. [id.] 1.: a. Prop.: The estimating a thing according to its extrinsic worth; an estimation, assessment, valuation, value:

æqua, Cæs.: frumenti, the valuation by the prætor, etc., of corn to be furnished, Cic.: pœnæ, the assessment of a fine, id.: litium, the assessment of damages in a suit, id.: in æstimationem prædia accipere, to accept an estate at a valuation, Cic.: facitiously, æstimationem accipere, to suffer loss, id.—b. Meton.: Plur.: **Æstates**: quando æstimationes tuas vendere non potes, Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: The estimating a thing according to its intrinsic worth; a valuation, estimation: honoris, Liv.—b. Meton.: The worth or value (of a thing): me non movet æstimatione, sed, etc., Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimation*.

**æstimā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. An estimator of a thing according to its extrinsic value; a valuer, appraiser: frumenti, Cic.—2. An estimator or valuer of a thing according to its intrinsic worth: rerum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimateur*.

**æst-imo** (-tūmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. for ær-time; fr. æs, ær-is] I. Prop.: To estimate the extrinsic or money value of a thing; to value, rate: domum, Cic.—Particular phrase: **Æstimare** item: A. To appraise or assess the damages at the termination of a suit: Cic.; Nep.—B. To assess the amount for injury done, etc.: Cæs. II. Fig.: To estimate the intrinsic or moral worth of a thing; to weigh: fidem expendunt et æstimant voluptates, Cic.: (with Gen. or Abl. of estimation) auctoritatem alicuius magni, id.: aliquid permagno, id.: (with Relative clause) æstimabitis, qualis illa pax, etc., Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimer*.

**æstiva**, ōrum, v. æstivus.

**æstiv-e**, adv. [æstiv-us] In a summer-like manner: æstive admodum viaticati sumus, i. e. very scantily, Plant.

**æstiv-o**, āvi, ātum, āre [id.] 1. v. n. To spend or pass the summer: Pl.

**æst-ivus**, a, um, adj. (for æstativus; fr. æstas, æstat-is) Of summer, as in summer, summer-like, summer: æstivos menses rei militari dare, Cic.: æstivi saltūs, where flocks find summer pasture, Liv.—As Subst.: **æstiva**, ōrum, n.: 1. (sc. castra): a. Prop.: Summer camp: Cic.—b. Meton.: (The time spent in a summer camp; i. e.) A military expedition, a campaign: Cic.—2. (sc. loca): a. Prop.: Summer pastures: Pl.—b. Meton.: The cattle in summer pastures: Virg.

**æstū-ārium**, li, n., [æstus, (uncontr. Gen.) æstu-is] (A thing pertaining to æstus; hence) 1. A part of the coast which the sea alternately covers and leaves; the marshy shore, etc.: in æstuaria, ac paludes, Cæs.—2.: a. Prop.: A creek, inlet, frith, estuary: itinera concisa æstuaris, Cic.—b. Meton.: Mining t. t.: An air-hole, air-shaft: fodere æstuaria, Pl.

**æstū-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] I.: A. Of things: To be warm or hot; to glow: sciribitæ æstuant, Plant.: ager æstuat, Virg.—B. Of persons or animals: To feel heat, to be warm or hot: argendo, æstuando, Cic.:

sub pondere, Ov. II. Of the passions: A. Gen.: To be inflamed or excited, to burn: æstuarē illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic.—B. Esp.: Of love or passionate desire: To burn, glow, rage, etc.: in illā, Ov. III. Of fire: To wave, surge, roll, etc.: æstuat fornacibus ignis, Virg. IV.: A. Prop.: Of the sea, etc.: 1. To rise in waves or billows, to surge, etc.: Mauria unda, Hor.—2. To be in violent agitation or fury; to rage: voragine gurgis, Virg.—B. Meton.: Of other things: To undulate, or have a waving or wave-like motion; to be tossed, to heave, etc.: in ossibus humor, Virg. V.: A. To rage, become furious, etc.; to boil as the sea: imo in corde pudor, Virg.—B. To waver or vacillate; to be uncertain or in doubt; to fluctuate: dubitatione, Cic. **æstūs-e**, adv. [æstuos-us] I. Prop.: With great or fierce heat; hotly: (Comp.) æstuosius, Hor. II. Fig.: Fiercely, impetuously: Plant.

**æstū-ōsus** a, um, adj. [æstus, (uncontr. Gen.) æstu-is] (Full of æstus; hence) 1. Full of heat, very hot, burning hot: via, Cic.: (Sup.) æstuosissimī dies, Pl.—2. Full of billows, in violent ebullition: freta, Hor.

**æst-us**, ūs, m. [prob. akin to æt-ō] (A burning; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: Of fire: Heat: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of other things: (a) Heat, warmth: Lucr.—(b) Glowing or scorching heat: Canicula, Hor.: æstibus mediis, in the mid-day heats, Virg.—(c) Febrile heat; the heat of disease: Cic.—c. Fig.: Fire, rage, excitement, passion, etc.: regum et populorum, Hor.—2.: a. Prop.: Of fire: A waving or rolling motion: Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) Of the sea: (a) The swell, surge: Cic.—(β) The agitated sea; the waves, billows, etc.: Virg.—(γ) The flux and reflux of the sea; the tide: Cic.—(b) In Lucretius: (a) The atomic efflux from one body to another.—(β) The magnetic fluid.—c. Fig.: (a) A wave, billow, etc.: bell, Lucr.: pectoris, Ov.—(b) A vacillating, irresolute state of mind; embarrassment, vacillation, etc.: Cic.

**Æsūla**, m, f. **Æsula**; a town in the neighbourhood of Tibur.—Hence, **Æstil-anus**, a, um, adj. Of **Æsula**.

**æ-tas**, ætis, f. (Gen. Plur. usu. ætatum; ætatum, Vell.: Liv.) [for æy-tas; fr. æy-um] (The state of ævum; hence) I. Prop.: Of living beings: A. Gen.: The period of life, lifetime, life, age: a primo tempore ætatis, Cic.: flos ætatis, i. e. youth, id.—Adverbial expressions: 1. **Ætatem**: a. Through the whole life, during lifetime, continually: Plant.—b. A long time, a long while: Ter.—2. In ætate: a. At times, sometimes, now and then: Plant.—b. Always, ever, at any time: Plant.—B. Esp.: 1. Age, old age: affectus ætate, Cic.—2. Early life, youth: ambo florescentes ætatis, Virg.—3. A particular season of life; age: consularis, i. e. the legal age for the consulship, Cic.: id ætatis jam sumus, we are now at that season of life, id. II. Fig.: Of things: A. Age,



**old age:** *hæc ætatem fert* (sc. vinum), i. e. *it keeps well*, Cic.—**B.** *Age* in general: *differentia ætatis* (sc. arborum), Pl. III. Meton.: **A.** *Time*: *omnia fert ætas*, Virg.—**B.** *An age or generation*: *herolæc ætates*, Cic.—**C.** *A generation*, i. e. *men living at a particular time*: *quid nos dura refugimus Ætas?* Hor.

**ætät-ûla**, æ, f. dim. [ætās, ætat-is] *Youthful or tender age*: Plaut.; Cic. **ætorn-itās**, ātis, f. [ætorn-us] (*The state of the æternus*; hence) 1. *Eternity*: Cic.—2. *Eternal duration*: a. Prop.: *æternitatem immortalitatem* donavit, Cic.—b. Fig.: As a title of the Emperors: Pl. Ep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éternité*.

1. **ætorn-o**, adv. [id.] *Eternally, everlastingly, etc.*: *vivere*, Pl.

2. **ætorn-o**, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. a. [id.] *To perpetuate, immortalize*: *virtutes in ævum*, Hor.

**æt-ernus**, a, um, adj. [for ætat-ernus; fr. ætas, ætat-is] (*Pertaining to ætas*; hence) 1. *Enduring for a long time, durable, lasting*: (Comp.) *æternior natura*, Pl.—2. *Eternal, everlasting*: *deus*, Cic.—*Adverbial phrases*: a. *In æternum or simply æternum*: *For all time, for ever*: L. v.; Virg.—b. *Externum, incessantly*: Virg.

**æthēr**, ēris (and Gr. êros), m. = αἰθήρ (*The burning or shining thing*): I. Prop.: *The upper air, the ether*: Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** *The god Æther, son of Chaos and father of Cælum*: Cic.—**B.** *Jupiter*: Virg.—**C.** *Heaven*: Virg.—**D.** *The sky*: Virg.—**E.** *The air in gen.*: Virg.—**F.** *The (upper) world, the earth*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éther*.

**æthēr-i-us** (-eus), a, um, adj. [æther] (*Of, or pertaining to, æther*; hence) 1. *Æthereal*: *postignem ætheriâ domo Subductum*, Hor.—2. *Heavenly, celestial*: *arces*, Ov.—3. *Of, or belonging to, the air*: *nubes*, Lucr.—4. *Of, or belonging to, the (upper) world*: *vesci aurâ ætheriâ*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éthéré*.

**Æthiōps**, opis, m., Αἰθίοψ (*One with sun-burnt face or dark-looking one*): 1. a. Prop.: *An Ethiopian*: Pl.—As adj. (also fem.): *Ethiopian*: *stipes, an Ethiopian log*, as a term of contempt, Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *An Egyptian*: Hor.—(b) *A black man, a blackamoor*: Juv.—2. *Æthiops*: a son of Vulcan.

**Æthōn**, ōnis, m. [αἰθών] (*Burning*): *Æthōn*; *the name of a horse in the chariots of various heathen deities*.

1. **æthra**, æ, f. = αἶθρα. *The bright air, the cloudless sky*: Virg.

2. **Æthra**, æ, f., Αἶθρα (*Bright air*): *Æthra*: 1. *Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys*.—2. *Daughter of Pitheus*.

**Ætna**, æ; -nē, ēs, f., Αἴτνη (*The burning thing*): *Ætna* or *Ætnē*: 1. *A volcanic mountain of Sicily (now Monte Gibello), containing, acc. to fable, the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclops forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried Typhon*.—Hence, **Ætn-æus**, a, ran, adj.: a.

Prop.: *Of Ætna: fratres, the Cyclopes*, Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) *Sicilian*: *tellus*, Ov.—(b) *Such as is, etc., in Ætna*; *fræ-vomiting*: *antra*, Virg.—2. *A town at the foot of Mount Ætna*.—Hence, **Ætn-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ætna*.

**Ætōlia**, æ, f., Αἰτωλία. *Ætolia*; a province in Central Greece.—Hence, 1. **Ætōl-icus**, a, um, adj. *Ætolian*.—2. **Ætōl-is**, Idis, f., Αἰτωλῖς. *An Ætolian woman*.—3. **Ætōl-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Ætolian*: *heros, i. e. Diomedes, who once reigned in Ætolia*: Ov.—4. **Ætōl-us**, a, um, adj., Αἰτωλός. *Ætolian*: *urbs, i. e. Arpi in Apulia, built by Diomedes*, Virg.—As Subst.: **Ætōli**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Ætolia*: Liv.; Virg.

**æv-itās**, ātis, f. [æv-um] (*The state of ævum*; hence) *Age, time of life*: Cic.

**ævum**, i, n. (-us, i, m., Lucr.) [akin to Sanscrit *āyus*, "life"; Gr. αἰών] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Lifetime, life*: *flōs ævi, youth*, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. *Age, old age*: Virg.—2. *A particular season of life, age, time of life*: Hor. II. Meton.: **A.** *An age or generation*: *ter ævo functus*, Hor.—**B.** *A generation*, i. e. *men living at a particular time*: Pl.—**C.** *Uninterrupted, never-ending time*: *eternity*: Hor.

**Æfer**, fri, m.: I. Prop.: *Æfer*; a son of the Libyan Hercules.—Hence, **Afr-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æfer*: *terra, the land of Æfer*, i. e. *Africa*: Liv.—As Subst.: **A.**

**Africa**, æ, f. (sc. terra): 1. Prop.: *Africa*.—Hence, **Afric-anus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Africa*; *African*: Cic.—As Subst.: **a.** **Afric-anus**, i, m. *Africanus*; a cognomen of the two most distinguished Scipios: (a) *Of P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama, b. c. 202*.—(b) *Of P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus, who conducted the third Punic war, and destroyed Carthage, b. c. 146*.—b. **Africana**, æ, f. (sc. fera or bestia) *A panther*: Liv.—2. Meton.: **a.** *The people of Africa*: Sall.—b. *Libya*; or *the territory of Carthage*: Pl.—**B.**

**Africus**, i, m. (sc. ventus): 1. Prop.: (*The African wind; the wind that blows from Africa*) *The south-west wind* (=Gr. λήψ: now called among the Italians *Africo* or *Gherbino*): Sen.—Hence, **Africus**, a, um, adj. *Caused by Africus*.—2. Meton.: *Personified: Africus; the god of the south-west wind*. II. Meton.: Plur.: *The descendants of Æfer*; *the Africans*: Cic.; Virg.—Hence, **Afer**, fra, frum, adj.: **A.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Afri*; *African*.—As Subst.: **Afer**, fri, m. (sc. homo) (Prop.: *An African*; Meton.) *A Carthaginian*; esp. *Hannibal*: Hor. B. Meton.: *Gætulian*: *murex*, Hor.

**affa-bilis** (adf-), e, adj. [aff(a)-or] *That can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind*: Cic.: *ne dictu affabilis ulli*, Virg.: (Comp.) *affabilior*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affable*. **affabil-itās**, ātis, f. [affabil-is] (*The quality of the affabilis*) *Courtesy*,

*affability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affabilité*.

**affabr-e** (adf-), adv. [affaber, affabr-i, skilful] *Skilfully, ingeniously*: Cic.

**af-fātim** (ad-), (also, written separately) adv. [for ad fatim] *Sufficiently, enough*: *seminibus affatim vesci*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *copiarum*, Liv.

1. **affa-tus** (adfa-), a, um, P. of aff(a)-or.

2. **affā-tus** (adfa-), ūs, m. [aff(a)-or] I. Prop.: *A speaking to, accosting, or addressing*; *address*: Virg. II. Meton.: *Epistolary correspondence*: Claud.

**affectā-tor** (adf-), ōris, m. [affect(a)-or] *One who earnestly strives for something*: *In a good or bad sense*: *amoris*, Eutr.

**affectā-tus** (adf-), a, um: 1. P. of affect(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Rhet. i. t.*: *Choice, selected*: studied: (Comp.) *aliquid affectatus*, Quint.

**affectio**, ōnis, f. [for affac-tio; fr. AFFAC, true root of affic-io] I. Prop.: (*A being affected*; hence) **A.** *A disposition, etc., towards an object; relation, reference*: Cic.—**B.** *Passion, feeling, affection, etc., whether mental or bodily*: Cic.—**C.** *A fixed condition, disposition, constitution or frame of mind or body*: Cic.—**D.** *Of the feelings*: *Affection, love*: Tac. II. Fig.: *Of the heavenly bodies, etc.*: *Position with respect to one another*; *constitution, etc.*: *astorum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affectio*.

**affect-o** (adf-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. [2. affect-us] (*To have an affectus for a thing*; hence) **A.** *To endeavour to obtain, strive after, pursue, aspire to, aim at, etc., whether in a good or bad sense*: *regnum*, Liv.: *sideras tangere sedes*, Ov.—**B.** *In Hist.*: *To seek to draw or attach to one's self*: *civitates*, Tac.—**C.** *To assume falsely*: *to feign, pretend, affect, etc.*: *famam clementiæ*, Tac.—**D.** *To pursue, enter upon any course, etc.*: *iter*, Cic.: *spem*, Liv. II. [for affic-to; as freq. of affic-to] *To seize, lay hold of, etc.*: *exercitum gravi morbo affectari*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affecter*.

1. **affect-tus** (adf-), a, um (for affac-tus, fr. AFFAC, true root of affic-io) 1. P. of affic-io.—2. Pa.: **a.** *Endowed, gifted, provided, etc.*: *virtutibus*, Cic.—**b.** *Affected, attacked, etc.*: (a) Prop.: *gravior affectus*, Cic.: (Sup.) *inopii affectissimi*, Vell.—(b) Fig.: (*A*) *Disordered, embarrassed, in a bad condition*: *res familiaris*, Liv.: *fides, broken credit*, Tac.—(B) *In time*: *Almost at the end, near its, etc., end*: *bellum*, Cic.—c. (a) Prop.: *Disposed, constituted, inclined, affected, minded, etc.*: *varie affectus literis*, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (*A*) *Disposed or adapted*: *ad munus fungendum*, Cic.—(B) *Placed, constituted, etc.*: *coelum*, Cic.

2. **affect-tus** (adf-), ūs, m. [for affac-tus; fr. id.] (*A being affected in some way*; hence) 1. *Of the body*: *A state or condition*: Cels.—2. *Of the mind*: **a.** Gen.: *A state or disposition*,



a mood: Cic.; Ov.—**B. Esp.** (a) Prop.: 'a) *Love, fondness, goodwill, sympathy, affection, etc.*: Suet.—(b) *Desire, eagerness: opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt*, Tac.—(y) *Passion, agitation, disturbance, etc., of the mind*: Sen.—(b) Meton.: Plur.: *Beloved objects; dear or loved ones: tenuit nostros Lesbos affectus*, Luc.

**af-fēro (adf-)**, attūli (adt-), allātum (adl-), afferre (adf-), 3. v. a. [for ad-fēro] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To bring, take, carry, convey a thing to or up to a place, etc.: to bring, etc., up things: equitibus Romanis afferuntur ex Asia litteræ*, Cic.: *huc scyphos*, Hor.—**Particular phrases**: 1. *Afferre manus (To bring hands to one; i.e.): a. In a good sense: To stand by, aid, assist, succour*: Cic.—**B. In a bad sense: To lay hands on, attack, employ force against, assail: Cic.—2. *Afferre sibi, etc., manus, To lay violent hands on one's self, to commit suicide*: Cic.—3. *Afferre manus (aliqui rei), To lay hands on; i. e. to rob, plunder, pillage, etc.*: Cic.—4. *Afferre manus vulneribus, To lay hands on one's wounds, i. e. to tear them open*: Cic.—5. *Afferre pedem, To bring one's foot, i. e. to come*: Cat. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Passive in reflexive force: To betake one's self, to go or come, to a place, etc. (with Acc. of place) urbem Afferimur*, Virg.—2. *Of the soil, etc.: To bear, bring forth, produce, yield, to one*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To bring, carry, convey, etc., to one, etc.: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis*, Cic.—**Particular phrase**: *Afferre vim alicui, To employ force against one*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To bring, bear, or carry tidings about; to bring word or news; to report, announce, publish, etc.: si ei subito sit allatum periculum patrie*, Cic. (with *Objective clause*) *attulerunt quædam omnia apud Gallos esse*, Liv.—2. *To produce, cause, occasion, impart, etc.: qui risus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit*, Cic.—3. *To bring forward, allege, produce, assign, advance, etc., a reason, etc.: iustas causas*, Cic. (with *cur*) *nos credam afferre possum*—4. *Afferre aliquid, To bring something to, i. e. to contribute to a definite object; to help, assist, etc.: negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beatæ vivendum aliquid afferre*, Cic.**

**af-fic-ŏ (ad-)**, ēcī, ectum, icēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-facio] **I. (To do something to a person or thing; hence) A. To treat or use in any way: corpus, Cic.: *civitatem*, id.—**Particular phrase**: *Afflicere aliquem or aliquid aliquā re, To affect a person or thing with something (commonly translated by a verb or verbal expression akin to the Latin Abl.): aliquem bonis nuntiis, to announce good news to*, Plaut.: *aliquem honoribus, to honour*, Cic.—**Pass. constr.**: *magna difficultate afflictebatur, was brought into great difficulty*, Cæs.—**B. Physically: To affect, to seize, attack, lay hold of, to fumes, sitique corpora afficerent, Liv.—**C. Mentally: To affect in any way:******

*litteræ tuse sic me affecerunt, ut, etc.*, Cic. **II. (To make one thing to be on, or joined on to, another; hence) To attach to, to connect with: quæ (sc. res) affectæ sunt ad id, etc., Cic.**

**affic-tio (ad-)**, ōnis, f. [for affig-tio; fr. affig-o] **An affixing, fastening on**: Phaed.

**affic-tus (for affig-tus)**, a, um, P. of affig-o.

**af-figo (ad-)**, ixi, ixum, igēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-figo] **I. Prop.**: *To attach, fasten, fix on, annex: Minervæ talaria*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To attach, impress in or on: aliquid animo*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *afficher*.

**af-fingo (ad-)**, inxi, ictum, ingēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fingo] **(To form or fashion a thing, and put it to or on to another; hence) I. Prop.**: *To attach, affix, add on, etc.: nullam partem corporis affectam sine aliquā necessitate reperietis*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To attach, annex: faciam ut intelligentis, quid error affinxerit, etc., Cic.—**B. To impute, assign: crimen, Tac. **af-finis (ad-)**, e, adj. (Abl. regularly affini; once affine, Ter.) [for affinis] **I. Prop.**: *Bordering upon, adjacent to: gens affinis Mauris*, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Allied, kindred: affinia vincla**, Ov.—**As Subst.: affinis**, is, comm. gen.: *A connection or relation by marriage*: Cic.; Tac.—**B. Taking part in; connected with; sharing, accessory to, etc. (with Dat. or Gen.) turpitudini, Cic.: *rerum*, Ter.******

**affin-itas (adf-)**, ātis, f. [affin-is] **(The state or condition of an affinis; hence) I. Prop.**: *Relationship by marriage*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Relationship, affinity, conformity, resemblance*: Quint. **III. Meton.**: *Relatives, kinsmen*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affinité*.

**affirmā-te (adf-)**, adv. [affirmatus] **With asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively: affirmare promittere, Cic. (Sup.) *affirmatissime*, Gell.**

**affirmā-tio (adf-)**, ōnis, f. [affirm(a)-o] **An affirmation, asseveration, averment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affirmation*.**

**af-fir-mo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-fir-mo] **(Prop.) To make strong; Fig.**: **A. To strengthen, establish, confirm a thing: alicui spem, Liv.—**B. To give assurance of truth or certainty; to confirm, corroborate: hæc affirmaverunt auctoritate suā, Liv.—**C. To affirm, assert, maintain, asseverate: nihil ut affirmem, Cic. (with *Objective clause*) *affirmo mihi offensioem esse possessumculas, id. (Impers. Pass.) affirmatur*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affirmer*.******

**affixus (for affig-sus)**, a, um, 1. P. of affig-o.—2. Pa.: **a. Prop.**: *Fastened to a person or thing; closely joined or fitted to; always remaining in some place: Ithaca in saxulis affixa*, Cic.—**b. Fig.**: (a) *Of the mind: (a) Impressed: causa in animo affixa*, Cic.—(b) *Bent upon something: Sen.—(y) Intent upon: navita celo*, Sil.—(b) *Of other things: Joined or united to: affixa ad rem*, Cic.

**afflā-tus (adf-)**, ūs, m. [affl(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A blowing or breathing upon something: Pl. II. Meton.*: *Abreath, blast, etc.: vaporis*, Liv. **III. Fig.**: *Inspiration: divinus*, Cic.

**af-flēō (ad-)**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-flēo] **To weep at**: Plaut.

**afflictā-tio (adf-)**, ōnis, f. [afflict(a)-o] **Physical pain, torture, torment**: Cic.

**afflic-to (adf-)**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for afflig-to; fr. afflig-o] **I. To greatly damage, injure, shatter, etc.: naves tempestas afflictebat, Cæs. **II. A. Gen.**: *To greatly trouble, vex, harass, annoy, injure, afflict, etc.: ne legio afflicteret Batavos*, Tac. **B. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force: To grieve, vex, trouble, or disquiet one's self; to feel great trouble, etc.: de quibus afflictor*, Cic.**

**afflic-tor (adf-)**, ōris, m. [for afflig-tor; fr. afflig-o] **A subverter**: Cic.

**afflic-tus (adf-)**, a, um [for afflig-tus]: 1. P. of afflig-o.—2. Pa.: *(Cast down; hence) a. Miserable, unfortunate, overthrown, wretched, distressed, etc. (Comp.) afflictior conditio*, Cic.—**Particular phrase**: *Res afflicte, Disordered, embarrassed, or ruined circumstances; affairs in a bad state: Sall.—b. Dejected, discouraged, desponding: vita, Virg.—c. Abandoned, base, mean, low, vile: homo*, Cic.

**af-fligo (ad-)**, ixi, ictum, igēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fligo] **I. A. Prop.**: *To dash or strike to the ground; to dash, strike, or throw down; to overthrow: statuum*, Cic.: *imaginem solo*, Tac. **B. Meton.**: *To damage, injure, shatter, etc.: tempestas naves afflixit*, Cæs. **C. Fig.**: 1. *To ruin, weaken, damage, injure, harass, cast down, overthrow, afflict, etc.: vistra nostra nos afflixit*, Cic.—2. *To reduce, lower, or lessen in value: rem vituperando*, Cic.—3. *To cast down, dishearten, impair: animos metu*, Cic.—4. *Of a lawsuit: To give up, abandon*: Cic. **II. A. To strike or dash one thing against another: navem ad scopulos, Cic. (with *Dat.*) *saxo caput*, Tac.—**B. To strike or dash against: aquila corvos afflixit, swooped upon, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affliger*.****

**af-flō (ad-)**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and 1. n. [for ad-flō] **I. A. 1. A. 1. Prop.**: *To blow or breathe on or upon: a. Act.: nos ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis*, Virg.—**b. Neut.**: *illis Canidia*, Hor.—2. Fig.: **a. To be friendly, favourable, or propitious: felix, cui placidus leniter afflat amor, Tib.—**b. To inspire, etc.: afflata est numine dei, Virg.—**B. 1. Gen.**: *To breathe something forth on or upon: membris vaporem*, Lucr.—2. Esp.: *Of a deity: To breathe something on one; i. e. to bestow on one, impart to one, etc., by breathing: oculis afflatur (sc. Venus) honores*, Virg. **II. To breathe something to or towards one; to waft towards (only Fig.): auram voluptatis, Cic.******

**afflū-ens (adf-)**, entis: 1. P. of afflu-o.—2. Pa.: **a. Abounding, abund-**  
Q

**ant, copious, rich, numerous, etc.**  
copiae, Cic. (Comp.) affluētiore  
aque, Vitr.—Particular phrase:  
Ex affluenti, In abundance, profusely,  
Tac.—b. Abounding or rich in: lepore  
et venustate, Cic.—c. Flowing by  
or along: (a) Prop.: ad ripam, Tac.—  
(b) Fig.: Of time: anni, Hor. ¶  
Hence, Fr. affluent.

**affluent-ter (adf-), adv.** [for af-  
fluent-ter; fr. affluens, affluent-is] In  
abundance, richly, copiously, etc.: af-  
fluentier, App. (Comp.) affluentius,  
Cic.

**affluent-ia (adf-), æ, f.** [fr. id.] 1.  
A flowing or coming to any point;  
hence) A collecting, collection: Pl.—2.  
a. Richness, exuberance: ingeni, Quint.  
—b. (a) Prop.: Abundance, profu-  
sion: annona, Pl.—(b) Meton.:  
Pomp, magnificence, splendour, etc.:  
Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. affluentie.

**af-flūo (ad-), xi, xum, ēre, 3. v. n.**  
[for ad-flūo] I. A. Prop.: To flow  
to or towards: bis affluat, bisque re-  
ment (sc. aestās), Pl. B. Meton.:  
To stream or pour towards like fluids:  
quum infinita imaginum species ad  
deos affluat, Cic. II. A.: 1. With  
abstract subjects: To flow, come, or  
stream to or up to: voluptas ad sensus,  
Cic.: incautis amor, Ov.—2. With  
persons as subjects: To throng or flock  
up to: affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum,  
Tac.—3. To flow or stream to one;  
to abound: otium atque divitiæ, Sall.—  
B.: 1. To flow or rise upwards: cibo  
affluente, i. e. rising in the throat, Suet.—  
2. (Prop.): To rise to a great height;  
Fig.) To abound: voluptatibus, Cic.  
¶ Hence, Fr. affluer.

**af-for (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v.**  
dep. [for ad-for] (prps. found only as  
follows: Ind. Pres.: affatur, affamur,  
affamini, affantur: Imperf. affabatur:  
Perf. affata est: Imperat. affare: Subj.  
Pluperf. affatus esset: Inf. affari:  
Part. Perf. affatus, etc.) I. Gen.: To  
speak or say to; to address or accost:  
hos, Virg. II. Esp.: A. To address  
a deity in prayer, etc.; to implore, be-  
sech: precando Vestam, Ov.—B. To  
address the dead; to take a last adieu,  
to bid a last farewell (by saying vale  
three times): positum corpus, Virg.

**affōre (adf-), etc., v. assum.**

**af-formido (ad-), no perf. nor sup.,**  
āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-formido] To  
fear or dread: Plaut.

**af-frango (ad-, -fringo), ōgi,**  
actum, angere (ingēre), 3. v. a.: I.  
[for ad-frango] To break against: Stat.  
II. [for ab-frango] (Prop.): To break  
off or away; Fig.) To tear away: Stat.

**af-frēmo (ad-), no perf. nor sup.,**  
ēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-frēmo] To roar  
out: Sil.; Val. Fl.

**af-frico (adf-), ūi, tum and ātum,**  
āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-frico] I. Prop.:  
To rub on or against: Pl. II. Fig.:  
To communicate, impart, etc.: Sen.

**af-fricō-ŭo (adf-), ōnis, f.** [affricō-]  
a rubbing against: Phaed.

**af-fric-us (adf-), ūs, m. [id.] A**  
rubbing against: Pl.

**af-fringo, ere, v. affrago.**

**af-fulgēdo (ad-), fulsi, no sup.,**  
fulgēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-fulgeo] I.  
Prop.: To shine on an object; to beam,  
be radiant, glitter: Instar veris vultus  
tus affulsit, Hor. II. Fig.: To shine,  
dawn, appear: spes, Liv.

**af-fundo (ad-), fidi, fūsum, fund-  
ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fundo] I. Prop.:  
To pour upon; to sprinkle on: Mosse  
fluminis os amnem Rhenum Oceano  
affudit, Tac. II. Meton.: A. To  
add, etc.: equitum tria millia corni-  
bus, Tac.—B. Pass. in reflexive forae:  
To cast or throw one's self down, to  
prostrate one's self, etc.: amplexique  
pedes, affusus poscere vitam, Ov.**

**aforem, aborem, v. absum.**

**Afrānŭs, ūi, m., f. Afranius;**  
a Roman name: 1. L. Afranius; a Ro-  
man comic poet.—Hence, **Afrānŭs**, a,  
um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Afranius.  
—2. A general of Pompey in Spain.—  
Hence, **Afrānŭs**, a, um, adj. Of  
Afranius.—3. L. Afranius; a son of  
the foregoing.—4. T. Afranius; a  
leader against the Romans in the Marsic  
war.

**Afri, Africa, v. .. Afer.**

**afui, afore, etc., v. absum.**

**Āgāmēdēs, æ, m., f. Ἀγαμέδης** (He  
who plans very skillfully). **Agamedes**;  
a brother of Trophonius, with whom he  
built the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

**Āgāmēmmon, ōnis, m. (Nom. Agamemno, Stat.), f. Ἀγαμέμνων** (One greatly  
or firmly remaining; i. e. One very  
steadfast or resolute). **Agamemnon**; a  
king of Mycenæ, and commander-in-  
chief of the Greek forces before Troy.—  
Hence, 1. **Āgāmēmmon-īdēs, æ,**  
m., f. Ἀγαμέμνονιδης. A descendant of  
Agamemnon; his son Orestes.—2. **Āgāmēmmon-ŭs, a, um, adj., f. Ἀγαμέμ-  
μόνιος.** Of, or belonging to, Agamem-  
non: phalanges, i. e. the Greek troops  
before Troy: Virg.

**Āgānippē, ōis, f., f. Ἀγανίπη.** **Aganippe**; a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot  
of Helicon, sacred to the Muses.—Hence,  
1. **Āgānipp-ēus, a, um, adj. Of**  
**Aganippe**.—2. **Āgānipp-is, ūdis, f.**  
adj. Of Aganippe.

**āgāso, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] I.**  
Prop.: A stable boy; a hostler, groom:  
Liv. II. Meton.: A servant, menial:  
Hor.

**Āgāthyrŭsi, ōram, m., f. Ἀγαθύρσοι.**  
The Agathyrsi; a Scythian people, who  
painted the face and limbs.

**Āgāvē (-aue), es, f., f. Ἀγανή**  
(High-worn, or illustrious one). **Agave**  
or **Agave**; wife of Echion king of Thebes,  
who tore in pieces her son Pentheus, be-  
cause he contemned the orgies of Bacchus.

**age and agedum, v. ago.**

**āgellū-lus, ūi, m. [for agello-lus;**  
fr. agellus (uncontr. Gen.), agello-] A  
very small field: Cat.

**āgel-lus, ūi, dim. m. [for ag(e)-lus;**  
fr. ager, agr-] A small field: Cic.

**āgēmā, atis, n. = ἄγῃμα.** In the  
Macedonian army, A body of troops  
(usually horse soldiers): Liv.

**Āgendicūm, ūi, n. Agendicum:** a

town of Gallia Lugdunensis (now Sens  
in Champagne; acc. to others, Pro-  
vins).

**Āgēnor, ōris, m., f. Ἀγνώρ** (Manly  
or haughty one). **Agenor**; king of  
Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Eu-  
ropa, and ancestor of Dido: Agenor's  
urbs, i. e. Carthage, Virg.: Agenorē  
natus, i. e. Cadmus, Ov.—Hence, 1.  
**Āgēnor-īdēs, æ, m. A descendant of**  
**Agenor**: a. Cadmus.—b. Perseus.—2.  
**Āgēnor-ēus, a, um, adj., a. Prop.: Of,**  
or belonging to, Agenor: bos, Ju-  
piter, who in the form of a bull carried  
off Europa, daughter of Agenor, Ov.—  
b. Meton.: Carthaginian: Sil.

**Āgēns, entis: 1. P. of ag-o.—2. Pa.**  
Efficient, effective, powerful: ut-  
endum est imaginibus agentibus, acri-  
bus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agent.

**āger, grī, m. [Gr. ἀγρός] I. Prop.: Improved or productive land; a field**  
(pasture, arable, nursery ground, etc.):  
fertilis, Cic.: in agrum, into the field,  
i. e. in depth (opp. in fronte, in the  
front or in frontage), Hor. II. Meton.:  
A. Territory, district: his civitas  
data, agerque, Liv.—B. Plur.: 1. The  
open country, fields: annus pestilens  
urbis agrisque, Liv.—2. Plain, valley:  
montes agro: que salutem, Ov.

**Āgēsīlaus, ūi, m., f. Ἀγίσilaος**  
(Leader or driver of the people). **Ag-  
esilaus**; a Spartan king, who defeated  
the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and  
the Athenians and Boeotians, at Coronea.

**āgēsīs, i. e. age sis, v. ago.**

**ag-gēmo (ad-), no perf. nor sup.,**  
ēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-gēmo] To groan  
or sigh at a thing: Ov.

**agger, ēris, m. [2. agger-o] (That**  
which is brought to a place; hence) I.  
Prop.: Materials for forming an ele-  
vation or filling up a hollow place,  
e. g. stone, earth, sand, wood: aggers  
paludem explere, Cæs. II. Meton.:  
A pile or heap: armorum, Tac.:  
aggeres Alpini, i. e. the Alpine mount-  
ains, Virg.—B. Milit. i. t.: 1. A mound  
(erected before the walls of a  
besieged city, for the purpose of sustain-  
ing the battering engines, and which was  
gradually advanced nearer and nearer  
to the town): Cæs.—2. A mound (raised  
for the protection of a camp in front of  
the entrenchment (fossa), and from earth  
dug from it): Virg.—3. The tribune (in  
a camp, formed of turf, from which the  
general addressed his soldiers): Luc.—  
C. Of a road: An embankment or  
causeway formed of materials thrown  
up: via, i. e. a military or public road,  
Virg. III. Fig.: Wall, mound: agger  
oppugnande Italiæ Græcia, Cic.

1. **aggēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.**  
[agger] (To form an agger; hence) I.  
Prop.: To heap or pile up: cadavera,  
Virg. II. Fig.: To heap up: iras,  
Virg. III. Meton.: To fill, or fill  
up by accumulating: spatium, Curt.

2. **ag-gēro (ad-), essi, estum,**  
ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-gēro] I. Prop.:  
To bear or carry to or towards a place,  
etc.; to bring to: aggeritur tumulto  
tellus, Virg. II. Fig.: To bring for-



ward, advance, lay to one's charge: falsa, Tac.

1. **agges-tus**, a, um (for agger-tus) P. of agger-o.

2. **agges-tus** (adg-), ñs, m. [for agger-tus; fr. agger-o] A carrying to a place; a collecting, accumulation, collection: Tac.

**ag-glómëro** (ad-), ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. a. [for ad-glómëro] (To wind to or on to; hence) I. To heap up, etc.: fretum, Val. Fl. II. With Personal pron. or alone: A. To join, attach one's self: lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg.—B. To collect in a body, etc.; crowd together: cuneis se coactis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. agglomérer.

**ag-glútino** (ad-), ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. a. [for ad-glútino] (To glue on to; hence) I. Prop.: A. To fasten to, attach to, etc.: Cels.—B. To solder on, etc.: Pl. II. Fig.: To add, annex, etc.: illud (sc. prociunium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agglutiner.

**ag-grávëso** (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ãre, 3. v. n. inch. [for ad-grávëso] (Prop.: To become heavy; Fig.) Of sickness: To become violent, severe, dangerous: Ter.

**ag-gráv-o** (ad-), ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. a. [for ad-grav-o; fr. ad: grav-is] I. A. Prop.: To add to or increase the weight; to make heavier: pondus, Pl. B. Fig.: To aggravate, increase the violence of, render: moris severe, etc.: si aggravatæ res essent, Liv. II. (only Fig.): A. To bear heavily or hard upon: reum, Quint.—B. To annoy, incommode, etc.: odor gravans caput, Pl.: (without Object) quod aggravaret, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. aggraver.

**ag-gréd-o**, no perf., gressum, gréd-ëre, 3. v. a. [for ad-grad-o; fr. ad: grad-us] To go to or approach: hoc si aggradiss, Plant.

**ag-grédior** (ad-), gressus sum, grédi (2 Pers. Pres. aggredire, Plaut.: Inf. aggrediri, id., and aggrediri, id. [for ad-gradior] I Prop.: A. Gen.: To go to or approach: ad hunc, Plaut.: quo aggredi cupiet, Cic.—Particular phrase: Aggredi aliquem, To go to, approach, one to entreat, ask counsel, solicit something, etc.: Sall.; Cic.; Tac. B. Esp.: To go towards or against; to fall upon, attack, assault, etc.: quis audeat in militari viâ bene comitatum aggredi? Cic. II. Fig.: A. To go to or set about an act or employment; to undertake or begin: incipiem causam, Cic.—B. To approach: crudelitatem Principis aggréditur, i. e. stirs up, excites, Tac.—C. To make an attack or onset upon; to assail: animos largitione, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) aggrédir.

**ag-grég-o** (ad-), ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. a. [for ad-greg-o; fr. ad: greg-, greg-is] I. (Prop.): To lead to a flock; Fig.: To attach to, connect with, etc.: te in nostrum numerum, Cic.: se ad eorum amicitiam, Cæs. II. (To bring together as a flock; hence) To collect or gather into a body, etc.: naufragos, Cic.

**ag-gres-sio** (adg-), ñis, f. [for

ag-gres-sio; fr. ag-gres-ior] (Prop.: A going to or approaching; Fig.) Rhetor. i. t. The exordium or introduction to a speech: Cic.

**ag-gres-sus** (adg-) (for ag-gres-sus), a, um, P. of ag-gres-ior.

**ag-gubërno** (ad-), ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. a. [for ad-gubërno] To guide, direct, govern, manage, rule: I. Prop.: iter pedibus, Flor. II. Fig.: ag-gubërnante fortuna, Flor.

**ag-ilis**, c, adj. [ag-o] I. Pass.: Easily moved, easy to be moved: classis, Liv.: (Comp.) aer agilior, Sen. II. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. That moves easily or quickly; agile, nimble, quick, rapid: dea, Ov.—2. Quick in action; prompt, active, busy: vir, Vell. B. Fig.: 1. Of things: Quick, sudden; rapid: argumentation, Quint.—2. Of the mind: Active, prompt, ready: animus, Sen.

¶ Hence, Fr. agile.  
**ag-il-itas**, ãtis, f. [ag-il-is] (The condition of the agilis; hence) Nimbleness, activity, quickness: I. Prop.: navium, Liv. II. Fig.: natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agilité.

**Ag-is**, ïdis, m. (Acc. Agin, Cic.) Άγισ (Leader). Agis: 1. The name of several kings of Sparta: A. Agis IV. put to death by his subjects.—b. Brother of Agesilaus and son of Archidamus.—2. A Lycian warrior.

**ag-itã-bilis**, c, adj. [agit(a)-o] That can be easily moved: Ov.

**ag-itã-tio**, ñis, f. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: A moving; movement, motion, agitation: fluctum, Cic.—b. Fig.: Activity, emotion of the mind: Cic.—2. Pursuit, prosecution, etc.: studiorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agitation.

**ag-itã-tor**, ñris, m. [id.] 1. A driver of cattle: aselli, Virg.: equorum, i. e. a charioteer, id.—2. A charioteer, a competitor in the games of the Circus: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agitateur.

**ag-Itã-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of agit(a)-o. 2. Pa.: Quick, rapid, animated: (Comp.) actio agitator, Quint.

**ag-ito**, ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. a. in-tens. [ag-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: (To put in constant or violent motion; hence) 1. Of cattle, etc., as object: To drive about, drive: greges, i. e. to tend, Virg.: in curru leones, Lucr.—2. To shake, toss, agitate, drive, force, move violently, etc.: hastam, Ov.: agitari inter se concursu, Cic.—B. Esp.: Of animals as objects: To hunt, chase, pursue: feras, Cic.: columbas, Ov. II. Fig.: A. 1. Gen.: To rouse up or excite; to put in a certain state of mind; to move, urge, drive, impel: plebem, Liv.: in furias agitatur equæ, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. To disquiet, vex, trouble, torment, torture: videtisne ut eos agitent furia, Cic.—b. To attack or assail one with reproach, derision, insult; to scoff at, deride, mock: rem militarem, Cic. B. 1. To occupy one's self with, be engaged in; to have, hold, keep, celebrate, etc.: natalem, Plaut.: convivium, Ter.: legem, Cic.—2. Of time, life-time, etc.: a. To pass, spend, etc.: ævum, Virg.—b. Without immediate object (esp. in Sall., Tac. and

Ter.): To live, abide, sojourn, be: in propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall.—3. To pursue, turn over, revolve, weigh, or consider a thing; and with the idea of action to be performed, or a conclusion to be made, to deliberate upon, to devise or plot; to be occupied with, to design, intend a thing, etc.: fugam, Virg.: aliquid in mente, Cic.: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitât mihi, Virg.—C. To treat, talk, or speak of or concerning a thing, to confer about, or deliberate upon: quum de federe victor agitaret, Liv.

¶ Sat agitare, c. Gen. in Plaut.=satagere: To have enough to do with, to have trouble with: rerum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. agiter.

**Ag-laia**, se, or es, f., Άγλαία (Brightness, splendour). Aglaia: one of the Graces.

**ag-laspiës**, ïdum, m. [άγλαος. glittering; armis, shield] Soldiers with bright shields: Liv.

**Ag-lauros**, ï, f., Άγλαυρος (Brilliant or bright one). Aglauros; a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone.

**ag-mën**, ïnis, n. [ag-o] (That which is set in motion; hence) I. A.: 1. Prop.: a. Of rivers: A course or stream: Virg.—b. Of rain: A stream, fall: Virg.—c. A line or train of any thing: Ov.—d. A movement, etc.: agmine remorum celeri, i. e. with rapid stroke, Virg.—2. Meton.: A path, course, etc.: agmina fati, Gell.—B. Of an army: The passage, progress, march: Sall. II. A.: 1. Prop.: A multitude, troop, crowd, number, band: Of persons, animals, or things: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv.: turba agminis aligeri, Virg.: denso sunt agmine nubes, in a dense or compact mass, Lucr.—2. Fig.: A crowd, multitude, etc.: occupationum, Pl.—B. Milit. i. t. 1. Prop.: An army (on march); a column: agmen justum, in close ranks, Tac.: agmen quadratum, i. e. a square, with the baggage in the middle, so as to be ready for the enemy, Sall.: hence, agmen quadratum sometimes =acies, an army formed in line of battle, Hirt.: primum, the vanguard, Liv.: medium, the centre, id.: extremum or novissimum, the rear-guard, id.—2. Meton.: A. Army, host, troops: occidit Dat Coticisionis agmen, Hor.—b. Military service, warfare: rudia agminum Sponsus, Hor.

**agn-a**, se, f. [agn-us] A ewe lamb: Hor.

**a-gnascor** (ad-), gnatus sum, gnasci, 3. v. dep. [for ad-gnascor (=nascor)] I. To be born in addition: Of children born after the father has made his will: constat, agnascendo rumplî testimonium, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To grow in addition to the proper number, etc.: membra adgnata, i. e. supernumerary, Pl. B. Meton.: In time: To grow or rise afterwards; pill adgnati, Pl. III. To grow on or upon: agnatis multis cubitalibus (sc. foliis), Pl.



**agnāt-īo**, ōnis, *f.* [agnat-us] *The condition of the agnatus, consanguinity on the father's side:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. agnation.*

**agnāt-us** (adg-), *a*, um, *P.* of *agna-scor*.

**2. a-gnāt-us** (ad-), *i*, m. [for *ad-gna-tus*; *fr. ad*; *gna-scor*] (*One born to a person; i. e.*) *A kinsman by birth;* by usage, only of relatives on the father's side: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. agnat.*

**3. a-gna-tus**, *i*, m. [*id.*] *A child born beyond the number intended to be reared by its parents:* Tac.

**agn-ellus**, *i*, dim. m. [agn-us] *A little lamb, lambkin:* Plant.

**agn-inus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *Of, or belonging to, a lamb:* (exta, Plant.—*As Subst.*: *agnina*, æ, *f.* (sc. caro) *The flesh of a lamb, lamb:* Hor.

**agnī-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for *agno-tio*; *fr. agno-sco*] *1. A knowing, knowledge:* animi, Cic.—*2. A recognising, recognition:* cadaveris, Pl.

**agnī-tus** (adg-) (for *agno-tus*), *a*, um, *P.* of *agno-sco*.

**a-gnōmen** (adn-), īnis, *n.* [for *ad-gnomen*; *fr. ad*; *gnomen*=*nomen*] (*An additional nomen; hence*) *An agnomen or second cognomen:* Capitol.

**Agnōnides**, æ, *m.*, 'Αγνωνίδης (*Son or descendant of Agnon*). *Agnonides; an Athenian demagogue.*

**a-gnosco** (ad-, ad-n-), gnōvī, gnītum, gnōscere, *3. v. a.* [for *ad-gnosco* [gnosco = nosco]] *I. Prop.*: (*To know a person or thing, in relation to one's self; hence*) *To recognize or distinguish as one's own:* idem aspexit agnovitque in alio, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. To acknowledge as one's own:* quantum ego nec agnosco (admit as due to me) nec postulo, Cic.—*B. To recognize an object already known:* veterem amicum, Virg.—*C. To confirm the truth of a thing, to acknowledge as true or right; to concede, grant, admit, assent to, approve:* facti gloriam, Cic.—*D.*: *1. To know, recognize, perceive by, from, or through something:* deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, Cic.—*2. To become acquainted with, to know; also, to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see:* ut quisvis ea possit agnosceret, Cic.

**ag-nus**, *i*, m. (orig. comm.) [akin to *ai-vōs*] *A lamb:* Hor.—*In collect. force:* villa abundat agno, Cic.—*Prov.*: *Agnum lupo eripere velle, To try to rescue a lamb from a wolf, i. e. to attempt an impossibility,* Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. agneau.*

**āg-o**, ēgi, actum, āgēre, *3. v. a.* [akin to *Gr. āy-ō*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: (*To put in motion; to move; hence*) *1. Of cattle and other animals:* *To lead, drive:* olitoris ager mercede caballum, Hor.: capellas potum, Virg.—*2. Of men:* *To lead, drive, conduct, impel:* multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, Liv. *B. Esp.*: *1. a.* With Personal pron., or simply *agere*, *To put one's self in motion; to come, go, etc.*: Æneas se matutinus agebat, Virg.: unde agis? Plant.—*Imperat.* as *adv.*: age, agite, also with particles

(hence, sts. *agedum* and *agesis* as one word), an exclamation, a call to others: (a) In encouragement, exhortation: *Up! on! come! come on! quick! en age, rumpe moras,* Virg.: *agite dum, Liv.*—*A* also age with a verb in the plur.: *mittite agetum, legatos, Liv.*—(b) In transitions: *Well then! well! age porro, tu, cur, etc.?* Cic.—*And* age with a verb in the plur.: *age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considerate,* Cic.—(c) *As a sign of assent:* *Well! very well! good! right! age sane,* Cic.—*b.* In *Livy*: *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To go, to march:* quo multitudo agebatur.—*2.* Of living objects: *a.* *To take and drive or carry off (animals or men); to steal, rob, or plunder:* redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov.: agros vastare, prædas agere, Sall.—*Particular phrase:* *Ferre et agere* (Gr. ἀγρεῖν καὶ φερεῖν), *To carry and drive off; i. e. To rob, plunder,* Liv.—*b.* Of animals or men, as objects: *To chase, pursue, drive about or onwards in flight, etc.*: apros, Virg.: aliquem in exsilium, Liv.—*c.* Of hounds: *To cheer or urge on:* Ov.—*3.* Of inanimate objects: *a.* *To move, impel, or push forward:* vineas turresque egit, Cæs.: in litus passim naves egerunt, drove the ships ashore, Liv.—*Particular phrases:* (a) *Agere navem, To steer or direct a ship,* Hor.—(b) *Agere currus, To drive a chariot,* Ov.—*b.* *To throw out, etc.*: se lætus ad auras Palmas agit, i. e. shoots forth, etc., Virg.—*Particular phrase:* *Animam agere, To expel the breath of life, to breathe one's last, give up the ghost, expire:* Cic.—*c.* *To drive, shoot, or strike downwards, etc.*: per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov.: tabernæ rimas agunt, i. e. crack or split, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *a.* *To lead:* animus auditoris agunto (sc. poemata), Hor.—*B.*: *1.* Of persons: *To move, impel, excite, urge, prompt, induce, stir up, rouse vehemently, drive:* matres Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova querere tecta, Virg.—*2.* Of things: *To put in motion, excite, stir up:* bonitas, quæ nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep.—*C.* *To pursue with hostile intent; to persecute, disturb or vex, attack or assail:* quem deus ultor agebat, Ov.—*D.*: *1.* Of actions in gen.: *To do, act, perform, effect, transact, accomplish, etc.*: nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil quum ageret, Cic.: (without Object) aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi id.—*Particular phrases:* *a.* *Quid agit? how do you do? how are you? Plant;* Ter.—*b.* *Quid agis? what are you doing? also, how goes it with you? how are you? Plant;* Cic.; Hor.—*c.* *Nihil or non multum agere, To effect or accomplish nothing or not much:* Plant.; Cic.—*Prov.*: *Actum or acta agere, To do what has been already done, i. e. to act to no purpose,* Ter.—*2.* Of war: *To conduct, manage, carry on, administer, wage:* longe alia ratione bellum agere, Cæs.—*3.* Of offices, employments, etc.: *To admin-*

*ister, exercise, conduct:* præfectura prætorii, Suet.—*4.* Of civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, etc.: *To manage or transact; to do; to discuss, treat, speak, deliberate:* recorderem velim, quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, Cic.: (without Object) quum agere cœpisset, id.—*Particular phrases:* Of magistrates: *Agere cum populo, or simply agere, To address the people (in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval or rejection, acceptance or refusal, of a thing),* Sall.; Cic.—*5.* Of proceedings in a court of law: *Agere causam, etc., To take proceedings; to plead; to bring, manage, conduct a cause, action, or suit:* causas amicorum, Cic.: (without Object) e sponso agere, to bring an action on an agreement, id.: lege agere in hereditatem, id.—*6.* *Agere reum, or simply agere, To plead or take proceedings against a defendant; to accuse one:* Liv.; Cic.—*7.* *Pase.*: Of the thing which is the subject of accusation: *To be in suit or question; to be pleaded:* aguntur injuria sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio veritatisque judiciorum, Cic.—*8.* Of an orator: *To represent by external action, etc.*: quæ sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, Cic.—*9.* Of an actor: *To represent, play, act:* partes, Ter.: gestum in scena, Cic.—*10.* *Sacrificial t.:* (*To do; euphemistic for*) *To give the blow to the victim; to dispatch, slay, kill, slaughter* (in performing this rite the sacrificer asked the priest *AGONE? shall I do it?* and the latter answered *AGE, or HOC AGE, do it!*: qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros Semper "Agone" rogat, nec nisi jussum agit, Ov.—*11.* With a subst., as a circumlocution for the action indicated by the subst.: *prelium, to give battle, Liv:* gratias or grates (vener gratiam), to give thanks, or thank, Liv.: *triumphum, to triumph,* Cic.—*12.* *Agere forum, To hold a session, to sit for judgment, to administer justice* (used of the governors of provinces): Cic.—*13.* *Agere senatum, To hold or convene the senate:* Suet.—*14.* *To pursue in one's mind, to revolve, be occupied with, think upon, have in view, etc.*: nihil aliud, Cic.: (without Object) agitasse Gaium de intrandâ Britannia satis constat, Tac.—*E.* Of time, etc.: *1.* *To spend, pass, pass through:* tolerabilem agere senectutem, Cic.: *diem festum, id.*—*2.* With annus and an ordinal adj.: *To be of a certain age, to be so old:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic.—*3.* Without immediate object: *To live; to spend, or pass time; to be:* Africa (=Afri), quæ procul a mari incultus agebat, Sall.—*F.* *Se agere, or simply agere, To behave or deport one's self,* Sall.; Tac. *III. Meton.*: *A.* Of inanimate objects: *To plunder, carry off, steal:* nâ pulchram prædam agat (of a p. of gold), Plant.—*B.* *Transf. from political sphere to common life:* *1.* *Agere cum aliquo de re or ut, or sim-*

**ply agere:** To treat, deal, confer, talk with one upon any thing, by asking, admonishing, beseeching, etc.; to endeavour to persuade, or move one, that, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. Agere cum aliquo *folld.* By objective clause: To propose to some one that something be done, etc.: Suet.—3. Agere cum aliquo bene, præclare, male, etc.: To deal well or ill with one, to treat or use one well or ill: Cic.; Val. Max.—In Pass.: To stand, be, or go well or ill with one, to be well or badly off: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, Cic.: agitur præclare, id.—C. Pass.: To be at stake or at hazard, to be in peril: tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor.—D.: 1. To represent or personate one; to act as, or behave like one: egi illos omnes adolescentes, Cic.—2. Perf. Pass.: (Something has been acted; hence) Something is all over: acta hæc res est, i. e. is quite lost, Ter.—Impers. Pass.: Actum est, It is all over, i. e. all is lost, I am ruined, undone: Ter.; Cic.—E. From the call of the priest at sacrifices (hoc age) warning the people to be quiet and to give attention: 1. Hoc or id agere: a. So, alone; To give attention to this, etc.; to mind, heed, give the mind to this, etc.: Cic.—b. With ut or ne c. Subj.: To pursue this, etc.; to have this, etc., in view; to aim at or design this, etc.: id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.: egi, ne interesset, id.—2. Aliud or alias res agere: (To heed another thing or things; hence) Not to attend to, not to heed or observe the matter before one; to be heedless, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agir*.

**agon, ñnis, m.** = *áγών, ὄνος*. A struggle, contest, or combat in the public games: musicus, Suet.—Pro v.: nunc denum agon est, now is the time for action, id.

**Agonális, e, adj.** Of, or belonging to, the Agonalia; a Roman festival in honour of Janus and the guardian deities of the state: Ov.

**Agónia, ñrum, n.** The Agonia; another name for the Agonalia: Ov. See preceding at.

**agr-arius, a, um, adj.** [ager, agr-i] Of, or relating to, the fields or lands: agrarie leges, agrarian laws, laws about the disposal of public lands: Liv.—As Subst.: agrarii, ñrum, m. (sc. homines) Supporters of the agrarian laws, the agrarian party: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agricaire*.

**Agraulos, i, -e, es, f.** 'Αγρῦλος (One dwelling in the field). *Agraulos* or *Agraule*; a daughter of Cecrops.

**agr-estis, e, adj.** [ager, agr-i] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, land, fields, or the country; country-like, rustic: te hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.—As Subst.: agrestis, is (Gen. Pl. agrestum, Ov.), comm. A countryman or countrywoman; a rustic, swain: conventus agrestium, Cic.: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. II. Meton.: Growing wild, wild: poma, Virg.: palmæ, Cic. III. Fig.: A. Rustic; boorish, clownish, raw, uncultivated,

wild, savage, barbarous: genus hominum agreste, Sall.: (Comp.) agrestiores Muse, Cic.—B. Wild, brutish: vultus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agreste*.

**agr-i-còla, a, m.** (Gen. Plur. agricolũ, Lucr.) [ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] I. Prop.: A cultivator of land: agricolæ assidui, Cic. II. Meton.: Of the gods: A patron or tutelary deity of agriculture: redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adj.) *agricole*.

**agr-i-cul-tũo, ñnis, f.** [for agr-i-col-tũo; fr. ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] Husbandry: Cic.

**agr-i-cul-tor, ñris, m.** [for agr-i-col-tor; fr. ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] An agriculturist, husbandman: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agriculteur*.

**agr-i-cul-tũra, a, f.** (also, as two words, *agri cultura*) [for agr-i-col-tũra; fr. ager, agri; (i); col-o] Agriculture: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agriculture*.

**Agri-gentum, i, n.** *Argentum*; one of the largest and richest cities on the coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum, Gr. Acragas (now Girgenti).—Hence, **Agri-gent-inus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, *Argentum*.—As Subst.: **Agri-gentini, ñrum, m.** (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Argentum*.

**Agri-ĩdoo, ontos, m.** [ἀγριος; ὀνός] (fierce tooth) *Agriodos*; the name of a hound.

**agr-i-pët-a, a, m.** [ager, agr-i; (i); pct-o] One who strives for the possession of land: Cic.

**Agrippa, a, m.** *Agrippa*; a Roman name: 1. Menenius *Agrippa*, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the stomach and limbs.—2. M. *Vipsanius Agrippa*, the son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of *Agrippina*.—3. *Agrippa Postumus*, son of the former.—4. *Herodes Agrippa* I. and II. kings of Judea.

**Agrippina, a, f.** *Agrippina*: 1. The wife of the Emperor *Tiberius*, granddaughter of *Atticus*.—2. A daughter of *Vipsanius Agrippa* and of *Julia*; the daughter of *Augustus*, wife of *Germanicus*, and mother of *Caligula*.—3. A daughter of the preceding and *Germanicus*, wife of *Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus*, and mother of *Nero*.—Hence, **Agrippin-ensis, e, adj.** Of, or pertaining to, *Agrippina*: *Colonia Agrippinensis* (now Cologne).—As Subst.: **Agrippinenses, ñum, m.** (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Colonia Agrippina*.

**Agrius (-os), ñi, m.** = *ἄγριος* (One living in the fields). *Agrius* or *Agrios*; a man's name.

**Agryeus** (trisyll.), *ἄγρῃος* or *εὐος, m.* = *Ἀγρῠεύς* (One belonging to the streets). *Agryeus*; a surname of *Apollo*, as guardian of the streets and public places.

**Agylla, a, f.** *Agylla*; a town in *Etruria*, afterwards *Cære* (now *Cervetere*).—Hence, **Agyll-inus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, *Agylla*.—As Subst.: **Agyllini, ñrum, m.** (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Agylla*.

**Agryrũm, ñi, n.** *Agryrium*; a town of Sicily, the birthplace of *Diodorus Siculus* (now *S. Filippo d'Argiro*).—Hence, **Agryri-nensis, e, adj.** Of, or belonging to, *Agryrium*.—As Subst.: **Agryrinenses, ñum, m.** (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Agryrium*.

**Agrytes, a, m.** = *Ἀγρῠτης* (A collector; also, a vagabond). *Agrytes*, a parricide mentioned by *Ovid*.

**ah** (sts. written without *h*), *interj.* *Ah! alas! ha! ah me!* An exclamation expressive of pain, grief, indignation, entreaty, joy, etc.: ah, nescis quam doleam, Ter.: (with Acc.) ah me, Cat.: (with Voc.) ah! stulte, Ter.

**āhā, interj.** *Aha! ha! haha!* An exclamation expressive of reproof, denial, laughter, etc.: *Plaut.*

**Āhala, a, m.** *Ahala*; a Roman name; e.g. *C. Servilius Structus Ahala*, who, as *magister equitum*, slew the turbulent *Melius*.

**Āharna, a, f.** *Aharna*; a town of *Etruria*.

**aheneus, ahenipes, etc., v. aē.**  
1. ai = ai, *interj.* denoting grief. *Ah! alas!*: Ov.

2. ai, *imperat.* of *aiō*.  
**ai-ens, entis:** 1. P. of *ai-o*.—2. Pa.: Affirming, affirmative: negantia contraria aientibus, Cic.

**ain' = ainsne, v. aiō.**

**ai-o, v. afecl.** (the forms in use are *Pres. Indic.* aiō, ais, ait—*aunt*.—*Pres. Subj.* aias, aiāt—*aiant*.—*Imperf. Indic.* throughout, aiebam, aiebas, etc.—*Imperat.* ai.—*Part. pres.* aiens.—From ais with the interrog. particle *ne*, ai' is used in familiar language.—For *Imperf.* also aibas, aibat, aibant were used.—The ai is always dissyll. except in the *Imperat.* ai; also, in *Plaut.*, ais, ait, are sometimes monosyll. [akin to Sanscrit root *ah*, for *ah*, "to say, speak"] I. Gen.: To speak; to utter speech: Aius iste loquens, quum eum nemo nōrat, aiebat et loquebatur, et ex eo nomen inveniit, Cic. II. Esp. A.: 1. Neut.: To say "yes": *Diogenes ait*, Antipater negat, Cic.—2. Act.: To say yes to a thing: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiāt aut neget, Cic.—B. To say, assert, state, etc.: nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter.: (without Object) ut ait *Statius* noster in *Synepbeis*, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Aiunt or ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt: a. In quoting a proverbial phrase: *Men say, as men say, as is said, so to speak*: Ter.; Cic.—b. In quoting an anecdote, As it is related: *Hor.*—2. Ain' ? = ainsne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? Do you really mean so? is it possible? often only an emphatic what? *Plaut.*; Cic.—Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv.—3. Quid ais? a. What! what do you say? *Plaut.*—b. What do you mean? what do you say or think? Ter.—c. What is your opinion? what do you say? *Plaut.*

**Aius** (*Loquens, or Locutius*):



(The speaker saying, or the sayer) *Aius Loquens* or *Locutius*; a deity, who announced to the Romans that the Gauls were coming.

**Ajās**, ācis, *m.*, *Alas* (usually referred to as, "alas"). **Ajāx**: I. Prop.: The name of two Greeks renowned for their valour: **A.** Telamonius (son of Telamon, king of Salamis), who contended with *Ulysses* for the possession of the arms of *Achilles*, and, when the former obtained them, became insane and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprang up.—**B.** *Oileus* (son of *Oileus*), king of the *Locri*. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** The title of a tragedy of *Ennius*: *Cic.*—**B.** The title of an unfinished tragedy of the Emperor *Augustus*: *Suet.*—**C.** The name of a picture of *Timomachus*: *Cic.*

**ā-la**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. for *ag-la*, fr. *ag-o*] (The moving thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of flying creatures: *A wing*: quantius (sc. *Harpyiæ*) *alas*, *Virg.* **II.** *Fig.*: *A wing*: velorum pandimus *alas*, *Virg.* **III.** *Meton.*: **A.** In man: 1. The upper and under part of the arm (where it unites with the shoulder): *Hor.*—2. The armpit: *Hor.*—**B.** Military t.t.: The wing of an army (composed originally of the Roman cavalry, and afterwards of the troops of the allies): *Cic.*—**C.** Plur.: Feathers (tied to lines, used as tools in hunting): *rum* trepidant *alæ*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *aile*.

**Alābanda**, æ, *f.*, and *drum*, *n.* plur. *Alabanda*; a town of *Caria*, distinguished for its wealth and luxury.—Hence, 1. **Alaband-i**, *drum*, *m.* The inhabitants of *Alabanda*.—2. **Alabandenses**, *lum*, *m.*=*Alabandi*.—3. **Alaband-ēni**, *drum*, *m.*=*Alabandi*.—4. **Alaband-eus**, *a*, *um* (*quadrisyll.*), *adj.* Of *Alabanda*.

**alābaster**, tri, *m.*, also plur. *alabastra*, *drum*, *n.*=*ἀλάβαστρος*, plur. *ἀλάβαστρα*. **I.** Prop.: A box or vase (for unguents or perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, made originally of alabaster, whence the name, afterwards of other materials): redolent alabastri, *Mart.* **II.** *Meton.*: A rose-bud (before it opens): *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *albatre*.

**ālācer**, cris, *e*, *adj.* (Nom. masc. *alacris*, Ter.; *Virg.*)—Anciently *alacer comm.* [etym. dub.] Lively, roused to action, brisk, quick, eager. In the class. age, with the idea of joyous activity: *Glad, happy*. **I.** Prop.: *videbant Catilinam alacrem*, *Cic.* (Comp.) *alacriorum* ad reliquum perficiendum, *Auct.* *Her.* **II.** *Fig.*: Of things: *alacris voluptas*, a lively pleasure, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *allègre*.

**ālācr-itas**, ātis, *f.* [alacer, *alacris*] (The quality or state of the alacer; hence) 1. Liveliness, ardour, eagerness, readiness, alacrity: *Cic.*—2. Transport, rapture, joy, gladness, ecstasy: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *alacrité*, *allegresse*.

**Alāmanni**, *drum*, *v.* *Alamanni*. **Alāni**, *drum*, *m.*, 'Alavoi': **I.**

Prop.: The *Alani*: a warlike Scythian nation.—Hence, **Alān-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the *Alani*. **II.** *Meton.*: Wild, fierce, barbarous men: *Luc.*

**ālāpa**, æ, *f.* [prob. onomatop.] A blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear: *Phaed.*—In the emancipation of a slave a slight *alapa* was given by his master; hence, *multo majoris alape mecum veneunt*, i. e. with me freedom is much more dearly purchased, *Phaed.*

**āl-āris**, *e*, *adj.* [al-a]=*alarius*, *Liv.* **āl-ārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] That is on the wings (of an army), of the wing: equites, *Liv.*—As *Subst.*: *alarii*, *drum*, *m.* (sc. *milites*) Soldiers in the wing of an army: *Cæs.*

**Alastor**, *dris*, *m.*=*ἀλᾶστωρ* (*Tormentor*) *Alastor*; one of the companions of *Sarpedon*, king of *Lycia*, killed by *Ulysses* before *Troy*.

**āl-ātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [al-a] Furnished with wings, winged: *plantæ*, i. e. of *Mercury*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *aile*. **alauda**, æ, *f.* [a Celtic word; lit. great songster; from *al*, excellent, and *ud*, a wind or blast of a clarion or trumpet] **I.** Prop.: The crested lark: *Pl.* **II.** *Meton.*: The name of a legion raised by *Cæsar* in *Gaul*: *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *alouette*.

**Alba**, æ, *f.* [akin to *Gr.* *ἀλφός*, *Sabine*, *alpus*, *Alp*, the name for a high mountain] 1. *Alba* (called also *Alba Longa*), the mother city of *Rome*, built by *Ascanius*, the son of *Æneas*, between the *Alban* lake and *Mons Albanus*.—Hence, **Alb-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Alba*; *Alban*.—As *Subst.*: **a.** *Albāni*, *drum*, *m.* (sc. *cives*) The people of *Alba*; the *Albans*.—**b.** *Alb-ānum*, *i*, *n.* (sc. *prædium*) An estate at or near *Alba*: *Cic.*—2. *Alba Fuentia*, or simply *Alba*; a town north-west of *Lacus Fucinus* (now *Celano*): *Cæs.*—Hence, **Alb-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Alba*.

**alb-ātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [alb-um] (Provided with albus; hence) Clothed in white: *dominus*, *Cic.*—In the *Circensian* games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called *albata*: *Pl.*

**alb-ōo**, *no* perf. *nor sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* [alb-us] To be white: *campi ossibus albert*, *Virg.*—Particular phrase: *Albente celo*, When the sky is white, i. e. at daybreak, *Cæs.*

**albe-seo**, *no* perf. *nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v. n.* [albe-o] To begin to be white, to become white: *mare albescit*, *Cic.*: *albescent capillus*, *Hor.*

**Albici**, *drum*, *m.* pl. The *Albici*; a people near the *Massilienses*.

**alb-ico**, *no* perf. *nor sup.*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [alb-us] To be white: *neq prata canis albicant pruinis*, *Hor.*

**alb-īdus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [alb-co] Whitish, white: *spuma*, *ov.* (Comp.) *albidior*, *Pl.* (Sup.) *albidissimus*, *Cels.*

**Albinus**, *īi*, *m.* *Albinus*; a Roman plebeian, who conveyed the sacred vessels, etc., to *Cære*, after the defeat on the *Allia*.

**Alpīnōvānus**, *i*, *m.* *Albinovanus*:

1. *C. Peto Albinovanus*; *C. Peto*; an epic poet, a contemporary and friend of *Ovid*: *Ov.*—2. *Celsus Albinovanus*; a contemporary of *Horace*.

**Albintimēlium**, *īi*, *n.* *Albintimeliū*; a town of *Liguria* (now *Ventimiglia*).

**Albīnus**, *i*, *m.* *Albinus*; a Roman name.

**Albis**, *is*, *m.* The *Albis*; a river of Germany (now the *Elbe*).

**alb-īfido**, *inis*, *f.* [alb-us] (The state of the albus; hence) Whiteness: *Plaut.*

**Albīus**, *īi*, *m.* *Albius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Albī-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, an *Albus*.

**Albūcius**, *īi*, *m.* *Albucius*; a Roman name.

**alb-ūlus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dim. [alb-us] Whitish, white: *columbus*, *Cat.*: *frete*, i. e. through the foaming waves, *Mart.* **As Subst.**: **Albula**, æ, *f.* (sc. *agna*) (White water) The *Albula*, another name of the *Tiber*: *amist verum vetus Albula nomen*, *Virg.*

**Alb-ūnea** (-na), æ, *f.* [prob. alb-us] (The white thing) *Albunea* or *Albuna*; a fountain at *Tibur* gushing up between steep rocks (or poet. the nymph who dwelt there), near which was the villa of *Horace*.

**Alb-urnus**, *i*, *m.* [id.] (id.) *Alburnus*; a mountain of *Lucania* (now *Monte di Postiglione*).

**albus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to *Gr.* *ἀλφός*] **I.** Prop.: White (prop. dead white): color, *Cic.*: *quæ alba sint, quæ nigra dicere*, *id.*: *pedibus qui venerat albis*, i. e. whitened (as of slaves exposed for sale), *Juv.*—Proverbial phrases: **A.** *Dentibus albis deridere*, To deride with white teeth, i. e. so as to show the teeth; hence, to deride vehemently: *Plaut.*—**B.** *Albus an ater sit*, etc.: *ignorare*, etc., Not to know whether one be white or black; to know and care nothing about one: *Cic.*—**C.** *Albo rete aliquid oppugnare*, To attack or seize upon with a white net, i. e. in a delicate skilful manner: *Plaut.*—**D.** *Albā lineā aliquid signare*, To mark something with a white line, i. e. to make no distinction in a thing: *Gell.*—**E.** *Alba avis*, etc., A white bird, for a rarity, something uncommon: *Cic.*—**F.** *Filius albe gallinæ*, A son of a white hen, i. e. a child of fortune: *Juv.*—**G.** *Equis albis præcurrere aliqum*, To run before or outstrip one with white horses, i. e. to excel, surpass one (the figure drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot): *Hor.*—**As Subst.**: **album**, *i*, *n.* (The white thing; hence) 1. White colour, white: *maculis insignit et albo*, *Virg.*—2. The white of the eye: *Cels.*—3. The white of an egg: *Cels.*—4. A white tablet on which any thing is inscribed: **a.** The tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year: *Annales maximi*, *Cic.*—**b.** The tablets of the praetor, on which his edicts were written, and which were posted up in some public place: *Sen.*—**c.** A roll, list, or register of names, etc.: *senatorium*,



**Tac.**: iudicium, Suet.: citharædorum, id. **II.** Fig.: *Favourable, lucky, propitious*: stella, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Pale*, from sickness, etc.: aquosus albo Corpore languor, Hor.—**B.** Of the wind: *Making clear, dispersing the clouds*: Notus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. aube.

**Alcæus**, i, m., Ἀλκαῖος (Mighty one). *Alcæus*: a lyric poet of Mitylene, inventor of the Alcæic verse.

**Alexander**, dri, m. *Alexander*; a man's name.

**Alcathœ**, ês, f., Ἀλκαθῶν (Defender or warder off). *Alcathœ*; the citadel of Megara.

**Alcathous**, i, m., Ἀλκάθοος (id.) *Alcathous*: 1. A son of Pelops, founder of Megara.—2. A person mentioned by Virg.

**alcêdo**, ônis = alcyon. *The kingfisher*: Var.

**alcêdôn-ia**, ôrum, n. [alcêdo, alcêdon-ia] (Prop.: *Things pertaining to the alcêdo*; i.e. the days while the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm; Fig.) *A calm, profound tranquillity*: Plaut.

**alces**, is, f. = ἀλκή [akin to the old Germ. elch: Gr. ἀλκή] *The elk*: Cæs.

**Alcestis**, is, f., Ἀλκίστις or Ἀλκήστις. *Alcestis*: a daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phere, for the preservation of whose life she resigned her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

**Alcibiades**, is, m. (Voc. Græc. Alcibiade, Liv.), Ἀλκιβιάδης. *Alcibiades*: an Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

**Alcidamas**, antis, m., Ἀλκιδάμας (He that subdues by strength). *Alcidamas*: a wrestler mentioned by Ovid.

**Alcides**, æ, m., Ἀλκείδης. A descendant of Alcæus, the father of Amphitryon; his grandson Hercules.

**Alcimedon**, ontis, m., Ἀλκιμέδων (One bethinking himself of defence). *Alcimedon*: a carver in wood.

**Alcinous**, i, m., Ἀλκίνοος (id.) *Alcinous*: a king of the Phæaciæns, renowned for his love of horticulture. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men juvenus Alcinœi.—Prov.: Alcinoo dare poma. To give fruits to Alcinous, i.e. to carry coals to Newcastle. Ov.

**Alcis**, is, m. *Alcis*: a deity of the Naharvati.

**Alcithœ**, ês, f., Ἀλκισθῶν (She with active strength). *Alcithœ*: a daughter of Minyas, changed into a bat.

**Alcmæna** (Alcû-), æ, also **Alcmène**, ês, f., Ἀλκμήνη, *Alcmæna*, *Alcumæna*, or *Alcmene*: a daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryon, mother of Hercules and Iphiclus.

**Alcon**, ônis, m. *Alcon*: a man's name.

**alcyon** (hal-), ônis, f. = ἀλκυών. *The kingfisher*, halcyon: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. alcyon.

**Alcyone** (Hal-), ês, f., Ἀλκυονή. *Alcyone* or *Halcyone*: 1. a. Prop.: A daughter of Æolus, who, from love

to her shipwrecked husband Ceyx, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher.—b. Meton.: *The kingfisher*: Stat.—Hence, **Alcýōn-ūs** (Halc-, -us), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the alcyon: Alcyoneides, Col.—As Subst.: **Alcýōn-um**, i, n. (sc. medicamen), *Seafoam*, a remedy employed by the ancients: Pl.; Ov.—2. A Pleiad; daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

**āl-ēa**, æ, f. [prob. for as-lea; fr. the Sanscrit root AS, "to cast," or "throw"] (*The thing thrown, or thing for throwing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: A die or dice for playing at games of chance: jacta est alea, the die is cast (the expression of Cæsar on his deciding to cross the Rubicon and march to Rome), Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A game of chance or hazard: Cic.—**B.** Gaming, gambling: Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of any thing uncertain, doubtful, etc.: Chance, hazard, venture, risk, etc.: Cic.

**āl-ēa-tor**, ôris, m. [alea, (unconstr. Gen.) alea-i] (*One employing the alea*; hence) **A gambler, gamester**: Cic.

**āl-ēatōr-ūs**, a, um, adj. [aleator] Of, or pertaining to, a gamester: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aléatoire.

**ālec** (all-, hal-), êcis, n. or **ālex** (hal-), êcis, f. and m. (plur. not used); acc. to Pl. The sediment of a costly fish-sauce (garum); gen. fish-pickle, fish-brine: Hor.

**Allecto**, Æs, f. (only in Nom. and Acc.) Ἀλλεκτο, οὖς (*The unceasing or implacable one*). *Allecto*: one of the three Furies.

**Alëmon**, ônis, m. = ἀλῆμων (Wanderer) *Alëmon*: a Greek, father of Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy.—Hence, **Alëmon-Idëa**, æ, m. The son of Alëmon, i.e. Myscelus.

**āl-ē-o**, ônis, m. [ale-a] (*One having alea*; hence) **A gamester**: Cat.

**āl-ē-s**, ālētis (Abl. Sing. aliti, Sen.; Gen. Plur. alitum, Mart.; alitum, Virg.) adj. [for al-i-(t)-s; fr. al-a; root of eo] (*Wing-going*; hence) **I.** Prop.: With wings, winged: avis, Cic.: equus, i.e. Pegasus, Ov.: deus, i.e. Mercury, id.—As Subst.: **ales**, itis, comm.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *A bird*: a. Prop.: argentea, i.e. the raven, before its metamorphosis, Ov.: albus, the swan, Hor.: cristatus, the cock, Ov.: Jovis, the eagle, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: Of a poet: Mæoniî carminis ales, a bird of Mæonian (i.e. Homeric or Epic) song, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. Prop.: Augur. t. t.: *A bird of flight*, i.e. that affords omens by its flight: alites et oscines, Cic.—b. Meton.: *Augury, omen, sign*: mala, Hor.—**B.** A winged or flying person, etc., one who flies: Cyllenius ales, i.e. Mercury, Claud. **II.** Meton.: *Swift, rapid*, etc.: Auster, Virg.: passus, Ov.

**āl-esco**, no perf. nor sup., Êre, 3. v. n. [al-o] To grow up, increase: Lucr.

**āl-ē-sia**, æ, f. *Alesia*: a town of Gaul (now Ais).

**āl-ētes**, is, m. Ἀλῆτης (Wanderer) *Alētes*: a companion of Æneæ.

**alex**, v. alec.

**Alexander**, dri, m., Ἀλέξανδρος

(Defender of men). *Alexander*: 1. Son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed Magnus, the founder of the Macedonian empire.—2. Son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.—3. A tyrant of Phœæ, in Thessaly.—4. A king of Epirus.—5. A name of Paris, son of Priam.

**Alexandria** (-ēa), æ, f., Ἀλεξάνδρεια (A thing—e. g. acity—pertaining to Alexander). *Alexandria* or *Alexandrea*: 1. The city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, noted for its luxury (now Scanderun).—Hence, **Alexandri-nus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Alexandria: vita, t. e. luxurious, Cæs.—2. A city of Troas.

**Alexirhœ**, ês, f., Ἀλεξίρην (She who wards off the stream). *Alexirhœ*: a daughter of the river-god Granicus, mother of Æscæus.

**Alexis**, idis (Acc. Alexim, Virg.; Voc. Alexi, id.), m., Ἀλέξις (Hilp). *Alexis*: 1. The name of a beautiful youth.—2. A freedman and amanuensis of T. Pomponius Atticus.

**alga**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *Sea-weed* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. algue.

**alge-na**, entis: 1. F. of alge-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Cold: loci, Pl.—b. Meton.: *Admitting the cold*: tæga, i.e. thin or taltered, Mart.

**algeo**, si, no sup., gêre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to ἀλγω] To be cold, to feel cold: **I.** Prop.: erudiunt juven-tem, alendo, æstuando, Cic. **II.** Fig.: probitas laudatur et alget, i.e. is not cherished, Juv.

**alge-sco**, alsî, no sup., algescère, 3. v. n. inch. [alge-o] **I.** To catch cold: ne ille alserit, Ter. **II.** To become cold: vites, Pl.

**Algid-um**, i, n. [1. algid-us] (*The cold thing*) *Algidum*: a town on Mount Algidus (now Rocca del Papa).—Hence, **Algid-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Algidum.

1. **alg-idus**, a, um, adj. [alg-eo] Cold: algidâ nive, Cat.—As Subst.: **Algida**, æ, f. (sc. terra) *The cold country*; i.e. Thrace. ¶ Hence, Fr. algide.

2. **Algidus**, i, m. [1. algidus] (*The cold mountain*) *Algidus*: a high wooded and snow-capped mountain near Rome.

**alg-or**, ôris, m. [alg-eo] Cold that is felt, coldness: Tar

**alg-us**, us, m. -u, n. indecl. [alg-o] Cold that is felt, coldness: Plaut.

**āl-i-ā**, adv. [ali-us] By another way or road: Flor.

**āl-i-as**, adv. [ali-us] 1. Of place: At another place, in other places, elsewhere: facete is quidem, sicut alias, as in other passages, Cic.—Particular combination: With alius: One in one place, another in another: alii sunt alias, Cic.—2. Of time, past or future: At another time, at other times, on another occasion: gubernatores alias impere soliti, tum, etc., Curt.: alias jocabimur, Cic.—Particular combinations: a. Alias... alias, At one time... at another... once...

*another time; now . . . now:* Cic.—b. *Alias . . . plerumque, etc.* At one time . . . frequently, etc.: Cic.; Pl.—c. *Alias aliter, alias aliud, etc.* At one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . . now otherwise; now this . . . now that: Cic.—d. *Sepe alias or alias sepe . . . nuper, quondam, tum, etc.; also quum sepe alias . . . tum, etc.* Frequently at other times, . . . now, lately, once, or formerly; as, frequently, on the one hand . . . so, especially, on the other; both, frequently, on the one hand . . . and, especially, on the other: Cic.; Nep.—e. *Semper alias, Always at other times:* Suet.—f. *Raro alias, Rarely at other times:* Liv.—g. *Non alias, At no other time, never:* Virg.; Liv.—3. *Of circumstances: a. In other respects, for the rest, otherwise: alias salubri potu ejus aquae, Pl.—b. Non alias quam, From no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than; not other than:* Tac.

*Alibi, adv. [al-us] I. Prop.: At another place, elsewhere: scio equidem alibi animum tuum, Plaut.—Particular combinations: A. With negatives: Nec alibi, And no where else: nusquam alibi, not elsewhere, no where else, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—B. 1. Alibi . . . alibi, At one place . . . at another place; here . . . there: Liv.—2. Alibi . . . alibi . . . alibi, At one place . . . at another place . . . at another place, still: Liv.—3. Hic . . . illic . . . alibi, Here . . . there . . . there again or elsewhere: Virg.—C. Alibi alibi or aliter, The one here, the other there; one in this, the other in that manner: Liv.—D. Alibi atque alibi, In this place and in that place, in various places: Pl.—E. Alibi quam, Elsewhere than; with nusquam, etc.: Nowhere else than: Tac.; Liv. II. Meton.: A.: 1. In other things, in other respects, in something else: si alibi plus perdidit, minus sege habeam, Plaut.—2. With quam: To denote comparison: In another thing, or other things, than, etc.: alibi quam in innocentia speiri habere, Liv.—B. Of persons: With some other person: priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi animum amori deditum, Ter.—C. Otherwise: rarum alibi animal, Curt.*

*Al-ica, æ, f. [al-o] The nourishing or nutritious thing; hence I. Prop.: A kind of grain, spelt: Pl. II. Meton.: A. Grits prepared from alia; spelt grits: Cels.—B. A drink prepared from spelt-grits: Mart.*

*Al-icubi [al-ic-is] Somewhere, any where, at some place or any place: si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit al-icubi, etc.—Particular combinations: 1. Al-icubi . . . al-icubi . . . al-icubi . . . Somewhere . . . elsewhere . . . elsewhere still: Sen.—2. Al-icubi hic, Somewhere here, near here, whereabouts: Ter.; Cic.*

*al-icula, æ, f. [al-a] That which is made for covering the upper part of the arm; hence A cape or short cloak with a cape: Mart.*

*Al-ic-unde, adv. [al-icu-is] I. Prop.: From somewhere, from some place: precipitare al-icunde: Cic. II. Meton.: A. From some person, from some quarter: non quaesivit procul al-icunde, Cic.—B. From some thing or any thing: quibus est al-icunde objectus labos, Ter.*

*alid, v. alius.*

*Al-lēnā-tio, ōnis, f. [alien(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: A transferring or surrendering of a thing to a person: Cic.—b. Fig.: (A transferring of one's self: i. e.) (a) The going over to another person or thing; separation, withdrawal, parting, etc.: consulum, Cic.: amicitiae, id.—(b) Desertion, etc.: exercitūs, Cæs.—(c) Aversion, hatred, enmity: in Vitellium, Tac.—2. Medic. t. t.: Alienatio mentis, or simply alienatio, Loss of mind or reason, insanity, madness, Cels.; Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliénation*.*

*Al-lēn-i-gēn-a, æ, m. [alien-us; i. ger-ō] One born in a foreign land; a foreigner, stranger, alien: Cic.—As Adj.: Foreign, belonging to another or foreign land: Of persons or things: alienigenā hostes, Cic.: vino alienigenā usuros, Gell.*

*Al-lēn-i-gēn-us, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. (Born or produced in a place, etc., not one's own; hence) Foreign: mulier alienigeni sanguinis, Val. Max.—2. Produced from materials not one's, etc., own; heterogeneous: partes, Lucr.*

*Al-lēn-ō, avi, ātūn, æ, l. v. a. [alien-us] (To make a person or thing alienus; hence I.: A. Of persons: To change into another: tu me alienabis nunquam, Plaut.—B. Of things: To make different, to alter the nature of: sacropenium alienatur, Pl. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Business t. t.: To transfer by sale; to alienate from one's self; to surrender to another: de vestris vitigalibus non fruendis, sed alienandis, Cic.—2. To make subject to another; to give up, lose, etc.: pars insule alienata, Liv. B. Fig.: To withdraw or remove from friendship, etc.: to alienate, estrange, set at variance, etc.: omnes a se bonos, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Alienari ab aliquā re, To keep at a distance from something, i. e. to be disinclined to, or have an aversion for, to shrink from: Cic.—2. Medic. t. t.: a. (Mentem alienare, or alienare alone, To deprive of reason, make delirious, drive mad, take away the mental powers or senses: Liv.; Sen.—(b) Alienari mente, etc., To be deprived of one's mind, etc.: Pl.; Liv.—b. Pass.: Of deluded members, etc.: To perish: Celsus. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliénéré*.*

*Al-lē-nus, a, um, adj. [ali-us] (Belonging to the alius; hence) I. Prop.: A. Belonging to another person or thing; not one's own: pecuniis alienis locupletari, Cic.: vulnus, intended for another, Virg.: alieno Marte pugnabant (sc. equites), i. e. as footmen, Liv.—As Subst.: alienum, i. n. The property of another: largiri ex alieno, Cic.—B. Of one's family, acquaint-*

*ance, or country: Not belonging to one; not related or allied; strange, foreign: homo, Cic.: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.—As Subst.: alienus, i. m. A stranger: Plant.; Cic.: —so, in Comp. and Sup.: ut neque amicis, neque alienioribus desim, Cic.: se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Foreign to a thing or person; not suited, unsuitable, incongruous, inconvenient, not favourable: alienus dignitatis, Cic.: alienus illi causae, id.: (Sup.) homine alienissimum, id.—B. Averse, hostile, estranged, unfriendly: mens, Sall.: alieno a te animo fuit, Cic.: alieno esse animo in Cæsarem milites, Cæs.—C. Of places: Unsuitable, unfavourable for an engagement: alieno loco proelium committunt, Cæs.—D. Of time, etc.: Unfitting, inconvenient, unfavourable, unsuitable: (Comp.) alieniore etate, Ter.—E. Dangerous, perilous, hurtful, injurious: suis rationibus, Sall.—F. Unversed, unacquainted in physics, Cic.: a literis, id.: ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliéné*.*

*Al-l-ger, gēra, gērūm, adj. [al-a; (i); ger-ō] I. Prop.: Bearing wings, winged: amor, Virg.: agmen, i. e. of birds, id. II. Meton.: Driven by winged creatures: aligeri tollitur axe Ceres, i. e. driven by dragons, Ov.*

*Al-limēt-ārius, a, um, adj. [alimēt-nū] Of, or relating to, nourishment: Law t. t.: lex, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alimentaire*.*

*Al-limēt-um, i, n. [al-o] (The nourishing thing; hence) I. Prop.: Nourishment, nutriment: alimenta corporis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Food, provisions, alimentary substance: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint., alimenta flammæ, Ov.—B. The reward or gratitude due to parents from children for their rearing: quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis (patria), III. Fig.: Food, etc.: addidit alimenta rumoribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliment*.*

*Al-limōn-ia, æ, f. [id.] Nourishment, sustenance: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alimône*.*

*Al-limōn-ium, ti, n. [id.] Nourishment, sustenance: Tac.; Suet.*

*Al-l-ō, adv. [al-us] 1. a. Prop.: Of place: To another place, elsewhere: Arpinumne mihi eundem sit, an quo alio, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Of persons or things: Elsewhere; to another person or thing: vocat me alio (to another subject) tacita vestra expectatio, Cic.: quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugerunt? Liv.—(b) To or in a different direction: hoc alio spectabat, Nep.—c. For another purpose: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, Cic.—2. a. Alio . . . alio, In one way . . . in another; hither . . . thither: Cic.—b. Alio atque alio, In one way and another: Sen.—c. Alius, etc., alio, One in one way . . . another in another: Cic.—d. Aliunde alio, From one place to another: Sen.*

*Al-lō-qui (-in), adv. [prop. Abl. from ali-us quis] I. Prop.: In other respects, for the rest, otherwise: alioqui*



magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. II. Meton.: A. *Yet besides, besides, in general, generally, moreover: valids alioqui sperendis honoribus, Tac.* Particular combinations: Alioqui et . . . et, quum . . . tum, etc.: Both in general (or in other respects) . . . and: Liv.—B. *In itself; even in itself, himself, etc.: illa (sc. Phryne) speciosissima alioqui (in herself even most beautiful), Quint.*—C. *Otherwise, else: alioqui narrasses mihi, Pl.*

**Allo-rsum** (-us), (also, **alio-vor-sum**, **alioversus**), adv. [contr. fr. alio versum] 1. *Directed to another place (other men, objects, etc.), elsewhere: Plaut.—2. In another manner: aliorsum aliquid accipere, i. e. to take it differently, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. ailleurs.*

**Al-i-pes**, edis, adj. (Abl. alipedē, Val. Fl.) [al-a; (i); pes] I. Prop.: *With wings on the feet, wing-footed: deus, i. e. Mercury, Ov.: alipedes equi, i. e. the horses of the sun, id.—As Subst.: alipes, edis, m. (sc. deus) The wing-footed god, i. e. Mercury, Ov. II. Meton.: Swift, fleet, quick: cervi, Lucr.—As Subst.: alipes, edis, m. A swift-footed-horse: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. alipede.*

**Alīptēs** (-ta), æ, m. = ἀλείπτης (Anointer) 1. *With the Greeks: One who anointed the bodies of the athletes, and trained them for exercise: Cels.—2. With the Romans: A slave who anointed his master in the bath: Cic.* **Alīquā**, adv. [sc. viā: Abl. of alīquis] I. Prop.: *By some way or road: Cic. II. Fig.: In some manner or other: Virg.*

**Alīquam**, adv. [orig. Acc. Fem. of alīqui = in aliquam partem] *In some degree (only with diu or multus): 1. Aliquam diu or as one word aliquamdiu, A while, for a while, for some time: also pregn.: a considerable time: Cic.; Liv.; Cæs.—Particular combination: Aliquamdiu . . . donec, A considerable time . . . until; some time . . . until: Suet.—2. Aliquam multus (of number or quantity), Considerable: Gell.*

**Alīquando**, adv. [alīqu-is] *Of time past, future, or present: 1. At some time or other; formerly, hereafter, now, once: illicuisset aliquando dies, Cic.: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando?, id.: querere ea nun vel ex Philone vel ex ullo Academico audisset aliquando, id.—Particular phrase: Si forte aliquando, or si aliquando, If at any time, if ever; or of a distant, but undefined, point of time: If once, at one time or one day: Ter.; Cic.—2. Once; formerly, hereafter: quod sit in presentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industria recuperetur, Cic.—3. Sometimes, occasionally: sitne aliquando mentiri boni viri? Cic.—Particular combination: Aliquando . . . aliquando, At one time . . . at another time; now . . . now, Quint.—4. On this present occasion, for this once, now: dicendum enim aliquando est, I must for once say it,*

Cic.—5. *At length, now: aliquando miseremini sociorum, Cic.—6. Finally, at length, now, at last: utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic.*

**Alīquantul-lus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for alīquantul-lus; fr. alīquantul-us] *A very little: Plaut.*

**Alīquant-isper**, adv. [alīquant-us] *For a while, for some time: Plaut.*

**Alīquant-o** (-um), adv. [alīquant-us] 1. *Considerably, not a little, rather, somewhat: a. Of amount or degree: intra legem et quidem aliquanto, not a little, Cic.—b. Of time: quum in hisdem locis aliquanto ante (some time before) fuisset, Cic.—2. With comparatives (the force depending on the context): Much more or a little more; some more: aliquanto plus, Cic.: carinæ aliquanto planiores, Cæs.*

**Alīquantul-o** (and once, **alīquantul-o**), adv. [alīquantul-us] *A little, somewhat, some little: Cic.*

**Alīquanto-lus**, a, um, adj. [for alīquanto-lus; fr. alīquantus, (uncontr. Gen.) alīquanto-i] *Very little: numerus, Hirt.—As Subst.: alīquantulum, i, n. A very little, a very small amount, etc., of something: eris alieni, Cic.*

**Alī-quantus**, a, um, adj. [ali-us; quantus] *Some, moderate, tolerable, considerable: timor, Sall.: spatium, Liv.—As Subst.: alīquantum, i, n. A little, somewhat of something: alīquantum agri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. alīquante.*

**Alīquā-tēnus**, adv. [alīquā, Abl. of alīquis; tenus] 1. *To a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat: Sen.—2. In some measure, in some respects, partly: Quint.*

**Alī-qui**, alīqua, alīquod (Gen. Sing., alīcuius; Dat., alīcui; Nom. Plur., alīqui, alīquæ, alīquæ;—the Nom. Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. were originally alīquæ) [ali-us; qui] indef. pron. adj.: 1. *Some, any: si est alīqui sensus in morte præclariorum virorum, etc., Cic.: alīquæ vacce, Virg.—As Subst.: alīqua, æ, f. (sc. femina) Some woman or other: Ov.—2. Some: hæc enim ille alīquæ ex parte habebat, in some degree, Cic.—As Subst. in Neut. Plur.: Alīqua, Some, several: alīqua mutanda, alīqua etiam tacenda, Quint.—3. With numerals: Some, about: tres alīqui aut quatuor, Cic.*

**Alīquid**, adv. [Adverbial neut. acc. of alīquis] *In some degree, to some extent, somewhat.*

**Alī-quis**, alīquid; Gen. Sing., alīcuius; Dat., alīcui; Nom. Plur., alīqui (Fem. Sing., and Fem. and Neut. Plur. not used: the forms usu. supplied here, alīquæ, alīqua, properly belong to alīqui.—Abl. Sing.: alīqui, Plaut.—Dat. and Abl. Plur.: alīquib., Pl.) [ali-us; quis] indef. pron. subst.: 1. *Some one, somebody, any one; something:—Plur., Some, any, many: si modo est alīquis, Cic.; alīquid magnum, Virg.: (with unus to denote some one indefinite person) ad unum alīquem confugiebant, id.; alīquis ex vobis, id.; alīquis de tribus nobis, id.; cum*

alīquibus principum, Liv.: (in neut. with Gen. of subst., or of adj. of 1st or 2nd decl. = alīqui and subst.) alīquid pugnæ = alīqua pugna, Plaut.: alīquid monstri = alīquid monstrum, Ter.: alīquid falsi = alīquid falsum, Cic.: (with plural verb) aperite alīquis ostium, Ter.: (once with 2nd pers. sing.) exorare alīquis, Virg.—As Adj.: alīquī labos, Ter.—2. *Some or any other; something or anything else: vellem alīquid Antonio, præter illum libellum libuisset scribere, Cic.: alīud alīquī flagitī, Ter.—3. Somebody or something considerable, important, or great: alīquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, etc., Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Esse alīquem or alīquid, To be some one or something, i. e. to be of some worth, value, or note; to be esteemed: Cic. Ov.—b. Dicere alīquid, To say something of importance, to assert something not groundless, Cic.—c. Fiet alīquid, Something of importance or great will come to pass or happen: Plaut.*

**Alīquo**, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of alīquis] 1. *Somewhat, to some place, somewhere: alīquo exire, Cic.: alīquo terrarum, id.—2. Somewhere else, to some other place: alīquo concedere, Cic.*

**Alī-quōt**, indef. num. adj. indecl. [ali-us; quot] *Some, several, a few, not many: epistolæ, Cic.—As Subst.: Some persons, several persons: alīquot mediare, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. alīquite.*

**Alīquōt-ies** (-iens), adv. [alīquōt] *Some, certain, or several times; at different times: causam agere, Cic.*

**Alīs**, v. alius.

**Alī-iter**, adv. [al-is, v. alius indecl.] 1. *a. In another manner, otherwise: tu, si aliter existimas, nihil errabis, Cic.: aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, id.: aliter ac nos vellimus, id.: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant, quam libere, id.—Particular phrases and combinations: (a) With a negative: In no other way or manner, not otherwise, just so, just as, etc.: non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic.: neque Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, Hor.—(b) Non aliter nisi, By no other means (on no other condition, not otherwise), except (Cic.)—(c) Non (nec, ne) aliter, quam ut, On no other condition than that: Suet.—(d) Aliter esse = aliter se habere, To be different: Cic.; Plaut.—(e) Aliter . . . aliter, Otherwise . . . otherwise, in a different way . . . in a different way; in one way . . . in another way: Cic.—(f) With alius, etc.: One in one way . . . another in another way, etc.; here in this way . . . there in that way, etc.: Cic.—b. (a) Otherwise; in the contrary manner: dis aliter visum, Virg.—Particular phrase: Qui aliter fecerint, etc., Who will not do that, Sall.—(b) In a contrary direction: aliter curvantem brachia canerum, Ov.—2. In any other case, otherwise, else: jus enim semper est questum æquabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.*

**Alī-itus**, a, um, P. of al-o.

**ālī-ūbi**, *adv.* [all-us; ubi]. *Elsewhere*: Pl.—Particular combinations: **1.** Aliubi . . . alinbi, *Here . . . there; in one place . . . in another*: Pl.—**2.** Aliubi atque alinbi: **a.** *Here and there; now here, now there*: Sen.—**b.** *In different places*: Sen.

**alium**, *li, n.* **alium**.  
**ālī-unde**, *adv.* [ali-us; unde] *From another person, place, or thing; from elsewhere*: aliunde mutuati sumus, Cic.: alia aliunde est periculum, Ter.—Particular phrase: Aliunde stare, aliunde sentire, *To stand on one side, to have the feelings on the other side*: Liv.

**ālī-us**, *a, ud* (*Gen. Sing.* alius; *Dat.* alii; *old form, Nom. Sing.* alis, *alid*: *Lucr.*; *Cat.*:—*Dat. Masc. al.*, *Lucr.*:—*Fem. Gen.* Cic.; *Liv.*:—*Fem. Dat.* alie, *Plaut.*); *adj.* [akin to ἀλλος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Another, other of many (whereas after is one of two)*: alius vir, Liv.: (fold. by Abl., atque, ac, et, nisi, quam, or, prae, to express a comparison, etc.) neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor.: illi sunt alio ingenio, atque tu, Plaut.: alia, ac tu, scripseras, nunciantur, Cic.: alia est solis et lychorum lux, id.: quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturae repugnare, id.: pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus sylvestris, Pl.: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientie, Cic.—Particular phrases and combinations: **1.**: **a.** Nihil aliud nisi, *Nothing more than, nothing further than*: Cic.—**b.** Nihil aliud quam, *Nothing else than; nothing but, only, merely*: Liv.—**c.** Quid aliud quam? *What other than? What else than?* Liv.—**2.** In distributive clauses (several times repeated; also interchanged with nonnulli, quidam, partim, etc.) *The one . . . the other; Plur.*: Some . . . others: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—**3.** Aliud . . . aliud, *One thing . . . another (or quite a different) thing*: Cic.—**4.** Repeated in another case, or with alias, aliter, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc., to point out what different persons respectively do, or how persons act at different times, under different circumstances, etc.: alius alium percentur, cuja est navis? Plaut.: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intebantur, some in one place and some in another, Cic.—**5.** Alius ex alio, super alium, post alium, etc., *One following upon, or after, another*: Cic.; Liv.; Sall.—**6.** Alius atque alius or alius aliusque; also (in Sall.), alius deinde alius or alius post alius, *The one and the other; now this, now that; various*: eadem res saepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic.—**7.** With a negative and the comparative to enhance the idea: mulier, quā mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, to whom no other woman is superior in beauty, meaning, no other woman is so beautiful, Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: *Of another nature, different*: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall.—Particular expressions: **1.**

*Aliquum alium facere, etc., To make one entirely another, to transform one*: Plaut.—**2.** Alius fieri, etc., *To become another person; to be changed, become different, etc.*: Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** In alia omnia ire, discedere, or transire (*To go, etc., into all other things; i. e.*) *To differ from the thing proposed; to reject or oppose it; to go over to the opposite side*: Cic.; Hirt.—**II.** Meton.: **A.** The rest, the remainder: alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv.—**B.** Like alter: *One of two; the other, the second*: huius fuerunt filii nati duo; alium servus surripuit, etc., Plaut.—Also, with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, no second Ariovistus, Tac.

**ālīus-mōdi** [Adverbial Gen. of alius; modus] *adv.* *Of another kind*: Cic.

**al-lābor** (ad-), *apsus sum, ābi*, *3. v. dep.* [for ad-labor] *To glide towards; to flow, glide up to, etc.*: viro allapsa sagitta, Virg.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) allabitur (sc. fama) aures, id.: extrinsecus, Cic.

**al-lābōr** (ad-), *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* [for ad-laboro] **I.** *To labour or toil much*: ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor. **II.** *To add to by labour*: myrto nihil allaboras, Hor.

**al-lacrimans** (ad-; -ymans), *antis* [for ad-lacrimans; *P.* of absol. al-lacrimo; fr. ad; lacrimo] *Shedding tears, weeping*: Juno allacrimans, Virg.

**1. allap-sus** (adl-), *a, um* [for allab-sus], *P.* of allab-or.

**2. allap-sus** (adl-), *ūs, m.* [for allab-sus; fr. allab-or] *A gliding to; a stealthy approach*: Hor.

**al-lātro** (ad-), *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* [for ad-latro] **I.** Prop.: *To bark at*: Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Fig.: *Of persons: To revile, rail at*: Cato allatrare Africanā magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

**allā-tus** (ad-), *a, um* [ad; root LA; *v. fero* init.], *P.* of afferro.

**allaudā-bilis** (adl-), *e, adj.* [allaud(a)-o] *Worthy of praise*: Plaut.

**al-laudo** (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [for ad-laudo] *To praise greatly, to extol*: Plaut.

**allec, v. alec.**

**allec-tō** (adl-) *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a. freq.* [for allac-to; fr. ALLAC, true root of allac-io] *To allure, entice*: Cic.

**1. allec-tus** (for allec-tus), *a, um*, *P.* of 2. allec-o.

**2. allec-tus** (for allac-tus), *a, um*, *P.* of allac-io, through true root ALLAC.

**3. Allectus**, *i, m.* [1. allectus] (*The chosen one*) *Allectus; a Roman governor in Britain, who usurped the imperial title*.

**allēgā-tō** (adl-), *ōnis, f.* [1. alleg(a)-o] *A sending away, a dispatching, a mission to any one*: Cic.

**1. allēgā-tus**, *ūs, m.* [id.] *An instigating or instigation to deceit, etc.*: Plaut.

**2. allēgā-tus**, *a, um*, *P.* of 1. alleg(a)-o.—As Subst.: **allegatus**, *i, m.* *A deputy, commissioner*: Cic.

**1. al-lēgo** (ad-), *āvi, ātum, āre*,

*1. v. a.* [for ad-lēgo] **I.** Prop.: *To send one to a person or thing with a commission or charge; to dispatch on private business*: te ad illos, Cic.: homines nobiles iis, id.: (without Object) quum patrem allegando, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To instigate or incite any one to an act of deceit, etc.*: hunc senem, Ter.—**B.** *To bring something before one in speech; to relate, recount, mention*: exemplum, Pl.: (with Objective clause) priorem se petitem ab Alexandro allegat, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alleguer*.

**2. al-lēgo** (ad-), *ēgi, ectum, īg-ēre*, *3. v. a.* [for ad-lēgo] *To select for one's self; to choose; to choose for, or elect to, a thing, or into a corporation*: aliquem in senatum, Suet.: augures de plebe, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) allegitur, a choice is made, Caes.

**allēvā-mentum**, *i, n.* [allev(a)-o] *An alleviation*: Cic.

**allēvā-tio** (adl-), *ōnis, f.* [id.] *An alleviating, assuaging, easing*: Cic.

**al-lēvo** (ad-) *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* [for ad-levo] **I.** Prop.: *To lift up on high; to raise, set up*: gelidos complexibus allevet artūs, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To lighten, alleviate troubles; or referring to the person who suffers, to lift up, sustain, comfort, console*: sollicitudines, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) allevor animum, Tac.—**B.** *To diminish the force or weight of a thing, to lessen or lighten*: adversariorum confirmatio allevatur, Cic.—**C.** *To exalt, to make distinguished*: Caesar eloquentiā allevabatur, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allevager*.

**allex or alex**=alec q. v.

**Allia**, *ae, f.* *The Allia; a little river 11 miles northward from Rome, rendered memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls in the year 365 u.c., xv. Kal. Sextil. (18 July), which day (hence called dies Alliensis) was considered ever after as a dies nefastus*—Hence, **Alli-ensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, the Allia*.

**allīc-ō-fācio**, *no perf.*, *tum, ēre*, *3. v. a.* [allīc-io; (e); facio] *To allure: viros ad societatem imperii*, Suet.

**al-līco** (ad-), *lecti, lectum*, *līc-ēre*, *3. v. a.* [for ad-līco] *To allure; to entice or draw to one's self, etc., by alluring*: officiis benevolentiam, Cic.

**al-līdo** (ad-), *isi, isum, idēre*, *3. v. a.* [for ad-līdo] **I.** Prop.: *To thrust, strike, or dash one thing upon or against another: pars (sc. remigum) ad scopulos alii, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *To wreck, make shipwreck of, ruin, etc.*: in quibus (sc. damnationibus) allisus est, Cic.*

**Allifae**, *ārum*; **-a**, *ae, f.* *Allifae or Allifae; a town of Samnium*—Hence, **Allif-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Allifae; Allifan*—As Subst.: **Allifāna**, *ōrum, n.* (sc. pocula) *Drinking-cups made at Allifae*: Hor.

**al-līgo** (ad-), *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* [for ad-līgo] **I.** *To bind to something: cuius ad statuum Siculi alligabantur*, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bind, bind up, bind about, etc.*: vulnus,



**Liv. B. Fig.:** *To bind, to hold fast, to hinder, or detain; or, in a moral sense, to oblige or lay under obligation:* beneficio alligari, Cic. (with Gen. of crime or charge) hic furti se alligat, i. e. shows himself guilty of, Ter. **C. Meton.:** To bind or make fast, to bind, fasten, fix: alligat (sc. naves) ancora, makes or holds fast, Virg.: lac alligatum, curdled milk, Mart.—Particular expression: At chess: Alligatus calculus, a piece that cannot be moved, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allier*.  
**al-lino (ad-),** lēvi, litum, linēre, & v. a. [for ad-lino] To besmear; to varnish or colour over: I. Prop.: schedam, Pl. II. Fig.: nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allui posse, Cic.

**alli-sus (ad-),** a, um (for allid-sus) P. of allid-o.

**allium (ali-),** ū, n. Garlic: Virg.; Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ail*.

**Allōbrōges,** um, m. [Celtic word; (People of another land) The Allobroges; a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis.—In Sing.: Allōbrox, ōgis, m. One of the Allobroges: infidelis Allōbrox, Hor.: qui toties Ciceronem Allōbroxa dixit, Juv.

**allōcū-tio (ad-),** ōnis, f. [for alloqu-tio; fr. alloqu-or] 1. A speaking to, an addressing: Pl.—2. An address for consolation, consolation, comfort: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allocution*.

**allōc-utus** (for alloqu-utus), P. of alloqu-or.

**allōqu-ium (ad-),** ū, n. [for alloqu-ium; fr. alloqu-or] 1. A speaking to, addressing, etc.: Liv.—2. Conversation: Luc.

**al-lōquor (ad-),** cūsus sum, qui, 3. v. dep. [for ad-loquor] I. Gen.: To speak to, address: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. II. Esp.: To speak to a person in order to comfort; to console: afflictum, Sen.

**al-lūbe-sco (ad-),** no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. [for ad-lubeo; fr. ad-: lubeo] To begin to please: Plant.

**al-lūceō (adl-),** xl, no sup., cēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for ad-luceo] I. Nent.: To shine: nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit, Sen. II. Act.: To light up, to kindle: faculam, Plant.

**allucinatio, allucino,** v. aluc.  
**al-lūdo (ad-),** ūsi, ūsum, ūdere, 3. v. n. [for ad-ludo] I. Prop.: To play or sport with or at a thing; to joke, jest; to do any thing sportively: nec plura (sc. dixit), alludens, Virg.: alludens copiose, Cic. II. Fig.: To sport or play with or upon: in alludentibus undis, Ov.: mare terram appetens litibus alludit, i. e. dashes upon, Cic.

**al-lūo (adl-),** ūi, no sup., ūire, 3. v. a. [for ad-luo] To wash against, to flow near to: I. Prop.: fluvius latera huc alluit, Cic. II. Fig.: barbariae fluctibus alluitur (sc. Massilia), Cic.

**allūv-ies (adl-),** ēi, f. [for allu-ies; fr. allu-o] A pool (occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river): Liv. allūv-io (adl-), ōnis, f. [for allu-lo; fr. allu-o] (Prop.: An overflow,

inundation; Meton.) Law t. l.: Al-luvial land: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alluvion*.

**Almo, ōnis, m. Almo.** I. Prop.: The Almo; a stream flowing into the Tiber (now the Acquafaccia). II. Meton.: A river-god, father of the nymph Lara.

**al-mus, a, um, adj. [al-o] I. Prop.:** Nourishing, nutritious: Ceres, Virg. II. Fig.: Genial, refreshing, kind, propitious, indigent, beautiful, etc.: dies, Hor.: sacerdos, Prop.

**al-nus, i, f. I. Prop.:** The alder: Virg. II. Meton.: Any thing made of alder-wood: A. A ship, vessel: Virg.—B. A pale, post, etc.: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aune*.

**āl-o, aldi, altum, and altum, alēre** [prob. akin to Gr. ἄλ-θω, "to cause to grow"] 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To nourish, support, sustain, maintain: agellus illum non satis aleret, Cic. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To sustain or support one's self; to live: viperinis carnibus ali, Pl. II. Fig.: To cherish, nourish, support, foster: haec studia adolescentiam, Cic. III. Meton.: Of streams: To swell: amnis, imbres Quem super notas alere ripas, Hor.

**ālōē, ēs, f. ἀλόν.** I. Prop.: The alow: Pl. II. Fig.: Billerness: Juv.

**Ālōeus** (trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m., 'Alwēus (Thresher or Vintager). **Alōeus;** a son of Neptune and Canace, husband of Iphimelia.—Hence, **Ālō-idēa,** ārum, m., 'Alwēidai. The sons of Alōeus, i. e. Otus and Ephialtes: Virg.

**Alpēs,** ūm (sts. in the sing., **Alpis,** is), f. [either akin to Celt. Alp, a height, eminence; or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, white] (Hence, The high things; or the white things) I. Prop.: The Alps; the high mountain range between Italy, Gallia, and Helvetia.—Hence, **A. Alpēus,** a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, the Alps: Alpine.—As Subst.: **Alpicī,** ōrum (sc. incolae), The inhabitants of the Alpine regions.—**B. Alpi-nus,** a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Alps: Alpine: Sil. II. Meton.: A high mountain. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Alpes*; (adj.) *Alpin*.

**alpha, n. indecl. = ἄλφα.** I. Prop.: Alpha; the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet: Juv. II. Meton.: The first or chief in a thing: alpha pæculatorum, Mart.

**Alphēias, ādis, f., 'Alphēiās** (The one belonging to Alphens). The Alphēiad; the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alphens.

**Alphēsiōca, æ, f., 'Alphēsiōca** (She that brings or yields oxen). **Alphesiōca;** a daughter of Phegeus, and wife of Alcemon.

**Alphēsiōcus, i, m. 'Alphēsiōcus** (He that brings or yields oxen) **Alphēsiōcus;** the name of a herdsman, in Virg.

**Alphēus (-elos)** (trisyll.), i, m., 'Alphēiōs (The white or pellucid thing). **Alphēus;** the chief river of Peloponnesus. It rises in the southern part of

Arcadia, unites with the Eurotas, then loses itself under ground, and appears again in Megalopolis. Its disappearance under ground gave occasion to the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence it is personified as the lover of the nymph Arethusa.—Hence, **Alph-ēus, a, um, adj., 'Alphēios.** Of, or pertaining to, the Alphēus: Alphēe Pise, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alphēus, Virg.

**Alpicus, a, um, Alpis, is, v. Alpes.**

**al-sus (-sius), a, um, adj. [for alg-sus (-sius); fr. alg-co] Chilly, cold, cool; alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr.—The form alsiu in the Comp. neut.: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, Cic.**

**alt-āria, ūm, n. [alt-um] (Things pertaining to the altum; hence) I. Prop.:** That which is placed upon the altar (ara) for the burning of the victim: structæ diris altarihus aræ, Luc. II. Meton.: A high altar, an altar (on which sacrifices were offered only to the superior gods): en quatuor aras: Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria, Phœbo, high altars to Phæbus, Virg.—Also of a single altar: a crus altarihus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autel*.

**alt-e, adv. [alt-us] 1. On high, highly: a. Prop.:** (Sup.) altissime volare, Suet.—b. Fig.: animi altius se extulenter, Cic.—2. Deeply: a. Prop.: caput addidit alte, Virg.—b. Fig.: alte repetita, Cic.

**alter, tēra, tērum, adj. (Gen. Sing., usually, alterius; alterius, Ter.: Dat. Sing. Fem., altera, Plaut.; Ter.: Nepj. [akin to alius] I. Prop.:** One, another; also the one, the other, of two but altera patria quæ sit, profecto nescio, Plaut.: (with Gen.) alter consultum, Liv.: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, these other five, Cic.—As Subst.: Another person: nihil alterius causâ facit, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: **A.** Alter amove, One or both of two (often in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMOVE SE IIS VIDERITUR, etc.; the mood and tense varying according to the construction of the context), Cic.—**B.** Alter . . . alter, The one . . . the other: Cic.; Cres.—**C.** Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, etc.: 1. The one and the other; two: Cic.; Suet.; Tac.—2. Of an indefinite number: One and another; this and that; several: Ter.; Cic.; Hor.—**D.** Alterum tantum, Another so much; i. e. as much more or again, twice as much: Cic.; Liv.—**E.** To mark the similarity of one object to another: Another, a second: Verres, alter Orcus, Cic.—**F.** Alter ego or idem, Another, or second, self: Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** The second, the next: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, Virg.—**B.** 1. Either of two, the one, or the other, of two, without a more precise designation: fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, Cic.—2. Once with a

negative: *Neither of two: hos nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex, Liv.—C. Opposite: factio, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. autre, aubrai.*

**altercā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [alterc(a)-or] 1. *A strife or contest in words; a dispute, debate: Cic.—2. An altercation; a severe cross-examination in a court of justice: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. altercation.*

**alter-co**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [alter] (*To do something with another; hence, in bad sense: To wrangle, quarrel: cum patre altercāsti, Ter.*

**alter-cor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*id.*) 1. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To have a debate with any one, to dispute: and when it is conducted with passion, to wrangle, quarrel, etc.: altercari cum Vatino incipit, Cæs.: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. B. Esp.: To cross-question in a court of justice: Cic. II. Fig.: To contend, struggle with: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.*

**altern-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [altern-us] (*To do any thing by turns, to interchange with something, to alternate: I. Act.: vices, Ov. II. Neut.: alternantes prælia miscent, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. alterner.*

**altern-nus**, a, um, adj. [alter] (*Pertaining to alter; hence: I. Gen.: One after another, by turns, alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable: alterno pede terram quatit, Hor.—Adverbial Abl.: Alternis, Alternately: Virg.—In the Roman courts of law the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could by turns reject the judges appointed by the prætor; hence, the expression: alterna consilia, alternos iudices, etc., rejicere, Cic. II. Esp.: Of verses: Interchanging (between hexameters and pentameters); elegiac: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. alterne.*

**alter-ūter**, alterutra (more freq. than altera utra), alterutrum (more freq. than alterum utrum), adj. (and so in the Oblique Cases alterutris, alterutri, etc.) *One of two, the one or the other, either: alterutrum velox victoria fronte coronet, Hor.: alterutris partes, Cic.*

**Althæa**, æ, *f.*, Ἀλθαία (Healer;—also, as an appellative, The marsh-mallow). *Althæa: a daughter of Thestius, wife of Æneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.*

**alt-i-cinctus**, a, um, adj. [alt-us; (i); cinctus] (*High-girded; hence: Active, busy: Phæd.*

**alt-ilis**, e, adj. [alo, (Sup.) altum] 1. *Nourished, fattened, esp. of domestic animals: boves, Var.—As Subst.: altilis, is, f. (sc. avis) A fattened bird, esp. a fowl: satur altilium, Hor.—2. Well-fed, fat, full, large: gallina, Pl.*

**alt-i-sōn-us**, a, um, adj. [alt-us; (i); son-o] 1. Prop.: *High-sounding, sounding from on high: carolo, Enn. II. Fig.: High-sounding, sublime: Maro; Juv.*

**alt-y-tōnans**, antis, adj. [alt-us; (i); tonans] 1. Prop.: *Thundering on*

*high: Juppiter, Enn. II. Meton.: Of wind: Loud-roaring: Lucr.*

**alt-itūdo**, inis, *f.* [alt-us] (*The quality of the altus; hence: 1. Height, loftiness, altitude: A. Prop.: aedium, Cic.—b. Fig.: orationis, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Depth: spelunca infinita altitudine, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of mind, etc.: Depth, impenetrability, reserve: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. altitude.*

**altius-cūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for altior-culus; fr. altior, Comp. of altiuscula] *Rather high: calceamenta altiuscula, Suet.*

**alt-i-vōlans**, antis, adj. [alt-us; (i); volans] *Flying high, soaring: solis rota . . . Altivolans, Lucr.—As Subst.: altivolans, antis, f. (sc. avis) A bird: Enn.*

**alt-or**, ōris, *m.* [al-o] (*The accompishier of nourishing; hence: A nourisher, sustainer: Cic.*

**alt-ri-n-sēcus**, a, ōis, [for alteri-nsecus; fr. alter, alteri-us; (n); secus] *At or on the other side: quin retines atrinsecus? Plaut.*

**alt-rix**, icis, *f.* [al-o] 1. Gen.: (*The female accompishier of nourishing; hence: A female nourisher, cherisher, or sustainer: Cic. II. Esp.: A nurse: Ov.*

**alt-r-ō-vorsum** (contr. **alt-r-ō-rus**), adv. [for alter-o-vorsum; fr. alter, alteri-us; (o); vorsum] *adv. On the other side: Plaut.*

**altum**, i, *v. utus.*

**alt-us**, a, um: 1. P. of al-o. II. Pa. (*Grown or become great by nourishing, support, care, etc.: hence: A. Seen from below: 1. Prop.: High: alti montes, Virg.: (with Acc. or Gen. of measure) clausi lateribus pedem altis, Sall.: alta novem pedum, Col.—As Subst.: altum, i, n.: a. Gen.: A high place, a height: Cic.—b. Esp.: The height of heaven, the high heaven: Virg.—2. Fig.: a. High, lofty: (Sup.) altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.—b. Mentally: Elevated, lofty, magnanimous, high-minded, sublime, etc.: (Comp.) qui altiore animo sumt, Cic.—c. In rank, etc.: Lofty, great, noble, august, etc.: rex ætheris altus Jupiter, Virg.—d. Of the voice, etc.: High, loud, shrill, clear: Cat.—e. Of the countenance: Proud, stern, disdainful: iudex Rejeit alto dona nocentium Vultu, Hor.—B. Seen from above: 1. Prop.: Deep, profound: gurgite in alto, Virg.: radices, Cic.—As Subst.: altum, i, n.: a. Gen.: Depth, the interior: ex alto dissimulare, Ov.—Particular phrase: Of discourse: Ex alto repetere, or petere, To bring from far (in Part. Perf., *Fur-fetched*): Cic.; Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) The deep, the main, the open sea: navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic.—(b) Of a river: The deep part: quum in altum rapentur (sc. elephant), Liv.—2. Fig.: Deep, profound: quies, Virg.: artes, Quint.—3. Meton.: Ancient, old, remote, venerable: genus alto a sanguine Tencri, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. haut.*

**ālū-cīnor** (all-, hall-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [prob. akin to ἀλῦ-ω, ἀλῦ-ωμαι] *To wander in mind, to dream, talk idly, rave: quæ Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic.*

**āl-umna**, æ, *f.* [al-o] 1. Pass. (*She that is nourished, etc.; hence: A nursing: a foster-daughter or -child: Plaut.—2. Act. (She who nourishes, etc.; hence: A nourisher, supporter: alumna urbis Ostia, Flor.*

**āl-umnus**, i, *m.* [id.] (*He that is nourished; hence: 1. Of persons: A nursing; a foster-son, or -child: a. Prop.: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumnio, Hor.—b. Fig.: pacis, Cic.: Platonis alumni, i. e. disciples of, id.—2. Of animals, etc.: A suckling, etc.; Hor.*

**Aluntium** (Hal-), i, *n.* Ἀλουντίον, Ἀλόντιον, Aluntium or Haluntium: *a town of Sicily (prps. now S. Marco).—Hence, Alunt-inus (Hal-), a, um, adj. *Of Aluntium.—As Subst.: Aluntini* (Hal-), ōrum, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Aluntium.**

**ālūta**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: *Aluta; a description of leather, softened by means of alum: Cæs. II. Meton.: Of things made of aluta: A. A shoe: rupta, Mart.—B. A purse or pouch: tumida superbus alutā, Juv.—C. A patch (put on the face for ornament): Ov.*

**alv-ē-ārīum**, ī, *n.* (-re, is) [alve-us] (*A thing pertaining to an alveus; hence: I. Prop.: A bee-hive: seulentur fuerint alvearia vimine texta, Virg. II. Meton.: A bee-house, an apiary: Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. alvéolaire.*

**alv-ē-ō-lus**, i, *m.* dim. [alveus, (un-contr. Gen.) alveo-] (*A little alveus; hence: 1. A little tray, trough, or tub: Liv.—2. A pail, bucket, or watering-tub of wood: Phæd.—3. A wooden dish or platter: Juv.—4. A hollow gaming-board: Cic.—5. A small channel of a river: Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. alvéole.*

**alv-ē-us**, i, *m.* [alv-us] (*Prop.: A thing pertaining to or resembling an alveus; Meton.: 1. A hollow, cavity, excavation: illicis, Virg.—2. A trough or tray: fluitans alveus, Liv.—3. a. The hold or hull of a ship: navium, Sall.—b. A small ship, boat, or bark: accipit alveo Æneam, Virg.—4. A hollowed gaming-board: lusorius, Pl.—5. a. A hive: apes alveo se continent, Pl.—b. A hive, i. e. a swarm of bees: alvei apium emoriuntur, Pl.—6. a. A hot-water bath (usually of marble, sunk in the floor of the bathroom, having a step at the bottom, which the bather could use as a seat): in balneum venit . . . ut in alveum descendere, etc., Auct. Her.—b. A bathing-tub: alveus fagineus tepidus impletur aquis, Ov.—7. The bed of a river, a channel: fluminis, Virg.*

**alvus**, i, *f.* (anciently also *m.*) [acc. to some, al-o; and so, the nourishing thing;—acc. to others, akin to vulva, Sanscrit, ulva, "the womb"] 1. a. Prop.: *The belly, the abdomen: purgatio alvi, Cic.—b. Metn.: (a) A Excrement, ordure: Cels.—(β) Flux,*



diarrhoea.—(b) *The stomach, the digestive organs*: Cic.—(c) *A bee-hive*: Var.

—2. *The womb*: Cic.

**Ālyattes**, is or ūi, m. *Alyattes*: king of Lydia, father of Cræsus: Hor.

**Ālymon**, ōnis, m. *Alymon*; the father of Iphimedia.

am, v. ambi.

**āmā-bilis**, e, adj. [am(a)-o] *That deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely*: Of persons or things: filioli tua amabilis, Cic.: (Comp.) amabilior mihi Vellia fuit, id.: (Sup.) amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aimable*.

**āmābil-itas**, ātis, f. [amabilis] *The quality of the amabilis*; hence) *Amiability, amiability, loveliness*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amabilité*.

**āmābil-iter**, ade. [id.] 1. *In a lovely manner, pleasantly, delightfully*: lusit amabiliter, Hor.—2.  *Lovingly, amicably*: (Comp.) amabilius, Ov.

**Āmalthea**, æ, f., Ἀμαλθεα. *Amalthea*: 1. *A nymph, daughter of Melisseus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk*;—or, acc. to some, the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheæ, or Cornu Copiæ, from which nectar and ambrosia were said to flow: Cic.—2. *The name of the Cunean Sibyl*: Tib.

**āmānda-tio**, ōnis, f. [amand(a)-o] *A sending away, removing*: Cic.

**ā-māndo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bid one go away*; hence) *To send away*, to remove, commonly with the access. notion of contempt, scorn, etc.: amandat hominem, Cic.

**āma-nis**, ntis, 1. P. of am(a)-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: *Of living beings*: (a) *Fond, loving, kindly disposed to*: (With Gen.) cives amantes patriæ, Cic.: (Sup.) ad nos amantissimos tui veni, id.—As Subst.: *comm. gen.*: *A lover*: amantium ire amoris integratio est, Ter.—(b) *Fond of, desiring, etc.*: eruioris, Ov.—b. Fig.: *Of things*: Friendly, affectionate: (Comp.) nomen amantius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amant*.

**āman-ter**, ade. [for amant-ter; fr. amans, amant-is] *Lovingly*: Cic.: (Comp.) amantius, Tac.: (Sup.) amantissime, Cic.

**Āmantia**, æ, f. *Amantia*; a maritime town of Illyria (pprs. now Nivitzka).—Hence, **Āmantī-āni**, ōrum, m. *The people of Amantia*.

**ā-mānū-ensis**, is, m. [a; manus (unconstr. Gen.) manu-is] *(One who is at one's hand*; hence) *A secretary, amanuensis*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amanuensis*.

**Āmanus**, i, m. *Amnus*; a mountain range between Syria and Cilicia.—Hence, **Āmanīenses**, ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Mount Amnus*.

**āmārāc-inus**, a, um, adj. [amarac-us] *Of, or pertaining to, marjoram*: oleum, Pl.—As Subst.: **amarac-inum**, i, n. (sc. unguentum) *Marjoram ointment*: Lucr.

**āmārācus**, i, comm. gen., -um, 1, n. = ἀμαράκος, -ov. *Marjoram*: Cat.

**āmārantus**, i, m. = ἀμάραντος (unfading). *Amaranth*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amaranthe*.

**āmār-e**, adv. [amar-us] *Bitterly*: Plaut.: (Comp.) amarius, Macr.: (Sup.) amarissime, Suet.

**āmār-ities**, ei, f. [id.] *The quality of the amarus*; hence) *Bitterness*: Cat.

**āmār-itudo**, ūnis, f. [id.] *The quality of the amarus*; hence) *I. Prop.: Bitterness*: Var. **II. Fig.**: *A bitterness, acrimoniousness, offensiveness*: Pl.—B. *Of voice: Harshness*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amertume*.

**āmār-or**, ōris, m. [id.] *A being amarus*; hence) *Bitterness*: Virg.

**āmārus**, a, um, adj. (etym. dub.) **I. Prop.**: *Bitter in flavour*: salices, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *A. Calamitous, unpleasant, sad*: casus, Ov.: (Sup.) amarissime leges necessitates, Val. Max.—As Subst.: **amara**, ōrum, n. *Bitternesses, bitter things*: curarum, Hor.—B. *Bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe*: dicta, Ov.—C. *Morose, ill-natured, sour, irritable*: (Comp.) amariorem me senectus facit, Cic.—D. *Invelerate, implacable*: hostis, Virg. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *Of sound*: Rough, sharp, shrill: sonitus, Stat.—B. *Of smell*: Disagreeable, odious: fructus amarus odore, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amer*.

**Āmāryllis**, ūdis, f. *Amaryllis*: a girl's name.

**Āmāsenus**, i, m. *Amasenus*; a river of Latium (now Toppia, or Fiume dell' Albazia).

**āmā-sūs**, i, m. [am(a)-o] *The loving or loved one*; hence) *A lover, suitor, sweetheart*: Plaut.

**Āmastris**, is, f., Ἀμαστρίς. *Amastria*: a town of Paphlagonia (now Amassora).—Hence, **Āmastr-īacus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Amastria*.

**Āmāt-a**, æ, f. [amat-us] *(Loved one; darling)* *Amata*; the wife of King Latinus.

**Āmāthūs**, untis, f., Ἀμαθοῦς (Acc. Gr. *Amathunta*, Ov.). *Amathus*: a town of Cyprus (now Limisso).—Hence, **1. Amāthūs-ia**, æ, f. *The goddess of Amathus*, i. e. *Venus*.—2. **Āmāthūs-īacus**, a, um, adj. *Of Amathus*.

**āmā-tio**, ōnis, f. [am(a)-o] *(A loving; hence) An amour, love-intrigue*: Plaut.

**āmā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *The accomplisher of loving*; hence) *1. A lover, friend*: vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic.—2. *A paramour*: aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amateur*.

**āmātor-cūlus**, i, m. dim. [amator] *A little lover*: Plaut.

**āmātor-i-e**, adv. [amatori-us] *Amorously*: Cic.

**āmātor-ius**, a, um, adj. [amator] *(Pertaining to an amator*; hence) *Amorous, amatory*: voluptas, Cic.

**āmā-trix**, ūis, f. [am(a)-o] *(A female accomplisher of loving*; hence) *A female lover*: Mart.—As Adj.: *Amorous*: amatrices aque, Mart.

**āmā-tus**, a, um, P. of am(a)-o.

**Āmāzōnes**, ūm, f. [acc. to an etym. fancy ἀ-μαζόν, "without breast;" but really a Scythian word] **I. Prop.**: *Amazons*; a community of warlike women who dwell on the River Thermodon.—Sing.: **Āmāzōn**, ōnis, f. *One of the Amazons*; an Amazon: Virg.—Hence, **A. Amāzōn-icus**, a, um, adj. *Amazonian*.—B. **Amāzōn-is**, ūdis, f. *An Amazon*.—C. **Amāzōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Amazonian*. **II. Meton.**: Sing.: *A heroine of love*: Ov.

**amb**, v. ambi.

**ambactus**, i, m. [from Celtic *ambacti*, servant] *A vassal, dependant*: Cæs.

**amb-ādēdo**, ēdi, m sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely*: Plaut.

**amb-āges**, is, f. (found only in Abl. Sing.; but complete in Plur.: Gen. *ambagum*) [amb; ag-o] **I. Prop.**: *A going around, a roundabout way*: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Of speech*: **A.** *Digression, circumlocution, evasion*: missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, Hor.—B. *Obscurity, ambiguity, intricacy*, cā ambage, Tac.: per ambages, in a secret or mysterious manner, Liv.

**Ambarri**, ōrum, m. *The Ambarri*; a people of Gaul.

**amb-ēdo**, ēdi, ēsum, ēdere (Part. Præs. *ambens*, Lucr.), 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: *To eat or gnaw around*: ambesas absumere menses, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To consume, devour, etc.*: robora ambesa flammis, Virg.

**ambens**, v. ambedo, *int.*

**ambē-sus**, a, um (for ambed-sus) P. of ambed-o.

**ambi** (abbrev. *amb, am, an*), præp. [ἀμφί, Dor. ἀμνί] *Around, round about*; used only in composition: 1. Before vowels: mostly *amb*: ambages, ambedo, ambigo, amburo—but, *ames, amico, Amiternum, anelo*; once *ambi*: ampulla.—2. Before consonants: *am*: amplexor, amsegetes, amsanctus (also ampsanctus);—*an*: anceps, ancilus, anquiro.

**Amblāri**, ōrum, m. *The Ambāri*; a people of Gallia (Armorica).

**Ambigātus**, i, m. *Ambigatus*; an ancient king of the Celts in Gaul.

**amb-īgo**, o, perfs. nor sup., Igēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for amb-ago] **I. Prop.**: *To go about or around*: ambigens patriam, Tac. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Act.*: *To doubt a thing*; to be in doubt or hesitation about a thing: quod (sc. jus) ambigitur inter peritissimos, Cic.: (with Objective clause) ne quis ambigat cuncta regno viliora habere (sc. eum), Tac.—B. *Neut.*: 1. *To waver, doubt, hesitate, be undecided*: quum de regno ambigerent, Just.—2. *To argue, debate*: de vero, Cic.—3. *To contend, dispute, wrangle, etc.*: de fundo, Cic.

**ambigū-e**, adv. [ambigu-us] *Ambiguously, doubtfully*: Cic.

**ambigū-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality of the ambigus*; hence) *Ambiguity, equivocality, double meaning*: ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambiguïté*.

**ambig-ūsus**, a, um, adj. [ambig-o] : *Going round; hence* 1. *Wavering, uncertain*: favor, Liv.—2. a. Gen.: *Uncertain, doubtful*: hand ambiguus rex, Liv.: (with Gen., or Gerund in subj.) futuri, Tac.: Imperandi, id.—As Subst.: **ambiguū**, i, n. *Doubt, uncertainty*: Hor.—b. Esp.: (a) Of speech: *Obscure, dark, ambiguous*: oracula, Cic.—As Subst.: **ambiguū**, i, n. *An obscure, dark saying*: Cic.—(b) Of moral conduct: *Uncertain, not to be relied on, doubtful*: esse ambigū fide, Liv.—(c) Of fortune: *Fickle, fluctuating*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. **ambigu**.

**Ambiliati** (-ialiti), ōrum, m. *The Ambiliati; a people of Gaul*.

1. **amb-īo**, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. n. and a. (although a compound of eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout; hence, *Part. Perf.* ambitus; in the Imperf., however, together with ambiebat, we find ambibat, Ov.) I. a. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go round or about a thing*: ambibat fundamina terrae, Ov.—2. Esp.: Polit. t. t.: a. *To canvass persons for votes* (a. Act.: singulos ex senatu, Sall.—(b) Neut.: petamus, ambiamus, Cic.—b. *To canvass for an office*: magistratum sibi, Plaut. B. Fig.: *To ask, entreat, solicit, court a person; to strive for, seek to gain a thing*: amicos, Ter.: to prece, Hor. II. a. Prop.: *To surround, encircle, encompass*: ambite litora terrae, Ov. B. Fig.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To surround one's self*: plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur, Tac.

**Ambiorix**, īgis, m. *Ambiorix; a chief of the Eburones, in Gaul*.

**ambī-tio**, ōnis, f. [ambī-o] 1. Of candidates for office: *A canvassing for votes in a lawful manner*: Cic.—2. a. *A striving for one's favour or goodwill; an excessive desire to please; great attention or courtesy; flattering behaviour*: ambitione relegata, without flattery, Hor.—b. *A desire or longing for honour, etc.*, from others; *ambition, vanity*: Hor.—c. *Exertion, effort*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambition*.

**ambītīōs-e**, adv. [ambītīōs-us] (In the manner of the ambitious; hence) *Ambitiously, ostentatiously, etc.*: Cic.: (Comp.) ambitiosius, id.: (Sup.) ambitiosissime, Quint.

**ambītī-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [for ambition-osus; fr. ambitio, ambition-is] (Full of ambitio; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *Going round, surrounding; hence* (a) Of plants, etc.: *Entwining, elapsing* (Comp.) lascivius hederis ambitiosior, Hor.—(b) Of a river: *Winding, with many windings*: amnis, Pl.—b. Fig.: Of oratorical ornament: *Excessive, superfluous*: ambitiosa recidet Ornamenta, Hor.—2. a. *Seeking for or desirous of favour; trying to ingratiate one's self*: pro nato cæcula mater Ambitiosa, Ov.—b. *Condescending, submissive*: Suet.—3. a. Act.: (a) Prop.: Of persons: *Desirous of honour, ambitious*: Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Vain, vainglorious, ostentatious*: Cic.; Tac.—b. Pass.: *That is solicited, or*

*much sought; honoured, admired*: turba cælestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov.—4. *Eager, urgent*: preces, Tac. ¶ Hence Fr. *ambitieux*.

1. **ambi-tus**, a, um, P. of ambi-o. 2. **amb-ī-tus**, ūs, m. [amb; i, root of eo] 1. a. Prop.: *A going or moving round; a revolution*: aquæ per agros, Hor.—b. Fig.: Of speech: *Circumlocution*: Liv.—c. Meton.: (a) *A circuit, circle, circumference, border*: castra lato ambitu, Tac.—(b) *The open space left round a house*: Var.—(c) Rhet. t. t.: *A period*: verborum, Cic.—(d) *Desire of display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade*: Sen.—(e) Of style: *Bombast, parade*: Quint.—2. *A suing for office, canvassing for votes, esp. with bribery or other unlawful means; prohibited by very severe laws*: Cic.

**Ambivareti**, ōrum, m. *The Ambivareti; a people of Gaul*.

**Ambivari**, ōrum, m. *The Ambivari; a people of Gaul*.

**Ambivius**, īi, m. *Ambivius; an actor in the time of Terence*.

**ambo**, bæ, bo, num. adj. (Acc. Plur. orig. ambo: ambo for ambæ, Plaut.) [ἀμφω] I. Prop.: *Both; used of two persons, etc., who do, etc., something conjointly or at the same time*: Cæsar atque Pompeius s. s. diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Cæs. II. Meton.: *Two*: partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Virg.

**Ambracia**, æ, f., Ἀμβρακία. *Ambracia; a town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name* (now Arta or Larisa).—Hence, 1. **Ambraciensis**, e, adj. *Ambracian*.—As Subst.: *Ambracienses*, ium, n. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Ambracia*.

2. **Ambrac-iōtes**, æ, m. *An Ambraciote*.—As Adj.: *Ambraciote*: vinum, Pl.—3. **Ambracius**, a, um, adj. *Ambracian*.

**Ambrones**, um, m. *The Ambrones; a tribe of the Cimbræ*.

**ambrosīa**, æ, f., ἄμβροσια (*Immortality*). *Ambrosia*. I. Prop.: *The food of the gods*: non enim ambrosiâ Deos aut nectare letari arbitror, Cic. II. Meton.: *An unguent of the gods*: ambrosiâ cum dulci nectare mixtâ Contigit os, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambroisie*, (mod.) *ambrosie*.

**ambrosīus**, a, um, adj. = ἄμβροσιος (*Immortal, divine; hence*) *Lovely, pleasant, sweet, etc.*: comæ, Virg.

**ambūbaia** (quadrissyll.), æ, f. [a Syriac word = tībā] *Syrian girls* (in Rome, who were flute-players and dancers): Hor.

**ambūla-crūm**, i, n. [ambul(a)-o] (*That which serves for walking; hence*) *a walk near a house*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambulaire*.

**ambūla-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: *A walking about, a walk*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A walk, i. e. a place for walking; a promenade*: Var.

**ambūlatiōn-cūla**, æ, dim. f. [for ambulation-cula; for ambulatio, ambulation-is] 1. *A short walk*: Cic.

— 2. *A small place for walking*: Cic.

**ambūla-tor**, ōris, m. [ambul(a)-o] (*One who walks about; hence*) 1. *An idler, loungeur*: Cato.—2. *A hawker, pedlar*: Mart.

**ambūlātōr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [ambulator] (*Pertaining to an ambulator; hence*) *Moveable*: turres, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambulateur*.

**ambūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ἀμολοῦ = ἀναμολοῦ] I. Prop.: *To go backwards and forwards or up and down*: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. *To walk, to walk about, to take a walk*: quum in sole ambulem, Cic.—B. *To go, to travel on foot, in carriages, etc.*: eo modo Cæsar ambulat, ut, etc.: Cic.—Particular expressions: 1. Bene ambula, *A good journey to you, farewell*: Plaut.—2. Ambulare in ius, *To go into court*: Plaut.—3. With mare, viam, etc.: *To navigate, sail, traverse, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.; Pl.—C. *To strut about*: licet superbus ambules pecunia, Hor. III. Fig.: Of inanimate things: *To walk, etc.*: Nilus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambuler*.

**amb-ūro**, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. (mostly in Part. Perf.) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To burn round, to scorch*: ambustus incendio, Cic. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of completeness, *To burn up wholly, to consume*: Phaethon, Hor. II. Meton.: *To injure or nip by cold; to benumb*: ambusti multorum artūs vi frigoris, Tac. III. Fig.: Part. Pass. A. *Scorched, injured, damaged*: ambustas fortunarum reliquias, Cic.—B. *Burnt up, destroyed*: damnatione ambustus, Liv.

**ambustus** (for ambustus), a, um, P. of ambur-o.

**āmelūs**, i, m. *Purple Italian starwort*: Virg.

**Amēnānus**, i, m. Ἀμενάνος. *The Amenanus; a river of Sicily* (now Gindicello).—Hence, **Amenan-us**, a, um, adj. *Of the Amenanus*.

**ā-mens**, entis, adj. (*Out of mens; hence*) 1. *Out of one's senses; mad, frantic, distracted*: (Comp.) indies amentior, Suet.: (Sup.) homo amentissimus, Cic.: (with Gen.) animi Virg.—2. *Foolish, stupid*: homo, Cic. **āment-ia**, æ, f. [amens, ament-is] (*The quality of the amens; hence*) 1. *Want of reason, madness, senselessness*: Cic.; Liv.—2. *Folly*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *amence*.

**āment-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ament-um] I. Prop.: *To furnish a lance, etc., with a thong or strap*: hastæ amentate. II. Meton.: A. *To hurl or dart a lance by means of a thong*: jaculum, Luc.—B. *Of the wind*: *To give an impetus*: amentante Noto, Sil.

**ā-mentum**, i, n. [for ament-um; fr. ag-o] (*That which puts in motion; hence*) I. Prop.: *A leathern thong, attached to the middle of a spear or lance, in order to give assistance in throwing it*: Cæs. II. Meton.: *A shoe-tie*: Pl.

**Amēria**, æ, f., Ἀμερία. *Ameria, an ancient town of Umbria* (now A-



*melia*).—Hence, **Amérinus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ameria.*

**am-es**, *itis*, prob. *m.* [for *am-i*-(b)-s; fr. *am*; i, root of *eo*] (*That which goes round*; hence) *A pole for spreading bird-nets: amite tendit retia*, Hor.

**améthyst-inus**, a, um, *adj.* [*amethyst-us*] (*Pertaining to amethyst*; hence) *1. Of the colour of amethyst: vestes, Mart.—As Subst.: amethyst-ina, drum, n. (sc. vestimenta) Amethyst-coloured garments: Juv.—2. Set or adorned with amethyst: trientes, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. améthystin.*

**améthystus**, i, *f.* = *ἀμethystos* (without intoxication) *The amethyst.* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. amethyste.

**amfractus**, v. *anfr.*

**am-ica**, *e, f.* [*am-o*] (*A loved one*; hence) *A female friend: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. amie.*

**amic-e**, *adv.* [*amic-us*] (*In a friendly manner: Cic. (Sup.) amicissime, Cæs.*

**am-iclo**, *icli* or *ixi*, *ictum*, *ire* (*Put. Pass., amicibor, Plant.*), 4. *v. a.* [*for am-icjio*] *I. Prop.: (Gen.): To throw around, to wrap about; Esp. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To put or throw one's garments, etc., about one's self; to clothe one's self: dum calceabat ipse sese et amicebat, Suet. (with Gr. Acc.) nube humeros amictus, Hor. ¶ Meton.: To veil around, clothe, wrap up: piper et quidquid chartis amictur ineptis, Hor.*

**amic-iter**, *adv.* [*amic-us*] (*In a friendly manner: Plant.*

**amic-itia**, *e, f.* (*Gen. Sing., amicitia, Lucr.*) [*amic-us*] (*The quality of the amicus*; hence) *I. Prop.: A friendship: Cic.—B. A league of amity between different nations: Cæs.; Sall. ¶ Meton.: A friend: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. amitié.*

**amicitias**, *ei, f.* = *amicitia*: *Lucr.*

**amic-tus**, a, um, *p.* of *amic-io*. *2. amic-tus*, *us, m.* [*amic-io*] (*A throwing on of a garment*; hence) *I. Prop.: Mode of dress, fashion: Cic. ¶ Meton.: An outer garment: duplex, of double texture, Virg. ¶ Fig.: Clothing, garment: celi munus amictum, i. e. go into another climate, Lucr.*

**amic-ula**, *e, f. dim.* [*amic-a*] *A dear little female friend: Cic.*

**amic-blum**, i, n. [*amic-io*] (*That which serves for throwing about one*; hence) *A mantle, cloak: Cic.; Nep.*

**amic-tilus**, i, m. *dim.* [*amic-us*] *A dear little friend: Cic.*

**am-icus**, a, um, *adj.* [*am-o*] *I. Prop.: Of living beings: Loving; friendly, amicable, kind, favourable: (Sup.) conjunctissimus et amicissimus, Cic. (Comp.); also, with Dat., amicior Cillicum ærariis, quam nostro, id. ¶ Fig.: A. Of things: Favourable: amica silentia lunæ, Virg.—B. Pleading, agreeable: nec dis amicum est, nec mihi, te prius Obire, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ami.*

**am-icus**, i, m. [*id.*] (*Gen. Plur.*

*amicum, Ter.*) (*A loved one; or a loving one; hence*) *1. In private life: a. A friend: Cic.—b. A patron, protector: Hor.; Juv.—c. Companion, comrade: Ov.—2. In public life: a. A friend of the state: Liv.—b. In and after the Aug. age: A counsellor, minister of a prince: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. ami.*

**Amínæus** (-*æus*), a, um, *adj.*, *Ἀμινæος*. *Of, or belonging to, Aminæa; a district of the Piceni, celebrated for the culture of the vine.*

**Amisla**, *e, m.* *The Amisia; a river of Germany (now the Ems).*

**Amisla**, *e, f.* *A fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems.*

**amis-sio**, *onis, f.* [*for amitt-sio*; fr. *amitt-o*] *A losing, loss: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old law l. l.) amission.*

**amis-us**, a, um [*for amitt-sus*], *p.* of *amitt-o*.

**Amis-us**, *us, m.* [*for amitt-sus*; fr. *amitt-o*] *A loss: Siciliæ, Nep.*

**Amisus**, i, *f.*, *Ἀμίσος*. *Amisus; a town of Pontus (now Eski Samsun).*

**amita**, *e, f.* [*etym. dub.*] *A paternal aunt: Liv.*

**Am-tern-um**, i, n. [*for Am-atern-um*; fr. *am*; *Atern-us*] (*The thing—e. g. town—about the Aternus*) *Aternum; a Sabine town, near the sources of the Aternus, the birthplace of Sallust (now S. Vittorino).—Hence, Am-tern-us*, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Aternum.*

**am-tito**, *isi, issum, ittere* (*amisti, for amisi*, *Ter.: amissis, for amiseris, Plaut.*), 3. *v. a.*: *I. Prop.: To let go from one; to let slip, dismiss: hunc, Plaut.: prælam de manibus, Cic. ¶ Fig.: To let go, etc.: tempus, Cic.: occasionem, Cæs. ¶ Meton.: To lose: classes optime amisse, Cic.*

**ammiror, ammitto**, *v. adm.*

**Ammon**, *onis, m.*, *Ἀμμων* (*Egypt. Amun or Ammin*) *Ammon; the supreme divinity of the Ethiopians or Libyans; afterwards, an appellation of Jupiter worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram (upon the present Oasis Siwah).—Hence, Ammon-iacus*, a, um, *adj.* (*Prop.: Belonging to Ammon; Meton.: African, Libyan.*

**am-ni-cól-a**, *e, comm.* [*am-ni*; (*i*); *col-o*] (*Stream-dweller*) *That which lives or grows near a river: salices, Ov.*

**am-ni-cólus**, i, m. *dim.* [*am-ni*] *A little stream; a rieulet, brook: Liv.*

**am-ni-gén-a**, *e, m.* [*am-ni*; (*i*); *gen-o*] *Son of a river: Val. Fl.*

**amnis**, *is, m.* (*f.*, *Plaut.*; *Var.:—Abl. Sing., regularly amne; sometimes anni*) [*akin to Sanscrit apnas, from ap=aqua, and root n, "ducere"*] (*Water-conductor*; hence) *I. Prop.: A broad, deep-flowing, rapid water; a rapid stream; a river: sedatus amnis, i. e. a majestic full river flowing noiselessly onwards, Cic.: secundo amni, down the stream, Virg.: adverso amne, up or against the stream: Curt.: Oceani amnes, Virg. ¶ Fig.: Of a constel-*

*lation: A stream: Cic. ¶ Meton.: Water: Virg.*

**am-o**, *avi, átum, ære* (*amasso = amavero, Plaut.*), i. *v. a.* [*akin to Sanscrit root kam, "to love"*; Persian *kdm*, "desire"] *I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: To love: quem omnes amare meritissime debemus, Cic. (without Object) Cicerones pueri amant inter se, id.—Particular phrases: 1. Ita (sic) me dil (bene) ament or amabunt, So help me heaven! Plant.; Ter.—Elliptically: ita me Jupiter (sc. amet or amabit)! Plant.—As a salutation: Heaven bless thee: Plaut.—2. Of vain persons: Amare se, To be in love with, to be very much pleased with, one's self: Cic.—B. In a bad sense: To be in love, to have an amour: Plant.; Sall. ¶ Fig.: To love a thing, to be fond of, to find pleasure in: nomen, orationem, vultum, incesum allicujus amare, Cic.: hic ames dici pateratque principes, Hor.—Particular phrases: A. Amare aliquem (de or in aliqua re, quod, etc.), To be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, to have to thank: Plaut.; Cic.—B. Amabo or amabo te (but never amabo vos, etc.), I shall be under very great obligation to you if you say, do, etc., that for me; hence, in entreaties (=oro, quæso, precor), Be so good, I pray, I entreat you: Cic.; Ter. ¶ Meton.: To be wont or accustomed: aurum per medios ire satellites Et percurrere amat saxa, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. aimer.*

**Amœbeus** (*Syll.*), *ei, m.*, *Ἀμοιβέυς* (*The Changer or Requirer. Amœbeus; an Athenian performer on the cithara.*

**amœn-e**, *adv.* [*amœn-us*] *Pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully: fumificare, Plaut. (Comp.) aliquid amœnius, Gell. (Sup.) amœnissime, Pl.*

**amœn-itas**, *âtis, f.* [*id.*] (*The state or quality of the amœnus; hence*) *Pleasantness, delightfulness, agreeableness, loveliness, etc.: I. Gen.: hortorum, Cic. ¶ Esp.: As a term of endearment: Delight, charmer: uxor mea, mea amœnitas, quid tu agis? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. aménité.*

**am-œnus**, a, um, *adj.* [*etym. dub.*; perhaps *am-o*] *I. Prop.: Pleasant, delightful, lovely, agreeable, charming: locus, Cic. (Sup.) amœnissima ædificia, Tac.—As Subst.: amœna, drum, n. (sc. loca) Pleasant or delightful places: litorum, Tac. ¶ Meton.: Of dress: Luxurious, showy: (Comp.) cultus amœnior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) amène.*

**am-môlor**, *itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep.* *I. Prop.: To remove a person or thing from a place with effort or difficulty; to move, or carry away, to remove: obstantia silvarum, Tac.: me hinc, Plaut.; i. e. I take myself hence. ¶ Fig.: A. To put away, avert, invidiam ab aliquo, Tac.—B. To pass over: nomen meum, Liv.—C. To refute, repel, rebut: singula, Quint.*

**am-ôli-tus**, a, um, *p.* of *am-ôli-or*. **amomum** (-*on*), i, n. = *ἀμμόνιον*

**Amomum**; an aromatic shrub: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amome*.

**ām-or** (old form *amos*, Plaut.), *ōis*, m. [am-o] I. Prop.: Love: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: An eager desire or longing: consilatus, Cic.: scribendi, Hor.: casus cognoscere nostros, Virg.

III. Meton.: A. A beloved object: Cic.—B. An object producing love: Virg.—C. Personified: 1. The god of love, *Love*, Cupid: Virg.—2. Plur.: Cupids, Loves: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amour*.

āmōs, v. amor.

**āmō-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [for amov-tio; fr. amov-eo] A removing, removal: Cic.

**āmō-tus** (for amov-tus), a, um, P. of amov-eo.

**āmō-vō**, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, *mōvēre*, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To move from a place, etc.: to remove, etc.: illum ex istis locis, Cic. B. Esp.:

1. With Personal pron.: To take one's self off; to retire, withdraw: te hinc, Ter.—2. To remove or take away by stealth, to steal: boves per dolum, Hor.

3. To remove by banishment, to banish: amotus Cercinam, to Cercina, Tac. II. Fig.: A. To remove, get rid of: amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor.—B. Of time as subject: To take away: quæcumque vetustate amovet ætas, Lucr.

**Ampeōs**, i, m., Ἀμπελος (Vine). *Ampelos*; a youth, beloved by Bacchus.

**Amphīārāus**, i, m., Ἀμφιάροος, *Amphiaræus*; a distinguished Greek seer and hero, father of Alcæon and Amphilocheus. He at first refused to join the expedition against Thebes; but was induced to do so by his wife Eriphyle, who had been enticed to use her influence by the present of a handsome necklace. In his flight from Thebes, he was assailed up, with his chariot, in the earth: 1. **Amphīārā-ēus**, a, um, *Amphiaræan*.—2. **Amphīārā-ides**, æ, m. A descendant of *Amphiaræus*, i. e. *Alcæon*, Ov.

**amphībōlia**, æ, f. = ἀμφιβολία. *Ambiguity*, double-meaning: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambolobie*.

**Amphictiōnes**, um (Acc. Gr.-as), m., Ἀμφικτιόνες (= ἀμφικτιόνες, Those that dwell around, neighbours). The *Amphictyons*; the members of the congress of the confederate Greek States at Thermopylae, afterwards at Delphi.

**Amphibōchia**, æ, f., Ἀμφιβολία. *Ambilochia*; a district of Acarnania.

**Amphimēdon**, *ōntis*, m., Ἀμφιμέδων (He that holds sway around). *Amphimedon*; a Libyan slain by Perseus.

**Amphion**, *ōnis*, m., Ἀμφίων. *Amphion*; a king of Thebes, husband of Niobe, famous for his performances on the lyre. He killed himself for grief at the loss of his children, who were slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana.—Hence, **Amphīōn-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Amphionic*.

**amphibæna**, æ, f., ἀμφίβασις (The one going both ways). The *amphibæna*; a serpent which begins its

motion either at its head or its tail: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphibène*.

**Amphissa**, æ, f., Ἀμφισσα; the chief town of the Locri Ozolæ.

**Amphissius**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Amphissa*; a promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy.

**Amphissus** (-os), i, m. *Amphissus* or *Amphissos*; a son of Apollo and Dryope, founder of the town *Ōzia*, at the foot of the mountain of the same name.

**amphithēatr-ālis**, e, *adj.* [amphitheatr-um] Of, or pertaining to, the *amphitheatre*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphithéâtre*.

**amphithēatrum**, i, n. = ἀμφιθέατρον (That which causes or enables one to see around). An *amphitheatre* (a circular or oval building, which furnished an unobstructed view all around): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphithéâtre*.

**Amphitrite**, es, f., Ἀμφιτρίτη (She that passes beyond and round; the encircler). *Amphitrite*: I. Prop.: The wife of Neptune and goddess of the sea. II. Meton.: The sea: Ov.

**Amphitrōyō** (-iō, -ōn), *ōnis*, Ἀμφιτρόιος, υἱος. *Amphitroy*; a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena.—Hence, **Amphitrōyōn-īdēs**, æ, m. A descendant of *Amphitroy*, i. e. *Hercules*.

**amphōra**, æ (Gen. Plur. as a measure, usually *amphorūm*), f. = ἀμφορέω (A thing carried on both sides, i. e. by two handles). An *amphora*: I. Prop.: A large vessel, of an oblong shape, with a handle on each side of the neck: Hor. II. Meton.: A measure for liquids (also called *quadrantal*), = 2 urnæ, or 3 modii, or 8 congii, or 48 sextarii: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphore*.

**Amphrýsus** (-os), i, m. = Ἀμφρύσιος. *Amphrysus* or *Amphrysos*; a small river of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus.—Hence, **Amphrýs-ius**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop. Belonging to *Amphrysus*; Meton.) Belonging to Apollo: vates, i. e. the *Sibyl*: Virg.

**ampl-e**, *adv.* [ampl-us] 1. *Abundantly*, copiously, *ampl*: ample dicere, Cic.—2. *Magnificently*, splendidly, honourably: (Sup.) *amplissime* efferri, Cic.

**am-plecto**, *no perf.*, xum, ctere, 3. v. a. = *amplector*: *amplectite* crura fustibus, Plaut.

**am-plector** (old form *ampl-eo*), exus sum, ecti, 3. v. dep. [am; 1. plecto] I. Prop.: To wind or twine around a person or thing; to surround, encompass, encircle: of living beings, to embrace: visne ego te, ac tute me amplectare? Plaut.: circum est ansas amplexu acantho, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To embrace with the mind, i. e. 1. To understand, comprehend, see through: omnia consilio, Cic.—2. To reflect upon, to consider carefully: cogitationem pectore, Cic.—B. In speech: To comprehend, i. e. 1. To discuss particularly, to handle, treat: non ego cuncta meis amplecti versus opto, Virg.—2. To comprehend under a name: quod virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.—C.

To embrace with love or esteem, i. e. to love; and of things, to value, esteem, honour, cling to: virtutem, Cic.: hoc se amplectitur, i. e. *piques himself on*: Hor.

**amplex-o**, *no perf.* nor sup., ære, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for amplex(t)-o; fr. amplex(o)-o] To embrace: I. Prop.: hanc amplexabo, Plaut. II. Fig.: auctoritatem censorum amplexato, Cic.

**amplex-or**, *ātussum*, *ārī*, 1. v. dep. *intens.* [for amplex(t)-sor; fr. amplex(t)-or] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To encircle, embrace: aram, Plaut.: inimicum, Cic. B. Esp.: To embrace lovingly: mitte jam osculari a que amplexari, Ter. II. Fig.: To love, be fond of, value, esteem: aliquem, Cic.: otium, id.

1. **amplex-us** (for amplex(t)-sus), a, um, P. of *amplexor*.

2. **amplex-us**, *ūs*, m. [for amplex(t)-sus; fr. amplex-or] I. Gen.: An encircling, embracing, surrounding: Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.: A loving embrace, caress: Virg.; Tac.

**amplificā-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [amplific(a)-o] 1. An extending, enlarging, amplifying: rei familiaris, Cic.—2. Rhet. t. t.: An exaggerated description, an amplification: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplification*.

**amplificā-tor**, *ōris*, m. [id.] A *amplifier*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplificateur*.

**amplific-e**, *adv.* [late Lat., *amplificus*] *Splendidly*: Cat.

**ampl-i-fic-o**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. [for ampl-i-fic-o; fr. ampl-i-us; (i.); fac-io] I. Prop.: To extend, enlarge, give space to: urbem, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of abstract objects: To extend, enlarge, increase: fortunam, Cic.—B. Rhet. t. t.: To amplify, dilate upon, enlarge, set off: rem ornando, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplifier*.

**ampl-i-o**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. [ampl-us] I. A. Prop.: To widen, extend, enlarge: ampliatio Apollinis templo, Suet. B. Fig.: (To enlarge or extend the time for doing something; hence) Judicial t. t.: 1. To delay a judgment or decision, in order to make further investigation: Cic.—2. To defer a person: Auct. Her. II. To amplify, increase, etc.: rem, Hor. III. To render glorious: Quint.

**ampl-iter**, *adv.* [id.] 1. *Abundantly*, copiously, *ampl*, fully: Plaut.—2. *Splendidly*, *magnificently*: Plaut.

**ampl-ītūdo**, *inis*, f. [id.] (The state, or quality, of the *amplius*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: The wide extent of a thing: width, amplitude, size, bulk: Cic.—b. Fig.: Greatness: animi, Cic.—2. a. Dignity, grandeur, consequence: Cic.—b. Rhet. t. t.: Copiousness of expression: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplitude*.

**ampl-i-us**, *comp. adv.* [neut. of comp. of ampl-us] 1. *More extensively*; more, longer, further (of time or number): nec jam amplius ullæ Apparent terræ, Virg.: sedecim, non amplius, legionibus defensum imperium est, Liv.—Particular phrases: **Am**



plus, *Longer, further*: Legal *t. t.* of judges, when they deferred a cause for further examination, Cic.—2. *Besides, further, more, in addition*: fuere alla amplius, Sall.—Particular phrases and combinations: a. Amplius non petere, *To bring no further action; to make no further claim*: Cic.—b. Nihil dico amplius, *I say nothing further* (a mode of speech that leaves the inference to be made by the person addressed): Cic.—c. Hoc amplius, eo amplius, *More than or beyond this*: besides: Cic.; Suet.—d. Nihil amplius quam, nec quidquam amplius, quam, *Nothing further, nothing else than*: Cic.; Suet.—e. Nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that there is *nothing further* than has been declared: Cic.

**amplotor**, *v.* amplotor.

**am-pl-us**, a, um, adj. [am; pl-eo] (*Filled all round*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of large extent, great, ample, spacious, roomy*: domus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Comprising much, abundant, great, full, copious, large, etc.*: res pecuniaria, Cic.: divitiarum habeo tribus amplas regibus, Hor.—As Subst.: **amplius**, n.: *Something or any thing more, beyond, further, or besides*: daturus non sum amplius, Cic.—With Gen.: *More, additional*: negotii, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Ample, extensive: (Comp.) aliquid amplius, Cic.—**B.** Strong, great, violent, mighty, etc.: morbus, Ter.—**C.** Magnificent, splendid, glorious: premia, Cic.—**D.** Illustrious, noble, renowned, distinguished, glorious: **1.** Gen.: amplæ et honestæ familiæ, Cic.—2. Esp.: (Sup.) amplissimus, as a term of honour, etc.: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic.—**E.** Of speakers or speech, Dignified and copious: caudicibus, Cic.: orationis genus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. ample.

**amp-ulla**, æ, f. [for amb-olla] (*A circular olla, a pot bellying out*) **I.** Prop.: *An ampulla; a vessel for holding liquids, with a narrow neck, and round or swollen in the middle; a bottle, flask*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Bombast*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ampoule.

**ampull-arius**, a, um, adj. [ampull-a] *Of, or belonging to, an ampulla*: Plaut.—As Subst.: **ampullarius**, ii, m. (sc. homo) *A maker of ampullæ*: Plaut.

**ampull-or**, âtus sum, âri, **1.** v. dep. [id.] *To employ a bombastic style of discourse*: Hor.

**amput-â-to**, ônis, f. [amput(a)-o] *A pruning, lopping or cutting off of branches, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. amputation.

**am-pû-to**, âvi, âtum, âre, **1.** v. a. **I.** Prop.: *Of trees, etc.*: *To cut round or away; to lop off*: caput, Suet.: vitem ferro, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To cut off: quicquid est pestiferum, Cic.—**B.** To curtail, shorten, diminish, etc.: unde aliquid amputem, Cic.—**C.** To remove, banish, etc.: amputata inanitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. amputer.

**Ampyx**, ŷcis, m. (Acc. Gr. -a, Ov.), Ἀμυγξ (Head-band): **Ampyx**: **1.** One of the Lapithæ, father of the seer Mopsus.—Hence, **Ampyx-ides**, æ, m. Son of Ampyx, i. e. the seer Mopsus.—2. One of the companions of Phœneus changed by Perseus into a stone.

**Am-sanctus** (Amp-), i, m. (*Holy all round*) *Amsanctus; a lake in Italy, dangerous from its exhalations* (hence in the poets the entrance to the infernal regions; now Lago d'Ansante).

**Amûllus**, ii, m. [prob. akin to æmulus] (*A rival*) *Amulius; a king of Alba, who dethroned his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber*.

**âmurca**, æ, f. = ἀμύργη. *The scum of oil*: Virg.

**â-mus-sis**, is, f. (Acc. amussim; Abl. and Plur. not used) [prob. for ad-met-sis; fr. ad; met-i-or] (*A measuring; concr.*: *A measure*; hence) *A rule or level used by carpenters, etc.*: Var.

**amuss-îtatus**, a, um [amuss-is] (*Provided with an amussis*; hence) *Accurate, perfect*: indoles, Plaut.

**Âmyclæ**, ârum (-e, es, Sil.), f., Ἀμύκλαι. *Amyclæ or Amycle*: **1.** A town of Laconia, the birth-place of Castor and Pollux (now Slavochori).—Hence, **Amycl-æus**, a, um, adj.: **a.** Prop.: *Of Amyclæ*: canis, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *Spartan*: Sil.—2. A town of Latium.

**Âmycl-ides**, æ, m. *A descendant of Amyclæ, founder of Amyclæ*, i. e. Hyacinthus.

**Âmyc-us**, i, m., Ἀμυκος. *Amycus*: **1.** A centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithæ.—2. A Trojan.—3. The name of two followers of Æneas, killed by Turnus.

**Âmydôn**, ônis, f. *Amydon; a town of Pœonia, which sent aid to the Trojans*.

**Âmygdâlum**, i, n. = ἀμύγδαλον: **I.** Prop.: *An almond*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *An almond-tree*: Col.

**Âmymône**, es, f., Ἀμύνωνη (*The blameless one*). *Amymone; a fountain near Argos*.

**Âmyntas**, æ, m., Ἀμύντας (*The defender or warder-off*). *Amynτας*: **1.** The name of two kings of Macedonia.—Hence, **Âmynt-îdæus**, æ, m. *A descendant of Amynτας*, i. e. Philip: Ov.—2. A shepherd in Virg.

**Âmyntor**, ôris, m., Ἀμύντωρ (id.). *AmynTOR*: a king of the Dolopians, father of Phœnix.—Hence, **Âmyntôr-ides**, æ, m. Son of AmynTOR, i. e. Phœnix.

**âmystis**, îdis, f. = ἀμυστις (*A not closing the mouth*). *The emptying of a cup at one draught*: Hor.

**Âmythâôn**, ônis, m., Ἀμυθαών, *Amythâôn*, a Greek, the father of Melampus.—Hence, **Âmythâôn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Amythâôn*.

**ân**, conj. [prob. a primitive word] **1.** In disjunctive interrogations: **a.** Or: utrum superbiam prius memorem

an crudelitatem? Cic.: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, etc., Sall.—b. When the second member is to be made emphatic: *Or rather, or on the contrary*: ea quæ dixi ad corpusne refers? an est aliquid, quod te suâ sponte delectet?—c. The first question is often not expressed, but is to be supplied from the preceding context; then an begins the whole interrogation: *Or, or indeed*: De. Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. Ar. An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut.—Particular combinations: (a) An non (and in one word, annon): *Or not*: Ter.; Cic.—(b) An ne (commonly together, anne), pleon. for an: *Or, whether*: Plaut.; Cic.—2. In disjunctive sentences that express doubt: **a.** Or: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic.—b. With the first distributive clause to be supplied: *Whether or not*: qui scis, an, quæ jubeam, sine vi faciat? (vine coactus is to be supplied), whence knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion? Ter.—c. Haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an, I almost think, I might assert, I might almost say, it is possible that, etc.; also, perhaps, probably: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.

**2.** an, v. ambi.  
**Ana** (-as), æ, m. *The Anæ or Anas, a river of Hispania Bætica* (now Guadiana).  
**ânâbâthrum**, i, n. = ἀνάβαθρον. *A raised seat*: Juv.  
**Ânâces**, um, m. = Ἀνακες (Kings) *The Anaces; an epithet of the Dioscuri*.  
**Ânâcharsis**, is, m., Ἀνάχαρις *Anacharis; a Scythian philosopher*.  
**Ânâcrœôn**, ontis, m., Ἀνακράων *Anacraon; a lyric poet of Teos*.  
**ânâdêmâ**, âtis, n. = ἀνάδημα (*That which binds up*) *A head-band, fillet*: Lucr.

**Ânâgnia**, æ, f. *Anagnia; a town of Latium, the chief seat of the Ilernici* (now Anagni).—Hence, **Ânâgninus**, a, um, adj. *Of Anagnia*.—As Subst.: **Anâgnini**, ñrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Anagnia*.  
**ânâgnôtês**, æ, m. = ἀναγνώστης. *A reader*: Cic.  
**ânâlecta**, æ, m. = ἀνάλεκτες. *The collector* (a name of the attendant or slave who collected the crumbs, etc. left at meal-time): Mart.  
**ânâlec-tris**, îdis, f. [pprs. for analog-tris; fr. ἀναλέγω] (*That which is made by gathering up*) *A shoulder pad*: Ov.  
**ânancœum**, i, n. = ἀναγκαῖον (necessary), *A large drinking-cup* (which one was compelled to drink at a draught); a brimmer or bowl: Plaut.

**ânâpæstus**, i, m. = ἀνάπαιστος (*Struck back*) *An anapæst* (a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables, followed by a long syllable: a reversed dactyl): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. anapeste.  
**Ânâphê**, es, f., Ἀνάφη (*That which is kindled up*). *Anaphe; a voi*

**anic island in the Cretan Sea (now Naxos).**

**Ānāpis, is, m.** *The Anapis; a river of Sicily.*

**Anartes, ūm, -i, ōrum, m.** *The Anartes or Anarti; a people of Transylvania, on the Theis.*

**1. ānas, ānātis, comm. gen. (Gen. Plur. anatum, rarely anatiūm), [akin to νῆσσα from νῆω] (A swimmer; hence) A duck: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) anel, anete.**

**2. Ānas, æ, m.** *The Anas; a river of Spain (now Guadiana).*

**ānāt-icūla, æ, f. dim. [anas, anat-is] A little duck, a duckling: I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut.**

**ānāt-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or pertaining to, a duck: Plaut.**

**ānātōcismus, i, m. = ἀνατοκισμός (That which brings forth again). Interest upon interest, compound interest: Cic.**

**Ancaeus, i, m., Ἀγκαῖος (He of the mountain-glens). Ancaeus; an Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar.**

**Ancalites, um, m.** *The Ancalites; a people of Britain.*

**an-cap-es (an-cip-es, Plaut.), cīp-itis (Abt. Sing. everywhere ancipiti), adj. [for an-capit-s; fr. 2. an; caput, capit-is] I. Prop.: That has two heads, two-headed: Janus, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of mountain summits: Double-peaked: Ov.—B. Of weapons: Double-edged: Ov.; Lucr. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: Two-fold: sapientia, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Of animals: Of a two-fold nature, amphibious: bestia, Cic.—b. From, or on, both sides: praelium, Cæs.—B.: 1. Doubtful, uncertain, undecided: fortuna belli, Cic.: just, a disputed point of law, Hor.—As Subst.: aniceps, ipitis, n. Doubt, uncertainty: tractus in anceps, Tac.—2. Of an oracle: Ambiguous: oraculum, Liv.—C. Dangerous, perilous, critical: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac.**

**Ancharius, ūi, m.** *Ancharius; a Roman name.*

**Anchīālus, i, f., Ἀγχιάλος (Near the sea, or sea-girt) Anchialus; a town of Thrace.**

**Anchises, æ, m., Ἀγχίσσης, Anchises; a son of Cyprius, father of Æneas, who bore him upon his shoulders from the flames of Troy.—Hence, I. Anchis-æus, a, um, adj. Belonging to Anchises, Anchisean.—2. Anchis-īādes, æ, m. The son of Anchises, i.e. Æneas.**

**anchora, anchorale, v. anc.**

**ancile (-ūle), is, n. (Gen. Plur. anciliorum, Hor.) [prob. akin to ἀγκύλος, curved, rounded] (The curved or rounded thing) I. Gen.: A small oval shield: Virg. II. Esp.: The shield which was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the continued preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to depend: Liv.**

**ancill-la, æ, f. dim. [for ancull-a; fr. ancull-a, a maid-servant] A maid-**

**servant, hand-maid: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) ancille, ancelle, ancille.**

**ancillār-ius, i, m. [ancilla, through obsol. ancillarius, (unconstr. Gen.) ancillario-i, "one pertaining to ancilla"] One fond of maids: Mart.**

**ancill-āris, e, adj. [ancill-a] Relating to female servants: Cic.**

**ancill-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A little serving-maid, a young female slave: Cic.; Ov.**

**anceps, v. anceps.**

**an-ci-sus (am-), a, um, adj. [for an-caed-sus; fr. 2. an; caed-o] Cut around or away: Lucr.**

**Ancōn, ōnis, f. (-a, æ, Cic.), ἀγκών (Elbow). Ancōn or Ancona; a seaport town in the north of Picenum (now Ancona).**

**ancōra (anch-), æ, f. = ἀγκυρα. I. Prop.: An anchor: ancoram jacere, to cast anchor, Cæs.: consistere ad ancoram, to lie at anchor, id.: ancoram tollere, to weigh anchor, Cic. II. Fig.: An anchor, i.e. refuge, hope, support: ultima fessis anchora, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. ancre.**

**ancōr-āle, is, n. [ancor-a] (A thing pertaining to an ancora; hence) A cable: Liv.**

**ancōr-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] Pertaining to an anchor: funes, cables, Cæs.**

**Āncyrā, æ, f. Anceyra; a town of Galatia (now Angora).**

**andābātā, æ, m. An andabata; a gladiator, whose helmet was without any aperture for the eyes: Cic.**

**Andegāvī(-cāvī), ōrum, Andes, ūm, m. The Andegavi, Andecavi, or Andes: a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou.**

**Andremōn (-ēmōn), ōnis, m. Ἀνδραίμων (Skilled in men, or Bloody Man). Andremōn: 1. The father of Antiphias and husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus.—2. The father of Thoas, who fought at Troy.**

**Andria, æ, v. Andros.**

**Andrōgēōs (-ēūs), i, also, -on, ōnis, m. (Acc. Sing. Androgeona, Prop.), Ἀνδρόγεως. Androgeos or Androgeon; a son of Minos, king of Crete, killed by the Athenians and Megarians.—Hence, Andrōgēōn-ēus, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Androgeon.**

**andrōgýnus, i, m. -gýne, es, f. = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρόγυνν. A man-woman; a hermaphrodite: Cic.**

**Andrōmāchē, es, (-a, æ), f. Ἀνδρομάχη (She who fights with men). Andromache; a daughter of King Ector, and wife of Hector.**

**Andrōmēda, æ, -ē, es, f., Ἀνδρομέδη (She who provides for or nurses, men). Andromeda or Andromede; a daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, rescued by Perseus from a sea-monster. After her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven.**

**andrōn, ōnis, m. = ἀνδρόν (A thing pertaining to men). A passage between two walls or courts of a house: Pl.**

**Andrōnīcus, i, m., Ἀνδρόνικος (Conqueror of men). Andronicus (L. Livius) a native of Tarentum, the**

**manumitted slave of M. Livius Salinator, and the first epic and dramatic poet of the Romans.**

**Andros (-us), i, f., Ἀνδρος. Andros or Andrus: 1. One of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea (now Andrt).—Hence, Andr-ius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Andros.—As Subst.: Andria, æ, f. (sc. femina) The Maid of Andros: the name of a comedy of Terence.—2. An island off the coast of Britain (prob. Bardsey, in St. George's Channel).**

**ānel-lus (ann-), i, m. dim. [for anul-lus; fr. anul-us] A little ring: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. anneau.**

**ānēthum, i, n. = ἀνήθων. Dill, anise: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. aneth.**

**an-frac-tus (am-), ūs, m. [for an-frag-tus; fr. 2. an; fra(n)g-o] I. Prop.: A turning, bending round: litorum, i.e. the windings, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of the sun: A circuit, revolution: Cic.—B. A tortuous, circuitous route: per anfractūs jugi procurere, Liv. III. Fig.: A. Of style: Diffusiveness, prolixity: Cic.—B. Intricacies of law, legal quibbling: Cic.**

**angel-us, i, m. dim. [for angul-us; fr. angul-us] A little angle or corner: Lucr.**

**ang-ina, æ, f. [ang-o] (The throating thing; hence) The quinsy: Plaut., Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. angine.**

**ang-i-portus, ūs, m., -um, i, n. [ang-o; (i); portus] (A squeezed passage; hence) A narrow street, lane, or alley: Cic.**

**Angitia, æ, f. Angitia; a sister of Medea and Circe, worshipped by the Marsi.**

**Angli, ōrum, m. The Angli; a German tribe, on the Elbe, of the race of the Sueri, who afterwards passed over, with the Saxons, into Britain.**

**ango, xi, ctum or xum, gēre, 3. v. a. [ἀγγω] I. Prop.: To draw or press tight; to squeeze, compress, etc.: guttur, Virg. II. Meton.: Of living creatures: To choke, strangle, throttle: tussis sues, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To drive into straits; to press, be hard upon: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.—B. Pass: To suffer physical pain: Pl.—C.: 1. Act: To torment, torture, vex, tease, trouble: me illa cura angit vehementer, Cic.—2. Pass: To feel angry, to suffer torment: de Statio manumisso et aliis rebus angor, Cic.**

**ang-or, ōris, m. [ang-o] I. Prop.: A compression of the throat; a strangling: Liv. II. Fig.: Anguish, torment, trouble: Cic. III. Meton.: The quinsy: Pl.**

**Angrivarii, ōrum, m. The Angrivarii; a German tribe near the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.**

**angu-i-cōm-us (quadrisyll.), a, um, adj. [angu-is; (i); com-a] With snaky hair: Gorgon, Ov.**

**angu-i-cūlus, i, m. dim. [angu-is] A small serpent or snake: Cic.**

**angu-i-fer, ēra, brum, adj. [angu-is; (i); fer-o] Serpent-bearing: caput, Ov.**



**angu-y-gén-a**, æ, m. [angu-is (i); gen-o] *One engendered of a snake or dragon*: Ov.

**angu-illa**, æ, f. [angu-is] (*A thing pertaining to an anguis*; hence, from its shape) *An eel*. I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: Of an unprincipled person: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anguille*.

**angu-i-mán-us**, a, um, adj. [ang-n-is; (i); man-us] *With serpent-hands*, an epithet of the elephant, because it makes serpent-like motions with its trunk (manus): Lucr.

**angu-inéus**, a, um, adj. [angu-is] *Of, or pertaining to, a serpent or snake*; *snaky*: comæ, Ov.

**angu-inus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, a serpent or snake*: pellis, Cato.—As Subst.: **anguinum**, i, n. (sc. ovum) *A snake's egg*: Pl.

**angu-i-pés**, édis, adj. [angu-is; (i); pes] *Serpent-footed*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anguipède*.

**anguis**, is (Abl. *regul.* *angue*; angui, Hor.) m. and f. [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit áhi, Gr. ἄχις] I. Prop.: *A serpent or snake*: Cic. Ov.—Prov.: *latet anguis in herba*, *A snake lies concealed in the grass*, i. e. *there is hidden danger*, Virg. II. Meton.: *As a constellation*: A. The Dragon: Cic.—B. The Hydra: Ov.—C. The serpent, which Anguitenens (Ὠφιοῦχος) carries in his hand: Ov.

**angu-i-ténens**, entis, m. [angu-is; (i); tenens] *The serpent-holder*; a constellation: Cic.

**angul-átus**, a, um, adj. [angul-us] *Furnished with angles*: angular: Cic.

**angul-ósus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of angles or corners*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anguleux*.

**angulus**, i, m. [ἀγκύλος, "bent," "crooked," "angular,"] I. Prop.: *An angle, a corner*: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: *A retired or secret place*; a nook, corner, lurking-place: Hor. III. Fig.: *A corner*, i. e. *an embarrassment, strait*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *angle*.

**angust-e**, adv. [angust-us] *1. Narrowly, within a narrow space* (Comp.) *angustus milites collocavit*, Cæs. (Sup.) *ut quam angustissime Pompei-um concluderet*, id.—2. a. Prop.: *Pinchingly, stintingly*: *re frumentaria anguste utebatur*, Cæs.—b. Fig.: (a) *With difficulty*: *transportare*, Cæs.—(b) *Poorly, meagrely*, etc.: *dicere*, Cic.

**angust-iæ**, ærum (rarely -a, æ), f. [id.] (*The state of the angustus*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *Narrowness of space*: *itineris*, Cæs.—b. Meton.: (a) *A narrow place or part*: *Græciæ*, Cic.—(b) *A defile*, etc.: Liv.—(c) *A narrow passage*: *urine*, Pl.—2. Of duration: *Shortness*: *temporis*, Cic.: *spiritus*, i. e. *difficulty*, id.—3. Of means, etc.: *Scarcity, want, poverty*: *rei frumentaria*, Cæs.—4. Of external circumstances: *Difficulty, distress, perplexity*: *in angustis esse*, Cæs.—5. Of mind, etc.: *Narrowness, meanness*, etc.: *pectoris tui*, Cic.—6. Of logomachy: *Subtlety, minuteness of criticism*: Cic.

—7. Of style: *Brevity, succinctness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *angustie*.

**angust-i-clāv-tus**, a, um, adj. [angust-us; (i); clav-us] (*Pertaining to an angustus clavus*; hence) *Having or wearing a narrow stripe of purple*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *angusticlave*.

**angust-o**, no perf., átum, áre, i. v. a. [angust-us] I. Prop.: *To make narrow*; *to straiten, contract*: *iter*, Cat. II. Fig.: *To narrow, circumscribe, curtail*: *gaudia*, Sen.

**angust-us**, a, um, adj. [for angor-tus, fr. angor] (*Provided with angor*; hence) I. Prop.: *Drawn together or close*: *habenæ*, Tib. II. Meton.: *Narrow, strait, contracted*, etc.: *pontes*, Cic. (Comp.) *papyrifero non angustior amne*, Ov. (Sup.) *fauces portus angustissimæ*, Cæs.—As Subst.: **angustum**, i, n. *A narrow place*: I. Prop.: *angusta viarum*, Virg.—2. Fig.: *ita contracta res est adducta in angustum*, ut, etc., *brought into such narrow limits*, Cic. III. Fig.: (*Narrow, confined within narrow limits*; hence) A. Of scent: *Slight, faint*: *odor*, Pl.—B. Of duration: *Short, brief*: *dies*, Ov.: *spiritus, short or difficult breathing*, Cic.—C.: 1. Of means, etc.: *Needy, pinching, stinting*: *pauperies*, Hor.—2. Of credit: *Scant, limited*, etc.: *fidēs*, Cæs.—D. Of external circumstances: *Critical, difficult*: *rebus angustis animosus*, Hor.—As Subst.: **angustum**, i, n. *A critical condition, difficulty, danger*: *res est in angusto*, Cæs.—E. Of mind or character: *Narrow, base, low, mean*: Cic.—F. Of logomachy: *Subtle in the use of words, hair-splitting*: Cic.—G. Of style: *Brief, succinct*: *oratio*, Cic.

**anhēl-itus**, ūs, m. [anhel-o] 1. a. Gen.: *A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing*: *nimis celeritate gressus quoniam sunt, anhelitus moventur*, are occasioned, Cic.—b. Esp.: *As a disease*: *The asthma*: Pl.—2. a. Prop.: *Breathing, breath*: *oris*, Ov.—b. Meton.: *An exhalation, vapour*: *terre*, Cic.

**anhē-lo**, āvi, átum, áre, i. v. n. and a. [for an-halo; fr. an=áva, up; halo] (*To draw up the breath*; hence) I. Neut.: *A Prop.*: *To breathe with difficulty*; *to gasp, pant*, etc.: *nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus*, Ov. B. Fig.: *To pant or eagerly desire*: *anhelantem inopiam recreavit*, Just. C. Meton.: *To roar, crash*, etc.: *fornacibus ignis anhelat*, Virg. II. Act.: *A Prop.*: *To breathe out strongly*; *to emit with a strong breath*: *verba anhelata*, Cic. B. Fig.: *To breathe out*; i. e. *to give indications of*, etc.: *scelus*, Cic. C. Meton.: *To produce*, etc., *with gasping*: *ictus*, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anhéler*.

**anhē-lus**, a, um, adj. [anhel-o] *Panting, puffing, gasping*: *equi*, Virg. (with Gen.) *longi laboris*, i. e. *on account of*, Sil.

**anh-icula**, æ, f. dim. [an-us] *A little old woman*: Cic.

**anh-ilis**, e, adj. [id.] *Of an old woman, anile*: *ineptiæ*, Cic.

**ānil-itas**, ātis, f. [anil-is] (*The state of the anilis*; hence) *The old age of a woman, anility*: *cana*, Cat.

**ānil-iter**, adv. [id.] *Like an old woman*: Cic.

**ān-ima**, æ, f. (Gen. Sing. *animā*, Lucr.) [akin to ἀνεμος: from Sanscrit root ān, "spire," *anila*, "ventus"] (*That which blows or breathes*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Air, a current of air, a breeze, a breath, wind*: Hor. B. Esp.: 1. *The air*, as an element: Cic.—2. *Air inhaled or exhaled*; *breath*: *animam recipere, take breath*, Ter.: *animam continere, to hold the breath*, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *The vital principle, life*: *Lucr.*; Pl.—B.: 1. *Life, physical*: *animam agere, to be at the point of death, to breathe one's last*; *to die*, Cic.—Prov.: *Of one deeply in debt*: *Animam debere, To owe life*, Ter.—2. a. Of persons: *A living being* (as we also say *souls for persons*): *animæ quales nec candidiores*, etc., Hor.—b. *Souls separated from the body, the shades of the lower world, departed spirits, manes*: Hor.—C. = *animus*: *The rational soul of man, the mind*: Cic. III. Fig.: A. *Breath*: *anima amphora, i. e. the fumes of wine*, Phaed.—B. *Soul, life*: as a term of endearment: *vos, meæ carissimæ animæ*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âme*.

**ānimadver-sio**, ōnis, f. [for animadvert-sio; fr. animadvert-o] I. *Investigation, enquiry*: *in civem*, Liv.—2. a. Gen.: *Perception, notice, observation*: Cic.—b. Esp.: *Self-observation or inspection*: Cic.—3. a. *Reproof, censure*: Cic.—b. *Chastisement, punishment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animadversion*.

**ānimadver-sor**, ōris, m. [for animadvert-sor; fr. animadvert-o] *A observer*: Cic.

**ānim-adverto** (-vort-), ti, sum, tere, 3. v. a. [anim-us; advert-o] I. A. Gen.: *To direct the thoughts, mind, or attention*, to a thing; *to attend to*; *to consider, regard, observe*: *tuam rem*, Ter.: *animadvertendum est diligenti-um quæ natura rerum sit*, Cic. B. Esp.: t. t. 1. *Of the lictor*: *To give attention, to see*, that the consul, when he appeared, should receive due respect: Liv.—2. *Of the people to whom the lictor gave orders*: *To pay attention or regard*: Suet. II.: 1. *To mark, notice, observe, perceive* (in a general sense); *to see as the result of attention*: *nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem*, Cic.—2. *To discern*; *to apprehend, understand, comprehend*: *ut animadvertant, quid de religione... existimandum sit*, Cic.—B.: 1. *To revenge a wrong*; *to censure, blame, chastise, punish*: *peccata*, Cic.—2. *Judicial t. t.*: *Animadvertere in aliquem, To inflict punishment on one*: Cic.; Liv.—3. *Pass.*: *To be censurable, to offend*: Cic.

**ānim-āl**, ālis (Abl. Sing. *animāl*), n. [anim-a] (*A thing pertaining to anima*; hence) *An animal*; *a thing or person endued with life*: I. Gen.:

quum omne animal patibilem naturam habeat, etc., Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of persons: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic.—B. Of the universe, considered as an animated existence: Cic.—C. Of beasts: Cic.—Hence, contemptuously, of a man: funestum illud animal, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animal*.

**ānim-ālis**, e, adj. [id.] 1. Pertaining to the air, aerial: natura, Cic.—2. Pertaining to life; animate, living: pulli, Lucr.: intelligentia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animal*.

**ānima-nis**, ntis: 1. P. of anim(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Animata*, living: deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic.—As Subst.: *A living being; an animal* (men, animals, and plants). The gender varies between the masc., fem., and neut. When it designates man, it is only masc.: *Gen. Plur. animantūm*, Lucr.: Cic.; Hor.

**ānimā-tio**, ōnis, f. [anim(a)-o] (Prop.: *A quickening, animating*; Meton.) *A living being*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animation*.

1. **ānimā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of anim(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *a. Animated*: sed virum virtute vivere animatum addeceat, Eun.—b. Put in a particular frame of mind, disposed, minded, in some way: animatus melius, Cic.—c. Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted: milites armati atque animati probe, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animé*.

2. **ānimā-tus**, ūs, m. [anim(a)-o] *Animation*, life: Pl.

**ānim-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. [anim-a] A. Prop.: *To animate, quicken, give life to*: divinis animatæ (sc. stellæ) mentibus, Cic. (without object) formare, figurare, colorare, animare, id.—Particular phrase: Animare in aliquid, *To transform something into a living object*: Ov. B. Fig.: *To endue with life*: ad crimina taxos, i. e. to kindle, Oland. II. [animus] *To endow with a particular temperament or disposition of mind*: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animier*.

**ānimōs-e**, adv. [animos-us] *Courageously, boldly, in a spirited manner*: animose fecerunt, Cic. (Comp.) multo animosius, Val. Max.: (Sup.) animosissime comparasse, Suet.

1. **ānim-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [anim-a] (Full of anima; hence) 1.: a. Full of air, airy: guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov.—b. Of the wind: Blowing violently: Eurus, Virg.—2. Of pictures, etc.: Full of life, living, animate: signa, Prop.

2. **ānim-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [anim-us] (Full of animus; hence) 1.: a. Gen.: *Full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted*: equus, Ov. (Comp.) animosior senectus, Cic.—b. Esp.: Of the outlay of money: Spirited: corruptor, who fears or avoids no expense in bribery, Tac.—2. Proud on account of something: vobis animosa creatis, proud of having borne you, Ov.

**ānim-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [anim-a] *A little life or courage*: mihi quiddam quasi animulæ, restitlarunt (sc. literæ tue), Cic.

**ānim-ūlus**, i, m. dim. [anim-us] *A little life, life* (only in Voc.) mi animule! My life! my darling! Plaut.

**ānim-us**, i, m. [akin to anim-a] I. Prop.: *The rational soul or intellectual principle of life in man*: omnium animos immortales esse, Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Intention, purpose, design: Cic.—2. Will, desire, inclination, mind: Ov.—Particular phrase: Animus est, i. etc., have a wish, desire, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—B.: 1. a. Gen.: Feeling, sentiment, affection, passion: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Courage, heart, spirit: Cic.—Particular phrase: Bono animo esse, *To be of good courage*: Cic.—(b) Hope: Tac.—(c) Haughtiness, arrogance, pride, lofty spirit: Cic.—(d) Violent passion, vehemence, wrath: Ov.—(e) Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight: Ov.—Particular phrase: Animi causā (in Plaut. once animi gratiā), *F. for the sake of pleasure, enjoyment, etc.*, Cæs.; Cic.; Plaut.—(f) Kind or friendly feeling, affection: Ter.; Suet.—(g) Disturbed feeling, disquiet, unrest, care, anxiety, solicitude: Ter.—2. a. Gen.: Disposition, character, etc.: Hor.—b. Esp.: Disposition towards any one: Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: The thinking faculty; the mind, intellect: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Memory: Ter.—b. Recollection, consciousness: Cæs.—c. Opinion, judgment (mostly in the connection, meo quidem animo or meo animo, in my opinion): Plaut.; Cic.—D. Vital power, life: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Of things: 1. Of plants: Nature, character: Virg.—2. Of the winds: Violence, rage: Virg.—3. Of a child's top: Force, impetuosity: Virg.—B. Of beloved persons: mi anime, my life, my love, my soul: Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âme*.

**Anio** (orig. Anīēn), ēnis, or ōnis; also, Anīēnus, i, m. The Anio, Antio, or Anienus; a tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium; and at Tibur, besides its cataract (hence, præceps Anio, Hor.), presents the most charming natural beauties (now Tevereone).—Hence, 1. Anīēn-us, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Anio.—2. Anīēn-sis, e, adj. Pertaining to the Anio.

**Anius**, i, m. Anius; a king and priest of Delos, who hospitably entertained Æneās.

**Anna**, æ, f. [orig. Hebr.] Anna; the sister of Dido, honoured as a goddess after her death, under the name Anna Perenna.

**ann-ālis**, e, adj. [ann-us] 1. Continuing a year, annual: Var.—2. Relating to a fixed year or age: lex, the law which fixed the age at which an office might be entered upon (for the quaestorship, 30; for the office of ædile, 36; for the prætorship, 40; and for the consulship, 42 years): Cic.—As Subst.:

*annalis*, is (Abl. only annali), m (sc. liber), *A chronological record of the occurrences of a year; chronicle; annals*: Cic.; Nep.

**an-nāto** (ad-), no perf. nor sup. āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-nato] I. *To swim to or towards*: Pl. II. *To swim by, near, or by the side of*: Sen.

**an-nāvīgo** (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-navigo] *To sail to or towards, to come to by ship*: Pl.

anne, v. an.

**an-necto** (ad-), xti, xum, cterq 3. v. a. [for ad-necto] *To tie, bind, or fasten to or on to; to connect, join on*: I. Prop.: scapham, Cic. II. Fig.: aliquid orationi, Cic.

**annellus**, v. anellus.

1. **annexus** (adn-) (for adnec(t)-sus), a, um, P. of annect-o.

2. **annexus** (adn-), ūs, m. [for adnec(t)-sus; fr. adnec-t-o] *A connection*: Tac.

**Annibal**, alis, v. Hannibal.

**ann-iculus**, a, um, adj. [ann-us] *Pertaining to a year, a year old*: virgo, Nep.

**annī-sus** (adn-) (for adni(t)-sus), a, um, P. of annit-or.

**an-nitor** (ad-), sus or xus sum, ti, 3. v. dep. [for ad-nitor] I. Prop.: *To lean against or upon; ad aliquid*, Cic.: columnæ, Virg. II. Fig.: *To take pains about something, to exert one's self, strive*: anniente Crasso, Sall.: ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv.: de triumpho, Cic.

**ann-l-versus-ārtus**, a, um, adj [ann-us; (l); 3. vers-us] *Pertaining to the turn of the year; hence*: *Tha returns with the year; annual, yearly sacra*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anniversaire*.

**annix-us** (adn-) (for annit-sus), a, um, P. of annit-or.

**an-no** (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-no] I.: A. Prop.: *To swim to or towards; to swim up to*: plures annabunt thynti, Hor.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) naves, Cæs. B. Fig.: *To approach, to come or go to*: quod ubique annire est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic. II. *To swim by the side of*: equites annantes equis, Tac.

annon, v. an.

**ann-ōna**, æ, f. [ann-us] (That which pertains to the annus; hence) I. Prop.: *The yearly produce, in the widest sense*: Liv. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Means of subsistence: Plaut.—2. Corn, grain: in caritate annonæ, Cic.—3. A supply of provisions in general: Liv.—B.: 1. The price of grain, etc.: ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Cæs.—2. Dearthness: ob annonæ causam, Cic. III. Fig.: Price: villis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, Hor.

**ann-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of annus; hence) *Full of years, aged*, old: brachia, Virg.

**annōtā-tio**, ōnis, f. [annot(a)-o] (Prop.: *A making a comment, etc.*; Meton.) *A remark, comment*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *annotation*.



**annō-tinus**, a, um, *adj.* [annus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) anno-] (*Of, or belonging to, annus; hence*) *A year old, of last year: naves, Cæs.*

**an-nōt-o** (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. [for ad-not-o; fr. ad; not-a] *To place a mark at, or against; hence* *To mark or note down in writing: in urbem remittendos, Pl. II. [ad; noto] To make a critical remark or comment upon: librum, Pl. III. [id.] A. I. To remark, note, observe: adnotātes videor alia clariora esse, Pl.—2. Pass: To be noted or rendered remarkable: litora pisce nobili adnotantur, Pl.—B. To mark out for notice: paucā, Quint.—C. To observe, perceive: insculptum monumento, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *annoter*.*

**annūlāris**, etc., v. annularis, etc.  
**an-nūmēro** (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-numero] I. (*To count in addition; hence*) A. *To add or join to: duobus tertium, Cic.—B. To reckon or count up: trecentos vicos, Pl. II. A. Prop.: To count out or pay: denarios tibi, Cic. B. Fig.: To count out: non annuenerae ea (sc. verba) lectori, sed appendere, Cic. III. To count, reckon, consider, etc.: in grege annuenerari, Cic.*

**an-nūncio** (ad-, -tō), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-nuncio] *To announce, proclaim, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. annoncer.*

**an-nūo** (ad-), ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. n. and a. [for ad-nūo] I. Gen.: *To nod to or towards a person; to nod: A. Neut. sibi, Cic.—B. Act.: nutum, Liv. II. Esp.: A. To intimate by a nod: hoc ratum... Annuit, Virg.—B. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To nod assent: petenti, Virg.—b. Fig.: To assent, agree: si annuerit, Cic.—2. Act.: a. Prop.: To nod assent to: to agree to by a nod: id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic.—b. Fig.: To agree, assent, etc.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere adnuit, Liv.—(b) To grant, permit, etc.: velle signa, Virg.—C. (Prop.): To nod approval; Fig.: To approve, favour: audacibus annue ceptis, Virg.—D. To ask by a nod: an annue astringeret gladium, Tac.—E. I. Prop.: To designate or point out by a nod: quos iste annuerat, Cic.—2. Fig.: To state, declare, etc.: falsa, Tac.—F. (Prop.): To promise by a nod; Fig.: To promise: cœli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *annuir*.*

**an-nus**, i, m. [for an-nus, akin to Sanscrit root *am*, "ire;"; *amati*, "tempus"; Gr. *ἐν-vos = ἐν-αυρός*] (*That which goes round, a circuit; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A year: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic.: anno ineunte, at the commencement of the year, Suet.: anno exeunte, at the close of the year: Cic.:—so, extremo anno, Liv.: extremo anni, Tac.: anno pleno, Hor.—Adverbial phrases: 1. Anno: a. A year ago, last year: Plaut.—b. A full or whole year: Liv.—c. In each year, yearly: Pl.—2. Annus, *A year, during a whole year:**

Liv.—3. Ad annum, *For the coming year: Cic.—4. In annum, For a year: Liv.—B. Esp.: Polit. I. t.: The year to which one must have attained in order to be appointed to an office; official year: subito reliquit annum suum, seseque in annum proximum transtulit, Cic. II. Meton.: A. A part or season of the year: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg.—B. The produce of the year, harvest: nec arare terram ante expectare annum, Tac.—C. Age, time of life: rugis integer annus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *an*.*

**an-nūto**, no perf. nor sup.; āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-nuto] *To nod much or often to, to nod to: Plaut.*

**an-nūs**, a, um, *adj.* [ann-us] (*Pertaining to an annus; hence*) I. *That lasts a year; of a year's duration: tempus, Cic.—2. That returns, recurs, or happens every year; yearly, annual: sacra, Virg.*

**an-qui-ro**, sivi, situm, rēre, 3. v. a. [for an-qua-ro] I. Prop.: *To seek on all sides (i. e. with care); to search after: aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To inquire into by searching, to examine: anquirentibus nobis, Cic. B. Esp.: Law I. t.: To institute a careful, judicial inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv.—2. To impeach, to accuse a person: (with Gen. or Abl.): quum capitis anquisissent, Liv.: capite anquisitus, id.*

**anquis-itus** (for anques-itus), a, um, p. of anquiro, fr. root *ANQUEAS*.  
**ansa**, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit *aiṇsa*, "shoulder"] I. Prop.: *A handle: molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. II. Fig.: A handle; i. e. occasion, opportunity: reprehensionis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anse*.*

**ans-ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [ans-a] *Furnished with, or having, a handle or handles: vas, Col.—As Subst.: ansatus, i, m. (sc. homo) A man with handles, i. e. with his arms a kimbo: Plaut.*

1. **anser**, ēris, m. [akin to Sanscrit *hāṇsa*, Greek *χῆρ*] *A goose: Liv.; Hor.*

2. **Anser**, ēris, m. [1. anser] (Goose). *Anser; a poet, a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum.*

**Antæus**, i, m., 'Avraḱēs (One opposite, an adversary). *Antæus; a Libyan giant slain by Hercules.*

**Antandros** (-us), i, f., 'Avταῖνδρος. *Antandros or Antandrus; a maritime town of Mysia, at the foot of Ida.—Hence, Antandri-us, a, um, adj. Of Antandros.*

**antē** (old form *anti*), *prop.*, and *adv.* [akin to Sanscrit *anti*, "ultra;"; Gr. *ἀντι*] I. Prop. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: *Of place: Before, in front of: ante hortulos piscari, Cic.: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. B. Fig.: I. To denote preference in estimation or judgment, or precedence in rank: Before: quem ante me diligo, before myself, more than myself, Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Ante aliquem esse, To surpass, excel any one: Sall.; Liv.—b. Ante omnia: (a) Before all other*

*things, i. e. above all, especially, chiefly. Liv.; Virg.—(b) First of all, in the first place: Quint.—2. Of time: Before: ante Socratem, Cic.: ante Jovem nulli subigebat arva coloni, Virg.—Particular phrases: a. Antetempus:*

(a) *Before the fitting, right time: Liv.—(b) Before the established, fixed, lawful time: Cic.—b. Antedie, (a) Before the time: Ov.—(b) Before the time destined by fate: Ov.; Virg.—c. Ante hunc diem nunquam, Never before, never-until now: Plaut.; Ter. B. Ante, with dies (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number, gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day, e. g. ante diem quintum (a. d. v.) Calendis Aprilis, the fifth (not the sixth) day before the Calends of April. II. Adv.: A. Prop.: *Of place: Before, in front, forward: non ante, sed retro, Cic.: pallida Tisiphone Morbos agit ante Metumque, Virg.—B. Fig.: 1. Of time: a. Before, previously (placed sometimes before and sometimes after the subst.): multis ante sæculis, Cic.: ante quadriennium, four years previous, Tac.—Particular combinations: (a) With multo, paulo, tanto, etc.: Much, a little, so much, etc., before: Cic.—(b) With quam (sometimes written as one word, antequam): Sooner than; before: Cic.—b. With subst. as adj.: neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, the earlier, previous calamities, Virg.—2. To denote order: First, in the first place: et ante dicam de his, quæ, etc., Cels. III. In composition: A. Prop.: *Of place: Before, in front: antepotens. B. Fig.: 1. Of degree, etc.: Before, above, beyond: antepotens.—2. Of time: Before, prior to, previously, etc.: antemeridianus.***

**ant-ēā** (old form, *antidea* or *antidea*), *adv.* [prob. for ant-ēam; fr. ant-e, is, (Acc.) ea-m] 1. *Definite: Formerly, earlier, before, aforesaid, in time past, etc.: antea, quum equester ordo judicaret, Cic.—2. Indefinite: Formerly, previously, once, in time past: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt; deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, Liv.*

**ant-ēcāpio**, cēpi, captum, cāpere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To take before-hand, to preoccupy: pontem, Tac. II. Fig.: A. To obtain or receive previously: antecēpta informatio, Cic.—B. To anticipate: tempus legatorum, Sall.*

**ant-ēcēdo**, cēssi, cēssum, cēdere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To go before, precede: antecēdens scēlostus, Hor.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) antecēsserat legiones, Cic. B. Esp.: To get the start: magnis itineribus antecēssit, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To precede: 1. In rank or order: huio rei, Cic.—2. In time: hæc (sc. dies) ei antecēssit, Ter.—B. To have the advantage over; to excel, surpass: natura hominis pecudibus antecēdit, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) eum in amicitia, Nep.—C. To become eminent or distinguished, etc.: honore et ætate, Cic.*

**antē-cello**, no perf. nor sup., ēre

**3. v. n.** (*To rise or be raised before or in front*; Fig.) *To distinguish one's self above some person or thing; to excel, surpass, be superior*: omnibus ingenii gloriâ, Cic.: vestrae exercitationi ad honorem, with respect to honour, id. **4-3** In Pass. force: qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, Auct. Her.

**antecess-sio**, ōnis, f. [for antecessio; fr. antecess-o] **I.** Prop.: *A going before or preceding*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That which precedes, an antecedent*. etc.: Cic.

**antecess-sor**, ōris, m. [for antecessor; fr. antecess-o] (*He who goes before*; hence) Milit. t. t.: prps. only Plur.: *The advanced guard of an army*: Hirt. ¶ Hence (from lit. meaning), Fr. (old) *antecessur*, (mod.) *ancêtres*; Eng. *ancestor*.

**antecess-sus**, ūs, m. (only in Acc. Sing., and in the expression in antecessum) [for antecess-sus; fr. antecess-o] *A going before in time*: in antecessum, in advance, beforehand, previously: Flor.

**antē-cur-sor**, ōris, m. [for antecurr-sor; fr. ante; curr-o] (*He who runs before*; hence) Milit. t. t. (prps. only Plur.): *The advanced guard, pioneers of an army*: Cæs.

**antē-ēo**, ivi or īi, no sup., ire (old forms: anteo for anteo, Plaut.: antedit for anteit, id.: antelre (trissyll.), Lucr.: anteis (dissyll.), Hor.: anteit, id.: anteire (trissyll.), Virg.:—Fut.: Antibo, Tac.:—Pres. Subj.: anteat, Ov.:—Pluperf. Subj.: antissent, Tac.:—Pluperf. Inf.: antisse, id.), v. n.: **I.** Prop.: *To go before, precede, in space*: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic.: pratoribus, id.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb); te, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: **1.** To anticipate, precede, etc.: statem honoribus, Liv.—**2.** To prevent: damnationem, Tac.—**B.** Mentally: *To know beforehand, foreknow*: quid vellet crastinus Auster Anteibat, Sil.—**C.** Of degree: *To excel, surpass*: hisestate, Cic.: qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras, Virg.—**D.** Of opposition: *To stand out against, resist*: auctoritati parentis, Tac.

**antē-fēro**, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To bear or carry before one*, etc.: fasces, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of estimation: *To place before, prefer*: se patruo, Cic.: pacem bello, id.—**B.** In time: *To bring forward before something else; to take first*: id consilio, Cic.

**antē-fix-us**, a, um, adj. [for ante; fig-sus; fr. ante; fig-o] *Fastened, or attached, before or in front*: truncus arborum antefixa ora, Tac.—As Subst.: antefixa, ōrum, n. Ornaments, images, statues, etc., affixed to the frieze of a house or temple: Liv.

**antē-grēdior**, essus sum, ēdi, 3. v. dep. [for ante-gradior] (*To step before*; hence) *To go before, precede*: antegressa est honestas, Cic.

**antē-hābēo**, prps. no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. (*To regard before*

something; hence) *To prefer*: increduliam veris, Tac.

**antē-hac** (old form, antihac, freq. in Plaut.: antehac, dissyll., Hor.), adv. [prob. for ante-hanc; fr. ante; hic, (Acc.) hanc] **I.** Demonstratione: *Before this present time; before now*: Cic.—**2.** Relative: *Before that time, formerly, previously*: Sall.

**antē-lā-tus**, a, um, [ante; root LA: v. ferro, init.] **P.** of antefere.

**antē-lūc-ānus**, a, um, adj. [ante; lux, luc-is] *That is, or takes place, before daybreak*: tempus, Cic.

**antē-mēridi-ānus**, a, um, adj. [ante; meridies] *Before mid-day*: Cic.

**antē-mitto**, misi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. *To send before or forward*: Cæs.

**Ant-emn-æ**, ārum, f. [for Antamn-æ; fr. ant-e; amn-is] (*The things before or in front of the stream*) Antemna; a town of the Sabines, so called from its situation on the river Anio, where it falls into the Tiber.—Hence, Antemn-ates, ium, m. *The people of Antenna*.

**antē-moeniō**, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. a. (*To fortify in front*; hence) *To furnish with a front wall, i.e. with a rampart, bulwark, etc.*: Plaut.

**antenna** (-mna), æ, f. [prob. akin to ἀντήρα] (*The extended thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sail-yard*: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A sail*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antenné*.

**Antenor**, ōris, m., Ἀντιγόρ (Instead of man, or before men). Antenor; a noble Trojan, who was in favour of restoring Helen, and making peace with the Greeks: after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy, and founded Paduam (Padua).—Hence, **I.** Antēnōr-ēus, a, um, adj. (Prop. Pertaining to Antenor; Meton.) Padavian, Paduan.—**2.** Antēnōr-īdes, æ, m. *A son or descendant of Antenor*.

**antē-pes**, pēdis, m.: **I.** Prop.: *The forefoot*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A fore-runner*, etc.: Juv.

**antē-pilān-us**, i, m. [ante; pilan-i] (*One before the pilani*; hence) Milit. t. t.: *A soldier who fought before the pilani*: one of the hastati or of the principes: Liv.

**antē-pōno**, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To place or set before*: prandium pransoribus, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To prefer*: amicitiam omnibus rebus, Cic.

**antē-pōtens**, entis, adj. *Exceedingly powerful*: Plaut.

**antē-quā**, v. ante.

**antes**, ium, m. Rows, or ranks, of vines, etc.: Virg.

**antē-sign-ānus**, i, m. [ante; signum] (*One before the signum*; hence) **I.** Plur.: *The antagonists; a chosen band of Roman soldiers, who fought before the standards, and served for their defence*: Cæs.; Liv.—**2.** A leader, commander: in acie, Cic.

**ante-to** (anti-), stēti, no sup., stāre, 1. v. n. (*To stand before*; hence) **I.** To excel, be superior to: Crotoniatæ omnibus antesteterunt, Cic. **II.** To

become, or be, distinguished: Hercull, antestare si facta putabis, Lucr.

**an-testor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ant-testor; fr. ant-e; testor] *To summon as a witness previously to the opening of the cause (the formula was: licet antestari? and the person gave his assent by offering the tip of his ear, which the summoner touched): **I.** Prop.: Law t. t.: Hor.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: te antestaretur, Cic.*

**antē-vēniō**, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n.: **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *To become or arrive before*: tempus, Claud. **B.** Esp.: *To get the start of, anticipate*: huc, Plaut.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) exercitum, Sall. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To prevent, frustrate: consilia et insidias, Sall.—**B.** To exceed, surpass, excel: omnibus rebus, Plaut.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) nobilitatem, Sall.—**C.** To become great or distinguished: multum antevenerē (sc. beneficia), Tac.

**antē-vorto** (-vorto), ti, sum, tēro, 3. v. a. and n. (*To turn one's self before or in front of something*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To go before, precede*: tum antevertens (sc. stella), tum subsequens, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: **1.** To anticipate, get the start or before: Fannius antevortit, Cic.—**2.** To prevent: veneno damnationem, Tac.—**B.** Of estimation, etc.: *To place before, prefer* to: omnibus rebus, Cæs.

**antē-vertor**, no perf., i, 3. v. dep. [id.] = antevorto, no. II. **B.** *To place before, prefer* to: rebus, Plaut.

**Anthedon**, ōnis, f., Ἀνθηδών (The flowery one, i.e. the bee). Anthedon; a town and harbour of Boeotia.

**anticipā-tio**, ōnis, f. [anticip(a)-o] *A preconception, innate notion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anticipation*.

**ant-i-cip-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ant-i-cap-o; fr. ant-e; (i); cap-io] (*To take before*; hence) **I.** To anticipate: **A.** Act.: aliquid mentibus (sc. ventis), Pl. **II.** To traverse sooner: viam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anticiper*.

**ant-icus**, a, um, adj. [ant-e] *That is before or in front*: fore: pars, Cic.

**Anticyra**, æ (-æ, ārum, Pers.), f., Ἀντικύρα; Anticyra; **1.** An island in the Sinus Mælicus, famous for hellebore.—**2.** A town in Phocis (now Asprosopita).

**antidēa**, anteidea, v. antea.

**antidēo**, v. ante-o.

**antidhac**, v. antehac.

**antidōtus**, i, f., -um, i, n. = ἀντιδότης. (A thing given in opposition): **I.** Prop.: *A counterpoison, antidote*: Suet. **II.** Fig.: *An antidote*: adversus Cæsarem, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antidote*.

**Antigōne**, ēs, -a, æ, f., Ἀντιγόνη. Antigone or Antigona: **1.** Daughter of Œdipus.—**2.** Daughter of Laomedon.

**Antigōnēa** (-ia), æ, f., Ἀντιγόνηα (A thing—e. g. town—pertaining to Antigonus). Antigonea or Antigonia; a town: **1.** In Epirus.—Hence, **Antigon-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Antigonea.—**2.** In Macedonia.



**Antígōnus**, *i*, *m.*, 'Αντίγονος. *Antigonus*, the name of several kings after Alexander the Great.

**Antílochus**, *i*, *m.*, 'Αντίλοχος. *Antiochus*; a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy.

**Antímachos**, *i*, *m.*, 'Αντίμαχος (One fighting against). *Antimachus*:

1. A Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato.—2. A Centaur slain by Cæneus.

**Antíochia** (-έα), *f.*, 'Αντιόχεια (A thing—e. g. city—pertaining to Antiochus). *Antioch*; a city founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes (now Antakia).—Hence, **Antioch-enses**, *i*, *m.* The people of Antioch.

**Antíochus**, *i*, *m.*, 'Αντίοχος (He who drives against). *Antiochus*: 1. The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished.—2. An Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus.—Hence, **Antíoch-inus** (-εύς), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or pertaining to, Antiochus.

**Antíōpa**, *æ*, -*e*, *es*, *f.*, 'Αντιόπη. *Antiope* or *Antiope*; a daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.

**Antiphátēs**, *æ*, *m.*, 'Αντιφάτης (Contradictor). *Antiphates*: 1. A king of the Læstrygones.—2. A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus.

**Antípōdes**, *um*, *m.* = ἀντίποδες (Having feet opposite). *The antipodes*: Fig.: Of revelers who turn night to day, and day to night: Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antipodes*.

**Antípōlis**, *is*, *f.*, 'Αντιπόλις (Rival city). *Antipolis*; a city of Gaul (now Antibes).—Hence, **Antípōlitānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, *Antipolis*: *Antipolitānus*.

**antiqu-āria**, *æ*, *f.* [antiqu-us] (One pertaining to the antiquus; hence) A female antiquary: *Juv.*

**antiqu-ārius**, *ii*, *m.* [id.] (ib.) An antiquary, archaeologist: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antiquaire*.

**antiqu-e**, *adv.* [id.] Like the ancients: antique dicere, Hor.: (Comp.) antiquius uti, Tac.

**antiqu-itās**, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (The condition or quality of the antiquus; hence) 1. *a*. Prop.: Ancient time, antiquity: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) The events of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity: Cic.—(β) Plur.: As a title of archaeological works: *Antiquities*: Gell.—(b) Men of former times, the ancients: errabat antiquitas, Cic.—2. Primitive virtue, integrity, honesty, etc.: documentum antiquitatis, Cic.—3. Great age: generis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antiquité*.

**antiqu-itus**, *adv.* [id.] I. Prop.: From ancient times, from antiquity: Liv. II. Meton.: In former times, of old, anciently: Cæs.

**antiqu-o**, *avi*, *atum*, *are* 1. *v. a.* [id.] (To make antiquus; hence) Polit. t. t. (Prop.): To render old or obsolete: Meton.: To reject a law, etc., not to

adopt a law, etc.: legem agrariam, Cic.

**ant-iquus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ant-e] (Belonging to ante; hence) 1. *a*. Prop.: That has been, or has been done, before; former, old, ancient: concordia, Plant.: causa, Cic.—As Subst.: **ant-iqui**, *orum*, *m.* The ancients (esp. ancient writers): Cic.; Hor.—b. Fig.: Old, ancient, i. e.: (a) Simple, honest, pure, etc.: homo antiqua virtute fide, Ter.—(b) Venerable, illustrious: terra antiqua, potens armis, Virg.—2. Past, gone by, former: vulnus, Ov.—3. (in Comp. and Sup.) That is before or first in value or importance; more or less celebrated or famous; preferable or better: antiquior ei fuit laus, quam regnum, Cic.: iudiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, id.—4. That has been in existence or done a long time; of long standing: old, ancient: opus Cic.: templa, Hor.—Particular phrase: Antiquum obtinere, To retain an old custom or habit: Plaut.—5. Aged: formā tuam verituri oris Antiquum in Buten, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antique*.

**antistes**, *itis*, *m.* and *f.* [ant-ist-o] (One standing before another; hence) 1. *a*. Masc.: An overseer of a temple, etc., a chief priest: Cic.; Nep.—b. Fem.: A female overseer of a temple, etc., a chief priestess: Liv.—2. A master in any science or art: artis dicendi, Cic.

**antistit-a**, *æ*, *f.* [antistes, antistit-is] A chief priestess: Cic.; Ov.

**antisto**, *v.* antesto.

**antithēton**, *i*, *n.* = ἀντίθετον. *Opposition*, *antithesis*: Pers.

**Antium**, *ii*, *n.* *Antium*; a town of Latium (now Anzio).—Hence, **Ant-i-ates**, *um*, *m.* (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Antium.—Hence, **Antiat-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Antian*.

**antila**, *æ*, *f.* = ἀντία (A drawing thing). A machine for drawing water, worked with the foot; a pump: Mart.

**Antōn-inus**, *i*, *m.* [Anton-ius] (One pertaining to Antonius) Antoninus: the name of several Roman emperors.—Hence, **Antōn-in-ianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, *Antoninus*: *Antoninian*.

**Antōnius**, *ii*, *m.*, -*a*, *æ* *f.* *Antonius* and *Antonia*; the name of a Roman gens (patrician and plebeian): I. *Antonius*: A. M. Antonius, the distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavian at Actium; a mortal enemy of Cicero.—B. M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the time of Cicero.—C. C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. II. *Antonia*; a daughter of the triumvir Antonius.

**antrum**, *i*, *n.* = ἀντρον. I. Prop.: A cave, cavern, grotto: gratum, Hor. II. Meton.: A. The hollow of a tree: exsae arboris, Virg.—B. A sedan (as it were, hollowed out): Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antré*.

**Anūbis**, *is* and *Idis* (Acc. Anubin, Prop.; Anubim, Pl.), *m.*, 'Ανουβίς [Egypt. word] *Anubis*; an Egyptian

deity, with the head of a dog the tutelary deity of the chase.

**anūl-ārius** (ann-) *a*, *um*, *adj.* [anul-us] *Of*, or pertaining to, a ring: Vitr.; Suet.—As Subst.: **anularius**, *ii*, *m.* (sc. faber) A ring-maker: Cic.

**anūl-ātus** (ann-) *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with a ring*: aures, Plaut.

**an-ūlus** (ann-), *i*, *m.* dim. [2. an-us] (A little anus; hence) I. Prop.: A. A ring, esp. for the finger, a finger-ring; and for sealing, a seal-ring, a signet-ring: de digito anulum detraho, Ter.: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic.—The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (eques); hence, equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit (= eques factus est), Cic.—B. A ring for curtains: Pl.—C. A ring round the leg of slaves; a pedicel: Mart. II. Meton.: A lock of hair (in the form of a ring); a ringlet: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. anneau*.

1. **ā-nus**, *i*, *m.* [for as-nus; fr. Sacer script root as, sedere] The silting thing; hence) The fundament: Cic.

2. **ān-us**, *i*, *m.* [fr. same root as an-us] (That which goes round; hence) A ring: Plaut.

3. **ānus**, *us* (Gen. Sing., *antis*, Ter.), *f.* [prps. connected with an-te] An old woman (married or unmarried); a matron, old wife, old maid: delira, Cic.: Sabella, an old Sabine woman, i. e. a soothsayer or diviner, Hor.—As Adj.: Old, aged: cerva anus, Ov.

**anxi-e**, *adv.* [anxi-us] *Anxiously*: Sall.

**anxi-ētas**, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (The state of the anxious; hence) I. *Anxiety*, solicitude, as a permanent condition: differt anxietas ab angore, Cic.—2. Temporary or passing trouble, fear, solicitude, etc.: animi, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. anxiété*.

**anxi-fer**, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [anxi-us; fer-o] *Causing or bringing anxiety*: cures, Cic.

**anxi-tūdo**, *inis*, *f.* [anxi-us] (The condition or state of the anxious; hence) *Anxiety*, trouble, anguish: Cic.

**anxi-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for ang-sus; fr. ang-o] I. Pass.: (Tormented; hence) *Anxious*, troubled, solicitous: animus, Cic.: curis, Ov.: (with Gen. denoting mind) animi, Sall.: (with object of anxiety expressed by Abl., Gen., de, pro, Acc., ad, ne c. Subj., or Relative clause) gloriā, Liv.: inopie, id.: de famā, Quint.: pro moribus, Pl.: vicem, Liv.: ad eventum, Luc.: ne bellum oriatur, Sall.: an reperierit, Tac. II. Act.: (Tormenting; hence) That troubles, makes anxious or solicitous: troublesome: egritudines, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. anxieux*.

**Anxur**, *ūris*, *n.* (m., Mart.) *Anzur*; a town of Latium (also called Terracina).—Hence, 1. **Anxūr-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, *Anzur*.—2. **Anxūr-as**, *ātis*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, *Anzur*.

**Anýtus**, *i*, *m.*, 'Ανυτος (Accomy

**apilaber).** *Anytus*; one of the accusers of Socrates.

**Āonēs, um, m., adj. (Acc. Plur. Aonas)** 'Aoves. Boeotian.

**Āonia, æ, f., 'Aonia. I. Prop.:** *Āonia*; a part of Boeotia in which are situate the *Āonian mountains*, *Mount Helicon*, and the *Mountain Aganippe*.—Hence, **Āoni-us, a, um, adj. (Nom. Sing. Fem., Āoniē, Gr. Form, Virg.)** *Of, or belonging to, Āonia; Āonian. II. Meton.:* *Boeotia*.—Hence, **Āon-yus, a, um, adj. Boeotian**: *vir, i. e. Hercules*, *Ov.*: *deus, i. e. Bacchus*, *id.*

**Āonīdes, um, f., 'Aonides.** The *Āonian Maidens*, i. e. the *Muses*.

**Āornos, i, m., 'Aornos (Birdless).** The *Lake Avernus* (now *Lago d'Averno*).

**āpāgē, interj. = ἀπαγε.** *Away with thee! begone! avant! etc.*; also: *Away with it! away! off with it! apage*; *hau* nos *id* *deceat*, *Plant.*: (with *Acc.*, or *ab*) *apage* a me *sorores*, *id.*

**Āpella, æ, m. Apella; a man's name.**

**Āpelles, is (Voc. Apella, Plant.), m., Ἀπελλῆς.** *Apelles*; a Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.—Hence, **Āpeli-ēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Āpelles.**

**Āpennin-i-cōla, æ, comm. [Āpennin-us; (i); col-o]** An inhabitant of the *Apennines*.

**Āpennin-i-gēn-a, æ, m. adj. [Āpennin-us; (i); gen of I. Prop.:** *Born on the Apennines*: *Āpenninigenae pastores*, *Claud. II. Meton.:* *Of a river*: *Rising in the Apennines*: *Tibris*, *Ov.*

**Āpenninus (App-), i, m. [Gallic pen, "mountain-summit"]** The *Apennines*; the lofty mountain-chain that runs diagonally across Italy.

**āper, āpri, m. [akin to Greek ἀπέρω]** A wild boar: *setosi caput apri*, *Virg.*

**āpēr-io, ūi, tum, ire (Fut. h.d. āperio, Plant), a, v. a. [etym. dub.]:** but prob. *ab*; root *PER*, *akin to Sanscrit root pṛi, tegere*, *I. Prop.:* *To uncover; to make, or lay bare*: *Cic. II. Meton.:* *A. To open any thing shut or closed up; to unclothe*: *fores*, *Ov.-B.:* *I. Gen.:* *To make visible, discover, display, show, reveal*: *his unda deliscens Terram aperit*, *Virg.*

—2. *Esp.:* *Of a place, nation, etc. To reveal, discover, render accessible, etc.:* *novas gentes*, *Tac.-C. To lay or throw open a road, etc.:* *ferro iter*, *Ball.-D. Of the year*: *To open, begin*: *annum*, *Virg.-E. Of a school, etc. To establish, set up, begin*: *Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic.*

—F. *To lay open the interior of any thing*: *to split, etc. fuste caput*, *Juv. III. Fig.:* *A. Gen.:* *To disclose, unveil, reveal, make known, unfold, etc.:* *occulata quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri*, *Cic. (with Objective clause) quum iam directæ in se prona hostes appropinquare aperuissent*, *Liv. (with Dependent clause) domino navis, qui sē, aperit*, *Nep. B. Esp.:* *I. To*

*make known, or declare one's intention about*; *to promise, etc.:* *maxime, quod dccc aperuisti, Cic.-2. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To reveal or show one's self*; *i. e. to disclose one's character, disposition, etc.:* *Ter; Nep.; Ov.*

**aperte, v. adv. [apert-us] 1. Openly, in the open plain: *ubi vincere aperte* *Non datur, etc., Ov.-2. Openly (not secretly):* *non ex insidiis, sed aperte* *ac palam, Cic.-3. Openly (not obscurely), plainly, obviously, clearly:* *(Comp.) scripsi apertius, Cic. (Sup.) apertissime explicare, id.***

**āper-to, no perf. nor sup., ārc. 1. v. a. freq. [aper-io]** *To lay bare*: *Plant.*

**āper-tus, a, um: 1. P. of āper-io. —2. Pa.:** *a. Prop.:* (a) *Gen.:* *Without covering, uncovered:* *naves apertæ, without deck, Cic. (b) Esp.:* *Of the sky: Not covered with clouds, etc.:* *unclouded, cloudless, clear:* *caelo invectus aperto, Virg.-b. Meton.:* (a) *Unclouded, open, not shut:* *(Sup.) nihil tam clausum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum esset, Cic. (b) Open, clear, free, unobstructed, etc. (Comp.) apertior aditus ad moenia, Liv.-As Subst.:* *apertum, i, n. That which is open, an open clear space:* *per apertum Fugientes, Hor.-Particular phrase:* *In aperto esse, (To be in a clear unobstructed spot; i. e.) To be easy, readily practicable, etc.:* *Tac. (c) In the open field:* *nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit, Ov.-c. Fig.:* (a) *Open, undisguised, public, not secret:* *apertum laocoinum, Cic.-Adverbial expression:* *In aperto, Openly, publicly, in public:* *Tac. (b) Plain, evident, clear, manifest, not obscure:* *simulates, Cic.-Particular phrase:* *In aperto esse, To be clear, evident, well known:* *Sall. (c) Of discourse, etc.:* *Well-arranged, clear, intelligible:* *narratio, Cic. (d) Of character:* *Without dissimulation, frank, open, candid:* *animus, Cic. pectus, id. Ironically:* *ut semper fuit apertissimus, very open, frank (i. e. impudent, shameless), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) apert.*

**āpex, icis, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A tip, point, extremity, etc.:* *apicem collectus (sc. mons) in unum, Ov. II. Meton.:* *A. The cap of the Flamen Dialis:* *Liv.-B. A cap, hat, crown:* *ab aquilā Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic. III. Fig.:* *The highest ornament, crown:* *apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic.***

**Aphāreus (trisyll.), ci, m. Ἀφάρειος** (Mighty cleaver or plougher). *Aphareus*: *I. A king of the Messenians.*—Hence, **Āphāreūs, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Aphareus**: *proles, i. e. Lynceus and Idas, the sons of Aphareus.*—2. A centaur.

**aphractus, is, f. = ἀφρακτος** (un-guarded sc. by bulwarks). *An undecked vessel, or a vessel with only a partial deck:* *Cic.*

**āphrōnītrum, i, n. = ἀφρόνιτρον.** The *efflorescence of salt-petre*: *Mart.*

**āpic-ātis, a, um, adj. [apex, apic-is]** (Provided with an apex; hence) *Adorned with a flamen's cap:* *Ov.*

**Āpicūs, ūi, m. Apicius**; a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius.

**āp-icula, æ, f. dim. [ap-is]** *A little bee*: *Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. abeille.*

**Āpidānus, i, m., Ἀπιδανός** (prob. Water-giver). The *Apidanus*; a river of Thessaly, which, uniting with the *Enipeus*, flows into the *Peneus*.

**Āpina, æ, f. I. Prop.:** *Apina*; a poor and small town in *Apulia. II. Meton.:* *Plur. Trifles:* *sunt apinae, trixque, et si quid villis istis, Mart. āp-io or ap-o, ō. v. a. obsol. [akin to Sanscrit root AP, assequi, adipisci]* *To seize, bind, fasten, etc.:* (found only in derivatives).

**Apīlæ, ārum, f. Apīolæ**; a town of *Latium*.

**1. ā-pi-s (a-p-es), is, f. (Gen. Plur. varies between lum and um)** [prob. akin to Sanscrit root, pī, bibere, with prefix, a] (The drinker or sipper of the juices of flowers, etc.; hence) *A bee*: *apis Matine More modique, Hor.*

**2. Āpis, is, m. Apis**; the ox, worshipped by the Egyptians.

**āp-iscor, tus sum, isci, ō. v. dep. [ap-io] I. Prop.:** *To seize or lay hold of; to take, seize upon:* *nullo cessant tempore apisci Ex aliis aliis avidi contagia morbi, Lucr. II. Meton.:* *To pursue eagerly, etc.:* *sine me hominem, Plant. III. Fig.:* *A. Gen.:* *To reach, attain to, get, gain by effort, trouble, etc.:* *maris apiscendi causā, Cic. (with Gen.) dominionis, Tac. B. Esp.:* *To reach with the mind, i. e. to perceive, understand, Lucr.*

**āpŭm, ūi, n. [etym. dub.]:** prob. akin to Sanscrit *ap*, "water" (The thing pertaining to water; hence) *Celery or water-parsley*; also *parsley* in general.—The leaves of onespecies (water parsley, our celery) were often used by the ancients for chaplets on account of their strong fragrance: *Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ache.*

**āplustre, is, n. (Nom. Plur. aplustra, Lucr.-Dat. Plur. aplustris, id.) = ἀπλαστρον.** The *aplustre*; a carved ornament on the upper part of the stern of a ship: *Luc.; Sil.*

**āpōdŷtērūm, ūi, n. = ἀποδυτήριον.** The *undressing-room* (in a bathing-house): *Cic.*

**āpōlactizo, prps. no perf. nor sup., ārc. 1. v. a. = ἀπολακτίζω** (to thrust from one's self with the foot) *To spurn, scorn:* *inimicos*, *Plant.*

**Āpollin-ar, āris, n. [Apollo, Apol-lin-is]** (A thing belonging to Apollo, hence) *A temple dedicated to Apollo*: *Liv.*

**Āpollo, ūis, m., Ἀπόλλων.** *Apollo*; son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*; twin-brother of *Diana*; the sun-god. On account of his alleged omniscience, god of divination, and since he communicated oracles in verse, god of poetry and music, president of the *Muses*, etc. On account of his lightning, god of archery, and of the pestilence caused by heat; but, since



his priests were the first physicians, also god of the healing art.—Hence, 1. **Apollin-āris**, *a*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Apollo; sacred to Apollo.—2. **Apollin-ēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Relating, or belonging, to Apollo.

**Apollōnia**, *a*, *f.* Ἀπολλωνία (*A* thing, *e*, *g.* a town, pertaining to Apollo). **Apollonia**.—1. *a* town of *Alolia*.—2. *a* town of *Macedonia* (now *Paleo-Chori*).—3. *a* town of *Illyria* (now *Pollina*).—Hence, **Apolloniat-ae**, *ārum*, *-es*, *īum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Apollonia.—4. *a* town of *Crete*.—Hence, **Apolloniat-ae**, *ae*, *m.* An inhabitant of Apollonia.—5. *a* town of *Sicily*.—Hence, **Apolloniensis**, *e*, *adj.*, Belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian.—As *Subst.*: **Apollonienses**, *īum*, *m.* (sc. incolae). The inhabitants of Apollonia.

**Apollōnid-enses**, *īum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Apollonis in *Lydia* (between *Pergamos* and *Sardes*).

**Apollōnīus**, *īi*, *m.* Ἀπολλωνίους (One pertaining to Apollo). *Apollonius*; *a* rhetorician of *Rhodes*.

**āpōlōgus**, *ī*, *m.* ἀπόλογος. **I**. Gen.: *A* narrative: *Plaut.* **II**. Esp.: *A* fable, story, or tale: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *apologue*.

**āpōphōrēta**, *ōrum*, *n.* = ἀποφόρητα (Things carried away). *Presents* (which guests received at table, especially at the *Saturnalia*, to carry home with them): *Suet.*

**āpōthēca**, *ae*, *f.* ἀποθήκη (*A* thing pertaining to putting away): **I**. Gen. *A* repository, store-house, magazine, warehouse, etc.: *Cic.* **II**. Esp.: *A* store-room for wine in the upper part of the house, where it was kept to be mellowed by smoke: *Pl.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *boutique*.

**appārāt-e** (*adp*-), *adv.* [apparatus: 1. Magnificently, sumptuously] (*Comp.*) apparatus cōnare, *Pl.*—2. Of style: *In a laboured way*: *nimum* appariate, *Auct. Her.*

**appārā-tio** (*adp*-), *ōnis*, *f.* [appar(a)-o] *A* preparing, preparation: *munerum*, *Cic.*

1. **appārā-tus** (*adp*-), *a*, *um*: **I**. *P.* of appar(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *A*. Prop.: *A* of persons: *Prepared, ready*: *Plaut.*—(b) Of things: *Well supplied, furnished*: (*Comp.*) domus omnibus rebus apparatior, *Cic.*—**B**. *Meton.*: *Magnificent, splendid, sumptuous* (*Sup.*) lraī apparatissimi, *Cic.*—**C**. *Fig.*: Of style: *Too studied, far-fetched, labour-ō*: oratio, *Auct. Her.*

2. **appārā-tus** (*adp*-), *ūs*, *m.* [appar(a)-o] **I**. Prop.: *A* preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready: *belli*, *Cic.* **II**. *Meton.*: *A*. Apparatus: i.e. tools, implements; of war, baggage, engines, supplies, stores, the matériel, instruments, machines, etc.: auxilliorum, *Liv.*—**B**. *A* preparation on a magnificent scale; *magnificence, splendour, pomp*: regius, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *apparât*.

**ap-pārō** (*ad*-), *ūi*, *ītum*, *ēre*, 2. *v.* *n.* [for *ad-parō*] **I**. Prop.: *A*.

**Gen.**: *To appear at some place; to come in sight, appear or make one's appearance*: anguis Sulpae apparuit immolanti, *Cic.* **B**. *Espe.*: 1. *To appear as a servant*, i.e. to attend, serve, etc.: sacerdotes dis apparento, *Cic.*—2. *To be visible, manifest*, etc.: apparet vetus cicatrix, *Ov.* **II**. *Fig.*: *To be evident, apparent, perceptible*, etc.: ubi rhetoris tanta merces apparet, *Cic.*: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis apparet, *Hor.*; *Od.*—Particular phrases: **A**. Aliquid apparet, or (*Impers.*) apparet, *Something*, etc. (or *it*), is evident, clear, manifest, certain: *Ter.*; *Cic.*; *Liv.*—**B**. Aliquid apparet (*esse*), etc., *Something evidently is*, etc.: *Cic.*; *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *apparoir, apparaître*.

**ap-pārō** (*ad*-), *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for *ad-parō*] *To gain, obtain, acquire*: *Lucr.*

**appār-itio** (*adp*-), *ōnis*, *f.* [appar(a)-o] **I**. Prop.: *A* serving, service, attendance: *longa*, *Cic.* **II**. *Meton.*: *Household, domestics, servants*: ex necessariis apparitionibus, *Cic.*

**appār-itor** (*adp*-), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *A* servant, esp. a public servant, officer of a magistrate; e.g. a licitor, etc.: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appariteur*.

**ap-pārō** (*ad*-), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v.* *a.* [for *ad-parō*] *To prepare or make ready for a person or thing; to put in order, provide*, etc.: convivium, *Cic.*: ut eriperes apparabās, *Plaut.* (*Impers. Pass.*) dum apparatur, *Ter.*

**appellā-tio** (*adp*-), *ōnis*, *f.* [2. appell(a)-o] 1. *An addressing or accosting*: *Cæs.*—2. *An appealing, appeal*: *Cic.*; *Pl.*; *Suet.*—3. (*Prop.*) *A* naming or entitling: *Meton.* *A* name, title, appellation: *Cic.*—4. *A naming or calling*: *Pl.*—5. *A pronouncing, pronunciation, utterance*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appellation*.

**appellā-tor** (*adp*-), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *One who appeals, an appellant*: *Cic.*

**appell-ito** (*adp*-), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v.* *a.* *freg.* [id.] *To call often or habitually; to be accustomed to call or name*: Caelium appellitatum a Caelo Vibennā, *Tac.*

1. **ap-pello** (*ad*-), *pŭli*, *pulsum*, *pellere*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for *ad-pello*] **I**. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *To drive, move, bring*, etc., to or towards a person or thing.—**B**. Esp.: *Naut. t. t.*: 1. *Appellere navem*, etc., or simply *appellere*, *To bring or conduct a ship*, etc., to some land or place: *Cic.*; *Liv.* 2. *Nave appellere*, or *Pass.* in reflexive force (*To bring one's self in a ship*: i. e. *To arrive, land*, etc.: *Suet.*; *Cic.*—3. *Navis*, etc., *appellit*, *A vessel*, etc., *arrives at*, or *comes to*, a place, etc.: *Tac.*; *Suet.*—4. *Appellere aliquem*, *To bring or drive one somewhere*: *Virg.* **II**. *Fig.*: *To bring to some pursuit*, etc.: *animum ad scribendum*, *Ter.*: *mentem ad philosophiam*, *Cic.*

2. **ap-pello** (*ad*-), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre* (*Perf. Subj.* appellāssis for appellaveris), 1. *v.* *a.* [id.] (*In reflexive force*) *To bring*, etc., one's self to a person in order to address, etc.: hence **I**. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *To address, speak to, accost*,

etc.: 1. By word of mouth: *aliquem hilari vultu*, *Cic.*—2. By letter: *noe literis appellato*, *Cic.* **B**. Esp.: 1. *a*. With accessory notion of request, etc.: *To apply to, entreat, request, beg*, etc.: *vos etiam atque etiam imploret* appello, *Cic.*—**b**. With accessory notion of tampering with: *To address one in order to urge to something bad; to tamper with*: *Blattius de proditiōe Dasium appellabat*, *Liv.*—**c**. *Law t. t.*: With accessory notion of seeking aid: *To call upon for assistance; to appeal to for protection*, etc.: *tribunos*, *Cic.*—2. *To address in order to demand something or to obtain payment; to dun, press, for money*, etc.: *me ut sponsem appellat*, *Cic.*—3. *To go to a judge*, etc., *with a complaint respecting some one; to complain of, accuse, impeach, indict*, etc.: *ne appellentur*, *Cic.*—4. *To name, call, entitle a person or thing*: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) *to sapientem*, *Cic.*: (*Pass. fold.* by *Nom.*) *rex ab suis appellatur*, *Cæs.*—5. *To mention by name, name*: *quos non appello hoc loco*, *Cic.*—6. *To pronounce*, etc.: *litteras*, *Cic.* **II**. *Fig.*: **A**. *To require*: *non appellato solo*, *Pl.*—**B**. *To indicate, make known*: *quos sepe nutu appello*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appeler*.

**appendic-tila**, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [appendix, *appendic-is*] *A small appendage*: *Cic.*

**append-ix**, *icis*, *f.* [append-o] (*Prop.*) *That which hangs to any thing, an appendage*: *Meton.* *An addition, supplement, or accession to any thing*: *Etrusci belli*, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appendice*.

**ap-pendo** (*ad*-), *di*, *sum*, *dēre*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for *ad-pendo*] *To weigh something to one*: **I**. Prop.: *ei appendit aurum*, *Cic.* **II**. *Fig.*: *non verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere*, i.e. *to have regard not to their number, but to their weight*: *Cic.*

**appen-sus** (*adp*-) (*for* *append-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *append-o*.

**appēt-ens** (*adp*-), *entis*: 1. *P.* of *appet-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a*. *Striving passionately after, eager for*: (*with Gen.*) (*Comp.*) appetentior fame, *Tac.*: (*Sup.*) appetentissimi honestatis, *Cic.*—**b**. *Eager for money, grasping, avaricious*: *homo non cupidus, neque appetens*, *Cic.*

**appēten-ter** (*adp*-), *adv.* [*for* *appetent-ter*; *fr.* *appetens, appetentis*] *Eagerly, greedily*: *agere*, *Cic.*

**appētēnt-ia** (*adp*-), *ae*, *f.* [*fr.* *id.*] *Desire, longing, appetite*, etc.: *Cic.*; *Pl.*

**appēt-ītio** (*adp*-), *ōnis*, *f.* [appet-o] 1. *A grasping at*: *solis*, *Cic.*—2. *An earnest desire or longing; strong inclination*: *animi*, *Cic.*

1. **appēt-itus** (*adp*-), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *appet-o*.

2. **appet-itus** (*adp*-), *ūs*, *m.* [appet-o] **I**. Prop.: *A* passionate longing, eager desire: *voluptatis*, *Cic.* **II**. *Meton.*: *Passion, the appetites*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appétit*.

**ap-pēto** (*ad*-), *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, *ēre*, 2. *v.* *n.* [for *ad-peto*] **I**. Prop.: *A*.

**äre, 3. v. a. and n.** [for ad-peto] **I. Act.**: To fall upon in a hostile manner; to attack, assault, assail: **A. Prop.**: os oculosque hostis rostro et ungulibus appetit, Liv. **B. Fig.**: ignominialis appetitus, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To seek to go to or towards; to approach: **Europam**, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Appetere aliquid, To seek after, strive to obtain, something; to grasp at, Cic.; Pl.—2. Pass.: As a token of respect, etc.: To be laid hold of in order to be saluted, etc.: Cic. **B. Meton.**: Of things without life: To advance towards, approach: mare terram appetens, Cic. **C. Fig.**: 1. In a good or bad sense: To strive or seek after; to long for: omne animal appetit quædam, Cic.—2. Of food: To have a desire or appetite for: secundarium panem et minutus pisciculos, etc., maxime appetebat, Suet. **III. Nent.**: (To fly towards one; hence) To draw on or night; to approach: In time: dies appetebat, Cæs.

**Appias, ädis, v. Appius.**

**ap-pingo (ad-), prps. no perf. aor sup., ère, 3. v. a.** [for ad-pingo] **I. (Prop.)**: To paint besides; **Fig.**: To add in writing: superiorem epistolam restituere nobis, et appingere aliquid novi, Cic. **II. To paint**: delphinum silvis, Hor.

**Appius, ï, m. Appius, a Roman name**: 1. *App. Claudius Crassus, surnamed Cæcus, censor, A.U.C. 442.*—**Appii Forum, a town founded by Appius, situate on the left side of the Appia Via, in the midst of the Pontine Marshes.—Hence, **a. Appi-us, a, um, adj.** Of Appius, Appian: Appia Via, the Appian Way or Road, which commenced at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; it was subsequently extended, prps. by Trajan, to Brundisium.—**b. Appi-as, ädis, f.**: (a) **Prop.**: The Appiad, or Nymph of the Appia Aqua.—(b) **Meton.**: A statue of the Appiad: Ov.—2. **App. Claudius, who attempted to gain possession of Virginia.—Hence, **Appi-anus, a, um, adj.** Of Appius; Appian.****

**ap-plaudo (ad-), si, sum, dère, 3. v. a. and n.** [for ad-plaudo] **I. Gen.**: **Act.**: To strike one thing upon another; to beat, strike, dash, clap, etc.: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. **II. Esp.**: **A. Nent.**: To clap the hands, applaud: agite, applaudamus, Plant.—**B. Act.**: To clap the hands at; to applaud: fabulam, Plant. ¶ Hence, **Fr. applaudir.**

**applau-sor (adp-), ðris, m.** [for applaud-sor; fr. applaud-o] **One who claps his hands; an applauder**: Pl.

**applau-sus (adp-), a, um** (for applaud-sus), **P.** of applaud-o.

**appli-ca-tio (adp-), ðnis, f.** [applic(a)-o] 1. Application, attachment: animi, Cic.—2. Law t. t.: A foreign exile's placing himself under the protection of a Roman patronus, and becoming his client: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. application.**

**appli-cä-tus (adp-), a, um**: 1.

**P.** of applic(a)-o.—2. **Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: Joined, attached, lying close, close: aures, Var.—**b. Fig.**: Inclined, adapted, disposed: ad diligendum, Cic.

**applic-itus (adp-), a, um, P.** of applic-o.

**ap-plico (ad-), ävi or ði, ätum or itum, äre, 1. v. a. and n.** [for applico] **To foid upon something; hence** 1. **A. Prop.**: To join, fix, fasten, attach, etc.: ratis applicata, Liv. **B. Fig.**: 1. To join on, connect, attach, add, etc.: ut ad honestatem applicetur (sc. voluptas), Cic.—2. With Personal pron. or animum: To attach, apply, devote one's self or mind: applicant sese, Cic.: ad frugem animum, Plant.—3. To turn or direct the ears: quibus obstinatas Appliet aures, Hor. **II. A. Gen.**: To bring, put, place, to or near to; to apply to: se ad flammam, i. e. draw near, Cic.: flumini castra, Liv. **B. Esp.**: 1. Naut. t. t.: A. Applicare navim, etc., To bring or direct a ship to or towards a place, etc.: Liv.—**b. Pass.**: To be driven to or towards; to approach, arrive at: telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov.—**c. Applicare with ellipse of aliquem, etc.**: To drive, force, or bring to: quæ vis immanibus applicat oris, drives you to our shores, Virg.—**d. Nent.**: To approach, draw near, arrive, put in: Of vessels or persons: quid . . . ad terram applicant, Hirt.: quocunque litore applicant naves hostium adissent, Liv.—2. To cause to draw near, to drive to: boves illuc, Ov.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: To bring one's self, or come, into close contact: corporibus applicantur, Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. appliquer.**

**ap-plôro (ad-), ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n.** [for ad-ploro] **To bewail, deplore, weep at or on account of**: tibi, Hor.—**ap-pôno (ad-), pôsti, pôsitum, pônere** (Perf.: apposivi, Plant.), **3. v. a.** [for ad-pono] **I. A. Gen.**: To put, place, etc., at, by, beside, or near a person or thing: machina apposta, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: Of food, etc.: To serve up, set before one: patellam, Cic. **II. To put on or upon; to apply**: appositâ velatur janna lauro, Ov. **III. To place, or set against**: scalis appositis, against the walls, Liv. **IV. To put or lay down**: hunc ante januam, Ter. **V. A. To put or appoint a person to any duty, etc.; to appoint, assign, etc.**: prævaricatorem mihi, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) custodem Tullio me, id.: (Pass. with follg. Nom.) accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id.—**B. To put or set a thing down to; i. e. to deem, hold, regard, consider** as something: quem fros dierum cumque dabit lucro Appone, Hor. **VI. To put in addition, to add, etc.**: retas et illi, quos tibi demperit, Apponet annos, Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. apponer.**

**ap-porrec-tus (ad-), a, um, adj.** [for ad-porrec-tus; fr. ad: porrig-o, through true root PORREC] **Stretched out close at hand**: draco, Ov.

**ap-porto (ad-), ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a.** [for ad-porto] **To carry, con-**

vey, bring to: **I. Prop.**: quidnam apportas? Ter.: signa populo Romano, id. **II. Fig.**: vercor ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. ¶ Hence, **Fr. apporter.**

**ap-posco (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. a.** [for ad-posco] **To demand in addition**: Hor.

**appôs-it-e (adp-), adv.** [1. apposit-us] Fully, suitably, appropriately: Cic.

**appôs-itus (adp-), a, um**: 1. **P.** of appo(s)-no.—2. **Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: Placed or situate at or near; contiguous to or adjoining: castellum flumini, Tac. **b. Fig.**: (a) **Bordering upon, closely connected with**: andacia fidentiae appositum, Cic.—(b) **Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite, etc.**: (Comp.) appositior ad ferenda signa, Cic.: (Sup.) argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id.

**ap-pôt-us (ad-), a, um, adj.** [for ad-pot-us; fr. ad: pot-o] **That has drunk much, intoxicated**: Plant.

**ap-præcor (ad-), ätus sum, äri, 1. v. dep.** [for ad-præcor] **To pray to; to worship**: deos, Hor.

**ap-prêhendo (ad-, -prendo), di, sum, dère, 3. v. a.** [for ad-prêhendo, etc.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To seize, take hold of: aliae (sc. atomi) alias apprehendentes, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. To seize hold of for the purpose of embracing, saluting, entreating, etc.: manum osculandi cansâ, Suet.—2. To seize or take possession of a place: Hispanias, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To take hold of, employ, etc.: quicquid ego apprehenderam, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. apprehender, apprehendre.**

**apprendo, ere, v.** apprehendo.

**apprim-e (adp-), adv.** [apprimus] **Before all, by far, especially, chiefly, very**: nobilis, Plant.: boni, Nep.

**ap-prîmo (ad-), pressi, pressum, primère, 3. v. a.** [for ad-premo] **To press to or towards**: scutum pectori, Tac.

**ap-prîmus (ad-), a, um, adj.** [for ad-prîmus] **The first by far, quite the first**: vir summus, apprimus, Geil.—**Adverbial expression**: Apprima, In the highest degree: flos apprima tenax, Virg.

**ap-prôbâ-tio (adp-), ðnis, f.** [aprob(a)-o] 1. An approving, approval, approbation: popularis, Cic.—2. A proving, proof: hæc propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. approbation.**

**ap-prôbâ-tor (adp-), ðris, m.** [id.] **One who approves, an approver**: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. approbateur.**

**ap-prôb-e (adp-), adv.** [approbus] **Very well**: Plant.

**ap-prôbo (ad-), ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a.** [for ad-probo] **I. A. To assent to, favour, approve**: orationem, Cæs.: (without Object) diis hominibusque approbantibus, Cic.—**B. Of the gods**: To allow to take place; to countenance, favour: quod actum est, dii approbent, Cic. **II. (To make a thing acceptable to a person; hence)** To do to one's liking: prima castrorum rudimenta Paulino approbavit, Tac. **III. To**



prove, demonstrate, establish, etc., to one: hoc, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) Caio talem se approbavit, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aprouver*.

**ap-promitto (ad-),** *no perf.* *nor sup.*, ère, 3. v. a. [for ad-promitto] To promise in addition: Cic.

**ap-propēro (ad-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ad-propēro] I. Act.: To hasten, accelerate: mortem, Tac.: portas intrare, Ov. II. Neut.: To hasten, make haste: ad facinus, Cic.

**ap-propinquā-tio (adp-),** ōnis, f. [appropinqu(a)-o] Of time: An approach, a drawing near: mortis, Cic.

**ap-propinquo (ad-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-propinquo] To come near to; to approach, draw nigh: I. Prop.: Of place: ad summam aquam, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) quum esset appropinquatum, Cæs. II. Fig.: Illi pœna, nobis libertas, Cic.

**ap-pugno (ad-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-pugno] I. Prop.: To fight against, assault: castra, Tac. II. Meton.: To capture by assault; class-em, Tac.

**Appulia, æ, etc.,** v. Apulus.

**1. appul-sus (adp-),** a, um, P. of 1. *appel-lo*, through root *APPUL*; v. *pello* init.

**2. appul-sus, ūs, m.** [1. *appel-lo*; through id.] I. Prop.: Naut. t. t.: A landing or arriving at land: ob faciles appulsi, Tac. II. Meton.: An approaching, approach: solis, Cic.

**āpricā-tio, ōnis, f.** [āpric(a)-or] A sunning one's self, a basking in the sun: Cic.

**āpric-or, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep.** [āpric-us] To sun one's self; to bask in the sun: Cic.

**āpri-cus, a, um, adj.** [confr. from *aperi-cus*, from *aperi-o*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Uncovered, lying open: qui tulit āprico frigida castra Lare, i. e. under the open heaven, Prop. B. Esp.: Exposed to the sun; sunny: per meos fines et āprica rura, Hor.—As Subst.: *apricum*, i. n. A sunny place or spot: Pl.—Particular phrase: (Fig.) In *apricum* proferre, To bring into a sunny place, i. e. to bring into the bright light, Hor. II. Meton. A. Pond of sunshine: arbor, Ov.: mergi, Virg.—B. Clea, pure: (Comp.) *apricior* cœli status, Col.: (Sup.) *apricissimus*, id.

**āpri-lis, (is), m.** [confr. for *aperi-lis*, from *aperi-o*] (The opening thing; hence) The month April (in which the earth opens itself to fertility): Aprilēm memorant ab aperto tempore dictum, Ov.—As Adj.: Of April: Aprilēs Idūs, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Avril*.

**ap-ragnus (-ānus), a, um, adj.** [aper, apr-i] (Sprung from an aper; hence) Of, or belonging to, a wild boar: callum, Plaut.

**Apsus, i, m., Ἀψος.** *Apsus*; a river on the Illyrian coast (now *Crevat*).

**aptā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of apt(a)-o.**

**2. Pa.: Suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated: Cic.**

**apt-e, adv.** [apt-us] 1. Closely. in an accurately or firmly joined way: apte coherere, Cic.—2. Fitly, aptly, suitably: (Comp.) aptius referre, Pl.: (Sup.) aptissime, Cic.

**apt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [apt-us] (To join on; hence) I. Prop.: To adapt, fit, apply, adjust, etc.: dexteris enses, Hor. II. Fig.: To accommodate, adapt: aptari citharæ modis, Hor. III. Meton.: To get ready, prepare: arma pugnæ, Liv.: classem velis, Virg.

**ap-tus, a, um, adj.** [ap-to or ap-o] (Laying hold of, etc.; hence) 1. A. Prop.: Joined, fastened, attached: gladium e lacunari setâ equinâ aptum demitti jussit, Cic.—b. Fig.: Depending, depending: vitâ modicâ et aptâ virtute perfrui, Cic.—2. Joined together; connected or adhering together: a. Prop.: quâ ex conjunctione cœlum ita aptum est, ut, etc., Cic.—b. Fig.: effluat aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffuens, Cic.—3. (Prop.): Fitted to or with something; Fig.): a. Adapting one's self to; changed or changing one's self: formas deus aptus in omnes, Ov.—b. Endowed, ornamented or furnished with: cœlum stellis aptum, Virg.—c. Suited, fitted, fit, appropriate, adapted, proper, calculated or suitable for, etc.: (Comp.) locus ad insidias aptior, Cic.: (Sup.) castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Cæs.: dies sacrificio, Liv.: (with *Relative* *folld.* by *Subj.*) est mihi, quæ lanas molliat, apta manus, Ov.—d. Fit, proper, suitable, apposite, etc.: tempus, Liv.: oratio, i. e. well turned, complete, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apte*.

**āp-ud, prep. c. acc.** [prob. akin to *ap-to* or *ap-o*] I. Prop.: A. Of persons: 1. With, near to: apud eum, Cic.: apud se, Cæs.—2. Apud me, te, se, etc., At or in my house, your house, etc.: Ter; Cic.—3. Before, in the presence of: verba apud senatum fecit, Cic.—4. Among, with: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic.—5. Denoting the author of a work or of an assertion: In, by, etc.: ut scriptum apud eundem Cœllum est, Cic.: apud Xenophontem, id.—6. Of a speaker: By: apud quosdam acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, Tac.—B. Of place: 1. At, near, in: apud oppidum, Cæs.: apud rostra, Tac.—2. In, at: seditio cepta apud Sacronem, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Mentally: With: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.—B. Apud se, etc., esse, (To be at his, etc., own house; i. e.) To be in his senses, to be sane: sumne ego apud me? Plaut. III. Meton.: With words of motion=ad: To: apud hunc ibo vicinum, Plaut.

**Apud** is sts. placed after its subst.: Misenum apud, Tac.

**Āp-tilus (App-), i, m.** [prob. Sanscrit *ap*, "water"] (The one pertaining to, or dwelling near, water) An Apulian.—Hence, 1. *Āpū-lia* (App-), æ, f. *Appulia*; the country of

the Apuli, a province of south-western Italy.—2. *Āpū-l-cus, a, um, adj.* *Apulian*.—3. *Āpū-l-us* (Āpū-l-), a, um, adj. *Apulian*.

**āqu-a, æ** (Gen. *Sin.*, *aquâ*, Lucr.; *aquæ* as trisyll., id.), f. [akin to Sanscrit *ap*, Celtic *ak*, Goth. *alwa*, Old Germ. *ahd*; cf. *amnia*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Water, in its widest sense (as an element, rain-water, river and sea water, etc.): ær, aqua, terra, vapores, quo pacto flant, Lucr.: pluvialis, Ov.: fluvialis, Col.: marina, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Præbere aquam, To supply water, i. e. to invite to a feast, to entertain (with reference to the use of water at the table, for washing and drinking), Hor.—2. Aquam aspergere alicui, To sprinkle water on one, i. e. to give new life or courage; to animate, refresh, or revive one (the idea taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon); Plaut.—3. Aqua et ignis, Water and fire, to express the most common necessities of life: Cic.—4. Aquam et terram petere, To demand water and land, as a token of submission; i. e. to require submission: Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Water, in a more restricted sense: a. The sea: coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, on the sea-coast, Cic.—b. A stream, a river: in Tusca gurgite mersus aquæ (i. e. Albulâ), Ov.—c. Rain: cornix aquarum aquæ, Hor.—2. Plur.: Medicinal springs, warm baths: ad aquas venire, Cic.—3. From the water in the water-clock (clepsydra), by which the length of speeches was regulated, arose the follg. phrases: A. Aquam dare, To give water, i. e. to give the advocate time for speaking: Pl.—b. Aquam perdere, To lose water, i. e. to spend time unprofitably, to waste it: Quint.—c. Aqua hæret, The water stops, i. e. I, etc., am at a loss: Cic. II. Meton.: Aqua; the name of a constellation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *eau*.

**āquæ-ductus, ūs, m.** (separately, *aquæ ductus*; also *aquarum ductus*, Pl.) (Prop.: A conveying or bringing of water; Meton.) 1. A conveyance for water, conduit, aqueduct: Cic.—2. The right of conducting water to a place: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aqueduc*.

**āquā-l-tūlus, i, m.** [aqua-lis] (Prop.: A small water-vessel; Meton.) 1. The ventricle, stomach: Sen.—2. The lower part of the belly, the paunch: pinguis, Pers.

**āqu-ālis, is, m.** [aqua-a] (A thing pertaining to water; hence) A water-can, water-jug: Plaut.

**āqu-ārius, a, um, adj.** [id.] Of, or relating to, water: provincia, i. e. the superintendence of the water supply, Cic.—As Subst.: *aquarius*, ū, m.: 1. A water-carrier: Juv.—2. The water-bearer, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

**āquā-ticus, a, um, adj.** [aqua (unconfr. Gen.) aqua-i] (Pertaining to water; hence) 1. Living, growing, or found in or by the water; water-; aquatic: aves, Pl.: arbores, id.—2.

**Watery, moist, humid;** auster, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquatique*.

**āqu-ātilis**, *ae, adj.* [aqu-a] (*Of, or belonging to, water;* hence) **I.** *Living, growing, or found in, by, or near water;* water-; aquatic: bestia, Cic.—**2.** *Having a watery taste:* cucumeris, Pl.

**āquā-tīo**, *ōnis, f.* [aqu(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A getting or fetching of water:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A watering-place:* Cic.—**B.** *Water, rains:* aquationes autumnī, Pl.

**āquā-tor**, *ōris, m.* [id.] *One who fetches water;* a water-carrier: Cæs.

**āqu-ila**, *ae, f.* [root *ak*; akin to Greek *ἀκ-ῖς*; Sanscrit *āsu*, "celeriter"] (*The quick or rapid one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The eagle:* aquilam fugiunt columbe, Ov.—**Prov.**: Aquilae senectus, *A vigorous old age:* Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Military t. t.: The eagle (as the principal standard of a Roman legion):* ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus afferat, the office of a standard-bearer, Juv.—**B.** *A legion:* acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Hirt.—**C.** Plur.: Architect. t. t.: *The eagles;* i. e. the uppermost parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aigle*.

**Āquileia**, *ae, f.* *Aquileia;* a town of Upper Italy.—Hence, **Aquilei-ensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Aquileia:*—**As Subst.**: Aquileienses, Ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Aquileia.*

**āquil-ī-fer**, *ēri, m.* [āquil-a; (i); fer-o] *An eagle bearer, standard bearer:* Cæs.

**āquil-īnus**, *a, um, adj.* [āquil-a] *Of, or pertaining to, an eagle;* ungulate, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquilin*.

**āqu-ilo**, *ōnis, m.* [akin to aqu-ila] (*The swift-flying thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The North wind:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The north:* spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic.—**B.** *The husband of Orithyia, and the father of Calais and Zetes:* Ov.—Hence, **Aquilon-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Aquilo:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquilon*.

**āquilon-āris**, *c, adj.* [aquilo, aquilon-is] *Northerly, northern:* Cic.

**Aquilonia**, *ae, f.* *Aquilonia;* the name of two Samnite towns.

**āquillus**, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] *Dark-coloured, dun, swarthy:* Suet.

**Aquinum**, *i, n.* *Aquinum;* a town of Latium (now Aquino), the birth-place of the poet Juvenal.—Hence, **Aquin-as**, *ātis, adj.* *Belonging to Aquinum.*—**As Subst.**: Aquinates, Ium, *m.* (sc. cives), *The inhabitants of Aquinum.*

**Aquitania**, *ae, f.* *Aquitania;* a province in Southern Gaul.—Hence, **Aquitān-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Aquitanian.*

**āqu-or**, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep.* [aqu-a] *To bring or fetch water for drinking:* aquabantur egre, Cæs.

**āqu-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abounding in water;* rainy, moist, humid, full of water: hiems, Virg.: languor, i. e. the dropsy, Hor.:

(Comp.) aquosior ager, Pl : (Sup.) aquosissimus locus, Catō. **II.** Meton.: *Like water, clear, pellucid:* crystallinus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aqueux*.

**āqu-ila**, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] Prop.: *A little water;* a small stream of water: seclusa aquila aquula, Cic.

**ar**, *v. ad.*

**ār-a**, *ae, f.* (old form *as-a*) [prps. akin to Sanscrit root *ās*, "sedere" = *ās-ana*, "sessio," "sedes"] (*A seat or raised place;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *An elevation or structure (of wood, stone, earth, etc.):* ara sepulchri, a funeral pile, Virg.: Lunensis ara, of Lunensis marble, Suet. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *An elevation for sacred use, for sacrifices, etc.; an altar:* thuricremis quum dona impoueret aris, Virg.: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Protection, refuge, shelter:* ad aram legum confugere, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *The Altar;* a constellation in the southern hemisphere: Cic.—**2.** Plur.: *The Altars;* some rocks in the Mediterranean, between Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa: Virg.

**Arabarches**, *ae, m.* Ἀραβάρχης (Commander of the Arabs). *An Arabarches;* an officer of customs in Judea: Juv.

**Arābia**, *ae, f.* Ἀραβία. *Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petraea (from its principal place Petra), Deserta, and Felix.*—Hence, **Arābī-cus** (-us), *a, um, adj.* *Arabian.*

**ārā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [ar(a)-o] *That can be ploughed, arable:* campus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arable*.

**Arabs**, *ābis, m.* (Acc. Gr. Arabas, Ov.), Ἀραβί. **I.** Prop.: *An Arabian, Arab.*—Hence, **A. Arabs**, *ābis, adj.* *Arabian.*—**B.** **Arābus**, *a, um, adj.* *Arabian.*—**As Subst.**: Arabi, grum, *m.* *The Arabs, Arabians.* **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Arabia:* palmiferos Arabas, Ov.

**Ārachnē**, *ēs, f.* Ἀράχνη (Spider). *Arachne;* a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider.

**Ārācyntus**, *i, m.*, Ἀράκυνθος. *Aracynthus;* a mountain between Bœotia and Attica.

**ārānēā**, *ae, f.* [ἀράχνη] **I.** Prop.: *A spider:* antiquas exerceat aranea telas, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A spider's web, cobweb:* pendet aranea tigno, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *araignée*.

**ārānē-ōla**, *ae, f. dim.* [arane-a] *A small spider:* Cic.

**ārānē-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [arane-um] **I.** Prop.: *Full of cobwebs:* situs, Cat. **II.** Meton.: *Like a cobweb:* fila, Pl.

**araneum**, *i, n.*, *v.* araneus.

**ārānē-us**, *a, um, adj.* [arane-a] *Pertaining to a spider, spider's:* texta, Pl.—**As Subst.**: araneum, *i, n.*: *A spider's web, cobweb:* tollere hæc aranea quantum est laboris! Phæd.

**Ārar** (**Ārāris**, Claud.:—Acc. Ararim, Virg.: Ararin, Claud.), *is, m.* *The Arar, or Araris;* a river of Gaul,

sometimes otherwise called *Saunona* (now the Saône).

**ārā-tīo**, *ōnis, f.* [ar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A ploughing:* iteratio arationis, Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The cultivation of the soil;* agriculture: ut quaestiosa mercatura fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic.—**B.** *A public farm or plot of land (for which a tenth of the produce was given as rent):* Cic.

**ārātīon-cūla**, *ae, f.* [for aration-cula; fr. aratio, aratio-is] *A small ploughed field:* Plant.

**ārā-tor**, *ōris, m.* [ar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *One who ploughs, a ploughman;* a husbandman, farmer: aratorum liberi, Cic.—**As Adj.**: *Ploughing, plough:* taurus arator, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A cultivator of public lands:* Cic.

**ārā-trum**, *i, n.* [id.] (*The ploughing thing;* hence) *A plough:* Virg.

**Āraxes**, *is, m.*, Ἀράξης (Dasher). *Araxes;* a river of Armenia Major.

**ar-bī-ter**, *tri, m.* [ar=ad: root *bi*, akin to βί-μν, ἔ-βην, to go] (*One who goes to some person or thing in order to see or hear;* hence) **I.** *A spectator, beholder, hearer;* an eyewitness, a witness: remotis arbitris, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *Law t. t.: (He who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, and settle it; hence) An umpire, arbiter;* a judge, who decides acc. to equity: utrum iudicem an arbitrum dici oportet, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *A judge, arbitrator, umpire:* inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic.: pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest, Hor.—**2.** *A master over any thing;* lord, ruler: sine arbitro, Tac.: bibendi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbitre*.

**arbitrārī-o**, *adv.* [arbitrari-us] *With uncertainty, not surely:* Plaut.

**arbitr-āri-us**, *a, um, adj.* [arbitr-, arbitri-i] (*Prop.* *Of, or pertaining to, an arbiter;* Meton.) **1.** *Uncertain, not sure:* Plaut.—**2.** *Arbitrary, depending on the will:* Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbitraire*.

**arbitrā-tus**, *ūs, m.* [arbitr(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *Judgment, discretion, free-will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice:* tuo arbitratu, at your own pleasure, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Over-sight, direction, guidance:* considerare oportet, cuius arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

**arbitr-ium**, *ii, n.* [arbitr-, arbitri-i] **1.** (*Prop.* *A going to a place,* Meton.) *A person present, etc.*: locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Law t. t.: The judgment or decision of the arbitrator:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Any judgment, definitive sentence, decision:* quum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor.—*Particular expression:* Arbitria funeris (*Decisions respecting a funeral;* hence) *Funeral expenses* (since an arbiter was employed to fix them): Cic.—**3.** *Power, will, free-will:* Jovis nutu et arbitrio cælum, terra mariaque reguntur, Cic.

**arbitr-o**, *no perf.*, *ātum, āre, i*



v. a. [id.] I. To decide, determine, pronounce upon: quæstio a prudentibus viris arbitrata est, Gell. II. To think of or about: continuo arbitretur uxor filio tuo, Plaut. III. To think a person, etc., to be something: (with second Acc. of further definition) te si arbitra-rem dignum, Plaut.: (Pass. foll. by Nom.) quum ipse prædonum socius arbitratetur, Cic.

arbitr-or, âtus sum, âri, i. v. dep. [id.] I.: To be a hearer or spectator of something; to observe, perceive, hear, etc.: dicta alienius, Plaut. II. Law t. t.: (Of a judge: To pronounce a decision, give judgment or sentence; hence) fidem alicui arbitrari. To ad- judge credit to one, to put faith in: Plaut. B.: 1. Prop.: Of witnesses: To testify; to declare or depose: mor- tum (sc. esse cum) inde arbitrari, Liv.—2. Meton.: To hold as true; to be of opinion; to believe, suppose, think, consider as: (with second Acc. of further definition) scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut.: (with Objective clause) si hoc minus ad tuum officium pertinere arbitrabar, Cic.: (used parenthetically) tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti, etc., id. ¶ Hence, Fr. arbitrer.

arbor, ôris, f. (old form, arbos) [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A tree: pro- ceritate arborum, Cic.: felix arbor, a fruit-bearing tree, Liv.: Jovis, the oak, Ov. II. Meton.: Of things made of wood: A mast (with or without mali): Virg.; Luc.—B. An ear: cent- enaque arbore fluctus Verberat as- surgens, Virg.—C. A ship: Phryxæcum petiit Pelias arbor ovem, the ship Argo, Ov.—D. A javelin: Stat.—E. Arbor infelix, A galleus, gibbet: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. arbre.

arbor-ûs, a, um, adj. [arbor] I.: Of, or pertaining to, a tree: fetus, i. e. produce, Virg.—2. Tree-like, resembling a tree: amplitudo, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. arboré.

arbos, v. arbor.  
Arbus-cula, æ, f. [for Arbos-cula; fr. arbos] (A small tree) Arbuseula; the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.

arbus-tum, i, n. [for arbos-tum; fr. arbos] (A place provided with trees; hence) I. Prop.: A plantation where vines are trained to the trees; a vineyard (diff. from vinea, where the vines were trained to poles, or lay on the ground): ægetibus et pratens et vineis et arbutis res rustice lætæ sunt, Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: Trees, shrubs: cumque satis arbuta simul pecudesque (sc. lumina rapiunt), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. arbuste.

arbus-tus, a, um, adj. [for arbos- tus; fr. arbos] Provided with a tree or with trees: ager, Cic.

arbut-ûs, a, um, adj. [arbut-us] Of, or pertaining to, the strawberry- or arbutus-tree: fetus, Ov.

arbut-um, i, n. [id.] I. Prop.: The fruit of the strawberry- or arbutus- tree, the wild strawberry: glandes atque arbuta, Virg. II. Meton.: The straw-

berry- or arbutus-tree: jubeo frondentia capris Arbuta sufficere (=arbuti frondes), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. arbous- tier.

arbutus, i, f. [akin to arbor] The wild strawberry- or arbutus-tree: Dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus badis, etc., Virg.

arca, æ, f. [arc-o] (The enclosing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A chest, box: ex illâ oleâ arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, Cic. B. Esp.: A box for money, a coffer: nummos contemplan in arcâ, Hor. II. Meton.: A. (Since money was at times kept in an arca; hence) Money: arcæ nostræ confidit, rely upon my purse, Cic.—B. Of any thing that has the form of an arca:—1. A small close prison; a cell: Cic.—2. A coffin: Liv.—3. A bier: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. arche.

Arcades, um, v. Arcas.  
Arcadia, æ, f., Ἀρκαδία. Arcadia; a mountainous province in the centre of Peloponnesus.—Hence, 1. Arcadi- cus, a, um, adj., Ἀρκάδιος. Arcadian: juvenis, a simpleton (since Arcadia was celebrated for its breed of asses), Juv.—2. Arcadi- us, a, um, adj., Ἀρκάδιος. Arcadian.

arcāno, adv. [arcan-us] In secret, private: hunc (sc. librum) lege arcano, Cic.: (Comp.) arcanus, Col.

arc-ānus, a, um, adj. [arc-a] (Pertaining to an arca; hence, Fig.) 1. That keeps a secret, close, trusty: dixisti arcano satis, Plaut.—2. Secret, private, hidden, concealed: consilia, Liv.: qui Cereris sacrum Volgârit arcane, Hor.—As Subst.: arcanean, i, n. A secret, a mystery: fatum arcanum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. arcane.

Arcas, âdis, m., Ἀρκάς. I. Prop.: Arcas; a son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians; after his death he was changed into a constellat- ion (Arctophylax). II. Meton.: A. Plur.: Arcades, um (Acc. Arca- das, Virg.), m. The Arcadians.—B. Sing.: An Arcadian: bipenniter, i. e. Ancæus, Ov.—As Adj.: (Acc. Arcada, Virg.) Arcadian: tyrannus, i. e. (by prolepsis) Lycaon, grandfather of Arcas, Ov.

arc-ô, cti (arctum in Prisc.), ère, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root RAKSH, "serve," "tueri"] Gr. ἄρχειν, εἰπε-ν, ἀρκ-έω (To preserve, defend, protect; hence) I. Prop.: To shut up, to inclose: hos quidem ut famulos vinculis prope ac custodia arceamus, Cic. II. Fig.: To shut up: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri opti finibus, Cic. III. Meton.: A. To prohibit access to; to keep or hold off; to keep at a distance: tu, Jupiter, hunc a tuis aris æterisque templis arcebis, Cic.—B. To hinder or prevent from doing, etc.: quæ (sc. dicta) clamor ad aures Arcut ire meas, Ov.

Arceusius, ii, m., Ἀρκείσιος. Arceusius; son of Jupiter, father of Laertes.  
arcessi-tor, ôris, m. [arcessi-o; cf. arcesso init.] One who calls or fetches another: Pl.

1. arcessi-tus, a, um, P. of ar- cessi-o; cf. arcesso init.

2. arcessi-tus, us, m. [arcessi-o; cf. arcesso, init.] A calling for, sum- mons (only in Abl. Sing.): ipsius rogatu arcessituque, Cic.

ar-ces-so (accerso), sivi, situm, sêre, 3. v. a. [Inf. Præs.: arcescere, and arcessiri, freq., and in the best class. writers: also, accerseri, Ter.: access- ire, Sall.] [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar=ad; ced-o] (In causative force: To cause to come to one; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To call, summon, fetch, etc.: librum arcessivi, Cic.: quum ab aratro arcescebantur, qui consules flierent, id.: (without Object) sin melius quid (sc. vini) habes, arcesse, send for it, i. e. let it be brought in, Hor. B. Esp.: Law t. t.: To summon or arraign be- fore a court of justice; to accuse, inform against: arcessiri statim jussit, Suet.: (with Acc. of person and Gen. of charge; Gen. of charge alone; Acc. of person and Abl. of charge; or in c. Acc.) quos Capta pecunie arcesse- bant, Sall.: capitis, Cic.: alterum ambitus crimine, id.: an non intelligis quot eodem crimine in summum capitis periculum arcessas? id. II. Fig.: A. To summon, to invite, and so to obtain: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv.—B. To bring, fetch, seek, or de- rive a subject, a thought, etc., from somewhere: ex medio res, Hor.: translationes orationi splendoris ali- quid arcessunt, Cic.—C. Part. Pass.: Far fetched, forced, unnatural: cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum put- etur, Cic.

Archêlâus, i, m., Ἀρχέλαος (Com- mander of the people). Archelaus: 1. A philosopher of Miletus, pupus of Anaxagoras, and teacher of Socrates.—2. A king of Macedonia, son of Perdic- cas, and friend of Euripides.—3. A general of Mithridates.—4. The rival of King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinus.

archêtÿpus, a, um, adj.=ἀρχέτυπος: I. Prop.: That was first stamp- ed, original: archetypus servare Clean- thas, i. e. the original statues of Clean- thas, Juv. II. Meton.: Old, of old standing: amici, Mart.

Archias, æ, m., Ἀρχίας (Com- mander). Archias: 1. Aulus Licinius; a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him.—2. A noted cabinet-maker.—Hence, Archi-âcus, a, um, adj. Of, or per- taining to, Archias: lecti, Hor.

Archilôchus, i, m., Ἀρχιλόχος (Commander of an ambush). Archi- lochus; a poet of Paros, inventor of the iambic metre; author of a very severe satire, which caused Lycambes to hang himself.—Hence, Archilochianus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Archilochus; Meton.) Severe, bitter, acrimonious: edicta, Cic.

archimâgirus, i, m.=ἀρχιμάγει- ros. A chief cook: Juv.

Archimêdes, is (Gen. Sing. Archi- miedi, Cic.), m., Ἀρχιμήδης (Chief planner). Archimedes; a celebrated

*mathematician of Syracuse, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Romans when they were besieging his native city.*

**archimimus**, *i, m.* = ἀρχιμίμος. *A chief buffoon.* Cic.

**archipirata**, *ae, m.* = ἀρχιπειρατής. *A leader of pirates, arch-pirate.* Cic.

**architecton**, *onis, v.* architectus. **architect-or**, *atus sum, ari, i. v. dep.* [architect-us] *I. Prop.:* To build, construct, fabricate: stum loci cuiusdam ad sum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auct. Her. *II. Fig.:* To devise, invent, procure, make: voluptates, Cic.

**architect-tura**, *ae, f.* [for architect-tura; fr. architect-or] *The act of building; hence* Architecture. ¶ Hence, *Fr. architecture.*

**architectus**, *i, -tōn, ōnis, m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων. *I. Prop.:* A master-builder, architect: Philo architectus, Cic.: nam sibi laudasse hasce ait architectonem Nescio quem, Plaut. *II. Fig.:* A. An inventor, deviser, author, maker: sceleris, Cic.—B. A master in cunning, a crafty man: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. architecte.*

**archōn**, *ontis, m.* = ἀρχων (ruler). *An archon; the chief magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority.* Cic.

**Archytas**, *ae, m.* = Ἀρχύτας. *Archytas; a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, a friend of Plato.*

**Arc-i-tēnsis**, *entis, adj.* [arc-us; (i); tenens] *Holding or bearing a bow, bow-bearing: deus (i. e. Apollo), Ov.—As Subst.: Arcteniens, entis, m. (sc. deus) The bow-holding god; i. e. Apollo.* Virg.

**arcte**, *v. arte.*

**arcto**, *v. arto.*

**Arctophylax**, *ācis, m.* = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ (Bear-keeper). *Arctophylax, a constellation; Boötes.*

**arctos** (-us), *i (Acc. Sing. arcton, Ov.; Virg.), f.* = ἄρκτος. *I. Prop.:* The Great and Little Bear (Ursa major et minor), a double constellation (hence, gemine, Ov.) in the vicinity of the north pole: gelidae arcti, Virg. *II. Meton.:* A. The north pole: Ov.—B. The night: Prop.—C. The people dwelling in the north: Claud.—D. The north wind: Hor.

**arctōus**, *a, um, adj.* = ἀρκτός (Pertaining to the north pole; hence) Northern: Mart.

**Arctūrus**, *i, m.* = ἀρκτούρος (Bear-keeper). *Arcturus. I. Prop.:* The brightest star in Boötes, the rising and setting of which brings bad weather: Virg. *II. Meton.:* A. The (whole) constellation Boötes: Virg.—B. The rising of Arcturus: Virg.

1. arctus, *a, um, v. l. artus.*

2. arctus, *i, v. artos.*

**arc-ūla**, *ae, f. dim.* [arc-a] *A small chest or box, a casket, etc., for holding unguents, ornaments, etc.; a jewel-case, casket: arcule muliebres, Cic.*

**arcū-ārius**, *ii, m.* [arc-ul-a] *(One pertaining to an arcula; hence) A maker of little boxes or caskets: Plaut.*

**arcū-o** (-quo), *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [arcus (uncontr. Gen.), arcu-is] *To make in the form of a bow; to bend or curve like a bow: currus, i. e. covered, Liv.*

**arcus** (old form, -quus), *ūs, m.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.:* A bow: arcus intensus in aliquem, Cic. *II. Meton.:* A. The rainbow: oeu nubibus arcus Mille trahit varios adverso sole colores, Virg.—B. Of any thing shaped like a bow: A curve, arch, etc.: niger arcus aquarum, Ov.: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arc.*

1. ardēa, *ae, f.* = ἐρωδιός. *A heron.* Virg.

2. Ardēa, *ae, f.* [1. ardea] (Heron) *Ardea; the capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome; it was burned by Aeneas, and from its ashes the heron was said to have been produced.—Hence, Ardēs-as, ātis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ardea: Ardean: Cic.—As Subst.: Ardeates, ium, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Ardea.—Hence, Ardē-āt-inus, a, um, adj. Ardean.*

**ard-ēlo**, *ōnis, m.* [ard-eo] *A busy-body; a meddler, trifler: Phaed.*

**ardēns**, *ntis: I. P. of arde-o.—2. Pa. (On fire, burning; hence) Glowing, fiery, hot: a. Prop.:* (Comp.) quinta (sc. zona) est ardentior illis, Ov. *b. Fig.:* avaritia, Cic.: oratio, id.: ardentes oculi, sparkling, Virg.: (Sup.) ardentissimus color, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ardent.*

**arden-ter**, *adv.* [for ardent-ter; fr. ardens, ardent-is] *Hotly, ardently, vehemently: cupere, Cic.: (Comp.) ardentius sitire, id.: (Sup.) ardentissime diligere, Pl.*

**ard-ēo**, *ar-si, ar-sum, ard-ēre, 2. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root ard, *reare*, or prps. to ard-us] *I. Prop.:* To be on fire, burn, blaze: rogum parari Vidit, et arsum supremis ignibus arsit, Ov.: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. *II. Fig.:* A. Of the eyes: To flash, glow, sparkle, shine: ardent oculi, Plaut.—B. Of colours, etc.: To sparkle, glisten, glitter: Tyrio ardebat murice lena, Virg.—C. *I. Gen.:* Of passionate emotion or excitement, in gen.: To burn, glow, be inflamed, excited: ipse ardere videris, Cic.: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, Cæs.—2. Esp.: To be strongly affected or burn with love: arsit virgine raptā, Hor.: (with Acc. of object loved) Alexin, Virg.—D. Of disease: To burn, to be inflamed by: in ardentia morbo membra, Lucr.—E. Of disgraceful actions: To suffer in consequence of, or under the imputation of: maximo ego ardeo flagitio, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) ardre, ardoir.*

**arde-sco**, *ar-si, no sup., arde-scōre, 3. v. n. incho.* [arde-o] *I. Prop.:* To take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. *II. Fig.:* A. To gleam, glitter: fulminibus ardescunt ignibus undæ, Ov.—B. Of the passions: To be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence: cupidine, Lucr.: tuendo, Virg.—C. Of the neighing of horses: To become violent or furious: fremitusque ardescit equo-

rum, Virg.—D. Of a battle: To be hot or violent: ardescens pugna, Tac.

**ard-or**, *ōris, m.* [ard-eo] *I. Prop.:* A burning; a flame, fire, heat, etc.: celestis, Cic. *II. Fig.:* A. Of the eyes: Fire, brightness, brilliancy: illo imperatoris ardor colorum, Cic.—B. Of the external appearance in gen.: Fire, animation: vultuque atque motum, Cic.—C. Of the passions or feelings: Heat, ardour, eagerness: ardor mentis ad gloriam, Cic. *III. Meton.:* The object of ardent affection, flame: tu primus, et ultimus illi Ardor eris, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ardeur.*

**Ard-ienna**, *ae, f.* [Ard, hard; Venna, a pasture] (Hard pasture) *Arduenna; the forest-covered mountains of Ardennes, in Gaul.*

**ardus**, *a, um, adj., v. aridus.*  
**ard-ūs**, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sans. ārdha, "altus," "erectus," fr. the root VRIDH, "crescere," whence Greek ἄρδ-ός] *I. Prop.:* A. Steep: ascensus, Cic.—As Subst.: arduum, *i, n.* A steep place; a steep, height, eminence: per arduum scandere, Hor.—B. High, elevated, lofty: æther, Ov.: campo sese arduus infert, Virg. *II. Fig.:* A. Difficult to reach or attain, arduous, hard: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic.—As Subst.: arduum, *i, n.* A difficulty, matter of difficulty: nil mortalibus ardui est, Hor.—B. Troublesome, unpleasant, difficult, hard: imprimis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall.—C. Of fortune: Inauspicious, adverse, difficult: rebus in arduis, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) ardu.*

**are**, *v. arefacio.*

**ārēa**, *ae, f.* [etym. dub.] (A void open place; hence) *I. Prop.:* A. A ground-plot, building-ground, site for a house: Hor.—B. An open place in or near a house, a court, yard, area: Pl.—C. An open place in towns for recreation: Hor.—D. A threshing-floor: Cic.—E. An open place where fowls scatter grain to entice birds: Plaut. *II. Fig.:* A. 1. A field for effort: cane facta viro-um: Hæc animo, dice, area digna meo est, Ov.—2. Of vice or wickedness: Room or scope for: scelus, Cic.—3. Of life: A division or space: vitæ tribus areis peractis Mart.—B. A deceiving place: ædes nobis area est; aucepsum ego, Plaut. *III. Meton.:* A. A halo round the sun or moon: Sen.—B. A bald spot upon the head, baldness: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. are.*

**Arctæus**, *a, um, adj.* [orig. Hebr.] *Babylonian: camp, Tib.*

**ārē-fācio**, (by anastrophe: facio are, Lucr.), *fecī, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.* (Pass.) **ārē-fio**, *factus sum, fīeri* [are-o; facio] *To make dry, to dry up: Cato; Pl.; Suet.*

**Arēlas**, *ātis (-āte, es, Suet.), f.* *Arelas or Arelate; a town in Southern Gaul (now Arles).*

**Aremoricus**, *a, um, v. Armoricus.*  
**ārē-na** (hare-), *ae, f.* [are-o] (The dried or dry thing; hence) *I. Prop.:* Sand: mollis, Ov.: nigra, slime, mud, Virg.—Prov.: Arenæ mandare se-



mina, *To commit seeds to the sand*, i. e. *to begin a fruitless work*: Ov. **II**. Meton.: **A**. Gen.: *A sandy place, sands*: Cic.—**B**. Esp.: **1**. *A sandy desert*: super Libycas arenas, Ov.—**2**. *The seashore, beach, strand*: doque levas saltus udaeque innitor arenae, Ov.—**3**. *The place of combat* (strewn with sand, in the amphitheatre), the arena: missus in arenam aper, Suet. **III**. Fig.: *A place of combat, the scene or theatre of any kind of contention, etc.*: civilis belli arena, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arène*.  
**ären-äria**, æ, f. [aren-a] (*A thing pertaining to arena*; hence) *A sand-pit*: Cic.

**är-en-i-väg-us**, a, um, adj. [aren-a; (i); vag-or] *Wandering through sandy deserts*: Luc.

**ären-ösus**, a, um, adj. [aren-a] *Full of sand, sandy*: litus, Virg. (Comp.) lapis arenosior, Pl.: (Sup.) quod sit arenosissimum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arénieux*.

**äre-nus**, ntis: **1**. P. of are-o. **2**. Pa.: **a**. Gen.: *Dry, arid, parched*: arva, V. rg.—**b**. Esp.: *Parched with thirst, thirsty*: faux, Hor.

**är-ö**, öi, n. sup., ère, **2**. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I**. Gen.: *To be dry*: succis aret (sc. tellus) ademptis, Ov. **II**. Esp.: *To be parched with thirst*: in mediâ Tantalus aret aquâ, Ov.

**är-ö-cla**, æ, f. dim. [are-a] *A small, open place*: Pl.

**Äreöpägitēs**, æ, m. = Ἀρεοπαγίτης. An Areopagite; a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens.

**Äreöpägu-s** (-os), i, m. = Ἀρεοπαγίτης. Areopagus, or Mars' Hill, at Athens, on which the supreme court of justice held its sessions.

**Ares**, is, m., Arys. Ares, or Mars; the god of war.

**äre-äco**, n. perf. n. sup., ère, **3**. v. n. inch. [are-o] *To become dry, to dry up*: **I**. Gen.: *arscescent undâ*, Tac. **II**. Esp.: *Of tears*: cito aret lacrima, præsertim in alienis malis, Cic.

**Ärestörldes**, æ, m. = Ἀρεστορίδης. Son of Arestor, i. e. Argus.

**Ärestälögus**, i, m. = ἀρεταλόγος. A prater about virtue; a kind of philosophical braggart, introduced for the entertainment of the company at the dinner tables of the wealthy Romans: Juv.

**Ärêthusa**, æ, f., Ἀρεθούσα (The Waterer). Arethusa; a fountain near Syracuse.—Hence, **1**. **Ärêthüs-æus**, a, um, adj. Of Arethusa, Arethusan.—**2**. **Ärêthüs-is**, idis, adj. Arethusan.—**3**. **Ärêthüs-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Arethusan; Meton.) Syracusan.

**Aretinus** and **Aretium**, v. Arret.  
**Ärus**, a, um, adj. = Ἀρεῖος. Pertaining to Ares or Mars: iudicium, The Areopagus, Tac.

**Ärgê**, örüm, m. Argei; consecrated places in Rome, for the celebration of worship: Liv.

**argent-ärius**, a, um, adj. [argent-um] (Of, or pertaining to, argentum; hence) **1**. Of, or pertaining to, silver: silver: metalla, silver-mines, Pl.—**2**. Of, or pertaining to, money: taberna, a bank, Liv.—As Subst.: **a**. **argent-**

**ärius**, ii, m. (sc. homo) *A money-changer, a (private) banker*: Cic.—**b**. **argentäria**, æ, f. (sc. taberna): (a) *A banking-house, a bank*: Liv.—(b) (sc. ars) *The calling of a banker or broker*: Cic.—(c) (sc. fodina): *A silver mine*: Liv.

**argent-ätus**, a, um, adj. [argent-um] (Provided, or furnished, with argentum; hence) **1**. *Ornamented with silver*: milites, whose shields are silvered over or plated with silver, Liv.—**2**. *Furnished with money*: semper tu ad me cum argentatâ accedito querimoniâ, come with silvered complaints, i. e. bring money with your complaints, Plaut.

**argentê-ölus** (-io-lus), a, um, adj. dim. [argente-us, (uncontr. Gen.) argenteo-i] *Of silver*: Plaut.

**argent-ösus**, a, um, adj. [argent-um] (Pertaining to argentum; hence) **1**: **a**. Prop.: *Of silver, made of silver*: aquila, Cic.—As Subst.: **argentösus**, i, m. (sc. nummus) *A silver coin* (= denarius): Tac.—**b**. Fig.: *Silver*: proles, Ov.—**2**. *Highly adorned with silver*: scena, Cic.—**3**. *Of a glittering white colour, silvery*: anser, Virg.—**4**. *Of or from money*: amica tua facta est argentea, is turned into money, i. e. has been sold, Plaut.

**argent-ösus**, a, um, adj. [argent-um] *Abounding in silver*: Pl.

**arg-entum**, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit raj-atam, "silver," from the root i-aj "to shine," or "be brilliant:" cf. Gr. ἀργυρός] *The shining or brilliant thing*; hence **I**. Prop.: *Silver*: villius argentum est auro, Hor.—Particular expressions: **A**. Argentum vivum, Quicksilver: Pl.—**B**. Argentum lentum, An amalgam of silver, lead, and copper: Virg. **II**. Meton.: *Of things made of silver*: **A**. Silver plate, silver work: argentum expositum in ædibus, Cic.—**B**. Money coined from silver, silver money: and, since this was the most current coin, for money in gen.: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. argente.

**Argilêtum**, i, n. [etym. dub.]: (in tmesis: Argille letum, Mart.): **Argiletum**; a part of Rome, where book-sellers and others had shops: Cic.—Hence, **Argilêt-änus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Argiletum: ædificium, Cic.

**argilla**, æ, f. = ἀργίλλος. White clay, potter's earth, marl: hominulus ex argillâ et luto fictus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. argile.

**Arginösæ**, örüm, f., Ἀργινούσαι or Ἀργινούσαι (White things, i. e. islands; so named prob. from chalky cliffs). Arginusæ; three small islands in the Ægean Sea, near Lesbos.

**Argivus**, a, um, v. Argos.

**Argo**, is, f. (Gen. Argus, Prop.:—Acc. Argo, id.:—Dat. and Abl. prob. not used), Ἀργώ (The swift thing). **Argo**. **I**. Prop.: *The ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece*.—Hence, **Argö-us**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Argo or the Argonauts: Prop. **II**. Meton.: The

constellation into which the Argo was changed by Minerva: Cic.

**Argolicus**, a, um, etc., v. Argos.  
**Argos**, n. (only Nom. and Acc), more freq. plur. **Argi**, örüm, m. Ἄργος. **I**. Prop.: *Argos or Argi; the capital of the province Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno*.—Hence, **A**. **Arg-ivus**, a, um, adj. *Of Argos, Argive*.—As Subst.: **Argivi**, örüm, m. The Greeks.—**B**. **Arg-ëus**, a, um, adj. *Argive*: Hor.—**C**. **Arg-ölis**, idis, f. adj., Ἀργολίς. *Argive*.—As Subst.: *The province of Argolis*.—Hence, **Argöl-icus**, a, um, adj.: **1**. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Argolis*: Argolic.—**2**. Meton.: *Grecian, Greek*.—**D**. **Arg-us**, a, um, adj. *Argive*: Plaut.—As Subst.: **Argi**, örüm, m. (Prop.: *The Argives*; Meton.) *The Greeks*. **II**. Meton.: *Greece*.

**argumēt-ä-tio**, önis, f. [argumēt(a)-or] **I**. Prop.: *An adducing of a proof, argumentation*: Cic. **II**. Meton.: *The proof itself*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. argumentation.

**argumēt-or**, ätus sum, äri, i, v. dep. [argumēt-um] **I**. **A**: *To adduce proof of or about a thing*: rem argumētando dubiam facis, Cic.—**B**. *To adduce as or in proof*: ego illa non argumētabor, quæ, etc.: Cic. **II**. *To make a conclusion, conclude*: si testem argumentari patieris, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. argumenter.

**argü-mentum**, i, n. [argu-o] **I**. Act.: *(That which makes clear or proves; hence) A*. An argument, proof, esp. one based upon facts: Cic.—**B**. A sign by which any thing is known; a mark, token, evidence.—**C**: **1**. Gen.: *A representation or statement of any kind*: tabule novæ quod habent argumenti nisi, etc., i. e. what do they mean, Cic.—**2**. Esp.: *A representation or statement of that which is to be brought forward*; hence, **a**. *Of a letter, speech, etc.*: Subject, subject-matter, argument: Cic.—**b**. *Of a play, poem, etc.*: Subject, story, argument: Liv.—**c**. *Of circumstances, facts, etc.*: (a) *A play, drama, representation*: Quint.—(b) *A poem, tale, fable*: Cic.; Ov.—**d**. *A representation on a work of art; an artistic representation*: Cic.—**D**. *A conclusion, syllogism*: Cic. **II**. Pass.: *(That which is made clear or proved; hence) Reality, truth, foundation, etc.*: non sine argumento, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. argument.

**arg-üo**, üi, ütüm, ère, **3**. v. a. [from same root as arg-entum] *(To make clear, bright, etc.)*; hence **I**. Gen.: *To assert, show, prove, make known, declare, etc.*: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.: (with Objective clause) speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. **II**. Esp.: **A**. Pass. in reflexive force: *To make one's self or itself known*; to betray one's self, etc.: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor.—**B**. *To show or denounce the falsehood, etc.*, of a thing: arguens rumorum de se temeritate, Suet.—**C**. *To show, or prove, a person to be false*; to refute, etc.: Plinius arguit

ratio temporum, Suet.—D.: 1. Prop.: (To attempt to show that a person is guilty of a charge, etc.; hence) To accuse, inform against, charge, etc.: servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic.: (with Gen. of charge) viros mortuos summi sceleris, id.: (without Object) neque timoris Argue, Virg.: (with Abl. of charge) to hoc crimine non arguo, Cic.—2. Fig.: Of things: To accuse, censure: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arguer*.

1. **Argus**, i, m. 'Αργος (Bright, i. e. with bright or vigilant eyes). **Argus**: 1. The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter: slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock.—2. A guest of Evander.

2. **Argus**, a, um, v. Argos.  
**argūta-tio**, ōnis, f. [argut(a)-o] (Prop.: A prattling; Meton.) A creaking: lecti, Cat.

**argūt-ŏ**, adv. [argut-us] 1. Sagaciously, shrewdly, ingeniously, acutely: (Comp.) acutius, Cic.: (Sup.) acutissime, id.—2. Craftily, slyly, cunningly: Plaut.

**argūt-iæ**, ārum, f. [argut-us] (The quality or condition of the argutus; hence) 1. Liveliness, activity: digitorum, Cic.—2. Melodiousness, melody of sound: Pl.—3. Chattering, prattling discourse: Plaut.—4.: a. Gentis, acuteness, wit, etc.: Cic.—b. Subtlety, shrewdness in speech or action: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argutie*.

**argūt-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [id.] To prattle, prate about: Prop. 1.  
**argūt-ūs**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Somewhat subtle: libri, Cic.

**arg-ūtus**, a, um: 1. P. of argu-o.—2. Pa.: (That makes itself perceptible to, or affects the senses; hence) a. Prop.: (a) Of that which affects the sight by motion, etc.: Active, lively, fiery: manus, Cic.: caput, a head graceful in motion, Virg.—(b) Of that which affects the hearing: (a) Piercing, sharp, shrill (both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds), clear-sounding, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing, etc.: hirundo, Virg.: forum, noisy, Ov.—(b) Of a musician, poet, etc.: Melodious, clear-sounding: Neera, Hor.—(c) Of persons: Babbling, talkative, noisy: civis, Plaut.—(d) Of that which affects the smell: Sharp, pungent: (Comp.) odor argutior, Pl.—b. Meton.: (a) Of written communications: Verbose, wordy: (Sup.) literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic.—(b) Of omens seen or heard: Distinct, clear, conclusive, clearly indicative, etc.: argutissima exta, Cic.—c. Fig.: Of mental qualities: (a) In a good sense: Sagacious, acute, witty: poema facit... ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutus, C. Pis.—(b) In a bad sense: Cunning, sly, artful: meretrix, Hor.

**argyraspis**, idis, adj. = ἀργύρεος. Bearing, or armed with, a silver shield: Liv.

**Argyripa** (-ippa) æ, f., 'Αργύρι-

πηνα. Argyripa; a town of Apulia, founded by Diomedes of Argos (afterwards called Arpi).

**Āriadna**, æ, -e, es, f., 'Αριάδνη (prps. Very sweet or pleasing one). Ariadna or Ariadne; a daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was, however, deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown among the constellations.—Hence, **Āriadn-æus**, a, um, adj., 'Αριάδναιος. Of, or pertaining to, Ariadne; Āriadnæan.

**Āricia**, æ, f. **Arícia**: 1. A town of Latium, in the neighbourhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Road (now Riccia).—Hence, **Aríc-inus**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Aricia; Arician.—As Subst.: Aricini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Aricia.—2. The wife of Hippolytus, and mother of Virbius.

**Ārid-itās**, ātis, f. [arid-us] (The state of the aridus; hence) Dryness, aridity: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aridité*.  
**Ārid-ūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Somewhat dry: labellæ, Cat.

**ār-idus** (ar-dus), a, um, adj. [ar-eo] 1. Prop.: Dry, arid, parched: folia, Cic.—As Subst.: aridum, i, n. A dry place, dry land: naves in aridum subducere, Cæs. II. Meton.: A. Macker, drying up, dry: stils, Lucr.: febris, Virg.—B. Dried, dark: color, Pl.—C. Cracking, snapping, as when dry wood is broken: fragor, Virg.—D. Meagre, lean, shrivelled: crura, Ov.: (Comp.) vis aridior puella passis, Auct. Priap.—E. Of food, or manner of living: Meagre, scanty: victus, Cic.—F. Indigent, poor: cliens, Mart. III. Fig.: A. Of style or speaker: Dry, jejune, poor, unadorned: genus sermonis, Cic.: (Sup.) aridissimi libri, Tac.—B. Ignorant: pueri, Suet.—C. Dry, stingy, etc.: pater, Ter.—D. Of money: Ready: arido argento'st opus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aride*.

**āries**, ĩtis (sometimes in poets arj in oblique cases), m. [akin to ἄρσις] 1. Prop.: A ram: candidus, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Aries or the Ram: a sign of the zodiac: Ov.—B. An engine (with a head shaped like a ram's) for battering down walls: a battering-ram: Liv.—C. A beam for support: a prop or buttress: Cæs. III. Fig.: A support or stay: aries ille substrictus in vestris actionibus, Cic.  
**ārĕtā-tio**, ōnis, f. [arĕt(a)-o] A butting like a ram: Sen.

**ārĕt-ŏ**, āvi, ātum, āre (arĕtat, trisyll. Virg.). 1. v. a. and n. [aries, arĕt-is] (To butt like a ram; hence) 1. Prop.: To strike violently: A. Act.: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras ædes arĕtat? Plaut. B. Neut.: arĕtat in portas, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To stumble, i. e. to commit a fault: oportet arietes, et cadas, Sen.—B. To disturb, harass, disquiet anima insolita arietari, Sen.

**Āriminium**, i, n. Ariminum; a town of Umbria, on the shore of the

Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name (now Rimini).—Hence, **Ārimin-ensis**, e, adj. Pertaining to Ariminum.—As Subst.: **Āriminens-es**, ūm, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Ariminum.

**Ārĭōbarzānes**, is, m. 'Αριόβαρζάνης. Ariobarzanes; a king of Cappadocia.

**ariola**, ariolatio, etc., v. har.

**Ārion**, ōnis, m. (Acc. Gr. Ariona, Ov.) 'Αρίων. Arion: 1. A celebrated player on the cithara, of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.—Hence, **Ārĭōn-iūs**, a, um, adj., 'Αρίωνιος. Belonging to Arion.—2. A horse said to have been endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus.

**Āriovistus**, i, m. Ariovistus; a German king in the time of Cæsar.

**Ārisba**, æ. Arisba; a town of Troas: Virg.

**ār-st-a**, æ, f. [etym. dub.; prps. ar=ad; (i); st=] (The thing standing up; hence) 1. Prop.: The top or beard of an ear of corn: Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. An ear of corn: Ov.—2. An ear of spikenard: Ov.—B. Summer: Claud.—C. Of the hair of men: Pers.

**Āristæus**, i, m., 'Αρισταῖος (One pertaining to a noble) Aristæus; a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have been the first who planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoe, and father of Actæon.

**Āristarchus**, i, m., 'Αριστάρχος (Best-ruler). Aristarchus: 1. Prop.: A critic of Alexandria, who admonished severely upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious. II. Meton.: For a critic: Cic.

**Āristides**, is, m., 'Αριστείδης (Son of a noble). Aristides; an Athenian renowned for his integrity.

**Aristius**, ii, m. Aristius; a Roman name; e. g. Aristius Fuscus, a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, and an intimate friend of Horace.

**āristōlōchia**, æ, f. = ἀριστολογία (A thing most excellent for childbirth). Birth-wort: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aristoloche*.

**Aristophānes**, is, m., 'Αριστοφάνης (He who appears best). Aristophanes: 1. The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, contemporary with Socrates.—Hence, **Āristophān-æus**, (-iūs), a, um, adj. Aristophanean.—2. A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Erosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus.

**Āristōtēles**, is (Gen. Aristoteli, Cic.), m., 'Αριστοτέλης (Best-accomplisher). Aristotle; a learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, a native of Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.—Hence, **Āristōtēl-iūs** (-æus), a, um, adj. Aristotelian.

**āriθmētica**, æ, -e, ōs, f. = ἀριθμητική



ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη). *Arithmetic; the science of numbers*: Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arithmétique*.

**arithmēticus**, a, um, adj. = ἀριθμητικός. *Of, or pertaining to, arithmetic*: ratio, Vitr.—As Subst.: **arithmetica**, ōrum, n. *Arithmetic*: in arithmeticeis exercitatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arithmétique*.

**arī-tūdo**, Inis, f. [for arid-tudo; fr. arid-us] (*The quality of the aridus*; hence) *Dryness, aridity, drought*: Plaut.

**Ārīstus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arisia (in Chios)*: vina, Virg.

**ar-ma**, ōrum, n. [prob. akin to ἄρ-ω, apto] (*Things adapted or suited to any purpose*; hence) **1.** *Of war*:

**a.** Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Arms, weapons*: armis positis, Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Arms, weapons*: tenere semper arma,

quibus vel tectus ipse esse possit, vel ulcisci lacessitus, Cic.—(c) Meton.:

(a) War: Liv.—(β) *A battle, contest, etc.*: Virg.—(γ) *A side or party in war*: Cic.—(δ) *Armed men, warriors, etc.*: Liv.; Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (a) (a) Prop.: *Defensive armour, armour* (e.g. shield, coat of mail, helmet, etc.): Liv.—(β) Fig.: *Armour*: means of protection or of defence: Cic.—(γ) Meton.: *Means of defence*; a covering, cover, etc.: Ov.—(b) (a) Prop.: *Offensive arms; arms, weapons for the purpose of attack, esp. at close quarters* (e.g. the sword, club, etc.): Tac.; Liv.—(β) Fig.: *Weapons, means of attack*: hinc spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, et quaerere consociis arma, Virg.—**2.** *Implements*: **a.** For grinding and baking: *Cerealia arma*, Virg.—**b.** For agriculture: dicendum et, quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Virg.—**c.** Of a barber: e.g. scissors, razor, etc.: Mart.—**d.** Of an aeronaut, etc.; e.g. wings: Ov.—**3.** *Of a ship*: Tackling, equipment, etc.; e.g. sails, cordage, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arme*.

**armā-menta**, ōrum, n. [arm(a)-o] (*Things serving to equip or fit out a person or thing*; hence) **1.** *Implements, utensils, etc.*: Pl.—**2.** *The tackling of a ship* (sails, cables, etc.): **a.** Prop.: *aparique suis pinum jubet armamentis*, Ov.—Sometimes the sails are excepted: quum omnis spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, Caes.—**b.** Fig.: *Of a woman on board a vessel*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. armement*.

**armament-ārium**, īi, n. [armament-a] (*A thing or place pertaining to armaments*; hence) **1.** *An arsenal, armoury*: Cic.; Juv.—**2.** *A naval arsenal, a dockyard, where ships were drawn ashore*: Cic.

**armārīō-lum**, īi, n. dim. [armari-um, (unconstr. Gen.) armario-i] *A little chest or closet*: Plaut.

**arm-ārium**, īi, n. [arm-a] (*A thing pertaining to arma*; hence) *A closet, chest, box, safe, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. armoire*.

**armā-tūra**, ae, f. [arm(a)-o] (Prop.: *An arming*; Meton.) **1.** *Armour, equipment*: Cic.—**2.** *Armed soldiers* (with the adj. levis=velites): Cic.; Caes.

**1. armā-tus**, a, um: **1.** *P. of arm(a)-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Armed, equipped, fitted with armour*: (Sup.) quasi armatissimi fuerint, Cic.—As Subst.: **armatus**, i, m., *An armed man, a soldier*:

**b.** (a) Prop.: *Equipped, fitted out, etc.*: classes armatae, Virg.—(b) Fig.: *Furnished, equipped, provided*: armati animis jam esse debemus, Cic.

**2. armā-tus**, ūs, m. [arm(a)-o] (only in Abl. Sing.) (Prop.: *An arming*; Meton.) **1.** *Armour, equipment*: Liv.—**2.** *Armed soldiers*: Liv.

**Armēnia**, ae, f. *Armenia*; a country of Asia, divided into *Armenia Major* (Eastern, now *Turcomania* and *Kurdistan*) and *Minor* (Western, now *Anatolia*).—Hence, **1.** **Armēni-ācus**, a, um, adj. *Armenian*.—**2.** **Armēni-us**, a, um, adj. *Armenian*.—As Subst.: **Armenius**, īi, m. *An Armenian*.

**armen-tālis**, e, adj. [armen-tum] *Pertaining to a herd*: Virg.

**armen-tārius**, īi, m. [id.] (*One pertaining to an armentum*; hence) *A herdsman, neatherd*: Virg.

**ar-men-tum**, ī, n. [ar-o] (*The ploughing thing, the plougher*; hence) **1.** Prop.: *Cattle for ploughing*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A drove, herd, etc.*, of horses, deer, or other large animals: Virg.

**ar-mi-fer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [arm-a; (i); fer-o] *Bearing or carrying weapons, armed*: warlike: *Minerva*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. armifère*.

**ar-mi-ger**, ēra, ērum, adj. [arm-a; (i); ger-o] **1.** *Bearing or carrying weapons, armed, warlike*: penigero non armigero in corpore, Cic.—As Subst.: **a.** **armiger**, ēri, m. (sc. homo): (a) Prop.: *One who carries his own arms, an armed person*: Curt.—(β) *One who carries the arms of another*; an armour-bearer, shield-bearer: Virg.—(b) Meton.: (a) *An attendant, adherent, servant*: Plaut.—(β) *An aider, abettor*: Cic.—**b.** **armigera**, ae, f. (sc. femina) *A female armour-bearer*: Ov.—**2.** *Bearing or producing arms, or armed men*: humus, i.e. the field at Colchis, from which armed men sprang up, Prop.

**arm-illa**, ae, f. [arm-us] (*A thing pertaining to an armus*; hence) *An ornament for the arm*; an *armlet*, *arm-ring*: Liv.

**armill-ātus**, a, um, adj. [arm-ill-a] (*Provided with an armilla*; hence) **1.** Prop.: *Ornamented with a bracelet*: turba, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Wearing a collar*: canes, Prop.

**Arm-i-lustr-um**, ī, n. [arm-a; (i); lustr-o] (*The thing purifying arms*; hence) *Armilustrum*: a place in Rome, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated: Liv.

**arm-i-pōtens**, entis, adj. [arm-a; (i); potens] *Powerful in arms, valiant, warlike*: Mars, Virg.

**arm-i-sōn-us**, a, um, adj. [arm-a; (i); sōn-o] *Resounding with arms*: Virg.

**ar-mo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [arm-a] **I.** *A. Prop.*: *To furnish with weapons, to arm*: servi in dominos armabantur, against their masters,

Cic.: *armare in praelia fratres, for battles*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To arm, excite, rouse, stir up*: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribus, against the tribunes, Liv. **II.**: **A. Prop.: *To arm, fit out, equip, furnish with what is needful, esp. for purposes of war*: ad armandas naves, Caes.: bello armantur equi, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To arm, equip, furnish, etc.*: temeritate concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. armer*.**

**Ar-mōr-icus** (Arēm-), a, um, adj. [ar = on, at; mōr = sea: coast-land, sea-coast] *Of, or belonging to, the sea-coast*: *Armoric*; the appellation given to the states, etc., on the N. W. coast of Gaul, including the tract of country between the Sequana (now the Seine) and Liger (now the Loire).—As Subst.: **Armorica**, ae, f. (sc. terra) *Armorica*.

**armus**, ī, m. = ἀρμός (*That which is fitted on*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A. Of animals*: *The shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-hand*: Hor.—**B.** *Of persons*: *The upper arm, near the shoulder*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of men*: *The whole arm*: Luc.—**B.** *Of animals*: *The flank or side*: Hor.

**Arne**, ēs, f., Ἀρνη (Receiver). *Arne*; a woman who betrayed her country for money, and was changed into a jackdaw.

**Arnus**, ī, m. *Arnus*; a river of Etruria (now the Arno).—Hence, **Ar-nensis**, ae, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Arnus*.

**ār-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. = ἀρ-ω **I.** Prop.: *To plough, to till*: ager non semel aratus, Cic.—**Prov.**: *Arare litus, To plough the sea-shore, i.e. to bestow useless labour*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of a ship*: *To plough*: aequor, Virg.—**B.** *Of age*: *To furrow the body, i.e. to wrinkle*: jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To cultivate land*: jugera, Hor.—**B.** *To pursue agriculture*: to live by husbandry: cives Romani, qui arant in Sicilia, Cic.—**C.** *To gain by agriculture, to acquire by tillage*: decem medimna ex jugero arare, Cic.

**Arpi**, ōrum, m. *Arpi*; a town of Apulia, at first called *Argos Hippium*, afterwards *Argyripa* (now *Foggia*).—Hence, **Arp-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arpi*.—As Subst.: **Arpini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Arpi*.

**Arpinum**, ī, n. *Arpinum*; a town of Latium, the birth-place of Cicero and Marius.—Hence, **1.** **Arpin-as**, ātis, adj. *Pertaining to Arpinum*; *Arpinian*.—**2.** **Arpin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Arpinum*.

**arqu-ātus**, a, um, adj. [arqu-us = arc-us] **1.** *Provided with a bow*; hence)  *Bent, arched*: Iris et arquato oculo curvamine signans, Ov.—**2.** (*Provided with a rainbow*; hence) *Like the rainbow in colour*: morbus, the jaundice (in which the skin turns to the yellow colour of the rainbow),

Cels.—As *Subst.*: *arquatus*, i, m. *A jaundiced person*: Lucr.

*arquus*, ūs, v. *arcus*.

*arrec-tus* (ad-), (for *arreg-tus*), a, um: 1. f. of *arri-go*, through true root *ARR-*.—2. *Pa.*: (Set upright; hence) *Steeep, precipitous*: (Comp.) *pleraque Alpium arrectiora*, Liv.

*ar-rēpo* (ad-), si, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. [for *ad-rēpo*] I. Prop.: *To creep, crawl, or move slowly to; to steal softly to*: ad matris morientis mammam adrepens infans, Pl. II. Fig.: *To approach gently, to steal up, etc.*: ad amictiā, Cic.

*arrep-tus*, (for *arrap-tus*), a, um, P. of *arrip-iō*, through true root *ARRAP-*.

*Arrētūm* (Arēt-), ūi, n. *Arretium* or *Areium*; a large town of Etruria (now Arezzo).—Hence, *Arrēt-inus* (Arēt-), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Arretium*.—As *Subst.*: *Arrētīni* (Arēt-), ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Arretium*.

*arra* (-ra), aē, f.; *arrhābo* (-rabo), also shortened *rhābo*, ōnis, m., ἀρράβω: I. Prop.: *Earnest-money, a deposit*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *A pledge, security*: Plaut.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arrhes*.

*ar-rīdeo* (ad-), si, tum, ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for *ad-rīdeo*] I. Prop.: *To laugh or smile at, esp. with approbation*: A. Neut.: *arridere vix notis*, Liv.—B. Act.: *si arriderentur*, Cic. II. Fig.: *A. To be favourable*: quum tempestas arridet, Lucr.—B. *To be pleasing, to please*: quibus hæc arridere velim, Hor.

*ar-rīgo* (ad-), rēxi, rectum, rigēre, 3. v. a. [for *ad-rēgo*] I. Prop.: *To set up, raise, erect*: leo conas arrexii, Virg. II. Fig.: *A. To rouse, encourage, animate, excite*: eos non paulum oratione suā Marius arrexerat, Sall.: *arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt*, Liv.: (Pass. with *Gr. Acc.*) his animum arrecti dictis, Virg.—B. *Arrigere aures*, *To prick up the ears, i. e. to listen to, be attentive*: arrectis auribus asto, Virg.

*ar-rīpo* (ad-), rīpī, reatum, rīpere, 3. v. a. [for *ad-rīpo*] I.: A. Prop.: *To snatch, catch, draw, seize* a person or thing to one's self: *arceus*, Ov. B. Fig.: (To take to one's self; hence) 1. *To appropriate, procure, seize*: facultatem lēdendi, Cic.: *cognomen sibi ex Æliorum imaginibus arripuit*, id.—2. *To seize upon* for one's own profit, etc.: *to learn with avidity, etc.*: genus divinandi naturale, quod animus arripere... ex divinatione, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: *To seize, lay hold of*: arripere repente equo, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. *To bring or summon hastily or violently before a tribunal*: *to hurry or drag into court*; *to complain of, accuse, etc.* (esp. a magistrate, etc., at the expiration of his term of office): *tribunus plebis abeuntes magistratu arripuit*, Liv.—2. In Hor.: *To attack with ridicule or reproach*; *to ridicule, satirize*: *primores populi arripuit*, Hor.

*ar-rī-sio* (adri-), ōnis, f. [for *arri-sio*; fr. *arri-ēo*] *A smiling upon with approbation*: Auct. Her.

*arri-sor* (adri-), ōris, m. [for *arri-sor*; fr. *arri-ēo*] *One who smiles on another; a flatterer, fawner*: Sen.

*ar-rōdo* (ad-), si, tum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for *ad-rōdo*] *To gnaw or nibble at*; *to gnaw*: I. Prop.: *arrosus clypeis*, Pl. II. Fig.: *republican*, Cic.

*arrōga-ns* (adr-), ntis: 1. P. of *arrog(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: (Appropriating to one's self something not one's own; hence) Of character: a. Prop.: *Assuming, presumptuous, arrogant*: Indutiorum minax atque arrogans, Quint.: (Comp.) *pigritia arrogantior*, Quint.: (Sup.) *arrogantissima persuasio*, Quint.—b. Meton.: *Haughty, proud*: *hominum arrogantium nomina*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arrogant*.

*arrōgan-ter* (adr-), adv. [for *arrogant-ter*; fr. *arrogans*, *arrogant-is*] I. Prop.: *Assumingly, presumptuously, arrogantly*: *scribere*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Proudly, haughtily*: (Comp.) *prefari arrogantius*, Gell.

*arrōgan-tia* (adr-), aē, f. [arrogans, *arrogant-is*] (The quality of the arrogans; hence) I. Prop.: *Assumption; presuming or arrogant behaviour, etc.*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A. Pride, haughtiness*: Liv.; Tac.—B. *Pertinacity in one's demands; obstinacy*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arrogance*.

*ar-rōgo* (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *ad-rōgo*] I.: A. Prop.: *Law t. l. To take a man sui juris in the place of a son; to adopt*: Gell. B. Fig.: *To appropriate to one's self that which does not belong to one; to claim as one's own*: Cic. II. Polit. t. l.: *To add one magistrate to another; to associate one magistrate with another*: *dictatorem consuli*, Liv. III. *To ask or inquire further of one; to question one further*: *Venus hæc volo arroget te*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arroger*.

*ar-rō-sor* (adrō-), ōris, m. [for *arrod-sor*; fr. *arrod-o*] *One who gnaws at or consumes any thing*: Sen.

*arro-sus* (adrō-), (for *arrod-sus*), a, um, P. of *arrod-o*.

*ar-s*, artis, f. [usually referred to *ἀρ-ω*, apto; hence, *A joining; i. e. skill in joining something, combining, working it, etc.*; by some considered akin to root *ar*, whence *a-ro*, *to plough*; and so, *a ploughing*, as the first and most important act of skill; hence] I. Prop.: *A. Skill in any work, profession, etc.*: Cic.—B. *A. A profession, art, calling, whether liberal or illiberal*: Ov.; Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1.: a. *The theory lying at the basis of any art or science*: Cic.—b. *A rhetorical treatise, a work on rhetoric*: Cic.—2. *The knowledge, art, skill, cleverness, workmanship, employed in effecting or working upon an object*: Virg.—3. *An object artistically formed, a work of art*: Hor.—4. Plur.: *The Muses*: Phæd.—B. Of the moral character as made known by actions: 1. *Manner of life or acting; habit, practice, etc.* (whether used in a good or bad sense, must be determined by the context or a qualifying word):

Cic.; Hor.—2. *Cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem*: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. art*.

*Arsaces*, is, m., Ἀρσάκης. *Arsaces*; the first king of the Parthians.—Hence, 1. *Arsāc-īdæ*, ārum (Gen. Plur. *Arsacidm*, Luc.), m. *The descendant of Arsaces*.—2. *Arsāc-i-us*, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Pertaining to Arsaces*; Meton.) *Parthian*.

*ar-sus*, a, um (for *ard-sus*), P. of *ard-o*.

*Artābānus*, i, m. *Artabanus*: 1. *A Parthian king, of the family of the Arsacidae*.—2. *A general of Xerxes*.

*artā-tus* (arcta-), a, um: 1. P. of *art(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: (Contracted into a small compass; hence) *A. Of space*: *Narrow, close*: *pontus*, Luc.—B. Of time: *Short*: *tempus*, Vell.

*Artaxāta*, ōrum, n. (-a, æ, f., Tac.), Ἀρταξάτα; *Artaxata*; the capital of Armenia Major, built by Artaxias, on the Araxes (now Ardaschir).

*Artaxerxes*, is, m., Ἀρταξέρξης (acc. to Herod., equivalent to *μεγας ἀπριος*). *Artaxerxes*; the name of some of the Persian kings.

*arte* (arct-), adv. [art-us] I. Prop.: *Closely, tightly*: (Comp.) *artius completi*, Cic. (Sup.) *quam artissime ire*, Sall. II. Fig.: *A. Narrowly, in a narrow compass*: *adstringere rationem*, Cic.—B. *Closely, deeply, affectionately*: *diligere*, Pl.—C. *Strictly, severely*: *illum mater arte habet*, Plaut.

*Artēmisīum*, ūi, n., Ἀρτεμίσιον (A thing pertaining to Artemis or Diana). *Artemisium*; a promontory of Eubœa.

*artēria*, aē, f. (-ium, ūi, n., Lucr.) = ἀρτηρία: 1. *The windpipe*: Pl.—On account of its internal roughness, called also *arteria aspera*: Cic.—Since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: Auct. Her.—2. *An artery*: Cels. ¶ Hence, *Fr. artère*.

*arthriticus*, a, um, adj. = ἀρθριτικός. *Gouty, arthritic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arthritique*.

*articul-āris*, e, adj. [articul-us] *Pertaining to the joints*: *morbus, gout*, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. articulaire*.

*articul-ātim*, adv. [articul-us] I. Prop.: *Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal*: Plaut. II. Fig.: *A. Of time*: *Piecemeal*: Plaut.—B. Of style: *Clearly, distinctly*: Cic.

*articulā-tus*, a, um, P. of *articul(a)-o*.

*articul-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [articul-us] (Prop.: *To furnish with joints*; Fig.) Of style: *To utter distinctly, to articulate*: *voces articulāt lingua*, Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. articuler*.

*art-icūlus*, i, m. dim. [art-us] I. Prop.: *A. Of persons or animals*: *A small connecting member or limb*; *a joint*: *articulorum dolores habere, i. e. gouty pains*, Cic.—B. Of plants: *A joint, knot*: Cic. II. Fig.: *A. Of style*: *A division, part, member*: Auct. Her.—B. Of time: 1. *A point, a moment* (with or without temporis): Cic.; Ter.—Also, with *rum*: Curt.



—2. *A space, division*: Pl. —C. Of other abstract things: *Part, division, point*: per eodem articulos (i. e. per eadem honorum partes) et gradus producere, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *article*.

**art-i-fex, icis**, [for art-i-fa-s; fr. ars, art-is; (i); fac-io] I. Subst. comm. gen.: *A. Prop.*: One who exercises a liberal art; an artist, artificer: Graeci artifices, Cic.: artifices scenici, i. e. actores, id.: dicendi, Cic.

**B. Fig.**: *A master in any thing, in doing any thing, etc.*: artifices ad corruptendum iudicium, Cic. **C. Meton.**: 1. Gen.: *A maker, originator, author, contriver of a thing*: Cic.

—2. Esp.: *A sly, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing*: Virg. **II. Adj.**: **A. Act.**: *Fitted for, skilled in a thing; clever, ingenious, dexterous*: Of persons or things: artifices manus, Ov.: (with Gen.) per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. —B. Pass.: 1. *Skillfully prepared or made; artistic, ingenious, dexterous*: quatuor artifices, vivida signa, boves, Prop. —2. *Of a horse: Broken, trained*: equum artificem regere, Ov.

**artificiosus, e**, adv. [artificiosus] With art, artificially, according to the rules of art: digerere, Cic.: (Comp.) artificiosius, id.: (Sup.) artificiosissime, Auct. Her.

**artifici-ōsus, a, um, adj.** [artifici-um] I. Prop.: *A. Act.*: (Full of artifice); hence: *Skillful, full of art or ingenuity*: (Comp.) multo artificiosius est scribere ex arte, Auct. Her.: (Sup.) rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic. —B. Pass.: *On which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, artistic*: vis artificiosius operis, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *According to the rules of art, artificial*: ea genera dividendi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artificieux*.

**artifici-um, i, n.** [artifex, artificis] I. Prop.: *The occupation of an artificer; the exercise of a profession or trade; an employment, a handicraft, an art*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A. Theory, system*: Cic. —B. *Skill, knowledge, ingenuity*: Cic. —C. *Craft, cunning, artifice*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artifice*.

**art-o (art-)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. art-us] I. Prop.: *To draw close together, to bring into a small compass; to make close, compress, contract*: omnia conciliata artari possunt, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *To contract, limit, etc.*: in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

**artōlāgānus, i, m.** = ἀρτολάγανος (Break-cake). *A kind of savoury bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lavender, and pepper)*: Cic.

**artopta, æ, m.** = ἀρτοπτης (Bread-dresser): 1. *A baker*: Juv. —2. *A mould to bake bread in*: Plaut.

**artua, v. 2. artus init.**  
**1. ar-tus (arc-)**, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. ἄρτος] (Joined or fitted together; hence) I. Prop.: *Narrow, close, strait, confined*: theatrum, Hor.: (Comp.) artiores laquei, Cic.: *As Subst.*: **art-um**, i, n. *A narrow place or passage; narrow space*: multiplicata in artu

ordinibus, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Straitened, scanty, small: arti connectus, Liv. —B. *Of circumstances in life, etc.*: Needy, indigent, straitened: res artas nunciare, Tac. —C. *Close, stringent, severe*: leges artaque jura, Lucr. —D. *Close, dense, profound*: (Sup.) artissimas tenebre, Suet. —E. *Of canvassing*: Close-run, hard, difficult: petitio, Liv.**

**2. ar-tus, ūs, m.** (Plur. n. artūa, Plaut.) [id.] (A fitting on; coner, That which fits on, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: *A joint (mostly plur.)*: palpat artus, Luc.: dolor artuum, i. e. gout, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The (larger, jointed) limbs*: totā mente atque omnibus artuum contremiscere, Cic.

**ār-ūla, æ, f. dim.** [ar-a] (Prop.) *A small ara*; hence) *A small altar*: Cic.

**ārundī-fer (har-)**, fēra, fērūm, adj. [for arundin-fer; fr. arundo, arundin-is; fer-o] *Reed-bearing*: caput, Ov.

**ārundīn-ōsus (har-)**, a, um, adj. [arundo, arundin-is] (Pertaining to an arundo); hence) *Of, or pertaining to, reeds; reedy, reed-*: silva, Virg.

**ārundīn-ōsus (har-)**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Abounding in reeds*: Cat.

**ār-undo-o (har-)**, imis, f. [prps. ar (=ad); und-a] (That which is, or grows, near water; hence) I. Prop.: *The reed, cane*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Anything made of reed or cane*: **A. A wreath, chaplet, or crown of reeds: Ov.: **B. A fishing-rod**: Ov.; Mart. —C. *A lined reed or cane for catching birds*: Mart. —D.: 1. *The shaft of an arrow*: Ov. —2. *An arrow*: Virg.; Ov. —E. *A pen*: Pers. —F. *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipes*: Virg.; Ov. —G. *A flute*: Ov. —H. *A (weaver's) comb*: Ov. —J. *A reed or broom for brushing down cobwebs*: Plaut. —K. *A splint for holding together the injured parts of the body*: Suet. —L. *A playing for children; a hobby-horse*: Hor.**

**Aruns, ntis, m.** [pure Etruscan Arnth, Gr. Ἀρῆων or Ἀρποῖς] *Aruns*; an Etruscan name of younger sons (while the elder were called Lar or Lars).

**aruspex, v. haruspex.**  
**Arverni, ōrum, m.** *The Arverni*; a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne.

**arvina, æ, f.** [etym. dub.] *Grease, fat, suet, lard*: pinguis, Virg.

**arvum, i, n., v. arvus.**

**ar-vus, a, um, adj.** [ar-o] *That has been ploughed, but not yet sown*: agri arvi et arbusci, Cic. —As Subst.: **arvum**, i, n. (sc. solum): 1. Prop.: *An arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe*: Cic. —2. Meton.: **a. A region, country**: Ov. —b. Plur.: *Fields, plains*: —C. *Pasture-ground*: arvum mugitiu sancite boaria longo (i. e. the forum boarium at Rome) Prop. —d. *Arva Neptunia, Sea*: Virg. —e. *A shore, coast*: Virg.

**arx, arcis, f.** [for arc-s; fr. arc-eo]

(The enclosing thing; hence) I. Prop.: *A castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold*; at Rome, the Capitol: Cic.; Lucr. —Prov.: Arcem facere e cloaca, To make a castle out of a sewer; i. e. to make much ado about nothing, a mountain of a molehill, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. A height, eminence, etc.**: Ov. —B. *Of mountains*: 1. Gen.: *Peak, summit, top, etc.*: Ov.; Virg. —2. Esp.: *One of the summits of the Capitoline hill at Rome, prob. the northern (where the church of Ara-cell now stands), regularly used for taking the auspices*: Lucr.

—C. *Of any thing lofty, or placed in a lofty spot*: *A citadel; a pinnacle, etc.*: Ov.; Hor. **III. Fig.**: **A. Defence, protection, refuge, bulwark, etc.**: Cic. —B. *Height, pitch, pinnacle*: Tac. —C. *The stronghold or key of operations in war*: Liv.

**as, assis, m.** [eis, Dor. ais, Tarent. as] I. Prop.: *Unity, a unit*. As a standard for different coins, measure, weight, etc., divided into the following twelve parts: uncia, one twelfth; sextans, two twelfths or one sixth; quadrans, three twelfths or one fourth; triens, four twelfths or one third; quincunx, five twelfths; semissis or semis, six twelfths or one half; septunx, seven twelfths; bessis or bes, eight twelfths or two thirds; dodrans, nine twelfths or three fourths; dextans or decunx, ten twelfths or five sixths; denun, eleven twelfths; as, twelve twelfths or the unit. —Particular phrases connected with the division of property, etc.: haeres ex asse, i. e. sole heir, Quint.: novissimo testamento tres instituit haeredes; C. Octavium ex dodrante (to the amount of three fourths of the estate), et L. Pinarium et Q. Pedium ex quadrante (to the amount of one fourth), Suet. **II. Meton.**: **A. An as, or copper coin (worth about 1/16 English)** (called also as libralis or aes grave from the ancient custom of weighing money) uncoined (aes rude), till Servius Tullius stamped it with the figures of animals. Its weight was originally a pound, but became gradually reduced to half an ounce: viatica ad assem Perdiderat, to the last farthing, Hor. —B. *Of weight*: A pound: Ov.

**asa, v. ara.**  
**Asbōlus, i, m.** [ἀσβόλος, "soot"] (Sooty one) *Asbolus*; a black hound belonging to Actæon: Ov.

**Asclāphus, i, m.** Ἀσκάλαφος. *Ascalaphus*; a son of Acheron and Orpheus, who told Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in the infernal regions. For this he was changed by her into an owl.

**Ascānius, i, m.** *Ascanius*; a son of Aeneas and Creusa.

**ascaules, is, m.** = ἀσκαύλης. *A bag-piper*: Mart.

**a-scendo (ad-)**, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for ad-scan-do] *To ascend, mount up, climb*: I. Prop.: **A. Neut.**: qua fellestater ascendens hostes, Liv.: in murum, Cic. —B. Act.: ripam, Cic.: mons erat ascendendus, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A. Neut.**:

propter quem (sc. ornatum) ascendit in turtum honorem eloquentia, Cic.—**B. Asc.**: gradum dignitatis, Cic.

**ascen-sio** (ads-), ōnis, f. [for ascend-sio; fr. ascend-o] *An ascending, ascent*: **I. Prop.**: ad hirundinum nidum ascensionem facere, Plant. **II. Fig.**: oratorum, *a soaring*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ascension*.

1. **ascen-sus** (ads-), a, um (for ascend-sus), *P. of ascend-o*.

2. **ascen-sus** (ads-), ūs, m. [for ascend-sus; fr. ascend-o] **I. Prop.**: *An ascending, ascent*: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *A place where one ascends; an approach, ascent*: Cic.; Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A. An ascent**: ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic.—**B. A degree, step, gradation**: in virtute multi sunt ascensus, Cic.

**a-scio** (ad-), no perf. nor sup., scire, 4. v. a. [for ad-scio] *To take to one's self, etc., knowingly and willingly; to receive, admit, etc.* (prps. found only in *Inf. Pres.*): Tac.; Virg.

**asci-sco** (adsci-), ascivi, ascitum, asciscere, 3. v. a. inch. [asci-o] **I. Prop.**: *To receive, admit, take, adopt, etc.*: amitti civitatem Romanam, alia ascita, Nep.: (with second Acc. of further definition) aliquem patronum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To take, draw, or receive to one's self**: asciverunt sibi illud oppidum pirate primo commercio, deinde etiam societate, Cic. **B. 1. To fetch, receive, take, appropriate to one's self, adopt**: sacra a Græcis ascita, Cic.—**2. To take or receive with approbation**: to approve, be pleased with: quas (sc. leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, Cic.—**3. To assume or arrogate to one's self**: eos illius expertes esse prudentia, quam sibi asciscerent, Cic.—**4. To order, decree, or approve of**: fatidicorum et vatium effata incognita, Cic.

1. **asci-tus** (adsci-), a, um: **1. P. of asci-sco**.—**2. Pa.**: *Assumed, foreign*: in eo nativum quendam leporem esse non ascitum, Nep.

2. **asci-tus** (adsci-), ūs, m. [asci-sco] *An acceptance, reception*: Cic.

**Asclepiades**, æ, m., Ἀσκληπιάδης. *Asclepiades*: **1. A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus**.—**2. A blind philosopher of Eretria**.

**ascopëra**, æ, f. = ἀσκοπῆρα. *A leathern travelling-bag or sack used by travellers on foot*: Suet.

**Ascra**, æ, f., Ἀσκρα. *Ascra*: *a village of Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birth-place of Hesiod*.—Hence, **Ascraëus**, a, um, adj., Ἀσκραῖος: **1. Prop.**: *Ascraean*: senex, i. e. Hesiod, Virg.—**As Subst.**: *Ascraeus*, i, m. *The Ascraean*; i. e. Hesiod: Ov.—**2. Meton.**: *a. Hesiodic or of Hesiod*: carmen, i. e. rural, Virg.—**b. Of Helicon, Heliconian**: fontes, Prop.

**a-scribo** (ad-), scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [for ad-scribo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To add to, or insert in a writing*: aliquid, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) coheredem sibi libertum, Suet. **B. Esp.**: *Polit.*

*t. t.*: *To enrol, enter in a list as citizen, colonist, etc.*: colonos, Liv.: (with second Acc. of further definition) hunc Heraclideanem, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. 1. To impute, ascribe, attribute to one the cause of something**: hoc in commodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic.—**2. To place, as it were to one's credit, i. e. to settle, fix, designate, appoint**: culpam dies, olim quum ascriptus venerit pœnae alies, Phæd.—**3. Ascribere sibi aliquid, To apply, refer something to one's self**: Phæd.—**B. 1. To reckon or number in a class, include among**: Satyris poetas, Hor.—**2. To add or join**: tu vero ascribe me talem in numerum, Cic.—**3. To ascribe, etc.**, to a deity: illi deo (sc. Jovi) ales (sc. aquila) ascribitur, Pl.

**ascrip-ticlus** (adscr-), a, um, adj. [ascribo, (Sup.) ascrip-tum] *That is enrolled or entered on a list as citizen, colonist, etc.*: cives, Cic.

**ascrip-tio** (ads-), ōnis, f. [for ascrib-tio; fr. ascrib-o] *An addition in writing*: Cic.

**ascrip-tivus** (ads-), a, um, adj. [for ascrib-tivus; fr. ascrib-o] *That is enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier*: Plaut.

**ascrip-tor** (ads-), ōris, m. [for ascrib-tor; fr. ascrib-o] (Prop.: *He who willingly subscribes his name*; Fig.) *He who assents or agrees to any thing*: Cic.

**ascrip-tus** (ads-), (for ascrib-tus), a, um, *P. of ascrib-o*.

**Ascūlum**, i, n. *Asculum*: **1. The capital of Picenum (now Ascoli)**.—Hence, **Ascūl-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Asculum, Asculanian*.—**As Subst.**: *Asculani*, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Asculum*.—**2. A town of Apulia**.

**Asdrubal**, v. Hasdrubal.

**asē-la**, æ, f. dim. [for asin-la; fr. asin-a] *A little she-ass*: Ov.

**asē-lus**, i, m. dim. [for asin-lus; fr. asin-us] **I. Prop.**: *A little ass; an ass's colt*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of a man addicted to sensuality*: Juv.

**Asia**, æ, f., Ἀσία: **I. Prop.**: *Asia, a town of Lydia*.—Hence, **Asiūs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Asia*: palus, the marshy region on the river Cæstus, near the above town. **II. Meton.**: **A. Asia Minor**.—**B. For Pergamos**: Liv.—**C. Asia** as a Roman province comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia.—Hence, **1. Asi-ānus**, a, um, adj., Ἀσιακός. *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province Asia*.—**As Subst.**: *Asiani*, ōrum, m.: **a. (sc. incolæ)** *The inhabitants of the province Asia*.—**b. (sc. equites)** *The knights who farmed the public taxes in Asia*.—**2. Asi-ā-ticus**, a, um, adj., Ἀσιατικός. *Asiatic*.—**As Subst.**: *Asiaticus*, i, m. (sc. victor) *A cognomen of Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Antiochus*.—**D. Troas**.

**asīlus**, i, m. *A gad-fly, horse-fly*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. asile*.

**Asīnūus**, i, m. *Asinius*: *a Roman name*: esp. *Asinius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in*

*Rome, and author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey*.

**āsīnus**, i, m. [akin to ὄνος] **I. Prop.**: *An ass*: Cato. **II. Fig.**: *An ass; a dolt, simpleton, blockhead*: Plant.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dne*.

**Āsis**, idis, f. *Asia*: Ov.—**As Adj.**: *Of, or belonging to, Asia*: terra, Ov.

**Āsōpus**, i, m. (Acc. Gr. Asopon, Ov.), Ἀσωπός. *Asopus*: **1. A river of Boeotia; personified, the father of Ægina, Evadne, and Eubœa, and grandfather of Æacus.—Hence, **a. Āsōp-īades**, æ, m., Ἀσωπιάδης. *A (male) descendant of Asopus*; esp. his grandson Æacus.—**b. Āsōp-is**, idis, f. (Gr. Gen. Asopidos, Ov.; Gr. Acc. Asopida, Ov.) *A daughter of Asopus, i. e. (a) Ægina; mother of Æacus*.—(b) *Evadne*.—**2. A river of Thessaly**.**

**āsōtus**, i, m. = ἀσωτος (Unsaved, abandoned). *A dissolute man, a debauchee*: Cic.

**Aspārāgūm**, i, n. *Asparagium*; *a town of Illyria (now Iskarpur)*.

**aspārāgus** (asph-), i, m. = ἀσπαράγος (ασφ-). *Asparagus*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. asperge*.

**Aspāsīa**, æ, f., Ἀσπασία (The welcome one, or The glad one). *Aspasia*; *a female friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles*.

**aspect-ā-bilis** (adsp-), e, adj. [aspect(a)-o] *That may be seen, visible*: Cic.

**aspec-to** (adsp-), tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [aspicio, through true root aspec] **I. Prop.**: *To look at attentively, with esteem, admiration, longing, etc.*: stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, and looking back upon (with regret), etc., Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. With things as objects**: *To observe, pay attention to*: jussa principis, Tac.—**B. Of locality**: *To look towards, i. e. to be situated by the side of, to lie towards*: collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper aeres, Virg.

1. **aspec-tus** (adsp-), a, um, *P. of aspicio*, through id.

2. **aspec-tus** (adsp-), ūs, m. (Dat. Sing. aspectu, Virg.) [aspicio, through id.] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *A seeing, looking at; a glance, look*: Cic.; Virg.; Tac. **B. Meton.**: *The faculty or sense of seeing, sight*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Pass.**: **A. Prop.**: *Visibility, appearance*: Pl. **B. Meton.**: **1. Of things**: *Appearance, look, etc.*: Cic.; Tac.—**2. Of persons or animals**: *Aspect, mien, countenance*: Nep.; Pl.—**3. Form, shape, figure, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. aspect*.**

**as-pello** (abs-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [for abs-pello] *To drive away*: **I. Prop.**: *me ab hac, Ter.* (without Object) ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *mihl metum*, Plaut.

**Aspendos**, i, f., Ἀσπενδος. *Aspendos*: *a town of Pamphylia (now Minugat)*.—Hence, **Aspend-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of Aspendos*.—**As Subst.**: **Aspendii**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Aspendos*.



**asper**, ēra, ērum, *adj.* (aspris=asperis, Virg.) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of touch: **A. Gen.**: Rough, uneven: loci, Cic.: (with *Supine* in *u*) asperatū, Lucr.—**As Subst.**: **asperum**, *i. n.* **A. rough, uneven place.** Suet. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of raised work, bas-relief, etc.: Rough. aspera signis Pocula, Virg.—2. Of money: Rough to the touch; i.e. not worn, new: Suet.—3. Of the sea: Rough, with a rough surface; i.e. rugged, roused by a storm, tempestuous: Liv.—**As Subst.**: **asperum**, *i. n.* **Tempestuous condition, stormy state:** Tac.—4. Of things that have a rough, thorny, prickly exterior: barba, Tib.: sentes, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of taste: Harsh, rough, sour, bitter, acrid, pungent: vinum, Ter.: sapor, Pl.—**B.** Of sound: 1. Gen.: Rough, harsh, grating, etc.: (pronunciationis genus) lene, asperum, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of compositions, etc.: Irregular, rough, rugged: Sen.; Quint.—**C.** Of smell: Sharp, pungent: Pl.—**D.** Of climate, etc.: Rugged, inclement: hiems, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **asperimum**, *i. n.* **A most inclement season, etc.**: asperimum hiemis Ticiūm usque progressus, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the moral qualities: Rough, harsh, hard, bitter, violent, unkind, cruel: 1. **A.** Of persons, dispositions, etc.: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.: (Sup.) asperimū ad conditionem pacis, Liv.—**b.** Of a view of life, manner of living, etc.: (Comp.) doctrina (sc. Stoicorum) paullo asperior et durior, Cic.: (Sup.) studiis asperimū belli, Virg.—2. Of animals: Wild, savage, fierce, dangerous: tigris, Hor.—**B.**: 1. Of things, events, or circumstances: Critical, adverse, calamitous, troublesome, cruel, perilous, etc.: in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **aspera**, ōrum, *n. plur.* **Adversities, calamities, etc.**: Prop.; Hor.—2. Of language, etc.: Severe, abusive, taunting: verba, Ov.: facetiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apre*.

**asperatus**, a, um, *P.* of asper(a)-o. **aspere**, *adv.* [asper] 1. Of sound, etc.: Harshly, in a grating way, roughly, etc.: Cic.—2. Morally, etc.: Roughly, unkindly, harshly, bitterly, etc.: (Comp.) asperius scribere, Cic.: (Sup.) asperime sœvere, Vell.

1. **a-spergo** (ad-), ersi, ersum, ergere, 3. v. a. [for ad-spargo] **I.**: **A. Prop.**: To scatter, cast, strew, throw, etc., on or upon: pecori virus, Virg. **B. Fig.**: 1. Gen.: To add to; to join, annex, affix, subjoin: hoc aspersi, ut scires, etc., Cic.—2. Esp.: Of an inheritance: To set apart for, bequeath to, bestow upon: Æbutio sextilam aspergit, Cic. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Of solids: To scatter, cast, or throw about; to strew, throw, cast here and there: huc tu jussos asperge saporēs, Virg.—2. Of liquids: To scatter or throw about; to sprinkle: aspersa temere pigmenta, C. C. B. Meton.: 1. To bestrewn, strew, etc.: corpus exustum adspersum aliis carminibus, Pl.—2. To besprinkle, wet, moisten, bedew, etc.: aram sanguine, Cic. **C. Fig.**: 1. To defile,

spot, stain, bespatter, etc.: vitæ splendorem maculis, Cic.—2. To fill: aures gemitu, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *asperger*.

2. **aspergo-o** (adsp-), inis, *f.* [1. aspergi] **I. Prop.**: A sprinkling, besprinkling: Ov. **II.** Meton.: That which is sprinkled; drops, etc.: arborei foetūs aspergine cædis [by means of sprinkled blood] in atram Venturū faciū, Ov.

**asperitas**, âtis, *f.* [asper] (The property or quality of the asper; hence) **I. Prop.**: Unevenness, roughness: **A. Gen.**: saxorum asperitates, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Of raised work or bas-relief: vasa in asperitate excois, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of taste: Harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness: Pl.—**B.** Of tone: Roughness, shrillness, harshness: Lucr.; Tac.—**C.** Of weather, etc.: Ruggedness, roughness, inclemency: Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of moral qualities, etc.: 1. Roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness: natura, Cic: patris, Ov.—2. Roughness, austerity, austere-ness of manner, life, etc.: Cic.—3. Rudeness of bearing: Hor.—**B.**: 1. Of things, events, or circumstances: Adversity, reverse of fortune; severity, difficulty: Sall.; Cic.—2. Of pungent severity, vehemence, violence, harshness of style: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspérité*.

**asperna-nis**, ntis, *P.* of asperna-(a)-or.

**aspernatio**, ōnis, *f.* [asperna(a)-or] A despising, contemning, contempt, disdain: Cic.; Sen.

**aspernor**, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. [for ab-spernor] (To spurn from one's self; to cast off a person or thing; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To disdain, reject, despise: nemo bonus est qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To reject or remove something from something pertaining to one's self: furorē alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To deny, etc.: patriam, Cic. **III.** Pass.: regem ab omnibus aspernari, Hirt.

**asper-o**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [asper] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To make rough or uneven: glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, Virg. **B. Esp.**: Of weapons, etc.: 1. To furnish with a rough point, edge, etc.: sagittas ossibus asperant, Tac.—2. To whet, sharpen: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, Tac. **II.** Fig.: To make fierce, rouse up, excite, etc.: ne lenire, neve asperare crimina videretur, to make more severe or sharp, Tac.

**asper-sio** (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [for aspergi-sio; fr. aspergo-o] **I. Prop.**: A sprinkling, esp. of water on a person or thing for the purpose of religious purification: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of colours: The laying on: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspersion*.

**asper-sus** (ads-) (for asperg-sus), a, um, *P.* of aspergo-

**a-spicio** (ad-), exi, ectum, Icere (aspexit=aspekerit, Plaut.), 3. v. a.

and *n.* [for ad-specio] **I.**: **A. Act.**: 1. Prop.: **a. Gen.**: To look upon or at; to behold, see, etc.: aspicis nō iratus, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person* and *Acc. of thing*) aspicere nos hoc tantum, as to this, or in this matter, only, Virg.—Particular phrase: Lumen aspicere, To behold the light (of the world); to live: Cic.—**b. Esp.**: (a) With the accessory notion of purpose: To look upon something in order to consider or examine it; to consider, survey, inspect: opus admirabile, Ov.—(b) To look boldly in the face; to meet one's glance: quos nemo Bæotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, Nep.—2. Fig.: **a. Gen.**: To behold: orationis vim, Cic.—**b. Esp.**: (a) (a) To look upon something with the mind, i.e. to reflect upon, weigh, consider, ponder (freq. in the Imper. aspicere, see, behold, reflect upon, etc.): aspicie, ait, Perseu, nostræ primordia gentis, Ov.—(b) To take into consideration, to have in view: si genus aspicitur, Saturnus prima parentem Feci, Ov.—(c) To look upon with respect or admiration: alique, Nep.—3. Meton.: Of locality: To lie in the direction of or towards; to face, etc.: Hiberniam, Tac.—**B.** Neut.: To look, turn one's eye, etc., or glance, to, towards, or at a person, place, etc.; to look somewhere: furtim nonnunquam inter se aspiebant, Cic. **II.** To obtain a view of, descry, see, etc.: equum alacrem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Lucem aspicere, To behold the light of the world, to be born: Cic.

**aspiratio** (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [aspir(a)-o] 1. A breathing or blowing upon something: animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, i.e. by the air blowing upon them, Cic.—2. A use of the rough breathing; the rough breathing: the aspirate: Cic.—3. (Prop.: Breathing; Meton.): **a. Exhalation, evaporation:** Cic.—**b. Emanation, influence, etc.**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspiration*.

**a-spiro** (ad-), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. and *a. I.*: [for ad-spiro] **A.** Neut.: 1. **a. Prop.**: To breathe or blow to or towards: ad que (sc. granaria) nulla aura aspiat, Var.—**b. Meton.**: To approach or draw near: aspicere aut aspirare, Cic.—**c. Fig.**: (a) To approach, draw near: ad alienam causam, Cic.—(b) To seek to draw near or aspire to: ad eam laudem, Cic.—2. **a. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: To breathe or blow upon: ne ad eum frigus aspiat, Cels.—(b) Esp.: To breathe strongly upon; to aspire: consonantibus, Quint.—**b. Fig.**: To be favourable; to assist: labori, Virg.—3. To breathe or blow: auræ in noctem, towards the approach of night, Virg. **B. Act.**: 1. Prop.: To breathe or blow something upon a person, etc.: ventos aspirat (sc. Juno) eunti, Virg.—2. Fig.: To infuse or instil into; to impart unto: dictis divinum amorem, Virg. **II.** [for ab-spiro] To breathe out or forth; to exhale: pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspirer*.

**aspis**, idis, *f.* (Acc. Sing. Gr. *aspidā*,

**LUC.**—*Acc. Plur. Gr. aspidas, Cic.* = *aspis*. *A viper, adder: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aspic.*

**asportā-tio**, ōnis, f. [asport(a)-o] *A carrying or taking away: Cic.*

**as-porto** (abs-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for abs-porto] *I. Of things as objects: To carry or bear away: simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. II. Of persons as objects: To carry off, convey away, transport, etc.: virginem, Plaut. (with second Acc. of further definition) comitem asportare Creſſam, Virg.*

**aspr-ētum**, i, n. [asper, aspr-i; cf. asper init.] *(A thing provided with that which is asper; hence) An uneven, rough place: Liv.*

**Assārācus**, i, m., Ἀσάρακος. *Assaracus, a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilius, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises.*

**assec-la** (ads-, -ūla), æ, m. [=assequ-la; fr. assequ-or] *(One who follows another; hence, in a bad sense) A sycophant, hanger-on, etc.: Cic.*

**assectā-tio** (ads-), ōnis, f. [assect(a)-or] *I. Prop.: Attendance of friends on a candidate, of clients on a patron, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: Careful study, observation, etc.: Pl.*

**assectā-tor** (ads-), ōris, m. [id.] *I. Prop.: He who attends on a person, as friend, client, etc., an attendant, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: Of persons: A. A follower, cultivator, etc.: sapientie, Pl.—B. A disciple, etc.: Gell.*

**as-sector** (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: *I. [for ad-sector] A. Prop.: To follow, or attend, much or frequently; to accompany, be in attendance on a candidate for office or a person in gen.: aliquem, Cic. B. Fig.: To pay attention to, court, etc.: omnibus officiis Pompeium assectatus est, Suet. II. [=assequ-tor; freq. of assequ-or] To gain, obtain, get: celebritatem, Pl.*

**assecū-e** (ads-), adv. [assequor, through an obsol. adj. assequ-us, "following"] *Of time: Immediately, forthwith: Plaut.*

**assecūla** (ads-), æ, v. assecula.

**assen-sio** (ads-), ōnis, f. [for assent-sio; fr. assent-io] *I. Gen.: An assenting to a thing, assent; approval: Cic. II. Esp.: A. An assent to, or belief in, the reality of sensible appearances: Cic.—B. Assent expressed visibly or audibly; approbation, commendation; a token or mark of approval: Cic.*

**assen-sor** (ads-), ōris, m. [for assent-sor; fr. assent-io] *One who assents or agrees to anything; an assenter: Cic.*

**1. assen-sus** (ads-) (for assent-sus), a, um, P. of assent-io and assentior.

**2. assen-sus** (ads-), ūs, m. [for assent-sus; fr. assent-io] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: An assenting; assent, agreement, approval: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. An assent to, or belief in, the reality of sensible appearances: Cic.—2. Assent expressed visibly or audibly: appro-*

*ation, commendation; a token or mark of approval: Tac.; Ov.; Liv. II. Meton.: Of sound: Reverberation, echo: Virg.*

**assentā-tio** (ads-), ōnis, f. [assent(a)-or] *1. In a bad sense: Assent arising from interested, etc., motives; flattering assent, flattery, adulation: Cic.—2. In a good sense: Approval, approbation: Petr.*

**assentā-tiū-cūla** (ads-), æ, f. dim. [for assentation-cula; fr. assentatio, assentation-is] *Paltry or trivial flattery: Cic.*

**assentā-tor** (ads-), ōris, m. [assent(a)-or] *One who assents flattering-ly; a flatterer: Cic.; Hor.*

**assentā-tōr-e** (ads-), adv. [assentator, through an obsol. adj. assentator-i-us, "pertaining to a flatterer"] *In a flattering manner: Cic.*

**assentā-trix** (ads-), icis, f. [assent(a)-or] *A female flatterer: Plaut.*

**as-sentio** (ad-), si, sum, tire, 4. v. n. [for ad-sentio] *(To think, etc., in accordance with some one; hence) To assent, give assent, approve, etc.: Assentio tibi, ut in Formiano commoret, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. assentir.*

**as-sentior** (ad-), sus sum, tiri, 4. v. dep. [deponent form of as-sentio] *I. Neut.: To assent, give assent, approve: si assentiri necesse esset, Suet. (Impers. Pass.) Bibulo assensum est, Cic. II. Part. Pass.: Assented or agreed to; held as true: multa sequitur (sc. sapiens) probabilia non comprehensa, neque percepta, neque assensa, Cic.*

**assen-tor** (ads-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. intens. [for assent-tor; fr. assent-io] *I. Gen.: To assent fully; to give full or entire assent: adstante majore convivium parte, Just. II. Esp.: To give assent from interested, etc., motives; to flatter, etc.: A. Prop.: ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, Cic. B. Fig.: Baia tibi assentantur, i. e. Baia by its sanative powers endeavours to ingratiate itself into your favour, Cic.*

**as-sēquor** (ad-), quātus or cītus sum, quī, 3. v. dep. [for ad-sequor] *I. To follow, pursue: assequere ac retine, Ter. II.: A. Prop.: To follow up to; hence) To overtake or come up with a person or thing: quum eris me assecutus, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To gain, obtain: eosdem honoris gradūs, Cic.—2. (To come up to the quality of some person or thing; hence) a. Of persons: To become like, to equal, etc.: aliquem, Cic.—b. Of things: To attain to: merita, Cic.—3. (To come up to a thing with the mind; hence) To arrive at, comprehend, understand: apertis obscura assequi, Cic.*

**asser**, eris, m. [etym. dub.] *1. A pale, stake, post: Cæs.—2. A pole on which a litter was borne: Suet.—3. A beam with an iron head 'used by the besieged for assailing the besiegers' machines: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) asser.*

**1. as-sēro** (ad-), ēvi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-sēro (1. sēro)] *To sow, plant, etc. near or by something: populus assita certis Limitibus, Hor.*

**2. as-sēro** (ad-), ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-sēro (2. sēro)] *(To bind, join, fasten to or on to one's self, etc.; hence) I.: A. Prop.: To lay hold of, lay something on a person or thing: Law t. l.: 1. Asserere manum (or aliquem) in libertatem, aliquem manu liberali causā or aliquem (ab aliquo) manu, also, simply asserere, To lay the hand on a slave for liberty, etc.; the foregoing are various forms of expression signifying, To declare a slave free; to set free, liberate: Var.; Suet.; Ter.; Plaut.; Cic.—2. Asserere aliquem in servitum, i. e. To declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave: Liv.—3. Asserere in ingenuitatem, To make one an ingenuus, to put one in the position of one freeborn: Suet. B. Fig.: To liberate, protect, defend, defend against: asserui jam me, rupique catenas, Ov. II. To appropriate, claim, lay claim to, etc.: nec laudes asserere nostras, Ov. III. To relate, affirm, declare, assert strongly: Colchidos furorem, Mart.*

**asser-tio** (ads-), ōnis, f. [2. asser-o] *A judicial or formal declaration that one is a freeman or a slave: perfuriorie assertiones, unauthorised declarations of freedom, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. assertion.*

**asser-tor** (ads-), ōris, m. [id.] *1.: a. An assertor, restorer of liberty: Suet.—b. He who claims or declares one to be a slave: puellam, Liv.—2. A freer, protector, vindicator, deliverer, advocate. Ov.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. asserter.*

**asser-tus** (ads-), a, um, P. of 2. asser-o.

**as-servio** (ad-), non perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. [for ad-servio] *To do or render a service to; to aid, assist, etc.: contentioni vocis, Cic.*

**as-servo** (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-servo] *I. To keep very much, i. e. with great care; to preserve, protect, defend: ut domi meæ te asservarem rogasti, Cic. II.: A. To keep, preserve, or lay up carefully: quum Appii tabulæ negligentius asservatæ dicerentur, Cic.—B. To keep carefully in custody; to keep guard or watch over, guard, etc.: imperat, hominem ut asservert, Cic. III. To watch or observe much or greatly; to keep attentive watch upon or over: exitūs, Cæs.*

**asses-sio** (ads-), ōnis, f. [for assed-sio; fr. assid-co, through true root ASSED] *A sitting by or near a person, as a friend, in order to console, etc.: Cic.*

**asses-sor** (ads-), m. [for assed-sor; fr. assid-co, through id.] *1. He who sits by a person, as a friend, etc.; an assistant, etc.: Cic.—2. Law t. l.: One who sits by or near a judge or magistrate; a judge's or magistrate's assistant; an assessor: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. assesseur.*

**1. asses-sus** (ads-) (for assed-sus), a, um, P. of assid-co, through id.

**2. asses-sus** (ads-), ūs, m. [for assed-sus; fr. assid-co, through id.]



**A** sitting by or near one: *assessu meo*, i. e. near me, Prop.

**assēvēra-ns**, ntis, *P.* of *assever*(a)-o.

**assēvēran-ter** (ads-), adv. [for *asseverant-ter*; fr. *asseverans*, *asseverant-is*] Earnestly, strongly, emphatically: Cic. (Comp.) *asseverantius*, id.

**assēvērā-tio** (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [as *sever*(a)-o] 1. *A* doing with much earnestness; earnestness, perseverance, etc.: Tac.—2. *a.* Prop.: *An* earnest assertion; an affirmation, asseveration: Cic.—*b.* Meton.: Gramm. *t. l. t.*: *An* affirmative, a word of affirmation: Quint.

**assēvērā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *assever*(a)-o.

**as-sēvēr-o** (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for *ad-sever-o*; fr. *ad*; *sever-us*] *To* do something with much earnestness or seriousness; *to* pursue earnestly: *utrum* asseverat in hoc, etc., Cic. II. *A.* Prop.: Of persons: *To* state earnestly; *to* affirm strongly; *to* maintain, assert, etc.: *unum* illud, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) *se* ab Oppianico destitutum, id.: (folld. by *fore ut*) constantissime asseveravit, fore ut, etc., Suet. B. Fig.: 1. Of things: *To* make known, demonstrate, show, prove, etc.: asseverant magni artūs Germanicam originem, Tac.—2. Of persons in respect to conduct: *To* maintain, assume, exhibit, etc.: gravitatem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *assévérer*.

**as-sēdō** (ads-), sēdi, sessum, sidere, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for *ad-sedeo*] 1. *A.* Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To* sit by or near a person or thing: *apud* carbones assident! *serper* calent, Plaut.—2. Esp.: *a.* *To* sit near one, etc., as an attendant, friend, protector, etc.: *hujus* periculo commoti, huc assident, Cic.—*b.* Law *t. l.*: *To* sit by or near a judge or magistrate; i. e. *to* be an assessor, assistant, etc.: Tac.—*c.* Of a sick person, etc.: *To* sit near or by; *to* tend, attend, watch, wait upon, etc.: *egrege*, Ov.: *habes* qui assident, Hor. B. Fig.: *To* be near, i. e. to resemble or be like a person in character: *insano*, Hor. II. *To* sit, sit down: *assidens* et attente audiens, Cic. III. *A.* Prop.: *To* sit down, i. e. *to* continue or remain constantly in a place: in Tiburti, Cic. B. Fig.: *To* sit down to a thing; i. e. *to* be continually engaged in or about thing: *litteris*, Pl. IV. *To* sit down or station one's self, at or before a place; *to* encamp before or over against; *to* invest, besiege, blockade, etc.: *A.* Nent.: *muris*, Liv.—*B.* Act.: *muros* assidet hostis, Virg.

**as-sēdō** (ad-), sēdi, no sup., sidere, 3. *v. n.* [for *ad-sedeo*] 1. *A.* Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To* take one's seat on or upon something; *to* sit down: *assidamus*, si videtur, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of an orator who has concluded his speech: *To* sit down, resume one's seat: *peroravit* aliquando, assedit: *surrexi* ego, Cic.—*B.* Of birds: *To* settle, perch, alight, etc.: *aquila* in culmine domūs assed-

it, Suet. II. *To* take one's seat or sit down beside or near: *Hiempsal dextrā Adherbalem assedit*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s') *asseoir*.

**assidū-e** (ads-), adv. [2. *assidu-us*] Continually, constantly, uninterruptedly, without intermission: *assidue* veniebat, Virg.: (Sup.) *assiduissime*, Cic.

**assidū-itas** (ads-), ātis, *f.* [id.] 1. (The quality or state of the *assidu-us*; hence) Constant attendance upon candidates for office or other persons in order to serve, etc.: Cic.—2. *a.* Of persons: Continual or constant presence: *assiduitatis* fastidium, Suet.—*b.* Of things: Continuance, constancy, invariableness; also, a frequent recurrence or repetition of any thing: *epistolarum*, i. e. uninterrupted epistolary correspondence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assiduë*.

**assidū-o** (ads-), adv. [id.] Constantly, continually, etc.: Plaut.

1. **ass-īd-ūt-us**, i, m. [as, *as-is*; (i); *d-o*] (One giving an *as*; an *as-giver*; hence) 1. Prop.: *A* person rated for, or liable to, taxation; a rate-payer, etc. (a name applied by Servius Tullius to the citizens of the upper and wealthier classes, in opp. to *proletarius*, a term used of the lower and poorer classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny=*proles*): Cic. II. Meton.: *A* rich or wealthy person: Plaut.

2. **assid-ū-us** (ads-), a, um, adj. [assid-ēo] 1. (Sitting near one, etc.; hence) Accompanying or attending upon one; in constant attendance, etc.: Of friends or parasites: *cives*, Plaut.—2. *a.* Prop.: *Sitting down*; i. e. continuing or remaining constantly, somewhere; constantly residing, continually present, etc.: *qui* suos liberos accomplos assiduos esse cupiunt, Cic. (Agric.) *ita* sunt assiduiore (sc. canes), i. e. *keep more to the house*, Var.—*b.* Fig.: With reference to time: *Continual, perpetual, constant, unceasing, unremitting*, etc.: *flagitator*, Cic.: *cura*, Liv.: (Sup.) *assiduisimus* usus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assidu*.

**assignā-tio** (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assign(a)-o] Of lands: *An* assigning or allotting: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assignation*.

**as-signo** (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for *ad-signo*] 1. *A.* Prop.: (To mark or mark out something for the purpose of assignment or bestowal; hence) 1. Polit. *t. l.*: Of the distribution of lands: *To* allot, assign, award: *agrum*, Liv.—2. *To* assign; *to* bestow or grant: *mihī* ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To* allot, assign, etc.: *apparitores*, Cic.—2. *To* commit, entrust, consign to one's charge, etc.: *quibus* regina Juno erat assignata, Liv.—3. *To* ascribe, attribute, impute: *me* culpam fortunæ assignare, *that I am laying to his door the fault of fortune*, Cic. II. *A.* Prop.: *To* seal, *to* attach or affix a seal to: *tabellās*, Pers. B. Fig.: *To* impress upon,

etc.: *verbum* in clausulā positum assignatur auditori, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assigner*.

**as-silio** (ad-), silīi, sultum, silīre, 4. *v. n.* [for *ad-salio*] 1. *To* leap or spring upon: *A.* Prop.: *menibus* urbis, Ov. B. Fig.: Of things: *tactus* assilientis aquæ, Ov. II. *To* leap or spring: *Fig.* *Ad* aliud genus orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assailir*.

**assimilā-tio** (ads-), ōnis, *v.* assimilation.

**as-similis** (ad-), e, adj. [for *ad-similis*] Like, similar: *ratio*, Lucr.: (with Gen.) *quid* assimile hujus facti? Plaut.: (with Dat.) *spongias*, Cic.

**assimil-iter** (ads-), adv. [as-simil-is] In like manner, similarly: Plaut.

**assimulā-tio** (ads-, assimi-), ōnis, *f.* [assimul(a)-o] 1. *A* being similar, similarity: Pl.—2. *A* counterfeiting or feigning; i. e. a pretended fear of the opinion of one's hearers: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assimilation*.

**assimulā-tus** (ads-), a, um: 1. *P.* of *assimul(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a.* Similar, like, resembling: *litteræ* *litteræque* omnes assimulatæ, Cic.—*b.* Feigned, pretended, fictitious: *virtus*, Cic.

**as-simūlo** (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for *ad-simulo*] 1. (To make like to; hence) *A.* *To* compare, liken: *assimilanda* natura, Cic.—*B.* *To* copy, imitate, etc.: *os* longius illi Assimulat porcum, Claud.—*C.* Pass.: *To* become assimilated or like; *to* resemble, etc., in nature, etc.: *ut* totis animalibus assimulenter, Lucr. II. *A.* *To* counterfeited; *to* assume the appearance or form of: *anum*, Ov.: *clypeumque*, *jubasque* *Divini* assimulat capitis, Virg.—*B.* *To* counterfeit, feign, pretend: *bene* nuptias, Ter.—*C.* With Acc. of Personal pron.: *To* liken one's self, i. e. *to* feign one's self, or pretend to be some one or in some particular condition: (with second Acc. of further definition) *paternum* amicum me assimulabo virginis, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assimiler*.

**assis**, is, *v.* axis.

**as-sisto** (ad-), tīti, no sup., sistere, 3. *v. n.* [for *ad-sisto*] 1. *A.* Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To* stand at, by, or near: *umbra* cruenta Remi visa est assistere lecto, Ov.—2. Esp.: *To* present one's self, etc., at; *to* appear before: *consulum* tribunaliis assistere, Tac. B. Fig.: *To* stand by one as counsel before a tribunal: *to* support, defend, assist, aid one, etc.: *alici*, Pl. II. *A.* Gen.: 1. Of living subjects: *To* take one's stand; *to* station or post one's self; *to* stand: *Laertius* heros Assistit, i. e. stood up or rose in order to address the assembled chiefs, Ov.: *ad* fores, Cic.—2. Of things as subjects: *To* stand: *ita* jacere talum, *ut* rectus assistat, stand erect, Cic. B. Esp.: Milit. *t. l.*: *To* take post, draw up, be drawn up, etc.: *campis*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assister*.

**assit-us** (ads-) (for *asser-tus*), a, um, *P.* of 1. *asser-o*.

**as-sōlēo** (ad-), no perf. nor sup.

ere (only in 3rd person Sing. and Plur.), 2. v. n. [for ad-soleo] **I.** Personal: *To be accustomed, wont, or usual:* deinde quæ assolent, Cic.: tantâ pecuniâ, quantâ adolerent (sc. fieri), faciendos (sc. ludos), Liv. **II.** Impers.: Prps. only in the expression, Ut assolent, *As is customary, wont, usual:* Cic.; Suet.

**as-sôno (ad-),** no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. n. [for ad-sono] *To resound to or in return to:* plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov.

**Assôrum,** i. n., Ἀσσώριος. *Assorum*, a city of Sicily (now Asero).—Hence, **Assôri-ini, ôrum,** M. The people of Assorum.

**as-sûda-ssô (ad-),** no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. n. [for ad-sûda-ssô; fr. ad; sud(a)-o] *To perspire profusely:* Plaut.

**assûe-fâcio (ads-),** (quinquesyll. in poet.), fêci, factum, fâcere, 3. v. a. [assue-ssô; facio] *To make accustomed; to accustom, habituate, etc.:* quorum sermone assuefacti qui erunt, Cic.: ceteras (sc. nationes) imperio populi Romani parere assuefecit, id.

**as-sûesco (ad-)** (trisyll. in poet.), èvi, ètumo, escêre, 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-suesco] **I.** A. Act.: *To accustom or habituate to:* ne tanta animis assuescite bella [by Hypallage for tantis animos bellis], Virg.—**B.** Neut.: *To become accustomed or habituated to:* to accustom one's self to: fremitum voce vincere, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) cui assuescitur, one becomes accustomed, Liv. **II.** A. Pass.: *To be accustomed or habituated:* homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.: (with Gen.) Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, Liv.—**B.** Neut.: *To become accustomed or habituated:* to accustom one's self, etc.: sic enim assuevi, Cic.

**assûe-tudo (ads-)** (quadrisyll. in poet.), inis, f. [for assuet-tudo; fr. assuet-us] *The quality, etc., of the assuetus; hence* Custom, habit: Liv.

**assûe-tus (ads-)** (mostly trisyll. in poet.), a, um: 1. P. of assue-ssô.—2. Pa.: *Accustomed, customary, usual:* ars, Ov.

**as-sûgo (ad-),** prps. no perf., atum, gère, 3. v. a. [for ad-sûgo] *To suck:* assuctus labris, Lucr.

**ass-ûla, æ, f. dim.** [ass-i-ssô] (Prop.: *A small board or plank:* Meton.) *A chip, fragment, splinter, etc., of wood, marble, etc.:* Plaut.

**assûla-tim, adv.** [assula (unconstr. Gen.) assula-i] *In splinters or fragments:* Plaut.

**as-sulto (ad-),** âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. intens. [for ad-salto] **I.** *To bound, leap, or spring repeatedly or violently to or towards an object:* assultare ex diverso Teridates, Tac. **II.** A. Gen.: *To bound, leap, or spring impetuously upon:* jam cernes Libycum huic vallo assultare leonem, Sil. **B.** Esp.: *To bound, etc., upon in order to attack; to make an attack or assault upon:* Of persons or things: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) latera et frontem, Tac.: (Impers. Pass.) assult-

atum est castris, id. **III.** *To bound, leap, or spring about eagerly, etc.:* femine pellibus cinctæ assultabant, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) assauter.

**assult-us (ads-),** ūis, m. [for assult-us; fr. assult-o] **1.** *A bounding, leaping, or springing repeatedly towards an object; a forward bound, etc.:* Tac.—**2.** *An attack, assault:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. assaut.

**1. as-sum (ad-),** affûti (adf-), âdesse (Pres. Subj. assiem, etc., Ter.: Imperf. Subj. afforem, etc., Virg.:—Inf. Fut. affore, Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.) [for adsum] **I.** With the idea of rest: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *a.* Of living subjects or things personified: *To be at, near, or by a person or place; to be present, etc.:* coram adesse, Cic.: senatui, Tac.—**b.** Of things as subjects: *To be present; to be at hand; to arrive:* vesper, Cat.—**2.** Esp.: *a.* *To be present for the purpose of assisting; to aid or assist; to stand by, support, defend, maintain, etc.:* adsis, O Tegeæe, favens, Virg.: in causâ, Cic.—**b.** *To be present as a witness: testis adesto, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Adesse animo or animis:* *To be present in mind with attention, interest, sympathy, etc.:* to give attention to something; to perceive: Cic.—**2.** *To be present with courage; to be fearless, of good courage, etc.:* Cic. **II.** With the idea of motion: **A.** *To come, appear, approach, etc.:* huc ades, o formose puer, Virg.: ex Africâ, Cic.—**B.** Law t.t.: *To appear or make one's appearance before a tribunal, etc.:* quum eos adesse justisti, Cic.*

**2. assum, i, v. assus.**

**as-sûmo (ad-)** psi, ptum, ère, 3. v. a. [for ad-sûmo] **I.** A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To take to one's self, etc.:* to receive, take: ut id sibi assumat, Cic.: socius et administrator omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall.—**2.** Esp.: *To take a person to one's self or family; to adopt:* aliquem in familiam, Tac. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To take to one's self, etc.:* to take, etc.: voluptas assumenda est, Cic.—**2.** *To usurp, assume, arrogate:* mihi quidquam, Cic. **II.** A. Prop.: *To take, receive, or obtain in addition:* Butram tibi Septiciumque . . . assumam, Hor. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To take in addition; to add to:* dicendi copiam, Cic.—**2.** Logical t.t.: *To add or join to a syllogism the minor proposition; to state the minor premiss of a syllogism:* quare assumi statim oportet, etc., Cic.—**3.** Gramm. t.t.: *Assumpta verba, Epithets:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. assumer.

**assum-(p)tiô (ads-),** ônis, f. [assum-o] **1.** *A taking to one's self; approval, acceptance, approbation, adoption:* Cic.—**2.** Logical t.t.: *The minor proposition of a syllogism:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. assumption.

**assum-(p)tivus (ads-),** a, um, adj. [id.] (Taken in addition; hence) *Extraneous, extrinsic:* pars causæ, which has its defence from extraneous circumstances, Cic.

**as-suo (ad-),** no perf. nor sup.,

ère, 3. v. a. [for ad-suo] *To sew a thing on or upon something else:* Hor.

**as-surgo (ad-),** rexi, rectum, gère, 3. v. n. [for ad-surgo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To rise up, lift one's self up, etc.:* assurgite, Cic.: inde montes assurgunt, Liv. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To rise from one's bed after sickness; to recover:* Liv.—**2.** *To rise up out of respect:* quiviam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) decedi, appeti, assurgi, deduci, etc., id.—**3.** *To mount or rise in height; to increase in size, tower up, etc.:* septem assurgit in unas, Virg.—**4.** Of the heavenly bodies, etc.: *To rise up, rise, etc.:* assurgens ductu nimbus Arion, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To rise up to or for some purpose:* querelis Haud justis assurgis, i. e. break out into, Virg.—**B.** *To yield the palm or concede the superiority:* Tmolus et assurgit quibus, Virg.—**C.** 1. Of degree: *To rise up, mount, tower up, etc.:* assurgunt ire, Virg.—**2.** Of courage: *To rise up, mount, etc.:* animoque assurgit Adrastus, Stat.—**3.** In style, etc.: *To rise, soar, etc.:* raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint.

**ass-us, a, um, adj.** [ass-o, late Lat., to roast] **I.** Prop.: *Roasted:* mergi, Hor.—**As Subst.:** **assum, i, n.** A roast, roasted meat: vitulinum, roast real, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Dry:* sudatio, A vapour or sweat-bath, Cels.: hoc monstrant vetule pueris repentibus asse, Juv.—**As Subst.:** **assa, ôrum, n. plur.** (sc. loca) *A sweating room (without bathing):* Cic.

**Assyria, æ, f., Ἀσσυρία.** *Assyria; a province of Asia (now Kurdistan):*—Hence, **Assyri-us, a, um, adj. 1.** Prop.: *Assyrian:*—**As Subst.:** **Assyrii, ôrum, m.** *The Assyrians.* **2.** Meton.: *Median, Phrygian, Phenician, Indian, etc.*

**ast, conj. v. at.**

**Asta, æ, f. Asta:** 1. *A town of Liguria (now Asti).*—**2.** *A town of Hispania Batica, surname Regia, and a Roman colony (now La Mesa de Asta).*—Hence, **Ast-ensis, æ, adj.** *Of Asta.*—**As Subst.:** **Astenses, ium, m.** (sc. cives) *The Astensians.*

**Astâc-Ides, æ, m.** *The son of Astacus, i. e. Melanippus:* Ov.

**Astarte, æs, f., Ἀστάρτη.** *Astarte, the Syro-Phœnician goddess of the moon; acc. to Cic., the same as the Cyprian Venus.*

**Astêria, æ, -e, æs, f., Ἀστέρη.** *(One resembling a star.) Asteria or Astarte:* 1. *The daughter of Polus and Phœbe, mother of the Tyrian Hercules.* **2.** Prop.: *A daughter of the Titan Cœus, and sister of Latona, changed by the gods into a quail (ὀρνίς), and subsequently by Jupiter into a stone, when she fell into the sea.*—**3.** *The name of a female mentioned in Hor.*

**a-sterno (ad-),** no perf., stratum, sternere, 3. v. a. [for ad-sterno] *To strew by or near:* Pass. in reflexive force: *To stretch one's self out near:* a sternunturque sepulchro, Ov.

**astipulâ-tor (ads-),** ôris, m. [astipul(a)-or] **1.** (Prop.: Law t. t.: *One*



who joins another in a contract, covenant, etc.; Meton.) An assistant in a trial, etc.: Cic.—2. One who agrees, assents, etc.: to Cic.

**a-stīpūlor (ad-)**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-stipulor] (Prop.: Law i. l.: To bargain or covenant in addition; Fig.) To agree with, assent to, humour: irato consuli, Liv.

**a-stītiō (ad-)**, īti, itum, āēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-statio] To set or place at, by, or near: reum ad lectum ejus (sc. agroti) astitueamus, Auct. Her.

**astitū-tus**, a, um, P. of astitū-o. **a-stō (ad-)**, īti, itum, āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-stō] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To stand at, by, or near a person or thing: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitit, Cic.: tribunali, Tac.—2. Esp.: To stand at one's side in order to assist, etc.; to counsel, aid, assist: Plaut. B. Fig.: To be close at hand: certa finis vitæ mortalibus astat, Lucr. II.: A. Prop.: To stand up or erect: squamis astantibus, Virg. B. Fig.: To exist, remain, be in existence: astante ope barbarici, Enn.

**Astræa**, æ, f., 'Αστραία (The starry one). **Astræa**: I. Prop.: The goddess of Justice, who, during the first ages, wandered about on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven. II. Meton.: As a constellation = Virgo.

**Astræus**, a, um, adj., 'Αστραῖος (id.). Of, or pertaining to, Astræa a Titan, the husband of Aurora, and father of the winds: fratres, i. e. the winds, Ov.

**a-astreō (ad-)**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for ad-streō] I. A. Neut.: 1. Of things: To roar, etc.: scopuli astrepunt, Sen.—2. Of persons: To roar or shout: diversis incantibus, Tac.—B. Act.: To shout out or vociferate: eadem, Tac. II.: A. Gen.: To shout out to: surdas principis aures, Pl. B. Esp.: To shout out to one in approbation, to applaud, etc.: adstrepebat huic vulgus, Tac.

**astric-tæ (ads-)**, adv. [astric-tus] Concisely, briefly, etc.: Cic.: (Comp.) astricticus, Pl.

**astric-tus (ads-)**, a, um, (for astri(n)g-tus): 1. P. of astri(n)g-o.—2. Pa. a. (a) Prop.: Drawn together, tight, close, etc.: limen, i. e. shut, Ov.—(b) Fig.: Sparing, parsimonious, niggard, close: pater, Prop.—b. Of style, etc.: Compact, brief, concise, limited, etc.: (Comp.) est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paullo, Cic.

**astri-fer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [astrum]; (i); (fer-) Carried or placed among the stars: Mart.

**a-stringo (ad-)**, īnxi, īctum, īngere, 3. v. a. [for ad-stringo] I. To bind, tie, or fasten, to something: A. Prop.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. B. Fig.: quibus (sc. voluptatibus) maxime astricti sunt, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To draw, bind, or tie tight or together; to compress, etc.: manūs, Plaut.: vincula viti, Ov.—2. Esp.: Of the effects of

cold, etc.: To bind hard or fast: ventis glaciæ astricta pendit, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To draw tight, etc.: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxī, relaxat, Cic.—2. a. Gen.: To bind, tie, tie down, etc.: nullā necessitate astrictus, Cic.—b. Esp.: To tie one down in respect to something; i. e. to convict, prove guilty of, etc.: ut ipsum sese et illum turpi astringeret, Plaut.: magno scelere se, Cic.—3. To bind fast or close, etc.: affinitatem inter nos, Plaut.—4. To confirm or strengthen: fidem, Cic.—5. To circumscribe, pinch, reduce to straits, etc.: Inops regio, quæ parsimonia astringeret milites, Liv.—6. Of style or argument: To compress, condense, bring into small compass: argumenta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astrindre.

**astrōlōgia**, æ, f. = ἀστρολογία (Science of the stars; hence) **Astronomy**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astrologie.

**astrōlōgus**, i, m. = ἀστρολόγος: 1. An astronomer: Cic.—2. An astrologer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astrologue.

**astrum**, i, n. = ἄστρον. A star; a constellation; a luminous celestial body: astra tenent cœleste solum, Ov.—To signify height: turris educta sub astra, Virg.—To signify heaven, and the immortality of glory connected with it: sic iter ad astra, Virg.—To signify the highest praise: Hortulus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astre.

**a-astruō (ad-)**, xi, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. and i. [for ad-astruō] I. (To heap or pile upon; hence) A. Prop.: To cover, to cover over: contignationem laterculo, Cæs. B. Fig.: To cover, overwhelm, etc.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Curt. II.: A. Prop.: To build in addition: hæ mihi caute urique (sc. villæ) quæ desunt adstruendi, Pl. B. Fig.: 1. a. Act.: To add: nobilitatem ac decus, Tac.—b. Neut.: To make an addition, to add: adstruit auditis... pavor, Sil.—2. To ascribe, impute, etc.: ut quæ Neroni falsus astruit scriptor, Mart.—3. To reckon to or among: ut Livium priorum ætati astruas, Vell.

**astu (-y)**, n. indecl. = ἄστυ. Of Attica: The city, i. e. Athens (cf. urbs for "Rome"): Cic.

**a-stūpēō (ad-)**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-stūpēō] To be amazed or astonished at or on account of: I. Prop.: Of persons: astupet ipse sibi, Ov. II. Fig.: Of things: nemus astupet, Stat.

**Astur**, ūris, v. Asturia.

**Astūria**, æ, f. Asturia; a province of Hispania Tarraconensis.—Hence, **Astur**, ūris, adj. Of, or belonging to, Asturia: Asturian: equus, Mart.—As Subst.: **Astur**, ūris, m. An Asturian.

**astus**, ūs, m. [etym. dub.] Craft, cunning (as a single act): hostium, Tac.—Adverbial expression: Astu, Craftily, cunningly, Plaut.; Virg.

**astūt-e**, adv. [astut-us] Craftily, cunningly: Cic.: (Comp.) astutus: Var.: (Sup.) astutissime, Gell.

**astūt-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of

the astutus; hence) 1. In a good sense: Dexterity, skill, adroitness: Pac.—2. In a bad sense: Cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astuce.

**astūt-us**, a, um, adj. [ast-us] (Provided or furnished with astus; hence) 1. In a good sense: Wary, shrewd, sagacious, expert: non tam astutus, Ter.: ratio, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: Crafty, cunning, sly, artful, designing: (Comp.) qui me astutiorem fingit, Ciu.

**asty**, v. astu.

**Astýages**, is, m., 'Αστυάγης. **Astýages**: 1. A king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus.—2. An enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone by means of Medusa's head.

**Astýanax**, actis (Gr. Acc. Astyanacta, Virg.), m., 'Αστυναξ (King of the city). **Astyanax**: 1. Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy cast down by Ulysses from a tower.—2. An actor in the time of Cicero.

**Astýlos**, i, m. 'Αστυλος (One pertaining to the city). **Astýlos**; a centaur and soothsayer.

**Astýpáleæ**, æ, f., 'Αστυπάλαα. (A thing, —e.g. island—pertaining to the old city) **Astypaleæ**; one of the Sporades islands in the neighbourhood of Crete (now Stampalia).—Hence, 1. **Astýpáleæ-enses**, tum, m. The inhabitants of Astypaleæ.—2. **Astýpále-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Astypaleæ; Astypalean.

**āsyllum**, i, n. = ἄσυλον (Unspoiled thing, i. e. a place safe from violence). I. Gen.: A place of refuge; a sanctuary, asylum: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: The asylum (opened by Romulus on the Capitoline hill): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. asile, asyle.

**āsymbōlus**, a, um, adj. = ἀσύμβολος. Contributing nothing to an entertainment, cost-free: Ter.

**āt or ast**, conj. [akin to Sanscrit *atha*, at, Greek *ἀρ-ἀρ*] 1. It adds a different but not entirely opposite idea: But, yet, on the other hand, moreover; sometimes an emphatic (but never copulative) and: paret Amor dictis caræ genericis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Irrigat, Virg.: una (sc. navis) cum Nasidiânis profugit: at ex reliquis una premissa Massiliam, Cæs.—2. It adds an entirely opposite thought: a. But, but on the other hand, but indeed, on the contrary, etc.: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic.: malo me Galatæa petit, lasciva puella... Men. At mihi sese offert ultro meum ignis Amyntas, Virg.—b. Very often it adds an objection, which one brings from his own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made: (a) But, on the contrary, in opposition to this; sometimes we may supply, one might say, or, it might be objected, etc.: quid porro querendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, Cic.—(b) With enim; to

introduce a reason for an objection: *But certainly, but consider, but indeed it should be noted, etc.*: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiæ, Cic.—c. With a preceding negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if that which has been said is not true, yet at least something else is certain: *But at least, yet at least, yet on the contrary*: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg.

**Ātābulus**, i, m. *Atabulus*: a burning hot wind, blowing in Apulia (now called *Sirocco*).

**Ātālanta**, æ, -ēs, f., Ἀταλάντη. *Atalanta* or *Atalante*: 1. A daughter of Schœneus, king of Boœtia, celebrated for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes (acc. to others, by Milanion) by stratagem, and married by him.—2. A daughter of Jasius of Arcadia, passionately beloved by Meleager.

**Ātāt** or **attat**, also several times repeated *atatātē*, *attatatātē*, or *attatte*, *attatate*, etc., *interj.* = ἀττάται, ἀττάταται, etc. An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc.: *Oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Plaut.

**Āt-āvus**, i, m. [ad. ἄτᾱ; avus] *I. Prop.*: A great-great-grandfather: Plaut.; Cic. *II. Meton.*: An ancestor; a forefather: Mæcenas atavis editæ regibus, Hor.

**Ātax**, æcis, m., Ἀταξ. *Atax*: a small river in Gallia Narbonensis (now the *Aude*).—Hence, **Ātā-īnus**, i, m. An inhabitant of the country through which the *Atax* flows: so, P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet in the time of Julius Cæsar.

**Ātella**, æ, f., Ἀτέλλα. *Atella*: an ancient town of the Osc, in Campania, on the Clamius (near the present *Aversa*).—Hence, **Ātellānus**, a, um, adj. *Of*, or belonging to, *Atella*: *Atellan*: fabula or fabella, a comic, but not licentious, kind of popular farce, that originated in *Atella*: Liv.—*As Subst.* **Ātellāna**, æ, f. (sc. fabula) = *Atellana fabula*, Juv. (v. above).—Hence, 1. **Ātellān-us**, i, m. (sc. actor) An actor in the *Atellan farce*: Cic.—2. **Ātellān-yus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the Atellan farce*: Cic.—3. **Ātellān-icus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the Atellan farce*: Suet.

**āter**, tra, trum, adj. [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *Black, coal-black, sable, dark* (opp. albus, "dead-white"; diff. niger, "raven or glossy black"): alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic.: (Comp.) atrior multo quam Ægyptii, Plaut. B. Esp.: *Clothed in black garments*: lictores, Hor. *II. Fig.*: A. Of any thing troublesome or unfortunate: *Black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, etc.*: timor, Virg.: *fila trium sororum*, Hor.—Particular expression: *Dies atri*, *Unlucky days* (this designation is said to have arisen from the custom of the Romans of marking every

unfortunate day in the calendar with coal): Liv.—B. *Malevolent, malicious, virulent*: versus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âtre*.

**Aternus**, i, m. *Aternus*; a river of Samnium (now *Pescara*).

**Āthāmānīa**, æ, f., Ἀθαμανία. *Athamania*: a district of Epirus, on or near the Pindus.—Hence, 1. **Āthāmā-es**, um, m., Ἀθαμᾱνες. *The inhabitants of Athamania*.—2. **Āthāmān-is**, idis, f. An *Athamanian woman*.—3. **Āthāmān-us**, a, rm, adj. *Of Athamania, Athamanian*.

**Āthāmas**, antis, m., Ἀθάμας. *Athamas*: a son of *Zeolus*, grandson of *Hellen*, king of *Thessaly*, the father of *Helle* and *Phryxus* by *Nephele*, and of *Melicerta* and *Learchus* by *Ino*; in a fit of madness he pursued *Ino*, who, with *Melicerta*, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed into sea-deities: *Ino* into *Leucothea* (*Matula*), *Melicerta* into *Palemon* (*Portunus*).—Hence, 1. **Āthāmān-ēus**, a, um, adj. Ἀθαμαντικός. *Pertaining to Athamas, Athamantean*.—2. **Āthāmān-īdes**, æ, m., Ἀθαμαντιάδης. A son of *Athamas*, i. e. *Palemon*.—3. **Āthāmān-is**, idis, f., Ἀθαμαννίς. A daughter of *Athamas*, i. e. *Helle*.

**Āthēnas**, ārum, f., Ἀθῆναι. *I. Prop.*: *Athens*, the chief city of *Attica*.—Hence, A. **Āthēn-ensis**, æ, adj. *Athenian*.—*As Subst.*: **Āthēn-ensis**, is, m. (sc. civis) An *Athenian*.—B. **Āthēn-æus**, a, um, adj., Ἀθηναῖος. *Athenian*. *II. Fig.*: *Intelligence, science*: Juv.

**Āthēno**, ōnis, m. *Athenio*: a slave, leader of a slave-insurrection in Sicily, A.U.C. 652.

**āthēōs** (-us), i, m. = ἄθεος (One without a god). An *atheist*: Cic.

**Āthēsīs**, is, m. *The Athesis*: a considerable river in Upper Italy (now the *Adige* or *Eisich*).

**āthlēta**, æ, m. = ἀθλητής. A combatant in the public games; a wrestler, prize-fighter, athlete: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *athlète*.

**athlētic-æ**, ade. [athletic-us] *Athletically*: Plaut.

**āthlēticus**, a, um, adj. = ἀθλητικός. *Of*, or pertaining to, an athlete; *athletic*: Cels.; Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *athlétique*.

**Āthōs** (Gen. not found; yet it may be assumed as *Athōnis*, on account of *Abl.* *Āthōne*, Cic.—*Dat.* and *Abl.* *Ātho*:—*Acc.* *Ātho*, *Āthōn*, *Athōnem*, and *Athōna*), m., Ἄθος, later Ἄθων, ὄρος. *Āthos*: a high mountain, on the *Strymonian Gulf*, in *Macedonia* (now *Monte Santo*).

**Ātīna**, æ, f., Ἀτίνα. *Atina*: a town of *Latium* (still called *Atina*).—Hence, **Ātin-as**, ātis, adj. *Of Atina*: *Atinatus*.—*As Subst.*: 1. **Ātin-as**, ātis, m. (sc. ager) *The district or territory of Atina*.—2. **Ātin-ates**, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Atina*.

**Atlas**, antis, m., Ἀτλας (Mighty bearer). *Atlas*: *I. Prop.*: A king of *Mauritania*, son of *Japetus* and *Clymene*, a lover of *Astronomy*; changed by

*Perseus*, with the aid of *meusa's head*, into *Mount Atlas*, because he refused him a hospitable reception.—Hence, A.

**Atlant-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of*, or pertaining to, *Atlas*.—B. **Atlant-īdes**, æ, m. A male descendant of *Atlas*, an *Atlantid*: 1. *Mercury*, the grandson of *Atlas* by *Maia*.—2. *Hermaphroditus*, great-grandson of *Atlas*, and son of *Mercury*.—C. **Atlant-is**, idis, f. A female descendant of *Atlas*: 1. *Electra*.—2. *Calypso*. *II. Meton.*: A. A man of colossal height: Juv.—B. A high mountain in *Mauritania*, on which, acc. to the myth, heaven rested.—Hence, 1. **Atlant-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of*, or pertaining to, *Mount Atlas*; *Atlantic*.—2. **Atlantēus**, a, um, adj. *Of*, or pertaining to, *Mount Atlas*.

**ātōmus**, a, um, adj. = ἀτομος. Undivided, indivisible: tus, Pl.—*As Subst.*: **atomus**, i, f. = ἁτομος. An atom: one of the small indivisible bodies, of which (acc. to *Democritus*) all things are constituted: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atome*.

*at-que* or *ac* (the latter only before consonants), conj. [for *ad-que*] *I. Prop.*: A. In connecting single words: 1. Gen.: *And also, and besides, and moreover*, and: *Sall.*—2. Esp.: *Emphatic*; joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important: A. *And indeed, and even, and especially*: Cic.; Cæs.—B. In answers: *Yes, and that; no, and that*: Plaut.—B. In connecting whole clauses: 1. *And, and so, and even, and too*: Cic.—2. In connecting two points of time and bringing them into immediate contact: *And then*: cui fidus Achates It comes . . . atque illi Misenum in litore sicco Ut venere, vident, etc., Virg.—3. To annex a thought of more importance: *And indeed, and even, and especially, and moreover*: Cic.—4. To connect an adversative clause: *And yet, notwithstanding*.—5. Very often it serves merely for the general continuation of the thought in assertions or in narrative: *Now, and thus, accordingly*: Cic.—C. Particular connections and phrases: 1. *Alius atque alius, etc.*: *One and another*; now this, now that: Liv.—2. *Atque eorum atque eorum video*, *See now, behold*: Ter.—3. In making an assertion general: *And so generally*: *atque in his omnibus, quæ, etc.*, Cic. *II. Meton.*: In comparisons; both with single words, and also with clauses: A. After *Adj.* or *Adv.*, denoting similarity or identity: *As, with*: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv.: *aliquid ab isto simile in æstimatione*, Cic.—B. After *Adj.* or *Adv.*, denoting dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, etc.: *Than, to*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut.: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic.: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id.—C. Poet., with comparatives for *quam*: *Than*: haud minus ac iussit facient, Virg.: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor.

**at-qui**, conj. [at; qui = quo] *I*



**P**rop.: As an emphatic or close connection of an adversative assertion: *But, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet:* vitas hinculeo me similis Chloe... Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gaetuluse leo, frangere persequor, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In adding a thought confirmatory of a preceding one: *Indeed, certainly, by all means:* Cic.—**B.** Atqui si, *if now; now indeed, if; well now, if;* or adversative, *but if now,* Ter.; Cic.—**C.** Yet still, instead of that, whereas rather: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! Atqui explicanda est, Cic.

**ātr-amentum, i, n.** [ater, atr-] (The thing serving for making black; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A black liquid of any kind:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Writing ink, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Shoemaker's black; blue vitriol: Cic.

**ātr-ātus, a, um, adj.** [id.] (Provided with ater; hence) *Clothed in black as a token of mourning; dressed in mourning:* Cic.

**Atrax, ācis, f.** *Atrax; a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus.*—Hence, **1.** **Atrāc-ides, æ, m.** *A Thessalian; esp. Cæneus.*—**2.** **Atrāc-is, idis, f.** *A Thessalian woman; esp. Hippodamia.*

**Atrēbātes, um, m.** *The Atrēbates; a people in Gallia Belgica (in modern district of Artois or Dép. du Pas-de-Calais).*—In Sing.: **Atrēbas, ātis.** *An Atrēbation.*

**Ātreus** (dissyll.), **ei** (Acc. *Atrea*, Ov.:—*Voc. Atreu, Sen.*), **m.** *Arēvūs, Atreus; a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenæ.*—Hence, **1.** **Atr-ides, æ, m.** *A male descendant of Atreus.*—**2.** Plur.: **Atr-īdēs, ārum, m.** *The Atrīdæ; i.e. Agamemnon and Menelaus.*

**ātr-ensis, is, m.** [atri-um] (One belonging to an atrium; hence) *The overseer of the hall, or house; a house-steward, major-domo, etc.*: Plaut.; Cic.

**ātrīō-lum, i, n. dim.** [atrium, (uncontr. Gen.) atrio-] *A small fore-court, hall; ante-chamber:* Cic.

**ātr-itas, ātis, f.** [ater, atr-] (The quality of the ater; hence) *Blackness:* Plaut.

**ātrium, īi, n.** [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The fore-court, hall; the principal apartment of a Roman house (next to the entrance, janua):* Hor.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The hall in the habitation of the gods above, in public buildings, etc.*: Ov.; Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Atrium auctionarium, An auction hall; a hall where auctions were held:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A house; nec capient Phrygiās atria nostra nūris.* Ov.

**ātrōc-itas, ātis, f.** [atrox, atrocis] (The quality of the atrox; hence) **1.** *Fierceness, harshness, atrociousness, enormity, etc., of any thing:* Cic.; Sall.—**2.** *Of the mind or manners: Moral harshness or rage; hence, savageness, barbarity, atrocity, severity, roughness:* Cic.; Tac.—**3.** *Strictness, exactness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atrocité*.

**ātrōc-iter, adv.** [id.] *Violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly, indignantly:* Cic.; Tac. (Comp.) *atrociter, Liv.: (Sup.) atrocissime, Cic.*

**Ātrōpos, i, f.,** *Arpōs* (She who is not to be averted). *Atropos; one of the three Parcae.*

**ātr-ox, ōcis, adj.** [prps. akin to ater, atr-] (Pertaining to that which is ater; hence, Prop.: *Extremely disagreeable to behold, highly repulsive, horrid, hideous, terrible, frightful:* Fig.) **1.** **a.** *Of persons: Savage, fierce, wild, cruel, harsh, severe: filia longo dolore atrox, Tac.*—**b.** *Of things: Cruel, bad, terrible, horrible, violent, raging, perilous:* (Comp.) *non alia ante pugna atrocior, Liv.: (Sup.) atrocissima litera, Cic.*—**2.** **a.** *Of persons: Stern, morose, gloomy, reserved: Agrippina semper atrox, Tac.*—**b.** *Of the mind, etc.: Fixed, firm, unyielding, determinately bent or resolved: animus, Hor.*—**c.** *Of things: Fixed, firm, certain, not variable: astuta, Plaut.*—**3.** *Of style, language, etc.: Violent, bitter.*—**4.** *In Law: Adverse, hostile: res, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *atroce*.

**Atta, æ, m.** *Atta: 1. A name for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes (prob. from ātro = āssu, to move with a rapid gliding motion).*—**2.** *The comic poet, C. Quintius Atta, 652, A. U. C. 3.* *The ancestor of the Gens Claudia.*

**1. attac-tus (adt-)** (for att(a)n-g-tus), **a, um, P.** *of atting-o, through true root ATTAG.*

**2. attac-tus (adt-), ūs, m.** [for attag-tus; fr. id.] *A touching, touch (only in Abl. Sing.): Virg.*

**attāgen, ōnis, m.; -ētia, æ, f.** = ātrayiv. *A woodcock; prps. a snipe or a grouse:* Hor.; Mart.

**Attālus, i, m.,** *Attalos. Attalus: the name of several kings of Pergamos: the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir.*—Hence, **Attāl-icus, a, um, adj.** **1.** *Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Attalus; Attalian.*—**2.** *Meton.: a. Splendid, brilliant, rich: Attalici conditionibus Nunquam dimoveas, etc., Hor.*—**b.** *Pergamean: urbes, Hor.*

**attāmen, v.** *tamen.*

**attat and attate, v.** *stat.*

**attāgia, æ, f.** [Arab. word; acc. to others from an obs. ATTEGO, ēre, to cover] *A cottage, hut:* Juv.

**attēpērāt-e (adt-), adv.** [at-temperat-us] *Opportunity, in the nick of time, seasonably: Ter.*

**attēpērā-tus, a, um, P.** *of attēper-(a)-o.*

**at-tempēro (ad-), no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a.** [for ad-tempero] *I. (To regulate to; hence) To fit, or adjust to, etc.: gladium sibi, Sen. II. (To regulate upon; hence) To fit or adjust upon: pænulam super catinum, Vir.*

**attempo, āre, v.** *attento.*

**at-tēndo (ad-), dī, tum, dēre, 3. e. a.** [for at-tēdo] **I.** Prop.: *To*

*hold or extend something towards or before one's self: attendere signa ad eos, qui excidunt, sensu i. e. symbolis for those sentences which slip the memory, Quint. II. Fig.: A. Animum or animos attendere, animo attendere, or simply attendere. To direct the attention, apply the mind to something; to attend to; to consider, mind, take heed to: Cic.; Ter.; Liv.; Pl.—B. Attendere aliquid rei, To turn one's mind to a thing; to engage in the pursuit of or to study something: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *attendre*.*

**attent-e (adt-), adv.** [1. attent-us] *Attentively, carefully, diligently: Ter. (Comp.) attentius, Cic.: (Sup.) attentissime, id.*

**attent-tio (adt-), ōnis, f.** [for attend-tio; fr. attend-o] *Attention, attentiveness, application, etc.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *attention*.

**at-tēnto (ad-), tēmp-to), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.** [for at-tēnto] (To strive to or towards; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To grasp eagerly, lay hold of, seize upon: digitis arcum, Claud. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: To begin, take in hand, attempt: attentata defectu, Liv.*

**III.** *Meton.: A. To try or make trial of for the purpose of corrupting; to tamper with, seek to corrupt: omnium adversarios, omnium inimicos attentare, Cic.—B. To attack, assault, assail: Of living beings or things: iam curabo sentiat Quos attentatū (sc. latro), Phaed.: ne compositæ orationis insidiis sua fides attentetur, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *attenter*.

**1. atten-tus (adt-), a, um** (for attend-tus) **1.** *P. of attend-o.—2. Pa.: a. Attentive, earnestly engaged: iudex, Cic.: (Sup.) attentissima cogitatio, id.—b. Intent on, striving after, careful, attentive, assiduous, etc.: (Comp.) quæsticulus te faciebat attentorem, Cic.*

**2. atten-tus (adt-), a, um, P.** *of attin-eo, through true root ATTEN.*

**attēnuāt-e (adt-), adv.** [attenuatus] *Without rhetorical ornament, simply: Cic.*

**attēnuā-tio (adt-), ōnis, f.** [attenu(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A diminishing, lessening, weakening: suspiciosis, Auct. Her. II. Esp.: Of oratorical style: A reducing it to the level of ordinary conversation: facetissima verborum attenuatio, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atténuation*.*

**attēnuā-tus (adt-), a, um 1. P.** *of attenu(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Impaired, weak, reduced: (Sup.) fortunæ familiæ attenuatissimæ, Auct.; Her.—b. Esp. Of style: (a) Shortened, brief: Cic.—(b) Nice, scrupulous, too much refined, affected: Cic.—(c) Meagre, dry, without ornament: Auct. Her.*

**at-tēnuo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.** [for ad-tēnuo] **I.** Prop.: *To make very thin, attenuated, or lean; to attenuate, lessen, diminish: attenuant juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To reduce, impair, lessen, diminish, enfeeble, weaken: bellum (servile) expectatione Pompeii*

attenuatum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To reduce, waste, squander property*: opes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atténuer*.

**at-têro (ad-)**, trivi (terti, Tib.), tritum, tere, 3. v. a. [for ad-têro] **I. Prop.**: *To rub one thing against another; to rub*: leniter atterens (sc. Cerberus) Caudam, i. e. *against Bacchus*, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Of the effects produced by rubbing one thing against another*: **A.** *To rub or wear away; to destroy, injure, etc.*: errans bucula campo Decutiat rorem, et surgentes atterat herbas, i. e. *break off or crush*, Virg.—**B.** *To loosen*: attritas versabat rivus arenas, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *To destroy, waste, weaken, impair*: postquam . . . alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall.

**at-testor (ad-)**, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-testor] *To bear witness or testimony to a thing; to attest*: hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *attester*.

**at-texo (ad-)**, tûi, tum, êre, 3. v. a. [for ad-texo] **I. Prop.**: *To interlace or plait on*: pinnæ loriceque ex cratibus attextuntur, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: *To add or join on*: ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextitote mortalem, Cic.

1. **Atthis**, Idis, *f. Atthis; a name of Attica*.

2. **Atthis**, Idis, *f. Atthis; a female friend of Sappho*.

**Attica**, æ, *f. Attica; the most distinguished country of Ancient Greece, situate in Hellas Proper, with Athens as its capital*.

**Attic-e**, adv. [1. Attic-us] *In the Attic or Athenian manner*.

**atticisso**, no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. n. = ἀττικίζω. *To imitate the Athenian mode of speaking*: Plaut.

1. **Atticus**, a, um, adj. Ἀττικός: **I. Gen.**: *Of, or pertaining to, Attica or Athens*: Attic, Athenian.—**As Subst.**:

**Attici**, ðrum, m. *The Athenians*. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *As descriptive of the highest style of art, eloquence, etc.*: Attic: Cic.—**B. Meton.**: *Excellent, pre-eminent*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Attique*.

2. **Atticus**, i, m. *Atticus; the cognomen of T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his eloquence. His biography is found in Nepos*.

**attigo (adt-)**, v. attingo.

**at-tîneo (adt-)**, tînûi, tentum, tînere, 2. v. a. and n. [for ad-tîneo] **I. Act.**: **A.** *To hold a person or thing near another; to hold or bring forth*: nunc jam cultros attinet, Plaut.—**B.** 1. *To keep or lay hold of; to hold fast*: **A. Prop.**: *ni Stertinius Flavius attinuisse, Tac.*—**B. Fig.**: *vinculo servitutis attineri, Tac.*—2. *To hold or have possession of; to possess, keep, occupy, etc.*: ripam Danubii, Tac.—**C.** 1. *To hold or keep back, retain, detain, etc.*: **A. Prop.**: *sorores ejus attinuit, Tac.*—**B. Fig.**: *Romanos spe pacis, Sall.*—2. *To restrain, hinder, check*: impetum ejus attinuere senatores, Tac. **II.**

**Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To reach, extend, or stretch to*: ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attingit (sc. Scythæ), Curt.

**B. Fig.**: (only in the 3rd pers., usu. sing.; either with or without a subject: seldom plur., or in the Inf.): 1. *It belongs to, concerns, refers or relates to, pertains or appertains to*: quæ ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic.: quod ad me attinet, as far as it relates to me, id.—2. *It concerns, matters, is of moment, of consequence, of importance, of use*: Hor.—3. *It belongs to, is serviceable, useful, avails*: Liv.

**at-tingo (adt-)**, tîgi, tactum, tîngere (old form attîgo, êre), 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-tango] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To touch against; to come in contact with; to touch*: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Cæs. **B. Esp.**:

1. *To touch one by striking; to seize upon, to catch, etc., in a hostile manner*: ne me attigesset: si me tagis, etc., Plaut.—**So of lightning**: *To strike one*: si Vestinus attingeretur, Liv.—2. *To touch in feeding or cropping*: graminis herbam, Virg.—3. *Of local relations*: **a.** *To come to a place; to approach, reach, arrive at, or attain to*: a place: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.—**b.** *To be near to; to border upon, be contiguous to, touch upon, etc.*: fines,

Cæs.: tonsillas, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To touch, affect, reach*: erant pauperi, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Of speech*: *To touch upon something in speaking, etc., to mention slightly*: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attigi, Cic.—2. *Of action*: *To come in contact with something by action; i. e. to undertake, enter upon some course of action (esp. mental)*: *to apply one's self to, be occupied in, engage in, take in hand, manage*: **a.** *Act.*: orationes, Cic.—**b.**

**Neut.**: ad Venerem seram, Ov.—3. *Of the relations and qualities of things*: *To come in contact with; to be near or similar to; to belong or appertain to; to concern or relate to*: **a.** *Act.*: quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam, etc., Cic.—**b.** *Neut.*: quæ nihil attingunt ad rem, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atteindre*.

**Attis (Atth-)**, Idis, Atys, řos, řavis, řavus, Attis, Atthis, or Atys; a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity; but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself.

**at-tollo (adt-)**, no perf. nor sup., êre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tollo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lift or raise up on high, etc.*: *to raise or elevate*: parvumque attollite natum, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To lift or raise one's self up; to rise, etc.*: se in femur, Virg.: mediis arenis hunc (sc. Atlantem) in cœlum attolli proderunt, Pl.—2. *Of buildings, etc.*: *To erect, construct, raise, etc.*: immensam molem Roboribus textis, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** 1. *Gen.*: *To raise, elevate, lift up, etc.*: ad consulatûs spem attollere animos,

Liv.—2. *Esp.*: *With Personal pron.*: *To lift one's self up, to rise*: Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Virg.—**B.** *To bear up, sustain, support, etc.*: frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop.—**C.** *To render prominent or conspicuous*: *to distinguish, aggrandise, etc.*: ceteros præmiis, Tac.—**D.** *To honour, praise, extol, magnify, etc.*: sua facta, suos castis, Tac.

**at-tondeo (adt-)**, tondî, tonsum, tondere, 2. v. a. [for ad-tondeo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To shave, clear, clip, lop*: vitem, Virg.: caput, Cels. **B. Esp.**: *To clip, etc., with the teeth*: *to crop, nibble, eat away, gnaw at*: attendent virgulta capelle, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lessen, diminish*: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconium, Poet. ap. Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To fleece, cheat*: attonsa hæ ambæ sunt, Plaut. **III. Meton.**: *To strip one's skin off; to cudgel, beat soundly*: Plaut.

**at-ton-itus (adt-)**, a, um: 1. *P. of atton-o*.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** *Stunned, terrified, stupified, alarmed, astonished, amazed, confounded, thunderstruck*: ut attoniti ceciderent, Liv.: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg.—**b.** *Seized with a furor of inspiration; inspired, infuriated, frantic*: vates, Hor.

**at-tôno (adt-)**, tûi, itum, âre, 1. v. a. [for ad-tono] (**Prop.**: *To thunder at*; **Fig.**: *To seize with divine furor, etc.*; *to render frantic, infuriate, etc.*: quis furor, . . . vestras Attonuit mentes? Ov.

**at-ton-sus (adt-)**, a, um, (**for attono-sus**), *P. of attonde-o*.

**at-tonquæo (adt-)**, no perf. ~~not~~ sup., êre, 2. v. a. [for ad-tonquæo] *To hurl upwards*: jaculum, Virg.

**at-trac-tus (adt-)**, a, um (**for attrah-tus**), *P. of attrah-o*.

**at-trâho (adt-)**, xi, ctum, hêre, 3. v. a. [for ad-traho] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To draw to or towards one's self, etc.*: arcûs, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Of the magnet*: *To attract*: ferrum, Pl.—2. *To drag to a person or place*: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *To draw, attract, allure, etc., to a person or place*: te Romam, to Rome, Cic.

**at-trecto (adt-)**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [for ad-tracto] **I. Gen.**: *To touch or handle in any way*: **A. Prop.**: *libros manibus*, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *at-trectare, quod non obtineret, Tac.* **II. Esp.**: *With accessory notion of appropriation*: *To lay hold of, appropriate*: regias gazas, Liv.

**at-trepido (adt-)**, no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. n. [for ad-trepido] *To go tremblingly on*: Plaut.

**at-tribûo (adt-)**, tûi, âtum, tûere, 3. v. a. [for ad-tribuo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To give to; hence, 1. To assign or allot to; to make over to*: *his equos attribuit, Cæs.*—2. *To appoint or assign to an undertaking, for a purpose, etc.*: juvenis ejus loci præsidio attributa erat, Liv.: (with second Acc. of further derivation): delectos artesignanos centuriones Cæsar ei classi attribuerat,



Cic.—3. To give to one's charge; to commit, confide, entrust: pontifici sacra omnia attribuit, Liv.—4. To assign or make over: opera ex pecuniā attributā confecerunt, Liv.—5. To attach, join, etc.: ducentos equites attribuit, Cic. B. Esp. Polit. t. i. t. To impose a tax or tribute; to assess: ut terni in tria milia aeris attribuerentur, Liv. II. Fig.: A. To attribute, give, bestow upon, assign: timorem mihi natura attribuit, Cic.—B. To entrust, commit: ceterorum curam bene tuendorum C. Flaminio attribuit, Liv.—C. To attribute, ascribe, impute: bonos exitus diis immortalibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. attribuer.

**attribū-tio (adt-), ōnis, f.** [attribu-o] 1. The assigning, or assignment, of a debt, etc.: Cic.—2. Gramm. t. t.: A predicate, attribute: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. attribution.

**attribū-tus (adt-), a, um, P.** of attribu-o.

**attri-tus (adt-), a, um: 1. P.** of alter-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: (a) Prop.: Rubbed: sulco attritus vomer, Virg.—(b) Fig.: Rubbed; frons, a shameless impudent face, Juv.—b. Esp.: Rubbed or worn away: mentum paulo attritus, Cic. ¶ Cf. tero init.

1. **Atys, ūs, v. Attis.**  
2. **Atys, ūs, m. Atys: 1. A son of Hercules and Omphale.—2. The ancestor of the gens Attia.**

**au, interj., v. hau.**  
**au-cep-s, ūpis, m.** [for av-cap-s; fr. av-is: cap-io] A bird-catcher; a fowler: I. Prop.: decidit aucupes In puteum, Hor. II. Fig.: ne quis hic nostro sermone aucupes siet, Plant.

**auct-ārium, īi, n.** [2. auct-us] (The thing pertaining to increase; hence) Over-measure, over-weight: Plant.

**auct-i-fic-us, a, um, adj.** [for auct-i-fac-us; fr. auctus; (i); fac-io] Increasing, enlarging: Lucr.

**auct-io, ōnis, f.** [for aug-tio; fr. aug-co] I. Gen.: An increasing, increase: diorum, Macr. II. Esp.: (A) Increasing of price; hence) A. Prop.: A public sale, auction: Cic. B. Meton.: Goods at an auction: quum auctionem venderet, Cic.

**auction-ārius, a, um, adj.** [auctio, auction-is] Of, or pertaining to, an auction, auction-: atria, auction-rooms, Cic.

**auction-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.]** (To do something at an auction; hence) To hold an auction, put up goods, etc., at public sale: Cæs.; Cic.

**auct-īto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. freq.** [auct-o] To increase or augment largely: Tac.

**auct-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. freq.** [for aug-to; fr. aug-co] To increase or augment largely: Plant.; Cat.

**auct-or, ōris, m.** (sometimes f.) [for aug-tor; fr. aug-co] (One who produces something; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of parentage: 1. Of persons: A father; a founder of a family, etc.; a progenitor: Cic.; Hor.—2. Of animals;

A sire: Col.—B. Of writings, etc.: 1. A writer, author: Cic.; Ov.—2. (with or without rerum) A writer of history; an historian: Cic.—C. Of buildings, etc.: Founder, builder: Virg.; Ov.—D. Of works of art: An artist, etc.: Pl. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: A contriver, instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter, etc.: auctor facinori non deorat, Liv.: (with Dat.) legis ferendis, Cic.: (with ut c. Subj.) mihi ut absim vehementer auctor est, Cic.: (with Acc. of neut. Pron.) idne estis auctores mihi? Ter.: (with Objective clause) ego tibi non sin auctor te profugere, Cic.—Particular expressions: Me, te, etc., auctore, At my, thy, etc., instigation; by my, etc., advice, command: Ter.; Cic.—2. Esp.: Political t. t.: a. Auctor legis: (a) One who proposes a law: Liv.—(b) One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed: Cic.—(c) Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law: A confirmer, ratifier: Cic.—(d) A law-giver: Ov.—b. Auctor consilii publici, or simply auctor: He who has the chief voice in the senate, and exercises great influence over its decisions; a leader: Cic.—B.: 1. One who is the occasion of things; the originator, executor, performer; the source or cause: rerum, Sall.: factio, Ov.—2. One from whom any thing proceeds or comes: munus, the giver, Ov.—C. One who is, or is considered, an exemplar, model, pattern, type of any thing: Cic.—D. An expounder, exponent, teacher: Hor.—E. One who is the author of information; one who relates, narrates, recounts, gives an account of, announces something; a narrator, reporter, informant (both orally and in writing): Cic.; Tac.—Particular expression: Auctor esse, To relate, recount: (with Objective clause) Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Cæcinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac.—F. One who becomes security for something, or represents another; a voucher, bail, guarantee, surety, witness: Cic.; Virg.—Particular expression: Auctor esse, To vouch, to affirm: (with Objective clause) auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv.—G. Law t. t.: 1. An author, a seller: Cic.—2. A guardian, trustee (of women and minors): Liv.; Cic.—3. In espousals: The witnesses who sign the marriage contract (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, etc.): Cic.—H. An agent, spokesman, champion, defender: Cic.

III. Fig.: A surety or bail: auctor beneficii populi Romani esse debebit, i. e. be responsible for, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. auteur.

**auctōrā-mentum, īi, n.** [auct-or] (That which pledges or binds one to any thing; hence) 1. A contract, stipulation: Sen.—2. Wages, pay, hire, reward for services rendered: servitūtis, Cic.

**auctōr-itas, ātis, f.** [auctor] (The quality, etc., of the auctor; hence) I. Prop.: A producing of a thing;

an inventing, invention, cause, occasion, origin, source: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A view, opinion, judgment: Cic.—B.: 1. Counsel, advice, persuasion; encouragement to something: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Consolatory exhortation, consolation: Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: Will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree: Cic.—2. Esp.: Political t. t.: a. Senatus auctoritas: (a) The will of the Senate: Cic.—(b) A decree of the Senate: Cic.—b. Auctoritas populi, the popular will or decision: Cic.—D. Free will, liberty; ability, power, competency, authority to act according to one's pleasure: Cic.—E.: 1. Of persons: Weight of character, reputation, dignity, rank, influence, estimation, authority: Cic.; Suet.—2. Of things: Importance, significance, dignity, weight, power, worth, consequence, estimation: Cic.—F. An example, pattern, model: Cic.—G. A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion, etc.; credibility: Cic.—H. Of things which serve for the verification or establishment of a fact: 1. The record, document: Cic.—2. The name of a person who furnishes security for something; authority: Cic.—3. For the names of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the Senate: Cic.—J. Right of possession, legal ownership: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. autorité.

**auctōr-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [auctor] I.** To be the cause or origin of any thing: to cause, procure, etc.: sibi turpissimum mortem auctoravit, Vell.

II. With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To pledge, bind, or engage one's self: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv. III. Pass. in reflexive force: To sell one's self or services; to hire one's self out: Of gladiators, etc.: quid refert uri virgis ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, an, etc., Hor.

**auctumn-ālis (aut-), e, adj.** [auctumn-us] Of, or pertaining to, the autumn; autumnal: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. autumnal.

1. **auct-umnus (aut-), i, m.** [2. auct-us] (The thing pertaining to increase; hence) I. Prop.: The autumn (from the 22nd of September to the 22nd of December): Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: The produce of the autumn, harvest, vintage, etc.: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. automne.

2. **auctumn-us, a, um** [1. auctumn-us] Autumnal: frigus, Ov.

1. **auct-us, a, um** (for aug-tus) 1. P. of aug-co.—2. Pa.: Enlarged, increased, great, abundant: (Comp.) auctor majestas, Liv.: (Sup.) auctissimus, Trebell.

2. **auct-tus, ūs, m.** [for aug-tus; fr. aug-co] I. Prop.: An increasing, augmenting; increase, growth: Imperii, Tac. II. Meton.: Increased size, bulk: arboris, t. e. a large tree: Lucr.

**aucūp-ium, īi, n.** [aucup-or] I. Prop.: Bird-catching, fowling: Cic. II. Fig.: A catching at, lying in wait for, chase after something: hoc novum est aucupium, a new means of gaining

*subsistence*, Ter. **III.** Meton.: *Birds caught*: Cat.

**aucup-o**, no perf. nor sup., Ære, 1. v. a. [auncps, aucup-is] (Prop.: *To go a bird-catching*; Fig.: *To lie in wait for*, etc.: qui aucupet sermonem, Plaut.

**aucup-or**, Ætus sum, Æri, 1. v. dep. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To go a bird-catching or fowling*: Var. **II.** Fig.: *To chase, give chase to, strive for, lie in wait for, look for*, etc.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupatori eramus, Cic.

**audāc-ia**, Æ, f. [audax, audac-is] (*The quality of the audax*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Courage, intrepidity, valour, daring*: Sall.; Liv.—**B.** In a bad sense: **I.** Gen.: *Audacity, temerity, presumption, insolence, impudence*: Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: In a milder signif.: *Freedoms, boldness*: Cic.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Bold, daring action*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. audace*.

**audāc-iter** (-ter), adv. [id.] **1.** In a good sense: *Boldly, courageously*: Cic.; Liv.: (Comp.) *audacius subsistere*, Cæs.: (Sup.) *audacissime*, id.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Daringly, audaciously, rashly*: Cic.

**aud-ax**, Æcis, adj. [aud-co] **I.** Prop.: (*Daring*; hence) **A.** In a good sense: *Bold, courageous, spirited*: Of living beings or things: consilium, Liv.: (Sup.) *adolescentes audacissimi*, Nep.: (Comp.) *nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paullo ad facinus audacior*, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Bold, audacious, rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy*: Of living beings or things: temerarii et audaces, Cic.: (with Gen.) *audax ingenii*, Stat. **II.** Meton.: *Violent, fierce, proud*: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. audacieux*.

**aud-e-nis**, ntis: **1.** P. of *aud-e-o*.—**2.** Pa.: *Daring, bold, intrepid, courageous*: *audentes deus ipse juvat*, Ov.: (Comp.) *audentior ito*, Virg.: (Sup.) *audentissimi cujusque procursu*, Tac.

**aud-ent-ia**, Æ, f. [audens, audent-is] **I.** Prop.: *Boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense: Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Freedom in the use of words, licence*: Pl.

**aud-ent-yus**, comp. adv. [id.] *More boldly or courageously*: Tac.

**aud-e-o**, ausus sum, Ære (Subj. Pres.: ausim, Virg.: ausis, Lucr.: ausit, Cat.: ausint, Stat.), 2. semi-dep. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to ave-o] *To venture or dare something*; *to venture or dare to do something*: **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *quid domini facient, audent quomodo Italia fures*: Virg.: *audeo dicere, I dare say, venture to assert*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *vitigeni latices in aqual fontibus audent* Misceri, Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. oser*.

**aud-ent-ens**, entis: **1.** P. of *aud-e-o*.—**As Subst.**: *A hearer, auditor*: Cic.—**2.** Pa.: *Obedient to something*: (with Ge.) *audens imperii*, Plaut.: (with Dat.) *dicto audens*, Cic.

**aud-ent-ia**, Æ, f. [audiens, audient-is] *A hearing; a listening to something; audience, attention* (mostly in the phrase *audientiam facere*, to

*cause to give attention, to procure a hearing*): Cic.; Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. audience*.

**aud-io**, Ævi, or Æi, itum, Ære (Imperf.: audibat, Ov.: audibant, Cat.:—Perf.: audit=audivit, Prop.:—Fut.: audibis, Plaut.—2nd Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.: audin=audisne, Ter.—Inf. Perf.: audisse, better than audivisse, acc. to Quint.), 4. v. a. [akin to æv=ovs], Æv-æ-ve] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hear, perceive, understand by hearing*: vocem, Ter.: (without Object) *audiendi delectatio*, Cic.: (with Objective clause) *audivi a majoribus natu mirari solum* C. Fabricium, id.: (with Part. Pres. in concord with Object) *quum audiret reges concertantes*, Suet.: (with Inf. after Pass.) *Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria*, Cic.—Particular phrases, etc.: **1.** *Audire de aliquo, etc., To hear concerning any one*: Ter.; Cic.—**2.** *Audire in aliquem, To hear something against one, i. e. to hear something bad of one*: Cic.—**3.** *Audi, as a call to gain attention*: *Hear, understand, give ear, listen*: Ter.; Cic.—**4.** *Audin=audisne? Do you hear? as a call of urging*: Ter.—**5.** *Audito in concord with clause as Abl. Abs.*: *Upon the intelligence, at the tidings*: *audito venisse nuntium*, Tac.

**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To listen to any one or to any thing, i. e. to give one's attention*: *etsi a vobis sic audior, ut, etc.*, Cic.—**2.** *Of pupils*: *Audire aliquem, To hear one as a teacher, i. e. to enjoy his instructions, to learn something from him*: Cic.—**3.** *Of judges*: *Audire de aliquo re or aliquid or aliquem, To listen or hearken to something or some one, to examine some one*: Cic.; Suet.—**4.** *Of prayer or entreaty*: *To listen or lend an ear to*: *to regard, hear, grant*: *neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri intelligit*, Cæs.—**5.** *Audire aliquem, To hear one favourably*: Hor.—**6.** *To listen or hearken to, to examine into, make inquiry about*: *dolos*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hear any person or thing with assent; to assent to, agree with; to approve of, yield to, grant, allow*: *nec Homerum audio, qui, etc.*, Cic.: (without Object) *audio, now that is good, that I agree to, that is granted*: Cic.—**B.** *To hear obediently; to obey, heed*: *te audi, tibi obtempera*, Cic.: *neque audit currus habenas*, Virg.—**C.** *To hear one's self called, be called, reported, pass for*; and with bene or male, *To be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character*: *si curas esse, quod audis*, Hor.: *velle bene audire a parentibus, etc.*, Cic.: *male audies*, Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) ouir*.

**aud-it-io**, Ænis, f. [audi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: *A hearing, a listening to*: Cic.—**B.** Pass.: *A hearsay*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The talk of the people, rumour, report, news*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. audition*.

**aud-i-tor**, Æris, m. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *One who hears, a hearer, an auditor*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A pupil, scholar, disciple*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. auditeur*.

**auditōr-ium**, Æi, n. [auditor] (*A thing pertaining to an auditor*; hence, **I.** Prop.: *A place where something (a discourse, a lecture) is heard*; a lecture-room, etc.: Quint. **II.** Meton.: *The assembled hearers; the audience, auditory*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. auditoire*.

**1. audi-tus**, a, um, P. of *audi-o*. **2. audi-tus**, Æs, m. [audi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hearing, listening*: Tac. **B.** Esp.: *A listening to for instruction*: Luc. **II.** Meton.: *A rumour, report*: Tac.—**B.** *The sense of hearing, the hearing*: Cic.

**au-fē-ro**, ab-stūli, ab-lātum, au-ferre, v. a. irrey. [for ab-fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take or bear away; to carry off, withdraw, remove by bearing or carrying*: *dona . . . Abstulimus*, Plaut.: *qui de conviviis auferantur*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *With Personal pron.*: *To remove one's self; to withdraw, retire, go away*: *aufer te domum*, Plaut.—**2.** *To bear away or off*: *ne te citus auferat aus*, Ov.: *e conspectu terre ablati sunt*, Liv.—**3.** **a.** *To take or snatch away by bearing; to take with one's self; to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal, etc.*: *id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripisti atque abstulisti*, Cic.—**b.** *To sweep off or away; to destroy by taking away; to annihilate, kill, slay, etc.*: *abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem*, Hor.—**4.** *To bear something off as the fruit or result of one's labour, exertions, etc.*: *to obtain, get, receive, acquire*: *viginti minas*, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry off, gain, get, receive*: *paucos dies ab aliquo*, Cic.: (with ut C. Subj.) *ut in foro statuerent (sc. statuas) abstulisti*, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To carry away the knowledge of any thing; to learn something from something; to understand*: *hoc ex priore actione*, Cic.—**2.** *To get or come off, escape*: *haud sic auferent*, Ter.—**3.** *To carry off or away, take away, snatch away*: *curas*, Hor.: *imperium indignis*, Liv.—**4.** *To carry away, mislead*: *ne te auferant aliorum consilia*, Cic.—**5.** *To cease from, to lay aside, omit*: *nugas*, Plaut.: *aufer me terrere*, Hor.

**Aufidē-na**, Æ, f. *Aufidena*: a town of Samnium, on the River Sagrus (now *Afidena*).

**Aufidius**, Æi, m. *Aufidius*; a Roman name: Hor.

**Aufidus**, i, m. *The Aufidus*; a river of Apulia swift and violent (now *Ofanto*).

**au-fū-gio**, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. and a. [for ab-fugio] **I.** Neut.: *To flee away*: *aufugit*, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To flee from*: *aspectum parentis*, Cic.

**Augē**, Æs, f. *Avy* (Brightness, Splendour). *Auge*; a daughter of Ateus, mother of Telephus by Hercules.

**aug-ē-o**, xi, ctum, Ære (Perf. Subj. auxitis for auxeritis, Liv.), 2. v. a. and n. [akin to Gr. root avy, whence αυγαίνω] **I.** Act.: *To cause to grow; hence*: *A*: *To produce*: *quoduncque alias ex se res auget alitque*, Lucr.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To increase, augment*,



**enlarge**, etc.: *auxerunt volucrum victas certamine turbam*, i. e. *have been changed into birds*, Ov.—**2. Fig.**: *a. To magnify, exalt, praise, extol*, etc.: *rem laudando*, Cic.—**b. To furnish abundantly with something; to enrich, load, etc.: *alter te scientiā augere potest, altera exemplis*, Cic.—**c. To honour, advance, etc.: *te augendum putavi*, Cic.—**d. To foster, maintain, rear, etc.: *aliquem*, Pl.—**3. Meton.**: *Relig. t. l. a. To honour, reverence the gods*: Val. Fl.—**b. To load or pile up an altar**, etc., with offerings: *Plaut.*—**c. To consecrate, devote: *si qua (sc. dona) ipse meis venantibus auxi*, Virg. **II. Neut.**: *To grow, increase, become greater*, etc.: *verā potentiā*, Tac.********

**auge-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [auge-o] *To begin to grow; to grow, become greater, increase*: **I. Prop.**: *uva et succo terrae et calore solis augecens*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Jugurtha et ceteris animi augecunt*, Sall.

**Augias** (-ēas, -ēas), æ, m., *Augi-eas, Augi-eas*, Augias: *a son of Sol and Naupidame, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleaned for thirty years, was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus.*

**aug-men**, īnis, n. [aug-eo] *Increase, augmentation, growth*, etc.: *Lucr.*

**augur** (anciently -er), ūris, *comm.* [for av-gar; fr. av-is; root GAR; v. garrizo init.] (*The bird-crier; i. e. the one who marks the cries or notes of birds; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *An augur, diviner, soothsayer (who foretold the future by observing the notes or flight of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and other unusual occurrences)*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *One who foretells futurity by any means; a soothsayer, diviner, seer*: *augur Apollo, as god of prophecy*, Hor.

**augūr-ālis**, e, *adj.* [augur] *Of, or belonging to, an augur; relating to soothsaying or divination*, augural: *libri*, Cic.—**As Subst.**: *augurale*, is, n.: **1. a. Prop.**: *A part of the headquarters of a Roman camp where the auguries were taken*: Tac.—**b. Meton.**: *The general's tent*: Quint.—**2. An augur's wand or staff: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *augural*.**

**augūrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [augur(a)-or] *A divining, a soothsaying*: Cic. **augūrāt-o**, *adv.* [1. augurat-us] *When the auspices had been taken*: Liv.

**1. augūrā-tus**, a, *um*, P. of *augur(a)-o* and *augur(a)-or*.

**2. augūr-ātus**, ūs, m. [augur] *The office of an augur*: Cic.

**augūr-ium**, īl, n. [augur-or] **I. Prop.**: *The observance and interpretation of omens, augury*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *a. Divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation*: Cic.; Ov.—**B. A presentiment, foreboding of**

*future occurrences*: Ov.—**C. A sign, omen, token, prognostic**: Pl.—**D. The art of the augur, augury: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *augure*.**

**augūr-ius**, a, *um*, *adj.* [augur] *Of an augur; augural*: Cic.

**augūr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] **I. a. Prop.**: *To act as augur in any matter; to take the auguries for something; to consult for something by augury*: *sacerdotes vineta, virgataque et salutem populi auguranto*, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To investigate, explore, examine as an augur would do*: *Plaut.* **C. Meton.**: *To surmise, imagine, conjecture, forebode*: *si quid viri mens augurat*, Virg. **II. To consecrate by auguries: *in angurato templo ac loco*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *augure*.**

**augūr-or**, ātus *sum*, āri, 1. v. *dep.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: *(To act as an augur; hence)* **A. Act.**: *To augur; predict, foretell*: *ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est*, Cic.—**B. Neut.**: *To take or observe auguries*: *in augurando*, Suet. **II. Fig.**: *To predict, foretell*: **A. Act.**: *Critice mortem est auguratus*, Cic.—**B. Neut.**: *In Persis augurantur et divinant Magi*, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *To surmise, imagine, conjecture, suppose*: **A. Act.**: *contentos auguror esse deos*, Ov.—**B. Neut.**: *quantum ego opinione auguror*, Cic.

**august-e**, *adv.* [august-us] *Respectfully, reverentially, reverently, sacredly*: Cic. (*Comp.*) *augustus*, id.

**1. aug-ustus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [aug-o] **I. Prop.**: *Consecrated, devoted*, i. e. *sacred, elevated, worthy of honour, majestic*, *august*: *Eleusin*, Cic.; *templa*, Ov.; *fons*, Tac. **II. Meton.**: *Venerable, magnificent, noble*: (*Comp.*) *ut primordia urbiū augustiora faciat*, Liv.: (*Sup.*) *augustissima vestis*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auguste*.

**2. Augustus**, i, m. [1. *augustus*] *Augustus*: the cognomen of Octavius Caesar after he attained to undivided authority; and, subsequently, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to *Majesty or Imperial Majesty*.—Hence, **I. Augustus**, a, *um*, *adj.*: **a. Gen.**: *Of, or relating to, Augustus or the emperor*; *Augustan, Imperial*.—**b. Esp.**: *Mensis Augustus, the month of Augustus*, i. e. *August* (previously called *Sextilis*), Juv.—**2. August-ālis**, e, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, the Emperor Augustus*; *Augustan*.—**As Subst.**: *Augustalis*, is, m. (*sc. sodalis or sacerdos*) *A priest of Augustus*: Tac.—**3. August-iānus**, a, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Augustus*.—**As Subst.**: *August-iāni*, ōrum, m. (*sc. equites*) *Augustan or Imperial Knights*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr.  *Août*, the month of August.

**1. aula**, æ, f. (*Gen.* *aulæ*, Virg.) = *αὐλή*: **I. Prop.**: **A. A court, forecourt, yard, for men or cattle**: Hor.; Prop.—**B. An inner court of a house, a hall**: Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court**: Virg.; Hor.—**Poet.**: *of the cell of the queen-bee*: Virg.—**B. The princely**

*power or dignity*: Cic.—**C. The persons belonging to the court, the court, courtiers**: Tac.

**2. aula**, v, *olla*. **aulæum**, i, n. = *αὐλαία*: **I. Prop.**: *A splendidly wrought or embroidered stuff; tapestry, arras; a covering, curtain, canopy, hangings*: *suspensa aulae*, Hor. **II. Esp.**: **A. The curtain of a theatre (which, with the ancients, was fastened below; hence, at the beginning of a piece or an act, it was let down; at the end drawn up)**: *aulæum tollitur, is raised*, Cic.; *mittitur, is lowered*, Phad.—**B. A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry**: Virg.; Hor.—**C. An embroidered upper garment**: Juv.

**Aulerci**, ōrum, m. *The Aulerci; a people of Celtic Gaul*.

**Aulētes**, æ, m., *Αὐλητής* (Flute-player). *Aulētes*, the surname of the exiled Egyptian king, Ptolemy.

**aulculus**, a, *um*, *adj.* = *αὐλῆκος*. *Of, or belonging to, the court of a prince; princely*: *apparatus*, Suet.—**As Subst.**: *aulici*, ōrum, m. *Courtiers*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aulique*.

**Aulis**, idis (*Acc.* *Anlidem*, Liv.—*Gr. Acc.* *Aulida*, Ov.; *Anlin*, Luc.), f., *Αὔλις*. *Aulis*: *a seaport of Boeotia, from which the Greek fleet set sail for Troy*.

**aulēdus**, i, m. = *αὐλῆδός*. *One who sings to the flute*: Cic.

**Aulon**, ōnis, m. *Aulon; a mountain and valley in Calabria*.

**aura**, æ (*Gen.* *Sing.* *aurā*, Virg.), f. = *αὔρα*. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *The air, as in gentle motion; a gentle breeze, a breath of air*: Virg.; Pl. **B. Esp.**: **1. The wind; a breeze, blast** (even when strong): Virg.; Ov.—**2. Breath**: Ov. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *Breath, air, wind*: Cic.; *tenuis famæ aura*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Breath of popular favour, liberty, etc.*: Liv.; Virg. **III. Meton.**: **A. 1. Gen.**: *The air, or atmosphere*: *Lucr.*; Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *The atmosphere inhaled, the vital air*: Virg.; *Lucr.*—**B. 1. Opp.**: *to the earth: Height, heaven, the upper air*: Virg.—**2. a. The upper world: Virg.; Ov.—**b. Daylight, publicity: Virg.—**C. 1. A bright light; a gleam, glittering: Virg.—**2. Sound, tone, voice, echo: Prop.—**3. Odour, exhalation: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *aura*.**********

**aur-ārius**, a, *um*, *adj.* [aur-um] *Of, or pertaining to, gold; golden, gold-metal*, *gold mines*, Pl.—**As Subst.**: *auraria*, æ, f. (*sc. fodina*) *A gold mine*: Tac.

**aur-ātus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided or furnished with gold; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Rich or abounding in gold**: *metalla*, *Lucr.*—**B. Overlaid, covered, or ornamented with gold; gilt, gilded**: *texta*, Cic.; *tempora*, i. e. *with a golden helmet*, Virg.; *milites*, i. e. *with golden shields*, Liv. **II. Meton.**: *Made of gold, golden*: *monilia*, Ov.

**Aurēlius**, īl, m. *Aurelius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Aureli-us**, a, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, an Aurelius; Aurelian*.

**aurēō-lus**, a, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [aure-

**au** (*uncontr. Gen.*) aureo-] **I. Prop.**: Of gold, golden: malum, Cat.—As *Subst.*: aureolus, *i. m.* (sc. nummus) *A gold coin*: Mart. **II. Fig.**: Golden, magnificent, splendid, brilliant, beautiful: libellus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) aureole.

**aur-ūs, a, um** (aurea, dissyll., Lucr.; Ov.), **adj.** [aur-um] **I. Prop.**: Of gold, golden: corona (a military distinction), Liv.: aurea vis, the power of changing every thing into gold, Ov.: nummus, a gold coin, gold piece (first struck in the second Punic war), Cic.—As *Subst.*: aureus, *i. m.* (sc. nummus)=aureus nummus, Suet. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of physical and mental excellencies: Beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent, golden: mores, Hor.: ætas, the golden age, Ov.—**B.** Of the colour of gold, gleaming, or glittering like gold, golden: lumina solis, Lucr.: Phoebe, Virg. **III. Meton.**: Furnished with gold; interwoven, or ornamented with gold, gilded: sella, Cic.: cingula, Virg.

**aur-i-cōm-us, a, um, adj.** [aur-um; (i); com-a] **I. Prop.**: With golden hair: Val. Fl. **II. Meton.**: With golden leaves or foliage: Virg.

**aur-icūla, æ, f. dim.** [aur-is] **I. Prop.**: The ear: Lucr.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A.** The ear, i.e. the sense of hearing, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds, etc.—**B.** Favourable attention or notice, support: Pers. **III. Meton.**: The external ear, the ear-lap or tip of the ear: Plant.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. oreille, auricule.

**aur-i-fer, æra, ãrum, adj.** [aur-um; (i); fer-o] **1.** Carrying gold along with it, i.e. annis, i.e. Pactolus, Tib.—**2.** Gold-bearing, yielding, or producing gold: arena, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. aurifère.

**aur-i-fex, icis, m.** [for aur-i-fac-; fr. aur-um; (i); fac-io] **A worker in gold, goldsmith**: Cic.

**aur-iga (or-), æ, comm.** [prob. aurea, a head-stall; or oreæ, the bit of a bridle] (*He who manages the head-stall*); —*he who manages the bit of a bridle*; hence **1. a. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: A charioteer, driver: Virg.—(b) Esp.: One who contended in the chariot-race; a charioteer in the games of the circus: Suet.—**b. Meton.**: (a) As a constellation: The Wagonner: Cic.—(b) A pilot, helmsman, steersman: Ov.—**2. A groom, hostler**: Virg.

**aurigā-tio, ōnis, f.** [aurig(a)-o] **A driving of a chariot in the course**: Suet.

**Aur-I-gēn-a, æ, m.** [aur-um; (i); gen-o] *Sprung from gold*; an epithet of Ierxus, as son of Danaë by Jupiter when transformed into a shower of gold.

**aur-i-ger, æra, ãrum, adj.** [aur-um; (i); ger-o] *Bearing gold*: tauri, i.e. with gilded horns: Poet. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aurigère.

**aurig-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.** [aurig-a] **I. Prop.**: To be a charioteer, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race: nec ullis, nisi ex Sen-

atorio ordine, aurigantibus, Suet. **II. Fig.**: To rule, direct: Gell.

**Aurinia, æ, f. Aurinia; a prophetess revered by the Germans.**

**aur-is, is, f.** [for aur-is; fr. audio] (*The hearing thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: The ear: fac, sis, vaciua aedes aurium, make the chambers of your ears vacant, Plant.: aurem dare, Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** In or ad aurem, in aure, dicere, admonere, etc., To say something in the ear softly or in secret, to whisper in the ear: Hor.; Cic.; Juv.—**B.** Aurem velare, To pull the ear, as an admonition: Virg.—**C.** Dare or servare auribus, To gratify the ears, to flatter: Cic.; Cæs.—**D.** In utramvis or in dextram aurem dormire, i. e. to sleep soundly, or to be unconcerned: Ter.; Pl. **II. Fig.**: The sense of hearing, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds: Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Hearers, auditors: Hor.—**B.** The ear of the plough, the mould- or earth-board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back: Virg.

**aurit-ulus, i, m. dim.** [aurit-us] **A long-eared animal, an ass**: Phæd.

**aur-itus, a, um, adj.** [aur-is] (*Furnished or provided with ears*; hence) **1. Prop.**: Having large ears, long-eared: lepores, Virg.: asellus, Ov.—**2. Fig.**: Attentive, listening: populus, Plant.; queerus, Hor.—Particular phrase: Testis auritus, A witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something: Plaut.

**aur-ōra, æ, f.** [akin to Sanscrit uśas, "diluclum," from the root USH, urere; Gr. αὔω, ἄω, ἥω, ἔω] **I. Prop.**: The morning, dawn, day-break: rubescebat Aurora, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Aurora; the goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon: Virg.—**B.** The Eastern country, the East. ¶ Hence, Fr. aurore.

**aur-um, i, n.** [akin to Sanscrit root USH, urere] (*The burning thing, i.e. the glittering, shining metal*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Gold: Ter.; Cic. **II. Fig.**: The colour or lustre of gold; the glimmer, gleam, or brightness of gold: Ov. **III. Meton.**: Of things made of gold: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: An ornament, implement, or vessel of gold: Lucr.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** A golden goblet: Virg.—**b.** A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewellery: Ov.—**c.** A gold ring: Juv.—**d.** A golden bit: Virg.—**e.** A golden hair-band: Virg.—**f.** Coined gold, money: Virg.—**B.** The golden fleece: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. or.

**Aurunci, ñrum, m.** *The Aurunci*.—Hence, **Aurunc-a, æ, f.** *Aurunca*; an old town in Campania.—Hence, **Aurunc-us, a, um, adj.** Of, or pertaining to, Aurunca; Auruncan.

**auscultā-tio, ōnis, f.** [auscult(a)-o] **1. A listening, attending to**: Sen.—**2. An obeying**: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. auscultation.

**auscultā-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] **A hearer, listener**: Cic.

**auscul-to, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.**

*intens.* [for aurcul-to, contr. from aurcul-ito, from aurcul-a] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To hear with attention; to listen to, give ear to: populum, Cat. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To listen believingly to something; to give credit to a discourse, speech, etc.: crimina, Plaut.—**2.** To listen in secret to something, to overhear, lie in wait to hear: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To hear obediently, to pay attention to, to obey: mihi auscultat, Cic.: nisi me auscultas, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. *Ch.* Auscultabitur, you shall be obeyed, Plaut.—**B.** Of servants: To attend or wait at the door: jam dudum ausculto, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ausculter.

**ausim, v. audeo.**

**Ausōna, æ, f.** *Ausonia*; an ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnæ.

**Ausōnes, ñm, m.** *Ausōnes*. **I. Prop.**: The Ausones; a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy.—Hence, **A. Ausōn-ius, a, um, adj.** *Ausonian*.—As *Subst.*: Auson-ia, æ, f. (sc. terra) *The land of the Ausones, Lower Italy, Ausonia*.—**B. Ausōn-ide, ñrum** (also, ñm), *m.* *The people of Ausonia*. **II. Meton.**: The people of Italy, the Italians.—Hence, **A. Ausōn-ius, a, um, adj.** *Italian, Latin, Roman*: Virg.; Hor.—As *Subst.*: Ausōn-ii, ñrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Italy*.—**B. Ausōn-ia, æ, f.** (sc. terra) *Italy*.—**B. Ausōn-ide, ñrum, m.** (also, ñm) *The inhabitants of Italy*.—**C. Ausōnis, idis, adj. f.** *Italian*.

**au-spex, teis, comm.** [for av-spex; fr. av-is; spec-io] (*A bird inspec-; bird-seer, i. e. one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and makes predictions therefrom*; hence) **I. Prop.**: An augur, diviner, foreboder: providus auspex, Hor. **II. Fig.**: Of birds which supply the means of augury: **A foreboder**: Pl.—As *Adj.*: Of things (*Foreboding good*; hence): Fortunæ, favourable, auspicious, lucky: clamor, Claud. **III. Meton.**: **A.** An author, founder, director, leader, aider, protector, favourer: Cic.; Hor.—**B. As t. i.** The person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed, etc.; the bridegroom's friend: Cic.

**auspicat-o, adv.** [1. auspicat-us] **I. Prop.**: After taking the auspices: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Prosperously, in good hour or time, auspiciously, at a fortunate moment: Ter.: (*Comp.*) auspicatus, Pl.

**auspicā-tus, a, um**: **1. P.** of auspic(a)-or.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** (a) Prop.: For which the auspices have been taken, consecrated by auspices: locus, Cic.: impetis, Hor.—(b) Fig.: Fortunæ, favourable, lucky, auspicious: (*Comp.*) Venus auspicator, Cat.: (*Sup.*) agendis rebus hoc auspicatissimum initium credunt, Tac.—**b. Begun, commenced, entered upon**: in bello male auspicato, Just.

**auspic-ium, ñi, n.** [anspex, auspio-is] (*A thing pertaining to the auspex*;



hence) **I. Prop.**: The observation of the birds bred for auspices, augury from birds, *auspices*: **Liv.**—Particular expression: *Auspicium habere, To have (the right of taking) auspices*: **Liv. II. Meton.**: **A.** A sign, or omen; a divine premonition or token: **Cic.**; **Prop.**—Particular expression: Of things which give signs, tokens, etc.: *Auspicium facere, To afford, or give, an omen, etc.*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**—**B.** Command, guidance, authority: **Plaut.**; **Hor.**; **Tac.**—**C.** Right, power, inclination, will: **Virg.**—**D.** The beginning: *auspicia regni, Just.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. auspice**.

**auspic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [*id.*] (To act the part of an auspex; hence) **I. Neut.**: To take the auspices: *isti rei auspicavi, Plaut.* **II. Act.**: To take as an augury: *mustelam, Plaut.*

**auspic-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [*id.*] (To act the part of an auspex; hence) **I. Prop.**: To make an observation of birds, to take the auspices: *Fabio auspicanti aves non addidere, Liv.* **II. Meton.**: As the consequence of auspices being favourable: *To begin, commence, undertake, etc.*: jurisdictionem, **Suet.**: (without Object) *auspicandi gratia, Tac.*

**au-ster**, tri, m. [aŭ-w, to make dry] (The dryer; hence) **I. Prop.**: A dry, hot, south wind: **Cic.**; **Hor.** **II. Meton.**: The south country, the south: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. austere**.

**auster-e**, adv. [auster-us] Rigidly, severely, strictly: **Cic.**

**auster-us**, a, um, adj. = αὐστρος **I. Prop.**: Of flavour: *Harsh, tart, sour: vinum, Cels.* *sapor, Pl.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of smell: *Sharp, pungent: Pl.* **B.** Of colour: *Dark, dingy: Pl. **III. Fig.**: **A.** Severe, rigid, strict, austere (Comp.) *austerior et gravior esse potuisset, Cic.* **B.** Of style: *Severe, rough: poemata, Hor.* **C.** Severe, gloomy, dark, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome: *labor, Hor.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. austere**.*

**austra-ālis**, e, adj. [auster, austr-] Southern: *cingulus, i. e. the torrid zone, Cic.* *polus, Ov.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. austral**.

**austr-inus**, a, um, adj. [auster, austr-] Pertaining to the south, southern: **Pl.**; **Virg.**

**au-sum**, 1, n. [for aud-sum; fr. aud-eo] (That which is dared or ventured upon boldly; hence) **A venture; an undertaking, attempt, enterprise: Virg.**; **Ov.**

**au-sus**, a, um (for aud-sus), P. of aud-eo.

**aut**, conj. [akin to Gr. αὐ, αὐθι, αὐτς, αὐτάρ] **1.** Putting in the place of a previous assertion, etc., another antithetical to it: *Or*; and repeated: *aut . . . aut, either . . . or*: *omnia sunt bene dicenda, . . . aut eloquentie nomen relinquendum est, Cic.* *terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac.* **2.** To indicate that if a previous assertion should not prove true, still

another takes, or may take, its place: *Or at least: quero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, or at least unfairly, Cic.* **3.** To point out something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not: *Or otherwise, or else, in the contrary case: nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Virg.* **4.** To illustrate or correct a too general, or inaccurate, assertion: *Or rather, or more accurately: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.* **5.** In poets: *Aut . . . vel = aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel: tellus aut hisce, vel istam, . . . mutando perde figuram, Ov.* **6.** In connection with other particles: **a.**: *Aut etiam, Or even rather, or even more accurately: Cic.* **b.** *Aut certe, Or assuredly at least: Cic.* **c.** *For connecting a more important thought: Aut vero, Or indeed, or truly: Cic.* **d.** In the poets sometimes in the second place in the clause: *Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, Tib.*

**autem**, conj. [akin to aut] **1. a.** Subjoining something entirely antithetical: *But, on the contrary, on the other hand: e principio oriuntur omnia; ipsum autem nullā ex re aliā nasci potest, Cic.* **b.** Subjoining something simply different: *But, moreover, on the other hand, again, also, too: quum Speusippum, sororis filium, Plato philosophiā quasi heredem reliquisset, duos autem prestantissimos studio et doctrinā, etc., Cic.* **2.** Used in any kind of transition by which the disclosure is continued: *But, however, now, moreover: insidabat videlicet in ejus mente species eloquentiæ, quam cernebat animo, re ipsā non videbat. Vir autem acerrimo ingenio, etc., Cic.* **3.** In subjoining a word repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: *But: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, a mortem obeamus, Cic.* **4.** In resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: *But, now: omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelso magnificoque querimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus (exercendum, etc.): honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, etc., Cic.* **5.** In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: *But, moreover, besides, further: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, Cic.* **6.** In logical syllogisms, to subjoin the minor: *But, now: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non; igitur illud, Cic.* **7.** In impassioned questions of any kind: *Indeed, forsooth: quomodo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? Cic.* **8.** With interjections: *But: ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic.* **9.** In good prose writers autem usually stands after the first word of a clause; but if several words together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word.

**authepsa**, α, f. = αὐθής (A self-

boiler). *A utensil for boiling (something like our coffee-urn): Cic.*

**autographus**, a, um, adj. = αὐτογράφος. *Written with one's own hand, original, autograph: epistola, Suet.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. autographe**.

**Autōlycus**, i, m. Αὐτόλυκος (Very wolf). *Autolycus: I. Prop.*: A son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses; a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes. **II. Meton.**: A thievish man: **Plaut.**

**autōmāton** (-um), i, n. = αὐτόματον (Self-wishing or -willing thing). *A self-moving machine, an automaton: Suet.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. automate**.

**Autōmēdon**, ontis, m. Αὐτομέδων (Self-ruler): **I. Prop.**: *Automēdon*: a son of Diore, and charioteer of Achilles. **II. Meton.**: A charioteer **Juv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. automédon**.

**Autōnōe**, es, f. Αὐτόνοη (One holding her own opinion, or Obstinate One). *Autonoe: a daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristaeus, and mother of Alecton.* —Hence, **Autōnō-ēlus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Autonoe: heros, i. e. Alecton, Ov.*

**autor**, oris, etc.; **autumnus**, i, etc., v. auct.

**au-tū-mo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to ai-o] (To say "aye"; hence) *To assert, aver, affirm, state, etc.: res, Plaut.* (with Objective clause) *te esse Tiburtem, Cat.*

**Auvona**, α, f. The Auvona; a river of Britain (now the Avon).

**auxilli-āris**, e, adj. [auxilli-um] (Of, or pertaining to, auxilium; hence)

**1.** Pertaining to aid; furnishing aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary. unde, **Ov.**: *Dea (sc. Lucina), id.*—Particular expression: *Milit. t. t.*: Auxiliaries cohorts, etc., Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: **Cæs.**; **Tac.**—**As Subst.**: *auxiliares, lum, m. (sc. milites, etc.) Auxiliaries: Cæs.* **2.** Of, or pertaining to, auxiliaries: *stipendia, Tac.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. auxiliaire**.

**auxilli-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] Pertaining to aid; serviceable for aid, bringing aid, helping, aiding, auxiliary. magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, **Plaut.**—Particular expression: *Milit. t. t.*: Auxiliaria cohorts, etc., Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: **Cic.**; **Sall.**

**auxilliā-tor**, oris, m. [auxilli(a)-or] A helper, assistant: **Tac.**

**auxilliā-tus**, ūs, m. [*id.*] A helping, aid: **Lucr.**

**auxilli-or**, ātus sum, āri (*Inf. Pres.* auxiliarius, **Plaut.**; **Ter.**), 1. v. dep. [auxilli-um] *To give help; to aid, succour, assist: ad auxiliandum animum advertebant, Cæs. mibi, Cic.*

**auxil-ium**, ī, n. [Prob. from an obsol. adj. *auxil-is* (= aug-s-ilis), "increasing," fr. aug-eo; cf. pauxillus (i. e. pauc-s-illus) fr. pauc-us] (The quality of the auxiliis; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Help, aid, assistance, support, succour: auxilium sibi adiungere, Cic.* **II.**

**Meton.** **A.** Plur.; *Instruments or sources of aid*: quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (sc. navita) suis, i.e. the rudder and other implements of navigation, Ov.—**B.** Milit. t. t.: **1.** Mostly plur.: *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops): Cæs.; Tac.; Ov.—**2.** *Military force or power*: Cæs.—**C.** Medic. t. t.: *An antidote, remedy, in the widest sense*: Cels.—**D.** Personified: *Aid, assistance*: Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *Allies, confederates, auxiliaries*: quicquid ego malefeci, auxilia mihi et suppetie sunt domi, Plaut.

**auxim**, is, ite, v. angue init.  
**Auximum** (-on), i. n. *Auximum* or *Auzimion*; a town of the Piceni (now Osimo).—Hence, **Auxim-ates**, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Auximum*.

**āvār-e**, adv. [avar-us] *Covetously, eagerly, greedily*: Cic. (Comp.) avarus, Col.: (Sup.) avarissimè, Sen.

**Avāricum**, i, n. *Avaricum*; a town of the Bituriges, in Gaul (now Bourges, in the Dép. du Cher).—Hence, **Avāric-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Avaricum*.

**āvār-iter**, adv. [avar-us] **1.** *Covetously, eagerly*: Plaut.—**2.** *Greedily, gluttonously*: Plaut.

**āvār-ītia**, æ, f. [id.] *The quality of the avarus*; hence: **1.** *An eager desire*: gloriæ, Curt.—**2.** *Of possessions, etc.*: omnes avaritiæ, every kind of selfishness, Cic.—**3.** *Greediness of food*; *gluttony*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avarice*.

**āvār-ītēs**, ei, f. [id.] (id.) *Avarice*: Lucr.

**āv-ārus**, a, um (Gen. plur. fem. avarum=avararum, Plaut.) [i. av-eo] **I.** Gen.: *Eager, eagerly desirous*: agricola, Virg.: (with Gen.) avarus nullus, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Avaricious, covetous, greedy of money, etc.*: Of persons or things: litus, Virg.: (Comp.) viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor.: (Sup.) homo avarissimus, Cic.: (with Gen.) avarus pecunie, Tac.—As Subst.: **avarus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An avaricious man, a covetous person*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avare*.

**āv-ēho**, xi, ctum, hēre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To bear, carry, convey away*: (with Acc. of place) dona domos, Liv. **II.** Pass.: *To be carried away; to ride or sail away*: ab suis, Liv.

**Avella**, æ, v. *Avella*.

**āv-ello**, velli or vulsi, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To tear or pull away or off; to pluck out, etc.*: avulsum ocpunt, Ov.: poma ex arboribus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To separate from an object by pulling; to part or remove forcibly, etc.*: de matris hunc complexu, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To take away by violence, to tear away*: pretium alicui, Hor.—**B.** *To deliver, set free*: a tanto errore, Cic.

**āvēna**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Oats*: Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A stem or stalk; a straw, reed, etc.*: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis.—**B.** Poet.: *An eaten pipe, pastoral* or

*shepherd's pipe*: silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avenā, Virg.

**1. Aventinus**, i, m.; -um, i, n. [etym. dub.] *The Aventine*; one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Cælian Hill; until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper.—Hence, **Aventin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Mount Aventine, Aventinian*.

**2. Aventinus**, i, m. *Aventinus*; a son of Hercules.

**1. āv-ēo** (hav-), no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to ā-w, av-w, "to blow," "breathe"] *To pant after, long for, desire earnestly, crave*: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.: porto, quod avebas, Hor.

**2. āv-ēo** (hav-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root AV, *serve, thwart*] *To be safe, fortunate, happy, well, etc.*: (in classical writers only in *Imperial* and *Inf.*)

**1.** As a form of salutation: Caesar simul atque Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, etc., Cic.—**2.** As a morning greeting: et matutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart.—**3.** In taking leave of the dead (=vale): atque in perpetuum frater, ave atque vale, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *avé*.

**1. āvernus**, a, um, adj.=ἀερνός. (Birdless). *Without a bird*: loca, where birds cannot live: Lucr.

**2. Avernus**, i, m. (or lacus Avernus) [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *Lake Avernus, in the neighbourhood of Cumæ, Puteoli, and Bææ, almost entirely inclosed by steep and wooded hills* (now Lago d'Averno). *Its deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it*; hence in fable it was placed near the entrance to the Lower World.—Hence, **A. Avern-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, lake Avernus*.—As Subst.: **Averna**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *The neighbourhood of Avernus, places near or about Avernus*: Virg.—**B. Avern-ālis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, lake Avernus*. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The lower world*: Ov.—Hence, **Avern-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the lower world*: Juno, i.e. Proserpine, Ov.—As Subst.: **Averna**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *The lower world*: Ina, Virg.—**B. Acheron**: pigri sulcator Avernī, Stat.

**āv-errunco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. Relig. t. t.: *To avert evil, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.

**āversā-bilis**, e, adj. [avers(a)-or] *From which one is obliged to turn away, abominable*: Lucr.

**āv-ert-sio**, ōnis, f. [for avert-sio; fr. avert-o] *A turning away*: ex aversione legatos jugulārant, from behind, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aversion*.

**1. āver-sor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. intens. [for avert-sor; fr. avert-o] **I.** *To turn one's self from, to turn away with displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, etc.*: herere homo, aversari, rubere, Cic. **II.** *To avert, repulse, repel a person or thing from one's self; to send away; to scorn,*

*refuse, decline*, shun, avoid: amicum, Ov.: preces, Liv.

**2. āver-sor**, ōris, m. [for avert-sor; fr. avert-o] *A thief, pilferer, embezzler*: Cic.

**āver-sus**, a, um; (for avert-sus) **1.** *P. of avert-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Turned away*: **A.** *Of place*: On or towards the side, turned away or back; on the back side, behind, back: et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic.—As Subst.: **aver-sum**, i, n. *The hinder or back part, the back*: Liv.; Pl.—**b.** *Turned away from, withdrawn from*: milites aversi a proelio, Cæs.—**c.** *Disinclined, alienated, unfavourable, opposed, averse, hostile*: amici, Hor.: (Comp.) vultus, aversior, Sen.: (Sup.) aversissimus animus, Cic.

**āv-erto** (avor-, avb-), ū, sum, tere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To turn away from; to avert, turn off, remove, etc.*; *to remove by turning away*: fumina avertimus, Cic.: regem Italiā, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1. a.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To turn one's self or go away, to depart, etc.*: Virg.—**b.** *With Personal pron., or simply avertere*: *To turn one's self away, retire, withdraw, etc.*: Cic.; Plaut.; Virg.—**2.** *To appropriate to one's self unlawfully, carry off, steal, divert from its proper channel, embezzle, etc.*: pecuniam publicam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1. a.** *To turn away, divert, keep off opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic.—b.* *To avert, ward off, turn away*: omen dii avertant, Cic.—**2.** *To turn away, divert, withdraw or remove from a course of action, an intention, etc.*: pudor Hannibalem ab incepto avertit, Liv.—**B.** *To make a person or thing averse or disinclined to or towards*: *to alienate, estrange*: popularium animos, Sall.

**āv-ia**, æ, f. [av-us] **I.** Prop.: **A** grandmother: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A** prejudice, as it were, inherited from a grandmother: Pers.

**āv-iārius**, a, um, adj. [av-is] *Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-; rete, bird-net, Var.—As Subst.: aviārium*, i, n. **1.** *A place where birds are kept; a poultry-yard; an aviary*: Cic.—**2.** *The resort of wild birds in a forest*: Virg.

**āvīd-e**, adv. [avid-us] *Eagerly greedily*: avide pransus, Hor.: (Comp.) avidus, Liv.: (Sup.) avidissimè, Cic.

**āvīd-ītis**, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality of the avidus*; hence: **I.** Gen.: *An eagerness for something; avidity, longing, vehement desire*: quæ (sc. senectus) mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi abstulit, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Greediness of gain, covetousness, avarice*: Cic.—**B.** *Greediness in eating, voracity, voraciousness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avidité*.

**āv-īdus**, a, um, adj. [i. av-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *Longing eagerly for something* (either lawful or unlawful), desirous, eager: avidas legiones disperdit, Tac.: (with Gen., or Gerund in di) (Sup.) avidissimus private gratiæ, Sall.: videndi, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1.**



*Greedy of gain, avaricious, covetous:* (Comp.) aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter.—2. Of persons: *Desirous of food, voracious, ravenous, gluttonous:* concive, Hor.—3. Of things: *Insatiable:* mare, Lucr.: *ignis*, Ov. II. Meton.: Of space: *Wide, large, vast:* avido complexu quem tenet æther, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avide*.

*ā-vi-s*, is, f. (Abl. Sing. both avi and ave) [akin to Sans. vi (neut. *vay-as*), "a bird"; fr. root *vay*, "to go,"—the *a* is probably a prefix: cf. *a-pl-s*] I. Prop.: *A bird:* Cic.; Lucr. II. Meton.: *A sign, omen, portent:* Liv.; Hor.

*ā-vi-tus*, a, um, adj. [av-us] 1. Of, or belonging to, a grandfather; derived from a grandfather: possessions, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, an ancestor; ancestral: sanguine avito nobilis, Prop.—B. Meton.: *Very old or ancient:* merum, Ov.

*ā-vi-us*, a, um, adj. [a; vi-a] I. Prop.: *A. That is at a distance from the way; that goes out of or is remote from the way;* hence also, *untrudged, unfrequented:* virgulta, Virg.: *montes*, Hor.—As Subst.: *avium*, li, n. *A pathless, or out of the way, place:* Virg.; Hor.—B. Of persons: *Wandering, straying:* in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg. II. Fig.: *Wandering, erring:* avius a verā longe ratione

vagaris, Lucr. III. Meton.: *Inaccessible, not to be approached:* avia loca, Liv.

*āvōcā-tio*, ōnis, f. [avoc(a)-o] *A calling off from any action, care, etc., a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption:* Cic.; Sen.

*ā-vōco*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To call off or away from:* partem exercitūs ad bellum, Liv. II. Fig.: *A. To call off, withdraw, remove, etc.: a rebus occultis philosophiam, Cic.—B. To call off from an action or purpose; to divert, withdraw, turn away:* aliquem a foedissimis factis, Cic.—C. *To withdraw by interrupting, to interrupt, hinder:* animum, Pl.—D. *To disturb one's attention, distract:* ab iis, quæ advocant, abductus, Pl.

*ā-vōlo*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.: I. Prop.: *To fly away:* per ætherias umbras, Cat. II. Fig.: *A. To flee away, vanish, etc.: voluptas avolat, Cic.—B. Of dying persons: To flee away, depart:* Cic. III. Meton.: Of persons, etc.: *To hasten, speed, go quickly away:* experiar certe ut hinc avolem, Cic.

*āvul-sus*, a, um, 2. of avello (cf. vello, int.).

*āv-uncūlus*, i, m. dim. [av-us] *A mother's brother, maternal uncle* (a brother of the father is called *patruus*):

Cic.—Particular expressions: 1. *Avunculus magnus, or major, A grandmother's brother, a great uncle:* Cic.—2. *Avunculus, A brother of a great-grandmother; a great-great-uncle* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oncle*.

*āvus*, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A. Of persons: A grandfather:* pater avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut.—B. Of animals: *A grandsire:* Virg. II. Meton.: *Ancestor, forefather:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aveul*.

*Āxēnus*, i, m. adj. = *ἄξενος* (In-hospitable). *Axenus; an early appellation of the Pontus (Æurinus).*

*ax-is* (assis), is, m. [akin to Sanscrit *aksha*, "rota," "currus," Gr. *ἄξ-ῶν*] I. A. Prop.: *An axle-tree:* faginus axis, Virg. B. Meton.: *A chariot, car, waggon:* Ov.; Sen. II.: *A Prop.: The axis of the universe: mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. The pole: in occidentis, Lucr.: meridianus, Vitruv.—2. The north pole:* Cic.; Virg.—3. *The heavens. Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis aptum, Virg.—4. A region of the heavens, a clime:* boreus, the north, Ov. III. *A board or plank:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *axe*.

*Āxōna*, æ, f. *Axona; a river of Gaul (now the Aisne).*

## B

**B, b, n. indecl. or f.** The second letter of the Latin alphabet, expressing the soft labial sound between *v* and *p*, corresponding to the Gr. beta (Β, ϐ), and briefly expressed by *be*.—At the beginning of words *b* is found only in connection with the consonants *l* and *r* (in pure Latin words); but in the middle of them it is also connected with other liquid and feeble consonants.—Before hard consonants *b* is found only in compounds with *ab*, *ob*, and *sub*, which prepositions alone end in a labial sound; and these frequently rejected the labial, even when they were separated by the addition of an *s*; as *aspello*, *absorpto* pass into *aspello*, *asporto*; or the place of the labial is supplied by *u*, as in *aufero*, *aufero*, for *abfero*, *abfero*. The Gr. *ψ* was represented by *bs*; as, *absis*, *Abysurus*, *absinthium*, and *obsonium* = *ἀψίς*, *Ἀψύρτος*, *ἀψίνθιον*, *ὀψώνιον*.—Also, *b* before *s* and *t* was changed into *p*, as *scribo*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*; *nubo*, *nupsi*, *nuptum*, etc. Still the grammarians not rarely vary in these words between *bs* and *ps*.—Of the liquids, *l* and *r* stand both before and after *b*, but *m* (with one exception) only before it, and *n* only after it; hence, *con* and *in* before *b* always become *com* and *im*; just as inversely *b* before *n* is sometimes changed to *m*, as *Sammum* for *Sabini-*

*um*; and *scammum* for *scabinum*, whence the dimn. *scabellum*.—*B* is so readily joined with *u*, that not only *acubus*, *arcubus*, etc., were written for *acubis*, *arcubis*, etc., but also *contubernum* was formed from *taberna*, and *bulbie* was used for *bovie*, as also in *dubius* (= *δοιός*, duo) a *b* was inserted.—*B* is rejected in *uro* for *buro*, from *πῦρ*, while it is retained in *comburo* and *bustum*.—*B* is reduplicated in *bibo*, from the Gr. *πιω*, as the shortness of the first syllable in the preterite *bibi*, compared with *dēdi* and *stēti* or *stīti*, shows; although later *bibo* was treated as a primitive, and the supine *bibitum* formed from it.—Before *b*, *m* was sometimes inserted; e. g. in *cumbo* from *κύπτω*, *lambo* from *λάπτω*; inversely, it was rejected in *sabucus* for *sambucus*.—As in the middle, so at the beginning of words, *b* might take the place of any other labial, e. g. *buxis* for *pyxis*, *balena* for *phalæna*, *carbaina* for *carpatina*, *publicus* from *poplicus*, *ambo* for *ἄμφω*. The interchange between labials, palatals, and linguals, as *glans* for *gálavos*, *bilis* for *fel* or *χολή*, is rare at the beginning of words, but more freq. in the middle, as *tabeo* from *τήκω*, *uber* from *ὀδάρ*, with which esp. the change of tribus *Succasana* into *Suburana* deserves consideration.—Finally, the interchange of *b* with *du* at the beginning of

words deserves special mention, as *duonus* for *bonus*; *Bellona* for *Duellona*; *bellum* for *duellum*, and *bis* from *duis*.

*bābæ* (pap-) = βαβαί or παπαί, interj. denoting astonishment or joy: *Wonderful! strange! Plaut.*

*Bābŷlo*, ōnis, m. [prob. from Babylon; whence a Babylonian, foreigner] *A money-changer, banker:* Ter.

*Bābŷlon*, ōnis, f. (Gen. Gr. *Babyl-onos*, Claud.: — Acc. Gr. *Babylona*, Prop.). *Βαβυλών*. *Babylon: the metropolis of the Babylo-Assyrian empire, in Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates; its ruins are found at Nille, in Irak Arabi.*

—Hence, *A. Bābŷlōn-i-us*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Babylon*.—As Subst.: 1. *Babylonii*, grum, m. (sc. civites) *The Babylonians*.—2. *Babyl-on-ia*, æ, f.: a. (sc. mulier) *A Babylonian woman*.—b. (sc. regio) *The country or province of Babylon, between the Euphrates and Tigris; in a wider sense, ets. used for all Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia (now Irak Arabi).*—Hence, *Bābŷlōn-i-us*, a, um, adj.: (Prop.: *Babylonian*; Meton.) (a) *Chaldean: Babylonii numeri*, Hor.—(b) *Skilled in astronomy and astrology: Babylonii Horos*, Prop.—c. (sc. urbs) *(The city of) Babylon: Just.*—B. *Bābŷlōn-i-us*, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: *Babylonian, Babylonian*.—As Subst.: *Babylonica*, grum, n. *Babyl-*

oman coverings or tapestry: Lucr.—2. Meton.: Chaldeen: doctrina, Lucr.—C. Bābylōn-iensis, e, adj. Babylonian.

**bacca**, æ, f. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root BHAC, edere] (*That which is eaten; hence*) I. Prop.: An edible berry: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. A non-edible berry; e.g. of a laurel, myrtle, etc.: Ov.; Pl.—B. From similarity of shape: A pearl: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. baïe.

**baccar** (-char), āris, n. (baccāris, is, f., Pl.)=Bakχāris. The baccar, bacchar, or baccharis; a plant with a fragrant root, which yielded a kind of oil; acc. to some, the Celtic valerian: Virg.

**bacc-ātus**, a, um, adj. [bacc-a] Set, or adorned, with pearls: Virg.

**Bacch-a**, æ, f. [Bakχḗ] A Baccha or Bacchante; a female companion of Bacchus, who, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of that deity in a frantic manner: Plaut.; Cic.; Ov.

**bacchā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [bacch(a)-or] Keveling like the Bacchantes, boisterous, raving; agmen, Curt.

**Bacch-ānal**, ālis, n. [Bacch-us] (*A thing pertaining to Bacchus; hence*) the place where the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated: Plaut.; Liv.—2. Mostly Plur.: The feast of Bacchus, the (Gr.) orgies of Bacchus (diff. from the Roman festival of Liber), celebrated once in three years, at night: Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. bacchanale.

**baccha-nis**, ntis, P. of bacch(a)-or.—As Subst.: Bacchantes, ūm or um, f. (sc. feminae) The Bacchantes or Bacche (v. Baccha): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. Bacchante.

**bacchā-tho**, ōnis, f. [bacch(a)-or] A revelling, or raving, in the manner of the Bacche: Cic.

**Bacchīadæ**, ārum, m., Bakχīādai. The Bacchiadæ; a very ancient royal family of Corinth (descended from Bacchis, one of the Heraclidæ) which, being expelled from the throne, migrated to Sicily, and founded Syracuse: Ov.

**Bacchīus**, a, um, v. Bacchus.

**Bacchis**, ūlis, f., Bakχis=Baccha: Ov.

**Bacchīus**, a, um, v. Bacchus.

**bacch-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.

[Bacch-us] I. Prop.: To celebrate the festival of Bacchus: saxea effigies bacchantis, Cat. II. Meton.: A. To revel, rave, rage, or rant, in any way: quantā in voluptate bacchabere? Cic.: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis, Hor.—B. To go or run about in a wanton, wild, raving, or furious manner: per urbem, Virg. III. Fig.: Of things: A. To rage, rave, etc.: 1. Of the wind: Trivento bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, Hor.—2. Of a rain-storm: imber bacchatus, Val. Fl.—3. Of speech, etc.: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esse audientior, furere et bacchari arbitraretur, Cic.—B. To go or run about in a wild,

furious manner, etc.: Of a rumour: bacchatur famaper urbem, runs wildly, Virg. B. Pass. Of a place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Læcenis Taygeta, Virg.

**Bacchus**, i, m., Bákχos: I. Prop.: Bacchus; a son of Jupiter and of Semele; the god of wine and of poets.—Hence, **Bacch-īus** (-lus, -eus, -ēfus), a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Bacchus; Bacchic: II. Meton.: A. The vine: Bacchus amat colles, Virg.—B. Wine: hilarans convivia Baccho, Virg.

**bacc-y-fer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [bacc-a; fer-o] 1. Bearing berries: hedera, Sen.—2. Bearing olives: Pallas, Ov.

**Bācēnis**, is, f. Bacenis: a great forest in Germany; acc. to some, the Hartz forest; acc. to others, the western part of the Thuringian Forest.

**bāc-l-um**, i, n. dim. [for bacul-um; fr. bacul-um] I. Gen.: A small staff, a wand: Cic. II. Esp.: The wand or staff of the licitor: Cic.

**Bactra**, ōrum, n., Báktra. Bactra; the chief city of Bactria or Bactriana (now Balkh).—Hence, **Bactr-īanus**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Bactra.—As Subst.: 1. Bactriani, ōrum, m. The Bactrians.—2. Bactrianus, i, m. (Prop.: A Bactrian; Meton.) The land of Bactriana.

**Bactrus** (-os), i, m. Bactrus; a river near Bactra (now Balkh).

**bā-cūlum**, i, n., -us, i, m. [akin to βα, root of βα-ivω, βί-βῃ-μ] (*That which serves for one's going; hence*) I. Gen.: A stick, staff, as a support in walking: Liv.; Ov. II. Esp.: A. An augural staff: Liv.—B. A sceptre: Flor.

**bādizo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n.=Bādίζω. To go, walk: Plaut.

**Bæbius**, ii, m. Bæbius; a Roman name.

**Bæcula**, æ, f. Bæcula; a town of Spain, on the borders of Bætica.

**Bætic-ātus**, a, um, adj. [Bætic-us] (Provided with Bætican wool; hence) Clothed in Bætican wool: Mart.

**Bæticus**, a, um, v. Bætis.

**Bætis**, is (Acc. Bætin, Mart.: Abl. Bæte, Liv.; Bæti, Pl.), m., Bætris. Bætis; a river in Southern Spain, called by the inhabitants Cætis (now Guadalquivir).—Hence, **Bæt-īcus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Bætis.—As Subst.: Bætica, æ, f. (sc. provincia or terra) The province of Bætica, lying on the Bætis, distinguished for its excellent wool (now Andalusia and a part of Granada).

**Bagaudæ**, ārum, m. Bagaudæ; a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled in the time of the Emperor Diocletian: Eutr.

**Bāgōus**, i, -as, æ, m., Bāyōos, Bāyōos [orig. Persian] I. Prop.: Bagous; a eunuch at the Persian court. II. Meton.: A guard of women: Ov.

**Bāgrāda**, æ, m., Bāygrādas. Bāgrāda; a river of Zeugitana, in Africa, near Utica (now Medscherda).

**Bāiæ**, arum, f., Baia. Baiae: I.

Prop.: A small town in Campagna, on the coast between Cumæ and Puteoli, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant locality.—Hence, **Bai-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Baia; Baian. II. Meton.: A watering-place: Cic.; Tib.

**bājūl-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [bajul-us] To bear a burden, carry a load: sarcinas, Plaut.

**bāj-ūlus**, i, m. [akin to the Sanscrit root WAH, vehere] (*A carrier or bearer; hence*) He who bears burdens (for pay); a porter, carrier, day-labourer: Cic.

**bālæna**, æ, f.=φάλανα. A whale: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. baleine.

**bālān-ātus**, a, um, adj. [balan-us] (Provided with balanus; hence) Anointed or perfumed with balsam: Pers.

**bālā-nis**, ntis, P. of bal(a)-o.—As Subst.: (*A bleater; i. e.*) A sheep: Virg.

**bālānus**, i, f. and m.=βάλανος: I. Prop.: An acorn: Pl. II. Meton.: From similarity of shape: A. A date: Pl.—B. A nut yielding a balsam; the Arabian behen-nut: Hor.

**bālātro**, ōnis, m.=blatero. (*A babbler; hence*) A jester, one who makes sport, a buffoon: Hor.; Lucr.

**bālā-tus**, ūs, m. [bal(a)-o] A bleating: agni balatum exercet, Virg.

**balb-e**, ade. [balb-us] Stammeringly: Lucr.

**balbus**, a, um, adj. [prps. akin to βάβραρος] Stammering, stuttering: quum ita balbus esset, ut, etc., Cic.

**balb-ūtio**, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. and a. [balb-us] I. Prop.: A. Neut.: To stammer, stutler: Cels.—B. Act.: To stutter, stammer, or lisp out something: illum Balbutit Scaurum, he, lisping or fonling, calls him Scaurus, Hor. II. Fig.: A. Neut.: To speak obscurely, indistinctly, or incorrectly: desinant (sc. Academici) balbutire, Cic.—B. Act.: To stutter, stammer, or lisp out something: perpaucā balbutiens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. balbutier.

**Bālēares insulæ**, or simply **Baleares**, ūm, f., Βαλαρειαί. The Balearic Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea. Their inhabitants were distinguished by the use of the sling. Hence, 1. **Balear-is**, e, adj. Balearic, of the Baleares.—As Subst.: Bālēares, ūm, n. (sc. insule) The inhabitants of the Balearic Islands.—2. **Bālēar-īcus**, a, um, adj. Balearic.

**Ballio**, ōnis, m. Ballio: I. Prop.: The name of a worthless fellow in the Pseudolus of Plautus. II. Meton.: A worthless fellow: Cic.

**ball-ista** (bal-), æ, f. [βάλλω] (*The throwing thing; hence*) I. Prop.: The ballista; a large military engine for hurling masses of stone and other missiles: Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: For the missiles themselves: Plaut. III. Fig.: Instrument: infornuū ballista, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. baliste.

**ballist-ārium**, ii, n. [ballist-a]



{*A thing pertaining to a ballista; hence*)  
*A battery:* Plant.

**balneæ**, ārum, v. balneum.

**balnē-ārius**, a, um, adj. [balneum] *Of, or pertaining to, a bath:* fur, lurking about baths, Cat.—As Subst.: **balnearia**, ōrum, n. *Bathing-rooms, baths:* Cic.

**balnē-ātor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A bath-keeper:* Cic.

**balnē-ō-lum**, i, n. dim. [balneum, (uncontr. Gen.) balneo-i] *A small bath-room:* Juv.

**balnēum** (balin-), i, n. (Plur. mostly balneæ (balin-), ārum, f.; yet sometimes balnea, ōrum, n.): *A bath, a place for bathing:* Cic.; Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. bain.

**bā-lo** (hēlo, Var.), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [onomatop.] *To cry beat, to beat:* tactuque fumanti sulphure balet avis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. béler.

**balisāmum**, i, n. = βάλαμον: 1. *A fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam:* Virg.—2. *The balsam-tree, balsam-bush:* Tac.

**balteus**, i, m. (in poets, for the sake of the metre, plur. baltea, ōrum, n.) [etym. dub.] 1. *A baldric or shoulder-belt for carrying a sword:* Cæs.; Virg.—2. *A belt or band for carrying a quiver:* Virg.—3. *A girle or belt passing round the body of persons:* Ov.; Luc.—4. *Of animals:* The girth: Claud.

**Bambāl-ō**, ōnis, m. [βαμβάλειν, to stammer] (Stammerer or Stutterer). *Bambatio*; a cognomen of M. Fulvius, the father-in-law of Antonius: Cic.

**Bandūsia**, æ, f. *Bandusia*; a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace.

**Bantia**, æ, f. *Bantia*; a town of Apulia, in the vicinity of Venusia (now S. Maria de Vanzo).—Hence, **Bantinus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bantia.*

**Baptæ**, ārum, m., βάπται [painters; acc. to others, baptists] *The Baptæ; priests of the Thracian (afterwards Athenian) goddess Cybelle.*

**baptistērūm**, ii, n. = βαπτιστήριον. *A cold plunging-bath or small swimming-place:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. baptistère.

**bārāthrum**, i, n. = βάραθρον: 1. *Prop.*: An abyss, chasm, gulf, deep pit, etc.: Virg.; Hor. II. Fig.: Of a greedy man: A pit: barathrum macellī, a pit of the provision market, Hor. III. Meton.: The lower world: Lucr.; Cat.

**barba**, æ, f. I. *Prop.*: The beard. Of men or animals: barbam tendere, Cic.: barba hircorum, Pl. II. Meton.: Of things of a beard-like character: A. Of filberts: *The husk:* Pl.—B. Of the shoots of trees, etc.: A cluster: Pl.—C. Of a polypus: A feeler: Pl.—D. Of a cock: A wattle: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbe.

**barbār-e**, adv. [barbar-us] 1. *As a foreigner would, in a foreign tongue:* Plant.—2. *Rudely, ignorantly, in an uncultivated way:* Cic.—3. *Rudely,*

*roughly, barbarously, cruelly:* ledentem oscula, Hor.

**barbār-ia**, æ, -es, ēi, f. [id.] 1. *A foreign country:* Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—2. a. *Rudeness, rusticity, stupidity:* Cic.—b. *Rudeness, barbarism in language:* Cic.—3. *Savageness, barbarousness, rudeness, uncivilized manners:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbare.

**barbār-icus**, a, um, adj. [id.] I. *Prop.*: *Of, or pertaining to, a barbarus, foreign, strange, barbaric, barbarous:* alae, Luc.—As Subst.: **barbaricum**, i, n. *A foreign land:* Eutr. II. Meton.: *Barbarian, rough, rude, unpolished:* vita, Claud.; Eutr. III. Fig.: *Inelegant, uncouth:* Mart.

**barbārismus**, i, m. = βαρβαρισμός. *A speaking in a foreign, i. e. faulty manner; a barbarism; a fault in language:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbarisme.

**barbārus**, a, um, adj. = βάρβαρος. I. *Prop.*: *Foreign, strange, barbarous:* servil agrestes et barbari, Cic.: barbara tegmina crurum, Virg.—*Adverbial expression:* In barbarum, *In the manner, or according to the custom, of foreigners or barbarians:* Tac.—As Subst.: **barbarus**, i, m. *A foreigner, stranger, barbarian:* barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac.: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli, Ov. II. Meton.: A. *Intellectually: Uncultivated, ignorant, rude, unpolished:* qui alis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic.—B. *Of character: Wild, savage, cruel, barbarous:* immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum, Cic.: (Comp.) sacra barbariora, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbare.

**barbāt-ūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [barbat-us] *Having a small beard:* Cic.

**barb-ātus**, a, um, adj. [barb-a] (*Provided with a barba; hence*) I. *Prop.*: *Having a beard, bearded:* quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, having the beard neatly trimmed, Cic.: hirculus, Cat.—As Subst.: **barbatus**, i, m. *The bearded one; i. e. a goat:* Phaed. II. Meton.: *From similarity of shape:* A. *Of fishes: Bearded:* Cic.—B. *Of nuts: Having a husk:* Pl.—C. *Of books: Rough, worn:* Mart.

**barb-ī-ger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [barb-a; (i); ger-o] *Having a beard, bearded:* capellæ, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbige.

**barbitōs**, m. and f. (only in Nom., Acc., and Voc.) = βάριτος (-os): I. *Prop.*: *A lyre, a lute (of a large size):* Hor. II. Meton.: *A tune played upon the lute:* Ov.

**barb-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [barb-a] *A little beard:* Cic.; Pl.

**Barcas**, æ, m. *Barcas; the ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged. Hence, a surname of Hamilcar.*—Hence, **Barc-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of Barcas; or pertaining to the family or party of Barcas.*—As Subst.: **Barcini**, ōrum, m. *The Barcini.*

**Barcē**, ēs, f., Βάρκη. *Barce*: 1. *A town in the Libyan province Pentapolis, afterwards called Ptolemais (acc. to some, now Tolometa or Dolmela; acc. to others, the ruins of Mertyseh).*—As Subst.: **Barcei**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Barce, enemies of Dido (poet. prolepsis):* Virg.—2. *The nurse of Sicheus.*

**Barcinus**, a, um, v. **Barcas**. **Bardei** (**Var-**), ōrum, m. *The Bardæi, or Vardei; an Illyrian people.*—Hence, **Bard-āicus**, a, um, adj. *Bardæan:* calceus, a kind of soldier's shoe or boot; poet. for the soldiers themselves, Juv.—As Subst.: **Bardāicus**, i, m. *A soldier's boot:* Mart.

**bard-itus**, i, m. [bard-us] *The fulfilment of the bard's office:* Tac.

**bard-ō-cucullus**, i, m. [2. bard-us; (o); cucullus] (*Bard's hood:*) *A Gallic overcoat (cloak), with a hood or coat, made of woolen stuff:* Mart.

1. **bardus**, a, um, adj. = βραδύς. *Stupid, dull of apprehension:* Plant; Cic.

2. **bardus**, i, m. [Celtic word] *A poet and singer amongst the Gauls; a bard, minstrel:* Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. barde.

**Bärinē**, es, f. *Barine; a girl mentioned by Horace.*

**bar-itus** (erroneously written baritus or barditus), tis, m. [from the old Germ. bar, bare, to raise the voice] *The war-cry of the Germans:* Tac.

**Bārūm**, ii, n. *Barium; a town of Apulia (now Bari).*

**bāro**, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] *A simple foolish man; a simpleton, block-head, dolt, dunce:* Cic.

1. **barrus**, i, m. [an Indian word] *An elephant:* Hor.

2. **Barrus**, i, m. *Barrus; a Roman name.*

**bascauda**, æ, f. [a British word] (usually considered to be) *A rinsing-bowl, stop-basin (better prps. as explained by thescholiasts, basket, Welsh, basget, basgawd: thus, prps. like cinistrum, a small braided bread-basket):* Juv.; Mart.

**bāsīl-ō**, ōnis, f. [basī(a)-o] ? *Prop.*: *A kissing, the act of kissing:* Mart. II. Meton.: *A kiss:* Cat.

**bāsīl-ā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A kiss-er one who kisses:* Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. baiseur.

**basilica**, æ, v. **basilicus**. **bāsilic-e**, adv. [basilic-us] I. *Prop.*: *Splendidly, magnificently, royally:* Plant. II. Meton.: *Completely, entirely:* Plant.

**basilicus**, a, um, adj. = βασιλικός. *Kingly, royal, princely, splendid, magnificent:* victus, Plant.—As Subst.: 1. **basilicus**, i, m. (sc. jactus) = Venero us. *The king's throw, the best throw in the game of dice:* Plant.—2. **basilica**, æ, f. = βασιλική (pure Latin, regia). *A public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both for judicial tribunals and as an exchange:* -3. **basilicum**, i, n. *A regal or princely robe:* Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. basiliq.

**bāsī-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. (basī-um) *To kiss, to give a kiss*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baiser*.

**bāsīs**, i, f. = βάσις: 1. Of statues: *The pedestal, foot, base*.—2. Of a building: *The foundation-walls*: Cic.—3. In mathematics: *trianguli, The base of a triangle*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *base*. **bāsium**, īi, n. [prps., by transposition and change of letters, for savium=suavium] *A kiss*: *jactat basia tibi, throws a kiss, i. e. kisses his hand*, Phaed.

**Bassārens**, ei, m., Βασσαρεύς (One with a Βασσάρα, a fox or fox-skin) *Bassareus, a title of Bacchus*.—Hence, 1. **Bassār-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of Bacchus*.—2. **Bassār-is**, Idis, f. *A Bacchant*.

**Bastarnæ** (-ernæ), ārum, m., Βασταρναί. *The Bastarnæ or Basternæ, a German tribe, whose abode extended from the sources of the Vistula to the Carpathes, and from the Lower Danube to its mouth (Podolia, Galicia, Ukraine)*.

**Bātāvus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Batavia; Batavian*: of Holland; Dutch.—Hence, **Batavi**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ). *The Batavians, Hollanders, Dutch*.

**Bāthyllus**, i, m., Βάθυλλος. *Bathyllus*: 1. *A Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon*.—2. *A mime of Alexandria, a favourite of Mæcenas, and rival of Pylades*.

**bātillum** (-vat-), i, n. *A small spear-point or clapping-dish*: Hor.

**bātīōla**, æ, f. *A drinking-cup, a goblet*: Plaut.

**Battis**, Idis, f., Βαττίς. *Battis*; a female beloved by the poet Philetas.

**batuo**, v. batuo.

**Battus**, i, m., Βαττός. *Battus*: 1. *The founder of Cyrene*.—Hence, **Battīdes**, æ, m. (Prop.: *A descendant of Battus*; Meton.) *An inhabitant of Cyrene*: esp. the poet Callinachus.—2. *A herdsman of Neleus, in the Peloponnese, who, on account of his betraying a theft of Mercury, was transformed by him into the stone Index*.

**Bātūm**, i, n. *Batum*; a town built by the Samnites in Campania.

**bātūo** (batt-), ūi, n. sup., ēre, 3. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] *To strike, beat*: I. Act.: *sculponeis batuatur tibi os*. II. Nent.: *Of fencing exercises: batuebāt pugnantioris armis*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *battre*.

**baubor**, no perf., āri, i. v. dep. [onomatop.] *Of dogs: To bark gently or moderately, to yelp*: Lucr.

**Baucis**, Idis, f. *Baucis*: I. Prop.: *The wife of Philemon. She and her husband gave a hospitable entertainment to Jupiter and Mercury when in the form of mortals*. II. Meton.: *An old woman*: Pers.

**Bauli**, ōrum, m. *Bauli*; a place near Baice (now Bacoli).

**Bāvius**, īi, m. *Bavius*; a bad poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace, and obnoxious to both.

**bēat-e**, adv. [beat-us] *Happily*: vivere, Cic. (Comp.) *beatiss, Sen.* (Sup.) *beatissime, Sen.*

**bēat-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The condition of the beatus; hence) *Happiness, a blessed condition, blessedness*: Cic.

**bēat-ītūdo**, īnis, f. [id.] (id.) *Happiness, felicity, blessedness, beatitudo*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *beatitudo*.

**bēat-ūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *Somewhat or rather happy*: Plaut.

**bēa-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of be(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate*: illi beatī, quos nulli metūs terrent, Cic. (Comp) *sorte beatiōr*, Hor.—As Subst.: **bea-tum**, i, n. *Happiness, felicity*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Opulent, wealthy, rich, in good circumstances* (Sup.) *Dionysius tyrannus fuit beatissimæ civitatis*, Cic.—b. Fig.: *Of things: Rich, abundant, excellent, splendid, magnificent*: gaze, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *beat*.

**Bebrīacensis**, e, etc., v. Bedr. **Bebrȳcius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bebrȳcia (a province of Asia Minor, afterward called Bithynia); Bebrȳciæ*.

**Bedrīacum** (Bebr-, Betr-), i, n. *Bebriciacum, Bebriciacum, or Betriacum; a village in Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, distinguished in the Civil war by two important battles between Otho, Vitellius, and the generals of Vespasian (now the village of S. Lorenzo Guazzone)*.—Hence, **Bedrīac-ensis** (Bebrīac-), e, adj. *Of Bedricium*.

**Belge**, ārum, m. *The Belgians; a warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, dwelling in the north of Gaul*.—Hence, 1. **Belg-icus**, a, um, adj. *Belgic*.—2. **Belg-ium**, īi, n. *Belgium; the country of the Belgæ*.

**Belides**, æ, Belis, Idis, v. Belus. **bell-āria**, ōrum, m. [bell-us] (Nice things; hence) *Materials for a dessert; e. g. fruit, sweet wine, etc.; the dessert*: Plaut.; Suet.

1. **bellā-tor** (old form *duellator*, Plaut.), ōris, m. [bell(a)-o] (The one waging war; hence) I. Prop.: *A warrior, soldier, fighting-man*: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: *A drinking hero*: Plaut.

2. **bellā-tor**, ōris, m. adj. [id.] *That wages or carries on war; warlike, war-, ready to fight, martial, valorous*: *bellator deus, the war-god, Mars*, Virg.; equus, id.—As Subst.: (sc. equus) *A spirited horse*: Juv.

**bellā-trix**, icis, f. adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *That wages or carries on war; warlike, skilled or servicable in war*: diva, i. e. Pallas, Ov. II. Fig.: *Warlike*: iracundia, Cic. III. Meton.: *Pertaining to war; war-: aquile, ensigns, standards*, Claud.

**bell-ax**, ācis, adj. [bell-um] *Prone to war, warlike, martial*: gens, Luc.

**bell-e**, adv. [bell-us] *Prettily, becomingly, finely, handsomely, delightfully*, etc., Cic. (Sup.) *bellissime*, id.

**Bellōrōphōn**, ontis, m., Βελλεροφών. *Bellerophon; a son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus. Having been sent by Prætus, at the calumnious instigation of his wife Sthenobea, with*

*a letter to Jobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death, he received from him the commission to slay the Chimæra, which he executed, riding upon the flying Pegasus*.—Prov.: *Any one who carries a letter whose contents are unfavourable to himself*: Plaut.—Hence, **Bellerophōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bellerophon*: equus, i. e. Pegasus, Prop. **bellio-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [bellio-us] *Very warlike, martial*. I. Prop.: *Cantaber*, Hor.: (Sup.) *gens bellicosissima Germanorum omnium*, Cæs. II. Fig.: (Comp.) *quod inulto bellicosus erat*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *belliqueux*.

**bell-icus** (duell-), ā, um, adj. [bell-um] I. Gen.: *Of, or pertaining to, war; war-: res*, Cic.—As Subst.: **bellicum**, i, n. *A signal for march or the beginning of an attack given by the trumpet (always in the connection bellicum canere)*: Liv. II. Esp.: *With accessory notion of fierceness, etc.*: *Warlike, fierce in war*: deus, i. e. Romulus, Ov.: *eorum duellica proles*, Lucr.

**bell-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [bell-um; (i); fer-o] *Waging war, warlike, martial*: Italia, Claud.

**bell-i-ger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [bell-um; (i); ger-o] *Waging war, warlike, martial, valiant*: gentes, Ov.

**bell-i-gēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [bell-um; (i); gero] *To wage or carry on war; to fight*: I. Prop.: *in belligerando*, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) *belligeratum est*, Liv. II. Fig.: *cum fortuna*, Cic.

**bell-i-pōtens**, entis, adj. [bell-um; (i); potens] *Powerful or valiant in war*: *bellipotentes sunt magi*, quam, etc., Enn.—As Subst.: m. (sc. deus) *The god powerful in war*; i. e. Mars: Virg.

**bell-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.; and **bell-or**, prps. no perf., āri, i. v. dep. [bell-um] I. Prop.: *To wage or carry on war*; to war: cum Pœnis, Cic.: *pictis bellantur Amazones armis*, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To fight, contend*: *prohibent anni bellare*, Ov.—B. *To bring a war to an end, to finish a war*: (Impers. Pass.) *ne quis, quoad bellatum esset, tributum daret*, Liv.

**Bellocassi**, ōrum, m. *The Belloccassi; a Gallic people on the right bank of the Seine*.

**Bell-ōna** (old form *Duell-ōna*), æ, f. [bell-um] (The one having war; hence) *Bellona or Duellona; the goddess of war, and sister of Mars*.

**bellor**, āri, v. bello.

**Bellōvāci**, ōrum, m. *The Bellovaci; a people of Gallia Belgica*.

**bellua**, æ, bellualis, e, etc., v. bel.

**bell-ūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [bell-us] *Pretty, elegant, lovely*: Plaut.

**b-ellum** (old form *du-ellum*), i, n. [du-o] (A contest between two parties; hence) I. Prop.: *War, warfare*: *jam res atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani*, Cic.: *inferre alicui, to make war upon one*: Cic.—Particular expressions: *Belli or*



**bello**, *In war*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Contention, hostility, quarrel, etc.*: *miror cur philosophiae prope bellum indicat*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A combat, fight, battle: et tantum bella timerem*, Ov.

**belluosus**, *a, um, v. beluosus*. **bel-lus**, *a, um, adj.* [for *ben-lus*; *fr. ben-us* = bonus] **I.** Of persons: *pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, neat, agreeable, etc.*: *bella puella*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) *Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit*, Cic.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *Friendly, cheerful*: *frons ac vultus*, Cic.—**b.** *Active, brisk, lively*, as the effect of health, etc.: *fac bellus revertare*, Cic.—**3.** *Delightful, beautiful, pleasing, excellent*: *recordor, quam bella civitas fuit, in what a pleasant condition the state was*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *bella, örüm, n.* *Beautiful things*: *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. beau, bel, belle*.

**bē-lŭa** (bell-), *æ, f.* [prps. akin to *θηρ*, fera] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A beast, distinguishing for size or ferocity: a monster*: as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, dolphin, etc.: *elephantum beluarum, nulla prudentior*, Cic.—**B.** *A beast, animal* (even of small and tame animals): *quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *monster*: *quanta belua esse imperium*, Suet.—**B.** As a term of reproach: *Beast, brute*: *quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani beluā commemoro*? Cic.

**bēllŭ-ātus** (bell-), *a, um, adj.* [belu-*a*] (*Provided with belue*; hence) *Ornamented or embroidered with figures of animals*: *tapetia*, Plaut.

**bēllŭ-ōsus** (bell-), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Abounding in beasts or monsters*: *Oceanus*, Hor.

**Bēlus**, *i, m., Bēλος*. *Belus*: **1.** *An Asiatic king of a primitive age, builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire*—**2.** *An Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules*—**3.** *A king in Egypt, father of Danaus and Ægyptus*.—Hence, **a.** *Bēl-ides, æ, m.* *A male descendant of Belus*: *surge, age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus, i. e. Lynceus, son of Ægyptus*, Ov.—**b.** *Bēl-is, idis, f.* *A female descendant of Belus*.—Plur.: *The granddaughters of Belus* (= Danaides): Ov.

**Bēnacus**, *i, m.* *Benacus*: *a deep and rough lake in Gallia Transpadana, near Verona, through which the Mincius (Mincio) flows* (now *Lago di Garda*).

**bēnŭ-ŭs**, *adv.* [*ben-us* = bonus] *Of every kind of excellence: Well, beautifully, ably, rightly, honourably, favourably, prosperously, etc.*: *ager bene cultus*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *canere melius*, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *Jovem Philidas optime fecit*, Quint.—Particular combinations or expressions: **1.** With certain Verbs: **a.** *Bene, etc.*, dicere: (*a*) *To speak well, sensibly, correctly*: *Ter.*; Hor.—(*b*) *To use words of good omen*: *Plaut.*—**b.** *Bene, etc.*, facere: (*a*) *To do or make something well or rightly, to do well in something*: Cic.; *Ter.*—(*b*) *Bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, etc.* (*a formula for ex-*

pressing gratitude or joy): *Very well, excellent, well done, I am greatly obliged*: *Plaut.*; *Ter.*—**c.** *Bene, etc.*, esse: *To be well with one; to go well, be fortunate*: Hor.—Particular phrases: (*a*) *Aliquā re bene esse alicui, To be well with one in respect of something, to treat one's self to*: Hor.—(*ß*) *Bene, etc.*, est habet, *It is well, it goes well, all is prosperous, I desire nothing more*: *Plaut.*; Cic.—**d.** *Bene, etc.*, emere, *To buy well, i. e. cheap*: *Plaut.*—**e.** *Bene, etc.*, vendere, *To sell well, i. e. high or dear*: *Plaut.*—**2.** With *Adj.*, *adv.*, etc., to enhance the idea expressed by them: *Very, right, extremely*: *pectus bene fidum*, Hor.: *bene penitus*, Cic.—**3.** In elliptical expressions: *optimeque in Verrem Cicero* (sc. *dicit*), Quint.

**4.** As an exclamation of approbation, applause: *Good! excellent! bravo!* Cic.—**5.** *Health to you! your health, etc.*: *Plaut.*; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. bien*.

**bēnē-dico** (or separately, *bene dico*), *dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n.* *To speak well of; to commend, praise*: Cic.; Hor.

**bēnēdic-tum**, *i, n.* [*benefic-o*] *A speaking in praise of any one; a commending; praise, commendation*: *Plaut.*

**bēnē-facio** (or separately, *bene facio*), *fecī, factum, facere, 3. v. n.*; *Pass.*, **bēnē-fio**, *prps. n. perf.*, *fieri, To do good; to benefit, show favour*: *ingratis*, Liv.

**bēnē-fac-tum**, *i, n.* [*bene*; *fac-io*] **1.** *A thing well performed; hence* *A good, honourable, praiseworthy act; good, honourable action; heroic deed*: Cic.; Ov.—**2.** *A doing good to a person; hence* *A benefit, kindness*: Cic. Hence, *Fr. bienfait*.

**bēnēficent-ia** [from *obsolet.* *beneficiens*, *beneficient-is*; *v. beneficus, init.*] (*The quality of the beneficens; hence*) *Kindness, beneficence, honourable and kind treatment of others*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) bienfécence*.

**beneficentior, beneficentissimus**, *a, um, v. beneficus, init.*

**bēnēfici-arius**, *a, um, adj.* [*benefic-i-us*] *Pertaining to a favour*: *res, Sen.*—As *Subst.*: *beneficiarii, örüm, m.* (sc. *militēs*) *Milit. t. t.: Soldiers who, through the favour of their commander, were exempt from menial offices (throwing up intrenchments, procuring wood and water, foraging, etc.); free or privileged soldiers*: *Cæs.*

**bēnēfic-ium**, *i, n.* [*f. benefac-i-um*; *fr. bene*; *fac-io*] (*A doing good; hence*) **I.** Gen.: *Kindness, favour, benefit, service*: Cic.; *Ter.*—Particular expression: *Beneficio, Through favour, aid, support, mediation*: *Ter.*; Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** **I.** *Polit. t. t.: A distinction proceeding from authority; a favour*: Cic.—**2.** *Of a military promotion*: *Liv.*; *Tac.*—**B.** *A privilege, right*: *liberorum, exemption from the office of judge, in consequence of having a certain number of children*, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. bénéfice*.

**bēnēfic-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*irreg. Comp. and Sup. beneficentior, beneficentissimus*] [*for bene-fac-us; fr. id.*]

*Generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging* *favourable*: *beneficus in suos amicos*, Cic.

**Bēnē-ven-tum**, *i, n.* [*bene*; *ven-io*] (*Well come to or arrived at*). *Beneficentia*: *a very ancient city of the Isthmus in Samnium; in early times called, from its unwholesome atmosphere, Maleventum* (now *Benevento*).—Hence, **Bēnē-ventānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Beneficentia*.

**bēnēvöl-e**, *adv.* [*benefol-us*] *Beneficently, kindly*: Cic.

**bēnē-völens**, *entis, adj.* *Wishing well or favourably*: *benefolent, favourable, kind, obliging*: *cum dñs benevolentibus*, *Plaut.*: (*Sup.*) *benefolentissimus*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *benefolentior tibi*, id.—As *Subst.*: *A well-wisher, a friend*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. bienveillant*.

**bēnēvolēnt-ia**, *æ, f.* [*benefolens, beneficent-is*] *Friendly disposition, good-will, benevolence, kindness, favour, friendship*: *Cæs.*; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. bienveillance*.

**bēnē-völ-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*bene*; *vol-o*] **I.** Gen.: *Well-wishing, beneficent, kind, friendly, favourable*: *ut benevolens beneque existimantes efficiamus*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Of servants: Well disposed, devoted, yielding willing service*: *servus domino benevolus*, Cic.

**bēnign-e**, *adv.* [*benign-us*] **I.** Prop.: *In a friendly manner, kindly, courteously, benignly*: *benigne viam monstrare*, Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** *Benigne dicis of simply benigne* (used colloquially in thanking one for something, both when it is taken and when it is refused; the latter a courtly formula) *You are very kind or obliging, I thank you very much, am under great obligation; no, I thank you*: *Plaut.*—**B.** *Benigne facere, To act kindly, to do a favour, etc.*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Abundantly, liberally, generously, willingly*: (*Comp.*) *benignus Deprome quadrimum*, Hor.

**benign-itas**, *ätis, f.* [id.] (*The quality of the benignus; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Of moral feeling or behaviour*: *Affability, kindness, friendliness, benevolence, benignity, mildness*: Cic.; *Tac.* **II.** Meton.: *Of actions: Beneficence, kindness, bounty, favour*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. bienigné*.

**benign-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*be-nus* = bonus] (*Born good; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons as to feelings or behaviour: Good, kind, friendly, pleasing, favourable, mild, benignant*: *comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Beneficent, obliging, that gives or imparts freely, liberal, bounteous, etc.*: (*Comp.*) *qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res patitur*, *peccant*, Cic.—**B.** *Prodigal, lavish*: *atque est benignus potius, quam frugi bonus*, *Plaut.* **III.** Fig.: *Of things*: **A.** *Friendly, favourable, pleasant, mild*: *oratio*, Cic.—**2.** *Lucky, propitious, favourable*: *dies*, *Stat.*—**B.** *Bestowing liberally, abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich*:

ager, *Ov.* (*Sup.*) benignissimum inventum, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bénin*, (*fem.*) *bénigne*.

*bēo*, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [pprs. akin to *Gr.* *εὖ*, the primitive of *bonus* = *bonus*] *To make happy, bless, gladden, rejoice, refresh*: *sen te beāris Interiore notā Falerni*, *Hor.*—Particular phrase: *Beas or beāsti, You delight me, I am rejoiced at that*: *Plaut.*; *Ter.*

*berbex*, *v. vervec*.  
*Bērēcyntus*, *i. m.*, *Βερέκυντος*. *Berecyntus*; a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to *Cybele*, on the River *Sangarius*.—Hence, *Bērēcynt-ius*, *a. um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Berecyntus*; *Berecyntian*.—As *Subst.*: *Berecyntia*, *ae, f.* (*sc. dea* or *mater*) *The Berecyntian goddess or mother; i.e. Cybele*: *Virg.*—Hence, *Berecynt-ius*, *a. um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Cybele*; *tibia*, a curved Phrygian flute (originally employed only in the festivals of *Cybele*), *Ov.*

*Bērēnice*, *es, f.*, *Βερενίκη*. *Berenice*: 1. A daughter of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* and *Arsinoe*, and wife of her own brother, *Ptolemy Evergetes*; her beautiful hair (*Coma* or *Crinis Berenices*) was placed among the constellations.—Hence, *Bērēnic-ēus*, *a. um, adj.* *Of Berenice*.—2. The daughter of *Herod Agrippa I.*, and the sister of the younger *Agrippa*.

*Bērōe*, *es, f.*, *Βερόη*. *Berōe*: 1. The nurse of *Semele*.—2. One of the *Oceanidae*.—3. The wife of *Doryclus* of *Epirus*.

*Bērōnes*, *um, m.* *The Berones*; a powerful people in *Hispania Tarraconensis*.

*bēryllus*, *i* (*Acc. Gr.* *beryllon*, *Prop.*), *f.* = *Βήρυλλος*: 1. *Prop.*: A beryl; a precious Indian stone of a sea-green colour: *Juv.* II. *Meton.*: A ring with a beryl: *Prop.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *béryl*.

*Bērȳtus*, *i, f.*, *Βήρυτος*. *Berytus*; a sea-port of *Phœnicia*, distinguished for its excellent wine; as a Roman colony, called *Felix Julia* (now *Beirut*).

*b-es*, *bessis*, *m.* [for *bi*; as] *1. Prop.*: Two thirds of a unit (the *as*); as a coin; or, before money was coined, as a weight, measure, etc.: *Cic.*—As a weight = 8 ounces: *Pl.* II. *Meton.*: for *Eight*: *Mart.*

*bess-alis*, *e, adj.* [*bess*, *bess-is*] (*Pertaining to bess*; hence) *Pertaining to eight*: *soutula*, *i. e.* eight inches long, *Mart.*

*Bessi*, *ōrum, m.* *The Bessi*; a savage and marauding people in the north-eastern part of *Thrace*.—Hence, *Bess-icus*, *a. um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Bessi*; *Bessic*.

*bestia*, *ae, f.*: 1. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: A beast, creature, animal: *Cic.*; *Liv.* B. *Esp.*: A beast destined for the public contest with gladiators or criminals (lions, tigers, panthers, etc.): *Cic.*; *Suet.* II. *Fig.*: As a term of reproach: *A beast*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bête*.

*besti-ārius*, *a. um, adj.* [*besti-a*] *Of, or pertaining to, beasts*: *ludus*, a

fight of or with beasts, *Sen.*—As *Subst.*: *bestiarius*, *ii, m.* One who fights with wild beasts in the public spectacles: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bestiaire*.

*besti-ōla*, *ae, f. dim.* [*id.*] A little beast, a small animal: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bestiole*.

1. *bēta*, *ae, f.* A tender kitchen vegetable, the beet: *Cic.*

2. *bēta*, *n. indecl.*, *βῆτα*: 1. *Prop.*: *Beta*; the Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet: *Juv.* II. *Meton.*: The second in a thing (as *alpha* is the first): *Mart.*

*bē-to* (*bī-*), *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v. n.* [akin to *Bá-w*, *Bī-m*]: *To go*: *ad me*, *Plaut.*

*Betriacum*, *i, v.* *Beṛiacum*.

*bi*, *v. bis*.

*Bī-ānor*, *ōris, m.* [*βία*: *ἀνήρ*] *Bianor*: 1. A Centaur, slain by *Theseus* at the marriage festival of *Pirithous*.—2. An ancient hero, the founder of *Mantua*.

*Bias*, *antis, m.*, *βίας*. *Bias*; a Greek philosopher of *Priene*, one of the seven wise men.

*bibliōpōla*, *ae, m.* = *βιβλιοπώλης*. A bookseller: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bibliothèque*.

*bibliōthēca*, *ae (-e, es, Cic.)*, *f.* = *βιβλιοθήκη*: 1. *Prop.*: A library, a book-room: *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: A. A library, a collection of books: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bibliothèque*.

*bibilus*, *i, f.* = *βίβλος* (*βύβλος*). The papyrus, growing in the Nile, from the inner bark of which paper was made: *flumēne*, *Linc.*

*bī-bo*, *bībi*, *no sup.*, *bībēre*, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *PÁ*; *Gr.* *πι-ναι*] 1. *Prop.*: To drink from natural thirst: *aquam turbidam bibere*, *Cic.*: *ut gemmā bibat*, *Virg.*—Particular phrases and expressions: A. *Bibere dare* or *ministrare*, *To give to drink* (a *Græcism*): *Plaut.*; *Cic.*—B. *Bibere nomen alicujus*, *To drink one's name*, *i. e.* to drink as many cups as the name contains letters: *Mart.*—C. *Bibere Græco more*, *To drink after the Greek fashion*, *i. e.* to pledge one: to drink to one: *Cic.*—D. *Aut bibat ant abeat*, *Let him quaff or quit!*: *Cic.*—E. *Bibere flumen*, etc., *To drink of a river*, etc.; *i. e.* to dwell or live by near a river, etc.: *Virg.*; *Hor.* II. *Fig.*: A. *To inhale*, breathe in: *fuliginem lucubratorum*, *Quint.*—B. *To suck in*, absorb: *justitiæ haustus*, *Quint.*—C. *Of attentive listening*: *Bibere aure* or *auribus*, *To drink in with the ear or ears*: *Hor.* *Prop.* III. *Meton.*: A. *Of things*: *To imbibe*, drink in: *claudite jam rivos, pueri*; *sat prata biberunt*, *Virg.*: *bibit ingens arcus*, *i. e.* the rainbow, *id.*—B. *To bring or draw forth a liquid*, and thus to drink: *hasta bibit cruorem*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *boire*.

*Bibracte*, *is, n.* *Bibracte*; the chief town of the *Ædui*, afterwards *Augustodunum* (now prob. *Autun en Bourgogne*).

*Bibrax*, *actis, n.* *Bibrax*; a town of Gaul, in the territory of the *Remi*

(acc. to some, the present *Bièvre*; acc. to others, *Braine*).

*Bībrci*, *ōrum, m.* *The Bībrci*; a British people.

*bīb-ūlus*, *a. um, adj.* [*bīb-ō*] 1. *Prop.*: *Drinking readily, freely* (with *Gen.*) *bibulus Falerni*, *H. r.* II. *Fig.*: *Of the hearing*: *Drinking in*: *aures*, *i. e.* listening, *Pers.* III. *Meton.*: *Of things*: *That draws, sucks in*, or absorbs moisture: *arena*, *Virg.*

*bī-cep-s*, *cliptis, adj.* [for *bī-capit-s*; *fr. bī*; *caput*, *capit-is*] 1. *Prop.*: *Having two heads, two-headed*: *puella*, *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *Of mountains*: *With two summits*: *Parnassus*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *biceps*.

*bī-clīn-ium*, *ii, n.* [*vox hybrida*; *bi*; *κλίν-ω*, “to recline”] (*A thing for twofold reclining*; hence) *A dining couch for two persons*: *Plaut.*

*bī-cōlor*, *ōris, adj.* *Of two colours, two-coloured*: *bacca*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bicolore*.

*Bī-cornīger*, *ēri, m.* *The one bearing two horns, the two-horned god* (*i. e.* *Bacchus*): *Ov.*

*bī-corn-is*, *e, adj.* [*bi*; *corn-u*] 1. *Prop.*: *Having two horns; two-horned*: *caper*, *Ov.* II. *Meton.*: *Having two points*: *furca bicornis*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bicorne*.

*bī-dens*, *entis* (*Abl.*: *bidenti*, *Lucr.*: *bidente*, *Tib.*—*Gen.* *Plur.*: *bidentium*, *Hor.*: *bidentum*, *Ov.*), *adj.* 1. *Prop.*: *With two teeth*: *amica*, *i. e.* anus, *Auct.* *Priap.*—As *Subst.*: *bidens*, *entis, f.* (*sc. victima* or *bestia*) *A. Prop.*: *An animal (sheep) for sacrifice*, a victim; so called, either because it had “two teeth” more prominent than the rest; or, “the two rows of teeth” complete: *Virg.*; *Ov.*—B. *Without reference to sacrifice*: *A sheep*: *Phad.* II. *Meton.*: *With two points, two-toothed, two-pronged*: *forfex*, *Virg.*—As *Subst.*: *bidens*, *entis, m.*: *A. Prop.*: *A hoe* or mattock, with two iron teeth (for breaking the clods and heaping the earth around plants): *Virg.* B. *Meton.*: *For Agriculture*: *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bident*.

*bident-al*, *ālis, n.* [*bidens*, *bident-is*] (*A thing pertaining to a bidens*; hence) *Relig. i. t.*: *A bidentia*; *i. e.* a place where a sheep was offered. This name was given to a spot at which any animal had been struck with lightning, or been killed by lightning and buried. It was consecrated by the haruspices and enclosed: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bidental*.

*Bidis*, *is, f.* *Bidis*; a small town of Sicily.—Hence, 1. *Bid-ensis*, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Bidis*.—2. *Bid-ini*, *ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Bidis*.

*bī-dūs*, *a. um, adj.* [for *bī-divus*; *fr. bi*; *di-es*] *Of, or continuing, two days*: *tempus*, *Liv.*—As *Subst.*: *bīddūm*, *ii, n.* (*sc. tempus*) *A period or space of two days*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*

*bī-enn-ius*, *a. um, adj.* [for *bī-ann-ius*; *fr. bi*; *ann-us*] *Of, or belonging to, two years*: *spatium*, *Pl.*—As *Subst.*: *biennium*, *ii, n.* (*sc. tempus* or *spatium*) *A period or space of two years*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*



**bifari-am**, adv. [bifari-us, two-fold] *Two-fold, double, in two ways, in two parts, in two places, twice, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.

**bi-fer**, fēra, ferum, adj. [bi; fer-o] *Bearing fruit, etc., twice a year*: arbor, Var.: *biferique rosaria Præstii*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifère*.

**bi-fid-us**, a, um, adj. [bi; fi(n)d-o] *Cleft or divided into two parts*: pedes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifide*.

**bi-fōris**, e, adj.: I. Prop.: *Having two doors or door-leaves*: bifores valvae, Ov. II. Meton.: *Two-fold, double*: biforem dat tibia cantum, Virg.

**bi-form-ātus**, a, um, adj. [bi; form-a] *(Provided with a double form; hence) Double-formed, two-shaped*: Poet. ap. Cic.

**bi-form-is**, e, adj. [id.] *Double- or two-formed, two-shaped*: I. Prop.: Minotaurus, Virg. II. Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *biforme*.

**bi-frons**, ontis, adj. *With two fore-heads; or, in a wider sense, with two faces, an epithet of Janus*: Virg.

**bi-furc-us**, a, um, adj. [bi; furc-a] *Having two prongs or points; two-pronged; two-forked*: Ov.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifurque*.

**bi-gæ**, ærum, also -a, æ, f. [confr. from bi-jugce, v. bi-jug-us] *(The double-yoked; hence) I. Prop.*: A pair of horses yoked together by a cross-bar: Cat.; Virg. II. Meton.: A car or chariot drawn by two horses: Virg.; Tac.

**bi-gātus**, a, um, adj. [big-æ] *(Provided with bigæ; hence) Bearing the figure of a bigæ*: (only of coin) argentum, Liv.—As Subst.: *bigatus*, i, m. (sc. nummus) *A silver coin with the stamp of the bigæ*: Liv.; Tac.

**Bīgerrōnes**, um, m. The *Bīger-rōnes*; a Gallic people (near mod. Bignorre, Dép. des Hautes Pyrénées).

**bi-jūg-is**, e, adj. [bi; jug-um] *(With double yoke; hence) Yoked two together*: equi, Virg.

**bi-jūg-us**, a, um, adj. [id.] *(With double yoke; hence) Yoked two together*: leones, Virg.: equi, Mart.; certamen (=bigarum), the contest with the bigæ, Virg.—As Subst.: *bijugi*, ōrum, m. (sc. equi) *Two horses yoked abreast*: telo adcomnito bijugos, Virg.

**bi-libra**, æ, f. *Two pounds*: Liv. **bi-libr-is**, e [bi-libra] I. Of two pounds, weighing two pounds: mullus, Mart.—2. Containing two pounds: cornu, Hor.

**bi-lingu-is**, e, adj., -us, a, um [bi; lingu-a] *(Double-tongued; hence) I. Prop.*: *With or having two tongues*: Of lovers kissing each other: Plaut. II. Fig.: *Double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful, false, treacherous*: domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. III. Meton.: *Speaking two languages*: Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bilingue*.

**bilis**, is (Abi. bili, Cic.; bile, Hor.), f. [akin to fel and χολή] I. Prop.: *Bile (the bilious fluid, while fel is the vessel in which the fluid is contained):*

Cic.; Cels.; Pl. II. Fig.: A. Anger, wrath, choler, ire, spleen, displeasure, indignation: Plaut.; Cic.—B. Atra (or nigra) bilis: I. *Black bile, for melancholy, sadness, dejection*: Cic.—2. *Rage, fury, madness*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bile*.

**bi-lic**, icis, adj. [for bi-lic-s; fr. bi; lic-ium] *With a double-thread, two-threaded*: rumpitque inflexa bilicem Loricam, Virg.

**bi-lustr-is**, e, adj. [bi; lustr-nm] *Containing two lustra, i. e. ten years; of ten years' duration*: bellum, Ov.

**bi-mār-is**, e, adj. [bi; mar-e] *Pertaining to a double sea, i. e. lying between two seas*: Corinthus, Hor.

**bi-māritus**, i, m. (One who is twice over a husband; hence) *The husband of two wives*: Cic.

**bi-mātr-is**, e, adj. [bi; mater, matr-is] *Having two mothers* (epithet of Bacchus): Ov.

**bi-membr-is**, e, adj. [bi; membr-um] *Having double members*: puer, half man, half beast, Juv.—As Subst.: *bimembres*, ūm, m. *The Centaurs*: Virg.

**bi-mes-tris**, e (Abi. bimestri, Hor.; bimestre, Ov.), adj. [for bi-mens-tris; fr. bi; mens-is] *Of two months' duration, of two months*: stipendium, Liv.: porcus, two months old, Hor.

**bim-tilus**, a, um, adj. dim. [bim-us] *Two years' old*: puer, Cat.

**bi-mus**, a, um, adj. [bi= bis] *Two years' old, of two years* (containing two years) *a veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum*, Auct. ap. Cic.—Particular phrase: *Bima sententia*, The vote concerning the continuance of provincial government for two years: Cic.

**bi-nl**, æ, a (in the sing. only twice in Latin)—Gen. Plur. freq. binum, Pl.), num. distrib. adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *Two distributively; two apiece for each*: describat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Two*: 1. With substantives plural only, or with those which have a diff. signif. in the plur. from the sing.: *binæ littere*, Cic.: *бина castra*, id.—2. Of things that are in pairs or double: *boves bini, a pair or yoke of oxen*, Plaut.: *binos* (sc. scyphos) habebam, a pair, (of goblets) *two of like form*, Cic.: *бина hastilla*, Virg.—As Subst.: *бина*, ōrum, n. *Two parts*: Lucr.—B. *Sing.*: *Two-fold, double*: corpus, Lucr.

**bi-noct-um**, ū, n. [bi; nox, noct-is] *(A thing pertaining to a two-fold night; hence) A period or space of two nights; two nights*: Tac.

**bi-nōm-in-is**, e, adj. [bi; nomen, nomin-is] *Having two names*: Ascanius (also called Iulus), Ov.

**binus**, a, um, v. bini. **Biōn** (-o), ōnis, m., Bīōn. *Bion* or *Bio*: a witty philosopher of the Cyrenæic School.—Hence, **Biōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Biontan*; Meton.) *Witty, satirical, sarcastic*.

**bi-palm-is**, e, adj. [bi; palm-us] *(Pertaining to two palmi; hence) Two spans long or broad*: spiculum, Liv.

**bi-partiō**, no perf., itum, ire, 4, v. a. *To divide into two parts, to bisect*: genus bipartitum, Cic.

**bipartit-o** (bipert-), adv. [bipartit-us] *In two parts or divisions; in two ways, in a two-fold manner*: Cic.

**biparti-tus**, a, um, P. of biparti-o. **bi-pāten-s**, entis, adj. *Opening in two ways, open in two directions*: portas, Virg.

**bi-pēd-ālis**, e, adj. [bi; pes, ped-is] *(Pertaining to two feet; hence) Two feet long, wide, or thick; measuring two feet, etc.*: trabes, Cæs.: sol, Cic.

**bipenn-i-fer**, fēra, ferum, adj. [bi penni-is; (i); fer-o] *Bearing a two-edged axe*: Lycurgus, Ov.

**bi-penn-is**, e (Acc. Sing., bipennem, Virg.: bipennim, once in Ov.:—Abi. Sing. regular, bipenni, Virg.: bipenne, once, Tib.) [bi; penn-a] adj. *Having two edges, two-edged*: ferrum, Virg.—As Subst.: *bipennis*, is, f. (sc. securis) *An axe with two edges; double-axe, battle-axe* (mostly poet.; only found in the Nom., Dat., Acc., and Abi. Sing., and in Nom. and Abi. Plur.): Virg.; Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bipenne*.

**bi-pēs**, ēdis, adj. *Two-footed*: equi, Virg.: mensa, Mart.—As Subst.: *bipēs*, ēdis, m. (sc. homo) *A two-legged being, a biped*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bipède*.

**bi-rēm-is**, e, adj. [bi; rem-us] *Two-oared, having two oars*: lembi, Liv.—As Subst.: *biremis*, is, f. (sc. scapha) I. *A small vessel with two oars*: Lucr.—2. *A vessel with two rows of benches, or two banks of oars*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *birème*.

**bis** (in composition bi), adv. num. [duis from duo] I. Prop.: *Twice, in two ways, in a two-fold manner*: in unā civitate bis improbus fuisti, Cic.: bis mori, Hor.; bis consul, who has been twice consul (diff. from iterum consul, who is a second time consul), Cic.—Particular combinations or expressions: A. With numerals: *Twice a certain number*: si, bis bina quot essent, didicisset Epicurus, Cic.—B. *Bis tanto or tantum, Twice as great or as much*: Plaut.; Virg.—C. *Bis ad eundem* (sc. lapidem offendere), *To stumble twice against the same stone; i. e. to commit the same error twice*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A second time*: bis Frontino consule, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bis*.

**Bisaltæ**, ærum, m. The *Bisaltæ*; a Thracian people on the Strymon.

**Bisaltis**, idis (Gr. Acc. Bisaltida), f., Bīōrāris. A female descendant of Bisaltis, esp. Theophane, a daughter of Bisaltis, changed by Neptune into a ewe.

**Bisanthē**, es, f. *Bisanthe*; a town of Thrace (now Rodosto).

**Bistōnes**, um, m., Bīōrōnes. I. Prop.: *The Bistones; a Thracian people*.—Hence, **Bistōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the Bistones, Bistonian*.

II. Meton.: *The Thracians*.—Hence, A. **Bistōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Thracian*.—B. **Bistōn-is**, idis, adj. f. *Thracian*: ales, i. e. *Progne, wife of the Thracian*

king, Tereus, Sen. — As Subst.: (sc. femina) A Thracian woman.

**bisulc-i-lingua**, æ, adj. [bisulcus; (i); lingua] (Prop.: With a cloven tongue; fig.) Double-tongued, deceitful: Plant.

**bi-sulcus**, a, um, adj. (Double-furrowed; hence) Divided into two parts, cloven: lingua, forked, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bisulque*.

**Bithynia**, æ, f., Βιθυνία. Bithynia; a province of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea, where the Romans carried on a considerable trade (now Ejalet Anatoli).—Hence,

1. **Bithyn-icus**, a, um, adj. Bithynian, Bithynia, a, um, adj. Bithynian, (once Bithynus, Juv.), a, um, adj. Bithynian. — As Subst.: Bithyni, orum, m. The inhabitants of Bithynia.—3. **Bithyn-is**, idis, f. A Bithynian woman.

1. bito, v. beto.

2. **Bito** (-on), ðnis, m., Βίτων. Bito or Biton; a son of the Argive priestess, Cypippe.

**bitūmen**, inis, n. [prob. of Hebrew origin] Bitumen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bitume*.

**bitūm-in-ūs**, a, um, adj. [bitumen, bituminis] Pertaining to bitumen; bituminous: vires, Ov.

**Bitūriges**, um (in Sing. Biturix, Luc.), m. The Bituriges; a people of Gallia Aquitania.

**bi-vi-us**, a, um, adj. [bi; vi-a] Having two ways or passages: ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces, Virg.—As Subst.: **bivium**, i, n. A place with two ways, or where two roads meet: ad bivias consistere, Liv.

**blæsus**, a, um, adj. = βλασιός. Lisper, speaking indistinctly: lingua, Ov.—As Subst.: **blæsus**, i, m. A lisper: Of intoxicated persons: Juv.

**bland-e**, adv. [bland-us] Flatteringly, soothingly, courteously: rogare, Cic.: (Comp.) blandius, id.: (Sup.) blandissime, Cic.

**bland-i-dic-us**, a, um, adj. [bland-us; (i); dic-or] Speaking soothingly, coaxingly, or kindly: Plant.

**blandiloquent-ia**, æ, f. [blandiloquens, blandiloquent-is, "speaking coaxingly"] The quality of the blandiloquens; hence) Coaxing language, softness of expression: Poet ap. Cic.

**blandiloquent-ūs**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Speaking caressingly, fair-spoken: Plant.

**bland-i-logu-us**, a, um, adj. [bland-us; (i); logu-or] Speaking smoothly or flatteringly, fair-spoken: Plant.

**blandi-mentum**, i, n. [blandi-or] 1. (That which flatters; hence) Flattering words, blandishments, complimentary speech, flattery (mostly plur.): Cic.: Ov.; Tac.—2. (That which allures, charms, etc.; hence) A. Prop.: An allurements, pleasure, charm, delight: Cic.: Tac.—b. Meton.: (a) Of spices, seasoning, condiments in food: Tac.—(b) Careful culture, coaxing: Pl.

**bland-i-or**, itus sum, iri, a, v. dep.

[bland-us] I. Prop.: A. By actions: To cling caressingly to; to flatter, soothe, caress, fondle, coax: cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulae, Hor.—B. By words: 1. Gen.: To flatter; to make flattering, courteous speeches, or be complaisant to: quippe qui litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic.—2. Esp.: With Dat. of Personal pron.: To flatter one's self with something, to fancy something, delude one's self: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of things: To flatter, please, be agreeable or favourable to; to allure by pleasure; to attract, entice, invite: video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic.—B. To persuade or impel by flattery: res per Veneris blanditur (sc. voluptas) sacula propagat, Lucr. ¶

Hence, Fr. (old) *blândir*.

**bland-iter**, adv. [id.] Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously: Plant.

**bland-itia**, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the blandus; hence) 1.: a. Sing.: A caressing, flattering, flattery, fondling: Cic.—b. Plur. (so, mostly): Flatteries, blandishments, allurements: Cic.: Tac.; Ov.—2. Pleasure, delight, enticement, charm, allurements: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blândie*, blandies.

**blandi-tim**, adv. [blandi-or] In a flattering, caressing manner: Lucr.

**blandi-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of blandi-or.—2. Pa.: Pleasant, agreeable, charming: rose, Prop.

**blandus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Of smooth tongue, flattering, fondling, caressing: blandus amicus, Cic.: (with Dat.) (Comp.) an blandiores alienis quam vestris estis? Liv.

II. Meton.: A. Flattering, friendly, kind, pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming: laudes, Virg.: (Sup.) voluptates, blandissimæ domine (the most alluring mistresses), majores partes animi a virtute detorqueant, Cic.—B. Persuading to something by caressing: nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, Plant. ¶

Hence, Fr. (old) *blande*.

1. **blātrō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to βλαῖ, stupid] To talk idly or foolishly: to babble, prate: Hor.

2. **blātrō-o**, ðnis, m. [1. blater-o] A babbler, prater: acc. to Gell.

**blātrō**, no perf. nor sup., tre, 4. v. a. [akin to blatero] To utter foolish things, to babble, prate: Plant.

**blatta**, æ, f. The blatta; a fetid insect that shuns the light, and is hostile to bees; of several kinds: the cockroach, -chafer, moth, etc.: Virg. ¶

Hence, Fr. *blatte*.

**blatt-ārus**, a, um, adj. [blatt-a] Pertaining to the moth: balnea, i. e. dark bathing-rooms (so called from the hatred of the moth to the light), Sen.

**blatt-ūs**, a, um, adj. [blatt-a, purple-dye] (Pertaining to blatta; hence) Purple-coloured, purple: funes, Eutr.

**blennus**, i, m. = βλενός. A block-head, dolt, simpleton: Plant.

**blit-ūs**, a, um, adj. [blit-um] (Pertaining to blitum; hence) Tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, stupid: Plant.

**blītum**, i, n. = βλίτον. A kitchen vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used on a salad; orache or spinach: Plant.

**bō-ārus**, a, um, adj. [for bov-ārus; fr. bos, bov-is] Of, or relating to, neat cattle: forum, Liv.

**Bocchar**, āris, -or, ðris, m.: I. Prop.: Bocchar or Bochor; a king of Mauritania, in the time of the second Punic war. II. Meton.: An African.

**Bocchus**, i, m. Bocchus; a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.

**Bœbē**, es, f. Bæbe; a village in the Thessalian province Pelasgiotis.—Hence, 1. **Bœb-ēis**, idos, adj. f. Of, or belonging to, Bæbe.—2. **Bœb-ēius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Bæbæian; Meton.) Thessalian.

**Bœotia**, æ, f., Βοιωτία. Bœotia; a district of Greece Proper, the capital of which was Thebes, the birth-place of Bacchus and Hercules. Its inhabitants were noted for stupidity.—Hence, 1. **Bœot-ūs**, a, um, adj., Βοιωτός. Bœotian.—As Subst.: Bœotii, ðrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The Bœotians.—2. **Bœot-us**, a, um, adj., Βοιωτός. Bœotian.—As Subst.: Bœotii, ðrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The Bœotians.

**bō-iæ**, ārum, f. [for bov-iæ; fr. bos, bov-is] (Things pertaining to bos; hence) A collar for the neck (orig. of leather; hence the name; but later of wood or iron): Plant.

**Boii**, ðrum, m. The Boii; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis (now the Bourbonnais, Dép. de l'Allier).—Hence,

**Boi-a**, æ, f., acc. to some the chief town—acc. to others, the country—of the Boii.

**Bōla**, æ (-æ, ārum), f. Bola; a very ancient token of the Æqui, in Latium.—Hence, **Bōl-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Bola.—As Subst.: **Bol-ani**, orum, m. The inhabitants of Bola.

**bōlētus**, i, m. = βολιτός. The bolētus; the best kind of mushroom: Plant. ¶

Hence, Fr. *bole*.

**bōlus**, i, m. = βόλος (a throw or cast): 1. A throw of dice: Plant.—2. (Prop.: A cast of a fishing-net; hence): a. Meton.: A draught of fishes: bol-um emere, Suet.—b. Fig.: A in a good sense, from the profit accruing to the fisherman; Gain, profit, advantage: Plant.; Ter.—(b) In a bad sense, from the injury sustained by the fishes from their capture: (a) Loss, hurt, harm, injury: Plant.—(b) An attempt to inveigle, ensnare, or ensnare: Plant.

**bombax**, interj. = βομβάξ. An exclamation of wonder, surprise, etc.: Strange! indeed! possible! Plant.

**bombus**, i, m. = βόμβος [onomatop.] A hollow or deep sound; a humming, buzzing: Var.; Cat.

**bombyc-inus**, a, um, adj. [bx my-bx, bombyc-is] Of silk, silken: paniculus, Juv.

**bombyx**, fcis, m. = βόμβυξ. I. Prop.: The silkworm: Mart. II. Meton.: A. That which is made of silk, a silken garment, silk: Prop. ¶

Hence, Fr. *bombyce*.



**Bōmilcar**, āris, *m.* *Bomilcar*: 1. *A Carthaginian general, contemporary with Agathocles.*—2. *A companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.*

**bōn-itas**, ātis, *f.* [bon-us] (*The quantity of the bonus; hence*) 1. *Of things: The good quality of a thing; goodness, excellence: agrorum, Cic.*—2. *Of character: Good, honest, friendly, or agreeable conduct; goodness, virtue, integrity, friendliness, kindness, benevolence: Cic.*—3. *Parental love, tenderness: Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. bonité.*

**Bonna**, æ, *f.* *Bonn; a town on the Rhine.*—*Hence, Bonn-ensis, e, adj. Of Bonn.*

**Bōnōnia**, æ, *f.* *Bononia; a town of Gallia Cisalpina (now Bologna).*—*Hence, Bōnōni-ensis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Bononia.*

**bōnus**, a, um, *adj.* (old form **duonus**.—From *obsolet. form henus* is derived the *adv. bene*.—*Comp. melior: Sup. optimus*). *Of every kind of excellence: A. Physical: 1. Good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right: ædes, Plant.: ager, Ter.: iter, Hor.: nummi, genuine (like our good silver, etc., for pure, unadulterated), Cic.*—2. *With Subst., which denote magnitude, measure, or number, to enhance their force (like our phrases, a good half mile, a good mile, etc.): Large, considerable: bona pars sermonis, Cic.: bona librorum Copia, Hor.*—3. *Wealthy, rich: Curt.*—*As Subst.: a. boni, ñrum, n. (sc. homines) The wealthy, the rich: Cic.; Plant.*—*b. bona, ñrum, m. Gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods, fortune: Ter.; Cic.; Liv.*—4. *Of circumstances: Res bonæ, Prosperous condition, good fortune: Plant.; Cic.*—5. *Of food, etc.: Nice, delicate, choice, etc.: Nep.—B. Mental and moral: 1. Good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright, honest, etc.: auctor, Cic.: bono animo esse, to be of good courage, Plant.: dicta (=facete dicta), witisms, bons mots, Cic.—As Subst.: bonum, i, n. 1. A moral good or blessing; a gift, valuable possession: Cic.; Tac.*—2. *a. Of a man: Honourable, good: Cic.—As Subst.: boni, ñrum, m. (sc. homines) The good, the virtuous, etc.: Cic.; Hor.*—*b. Of a woman: Modest, virtuous: Plant.*—3. *Brave, gallant, active: Sall.*—4. *Considerable, high, esteemed; of good family; of high rank, honourable birth, noble origin, etc.: Plant.; Cic.*—*As Subst.: optimi, ñrum, m. (sc. homines) =optimates: The aristocrats: Cic.*—5. *Bonā veniā, or cum bonā veniā (=pace tuā, vestrā) With your kind leave or permission: Ter.; Liv.*—6. *a. Favourable, propitious, kind: Cic.; Hor.*—*b. Of words: Of good omen, of favourable import: Tib.: bona verba quæso, Ter.*—*c. As an appellation of Jupiter, and in the common formula in commencing any business: Favourable, etc.: Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Cic.: quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, id.*—7. *Good, i. e. fit, suitable, proper,*

*appropriate, serviceable: myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Virg.*

—*As Subst.: bonum, i, n. Utility, profit, good: publicum, the public weal, public advantage, Liv.—Particular phrases: a. Bono esse alicui, To be of service to one, to profit one: Cic.; Liv.*—*b. Cui bono fuerit, For whose advantage it was: Cic.*—8. *In addresses: Excellent, etc.: Hor.: O bone, my good fellow, Hor.*—*C. Of inherent qualities of persons or things: Excellent or good in or for any thing, to do any thing, etc.: pace belloque bonus, Liv.: (with Gerund in di) impar, melior furandi, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. bon.*

**bōo**, no *perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1 *v. n.* [onomatop., like the Gr. βοά.] *To cry aloud, roar: toto voce boante foro, Ov.*

**Bōtēs**, æ (*Dal. Booti, Cic.*—*Voc. Boote, Ov.*), *m.* *The constellation Boötes.*

**Bōrēas**, æ (*Acc. Boreas, Ov.*—*Boream, Prop.*), *m.* *Borēas (The thing from the mountains): I. Prop.: Boreas; the mountain or north wind (pure Lat. aquilo): Boreas penetrabile frigus, Virg.—Hence, Bor-ēus (-ius), a, um, adj. Pertaining to the north wind; northern: sub axe Boreo, Ov. II. Meton.: A. For The North: Hor. B. Personified: Boreas; the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. Borée.*

**Bōrysthēnes**, is, *m.*, Βορυσθένης. *The Borysthenes; a large, but gently flowing, river in Sarmatia, which falls into the Black Sea (now the Dnieper).*—*Hence, I. Bōrysthēn-ius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Borysthenes.*—2. **Bōrysthēn-ida**, ñrum, *m.* *The dwellers on or near the Borysthenes.*

**bōs**, bōvis (*Gen. Plur., bōum, Virg.*—*Dal. and Abl., bōbus, Hor.: bābus, Ov.*), *comm. gen. =bovis. (The loving or bellowing one; hence) I. Prop.: One of the ox tribe; an ox, a cow: boves animalium soli et retro ambulantes pascentur, Pl.: actæ boves, Liv.—Prov.: Bovi clittelas imponere, To put a pack-saddle upon the ox, i. e. to confer an office or employment on one who is not fit for it, Poet. ap. Cic. II. Meton.: A. A whip cut from neut's leather, a hide: Plant.—B. The bos; a species of turbol: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. bœuf.*

**Bōsporus** (-phōrus), i, *m.* (*Neut. Plur. Bospora, Prop.*) =Βόσπορος (*Heifer's ford*). *Bosporus or Bosphorus: 1. Bosporus Thracicus, or simply Bosporus, The Thracian Bosporus, between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople).*—*Hence, Bōspor-ius, a, um, adj. Of the Bosporus.*—2. *Chimærius, The Chimærian Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof (now the Straits of Caffa).*—*Hence, Bōspor-ānus, i, m. A dweller on or near the Chimærian Bosporus. ¶ Hence, Fr. Bosphore.*

**Bottia**, æ, *f.* *Bottia; a small province of Macedonia.*

**Bōvill-æ**, ñrum, *f.* [bovill-æ] (*Things pertaining to bovillus*). **Bōvillæ**; a small but very ancient town in Latium, a colony from Alba Longa, about 10 miles from Rome, on the Appian Road, and, until some time in the Middle Ages, the first station on it.—*Hence, I. Bovill-us, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Boville.*—2. **Bōvill-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* (*Of Boville*).

**bōv-illus**, a, um, *adj.* [bos, bov-is] *Of, or pertaining to, neat cattle: grex, Liv.*

**brābenta**, æ, *m.* =βραβεύτης. *An overseer, umpire: Suet.*

**brācæ** (-ccæ), ñrum (*once Sing. braca, æ, Ov.*), *f.* *Trousers, breeches, pantaloons: Ov.*

**brāc-ātus** (bracc-), a, um, *adj.* [brac-a] *I. Prop.: Provided with braccæ; having breeches: Cic.; Juv. II. Fig.: Foreign, barbarian, effeminate: Cic.; Ov.*

**brāchi-ālis**, e, *adj.* [brachi-um] *Of, or belonging to, the arm: nervus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. brachial.*

**brāchīō-lum**, i, *n. dim.* [brachi-um, (unconstr. Gen.) brachio-i] *A small delicate arm: Cat.*

**brāchium** (bracch-, bacch-), īi, *n.* =δσπαιον. *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: An arm; the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers: brachium (sc. dextrum) cohibere togā, Cic.: collo dare brachia circum, to throw the arms round the neck, Virg.—Particular phrase: Levi or molli brachio agere aliquid, To pursue something superficially, lightly, negligently, remissly: Cic.—Prov.: Dirigere brachia contra torrentem, To swim against the stream. Juv. B. Esp.: The lower arm, forearm (from the hand to the elbow): brachia et lacerti, Ov. II. Meton.' A.: 1. Of craw-fish, etc.: A claw. Cuncti brachia, Ov.—2. Of an elephant, etc.: The shoulder, the shoulder-blade: Plaut.—B. Of things similar in form to arms: 1. Of trees, etc.: A branch: Virg.—2. Of the sea: An arm: Ov.—3. Of a mountain: A side-branch; a spur: Pl.—4. Of a vessel: Plur.: The sail-yards: Virg.—5. Milit. t. t. a. (a natural or artificial) outwork; an arm for connecting two points in fortifications or preparations for besieging: Liv.—b. A side-work, mole, dike, in the fortification of a harbour. Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. bras.*

**bractea** (bratt-), æ, *f.* [pprs. akin to βράγξ, to rattle, crackle] (*The rattling or crackling thing; hence*) *A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf: Virg.*

**bractē-ōla** (bratt-), æ, *f. dim.* [bract-a] *A thin leaf of gold: Juv.*

**brassica**, æ, *f.* *Cabbage: Cato.*

**Bratuspantium**, īi, *n.* *Bratuspantium; a town of Gallia Belgica, afterwards called Caesaromagus (now Breteuil, or in its vicinity).*

**Brenni**, ñrum, *v. Brenni.*

**Brennus**, i, *m.* *Brennus; a leader of the Gauls, who vanquished the Romans at the Alia.*

**Breuni** (Brenni), ñrum, *m.* *The Breuni, or Brenni; a people of Rætia*

**brev-iarium**, *li, n.* [brev-is, a summary] (*A thing belonging to a breve; hence*) *A summary, abridgement, abstract, epitome*: Sen.; Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. bréviaire*.

**brev-iculus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [brev-is] *Somewhat short or small*: Horv. *Plaut.*

**brev-i-loquens**, *entis, adj.* [brev-is; (i); loquens] *Speaking briefly; short*: Cic.

**breviloquent-ia**, *æ, f.* [breviloquens, breviloquent-is] *Brevity of speech*: Cic.

**brev-is**, *e, adj.* [ῥαχύς] *I. Prop.*: *A. In space*: 1. In distance, extent: *Little, small, short, narrow*: In Enbolco scopulus brevis emicat alto Gurgite, *a small, narrow rock*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) cursuque brevissimus Almo, *Ov.*—*2. Adverbial expression*: In breve, *into a little or small space*: Hor.—*2. In height*: *Short, small, low*: sedebat iudex, brevior ipse quam testis, Cic.—*3. In length*: *Short*: brevior mensura capillis, Ov.—*4. In depth*: *Small, little, shallow*: vada, Virg.—*As Subst.* *brevia*, *lum, n.* (*sc. loca*) *Shallow places, shallows, shoals*: tres Euris ab alto In brevā et syrtis urget, Virg.—*B. In time*: *Short, brief, small, little*: vite summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor.: tempus, Liv.—*Adverbial expressions*: 1. In brevi, *etc.*, *spatio, brevi spatio, brevi tempore, or simply brevi or in brevi*: *In a short, etc., time, shortly* (before or after): Lucr.; Cic.—*2. Brevi*, *For a short time*; *a little*: Ov.—*3. Ad breve*: *For a short time*: Suet. *II. Meton.* *A.*: 1. Of style, an orator, *etc.*: *Short, brief, concise*: brevior in scribendo, Cic.—*Adverbial expressions*: *a. Brevi, Briefly, in a few words*: Cic.—*b. Once* in epistolary style: Breve facere, *To be short or brief*: Cic.—*c. Once*; *In breve cogere, To comprise in few words, bring into a small compass*: Liv.—*2. In prosody*: Of the quantity of a syllable: *Short*: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor.—*As Subst.* *brev-is*, *is, f.* (*sc. syllaba*) *A short syllable*: dactylus, qui est e longa, et duabus brevibus, Cic.—*B. Little, small*: brevis torquata colubris, Ov.: pondus, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. bref, brief* (*fem. brève*).

**brev-itas**, *ætis, f.* [brev-is] (*The quality of the brevis; hence*) 1. In space: *Shortness, smallness, narrowness, etc.*: Cass.; Gell.—*2. In time*: *Shortness, brevity*: Cic.—*3. Of style*: *Brevity, conciseness*: Cic.; Hor.—*4. In prosody*: *Shortness*: of the time of a syllable, *etc.*: Cic.—*5. Littleness, smallness*: corporis, Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. brève*.

**brev-iter**, *adv.* [id.] 1. Of space: *Shortly, in a small space, etc.*; *at a short distance*: (*Comp.*) quo brevis valent, Tac.—*2. In expression*: *Briefly, in brief, with few words, concisely, summarily*: multa breviter et commode dicta memoriam mandabam, Cic.— (*Sup.*) quam brevissime, Quint.—*3. In prosody*: *With shortness, short*: Cic.

**Brīareus** (trisyll.), *ei, m.*, *Briareus*, *Brīareus*; the hundred-armed giant (also called *Ægeon*). **Brīgantes**, *um, m.* *The Brigantes; the most northern and powerful people in Roman Britain.* **Brīseīa**, *idos* (*Acc.* *Briseida*), *f.*, *Bpρiς*, *A female descendant of Brises*; esp. *Hippodamia*, daughter of Brises, and slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon. **Britannīa**, *æ, f.* *Britannia*: 1. Sing.: *Britain; including Albion (England) and Caledonia (Scotland)*: Cic.; Tac.—*Hence, a. Britann-us* (*Bri-, Lucr.*), *a, um, adj.*, *Of, or pertaining to, Britain; British*.—*As Subst.* *Britann-us*, *i, m.* (*sc. homo*) *A Briton*: catenatus, Hor.—*b. Britann-icus*, *a, um, adj.* *Britannic, British*.—*2. Plur.*: *The Britains; i.e. England, Scotland, and Ireland (Hibernia or Juverna)*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Bretagne; Britannique*. **Brōmūs**, *fi* (*Voc.* *Bromie*, *Plant.*), *m.*, *Βρόμιος* (*The Noisy One*). *Bromius*; a surname of Bacchus (on account of the tumultuous celebration of his festivals). **Brōmūs**, *i, m.*, *Βρόμιος* (*Loud Noise*). *Bromus*; one of the five Centaurs, slain by Cæneus, in the battle between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs. **Brontes**, *æ, m.*, *Βρόντης* (*Thunder*). *Brontes*; a Cyclops, who laboured in the workshop of Vulcan. **Brōtēas**, *æ, m.*, *Βροτέας*. *Broteas*: 1. One of the Lapithæ, slain by the Centaur Gryneus.—*2. Twin-brother of Amon*, and with him slain by Phineus. **Bructēri**, *orum, m.* *The Bructeri; a German people, occupying the country between the Rhine, Lippe, Ems, and Weser.* **brū-ma**, *æ, f.* [for brev-ma; fr. brev-io, to shorten] (*That which is shortened; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *The shortest day in the year; the winter solstice*: Cic. *II. Meton.* *A.* *The winter time, winter*: Hor.; Virg.—*B. A year*: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. brume*. **brum-ālis**, *e, adj.* [brum-a] 1. *Of, or pertaining to, the winter solstice or shortest day*: dies, Cic.—*2. Wintry, of winter*: frigus, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. brumal*. **Brundīsiūm** (*Brundu-*), *li, n.* [*Ῥεῖνδρον, ἑλαφόν*, Hesych.] (*A thing pertaining to a Brēvōs*) (*Stag-harbour*) *Brundisium or Brundisium; a very ancient town of Calabria, which obtained its name from its harbour extending beyond it in the shape of a stag's antlers*.—*Hence, Brundis-i-us* (*Brundūs-*), *a, um, adj.* *Of Brundisium, Brundisian.* **Brutīi**, *orum, m.* *I. Prop.*: *The Brutii; the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy*. *II. Meton.*: *The country of the Brutii*.—*Hence, Brutii-us*, *a, um, adj.* *Of the Brutii.* 1. *brūtūs*, *a, um, adj.* [akin to βαρύς, *Brūtūs*] *I. Prop.*: *Heavy, unwieldy, immovable*: tellus, Hor. *II. Fig.*: *A. Of persons or things*: *Dull, stupid, insensible, irrational*: adolescentie, Sen.—*B. Of animals*: Un-

reasoning, irrational, brute: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. brut*.

**2. Brūtūs**, *i, m.* [1. brutus] *Brutus; a Roman cognomen*: 1. *L. Junius Brutus* the relative of Turpinus Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity (hence the name), and the deliverer of Rome from regal dominion. After him, Brutus was the cognomen of the patrician gens Junia.—*2. M. Junius Brutus*, a son of Servilia, a sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus; an intimate friend of Cicero about the 21st year of his age; the murderer of Julius Cæsar; distinguished as a philosopher and orator.—*3. D. Junius Brutus*, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding.—*4. M. Junius Brutus*, the husband of Servilia, and father of the murderer of Cæsar, a distinguished lawyer.

**Būbassus**, *i, f.* *Bubassus; a district of Caria*.—*Hence, Būbās-is*, *idis, f. adj.* *Of Bubassus*.

**Būbastis**, *is, f.* *Bubastis; a goddess worshipped at Bubastis in Egypt; corresponding to Diana*.

**būb-ile** (*bōv-*), *ilis, n.* [bos; bov-is] (*A thing pertaining to a bos; hence*) *A cattle-stall, cow-shed*: Cato; Phæd.

**būbo**, *ōnis, m.* (*f.* only once: Virg.) [βῡβας, βῡβας] *An owl, the horned owl, the cry of which was considered as ill-boding*: ignavus bubo, Ov.

**būbul-ō**, *us, m.* [per *f.*, *āri*, *v. dep.* [bubul-us] (*To act as a bubulus; hence*) *To keep, feed, or drive oxen*: Plaut.

**būbul-cus**, *i, m.* [bubul-us] (*One pertaining to oxen; hence*) *An ox-driver or waggoner; one who ploughs with oxen; a ploughman*: Cic.; Ov.

**būb-ūlus**, *a, um, adj.* [for bov-ulus; fr. bos, bov-is] *Of neat cattle or oxen*: cori, thongs, straps of ox-hide or cow-hide, Plaut.—*As Subst.* *bubula*, *æ, f.* (*sc. caro*) *Beef*: Plaut.

**bū-cæd-a**, *æ, m.* [for bov-cæd-a; fr. bos, bov-is; *chipped off*] (*Ox-cut; hence*) *One who is whedded with thongs of ox-hide*: Plaut.

**bucca**, *æ, f.* [akin to βύζος, *Bucānē*] *I. Prop.*: *The cheek* (inflated or filled out in speaking, eating, *etc.*: diff. from genæ): pictus Gallus . . . distortus ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic.—*Prov.*: *Scribere* (loqui) quod, (quidquid) in buccam venit, *To write* (speak) *that which* (whatever) *comes into the cheek, i.e. uppermost*: Cic.; Mart. *II. Meton.* *A.* *One who fills his cheeks in speaking; a declaimer, bawler*: notæque per oppida buccæ, Juv.—*B. A mouthful*: panis, Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. bouche, bouchée*.

**buccel-la**, *æ, f. dim.* [for buccul-la; fr. buccul-a] *A small mouthful, morsel*: Mart.

**buccina**, *æ, etc., v. buc.* **bucc-ō**, *ōnis, m.* [bucc-a] (*One having distended cheeks; hence*) *A babbler, blockhead, fool*: Plaut.

**bucc-ūla**, *æ, f. dim.* [id.] *I. Prop.*: *A cheek*: Suet. *II. Meton.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *In a helmet*: *The beaver or cheek-piece*: Liv.

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# BUCERUS

# CACHINNUS

**buccal-lentus**; fr. *buccal-a*] *Having full cheeks or a large mouth*: Plaut.

**bŭcŭrus** (-ius, Lucr.), a, um, adj. = *βοῦκερος*. *Having the horns of neat cattle*: *x-horned*: *armenta*: Ov.

**bŭcīna** (bucc-), æ, f. [prob. bucc-a] *A thing pertaining to a bucca*; hence) 1. *A shepherd's horn*: Prop.—2. *a*. Prop.: *A trumpet*: *bello dat signum rauca cruentum Bucina*, Virg.—b. Meton.: *Milit. l. t.*: *A watch*: *ut ad tertium bucinam presto essent*, Liv.—c. *Triton's shell or trumpet*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *buccine*.

**bŭcīn-ātor** (bucc-), ōris, m. [bucin(a)-o] *I. Prop.*: *One who blows the bucina*, a trumpeter: *Cæs.* II. Fig.: *One who trumpets forth, blazes abroad*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *bucinateur*.

**bŭcīn-o** (buccīn-), āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* [bucin-a] *To blow the trumpet*: Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *bucciner*.

**bŭcŭlīca**, ōrum, n. = *βουκολικά*. *Bucolics*: Ov.

**bŭ-cŭla**, æ, f. dim. [for *bov-cula*; fr. *bos*, *bov-is*] *I. Prop.*: *A young cow, a heifer*: Virg. II. Meton.: *A bronze statue of a cow (at Athens, the work of Myron)*: Cic.

**bŭfo**, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] *A load*: Virg.

**bulbus**, *i. m.* = *βολβός*: *I. Gen.*: *A bulbous root, a bulb*: Cels.; Pl. II. Esp.: *An onion*: *Libycis bulbus tibi missus ab oris*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bulbe*.

**bŭleutērĭum** (-on), *li. n.* = *βουλευτήριον*. *The place where the (Greek) senate assembled*: the senate-house.

**bull-a**, æ, f. [bull-o] (*That which bubbles up, and becomes round*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A water bubble, bubble*: *per-lucida*, Ov. II. Fig.: *Of any thing floating or transitory*: *A bubble*: Var. III. Meton.: *Of any thing in the form of a bulla*: *A. A boss, stud, etc.*: Cic.; Virg.—B. *A small ornament, usually in the shape of a heart, worn upon the neck by boys (mostly of gold)*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Bullā*

*dignus, Worthy of a bulla*; *i. e. childish*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bulle, boule*.

**bull-ātus**, a, um, adj. [bull-a] (*Provided with a bulla*; hence) 1. (*Prop.*: *Having a water-bubble*; Fig.) *Quickly passing*; or, acc. to some, *Inflated, bombastic*: Pers.—2. *Wearing a bulla about the neck*: *heres, i. e. still a child*, Juv.

**Bullis**, v. Byllis.  
**bullo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, *l. v. n.*; **bullio**, *ivl, itum, ire, 4. v. n.* [onomatop. like our "bubble"] *To be in bubbling motion, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble*: Cato; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bouillir*.

**bŭmastus**, *i. f.* = *βούματος* (*having large breasts*). *The bumasius*; *a species of grape with large clusters*: Virg.

**Bŭpālus**, *i. m.*, *Βούπυλος* (Bull-wrestler). *Bupalus*; *a statuery of Chios, who represented and exposed the deformed poet Hipponax*; but in turn was severely satirized by him in his poems.

**bŭris**, *is, m.* [acc. to some, contr. from *bovis opā*: *ox-tail*] *The curved hinder part or crooked timber of a plough*: Virg.

**Bŭsirīs**, *Idis* (Acc. *Busirin*, Ov.), *Βούσιρις*, *m.* *Busiris*; *a king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules*: Virg.

**bust-ī-rāp-us**, *i. m.* [bust-um; (i); rap-io] (*Tomb-snatcher*; hence) *A son of reproach*: *A robber of tombs*: Plaut.

**bustŭ-ārĭus**, a, um, adj. [for *busto-ārĭus*; fr. *bustum*, (uncontr. Gen.) *busto-i*] *Of, or pertaining to, the place where dead bodies were burned*; *gladiator, that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead*: Cic.

**bust-um**, *i. n.* [for *bur-tum*; fr. obsol. *bur-o-uro*] (*The burning place*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A place for burning the dead*; *a burning-ground*: Lucr.; Stat. II. Meton.: *A. The hillock raised over the ashes of a burned corpse*; *a tomb*: Cic.; Hor.—B. *Of things which devour or destroy*: Of

*the maw of an animal that eats meat*: Lucr.—C. *Of a battle-field*: *civilia busta Philippi*, Prop. III. Fig.: *Of a violator of the laws, etc.*: *A tomb, destruction, etc.*: *legum*, Cic.: *reipublice*, id.

**Bŭtes**, æ, m., *Βούτης*. *Butes*: 1. *Son of Δρυς, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector*.—2. *Son of the Athenian Pullas, sent with Cephelus to Æacus*.—3. *An armour-bearer of Anchises*.—4. *A Trojan*.

**Bŭthrŏtum**, *i. n.* (-os, *i. f.* Ov.), *Βουθρότιον, Βουθρότις*. *Buthrotum* or *Buthros*; *a maritime town of Epirus (now Butrinto)*.—Hence, **Bŭthrŏtĭus**, a, um, adj. *Of Butthrotum*.—As *Subst.*: *Buthrotii, ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Butthrotum*.

**bŭthŭsĭa**, æ, f. = *βουθυσία*. *A sacrifice of oxen*: Suet.

**Buxentum**, *i. n.*, *Πυζούς*. *Buxentum*; *a town of Lucania*.

**bux-i-fer**, *ferā, fĕrum, adj.* [bux-; (i); fer-o] *Bearing box-trees*: Cat.  
**buxus**, *i. f.* (sometimes -um, *i. n.* in the meaning of *no. II.*) = *πύθος*. *I. Prop.*: *The pale, evergreen, box-tree*: Ov. II. Meton.: *A. Box-wood*: Virg.—B. *Of things made of box-wood*: 1. *A pipe or flute*: Virg.—2. *A top*: Virg.—3. *A comb*: Ov.—4. *A writing-tablet*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *buis*.

**Byblis**, *Idis, f.*, *Βυβλίς*. *Byblis*; *a daughter of Miletus and Cyanē, who fell in love with her brother Caunus, and, being repulsed, was changed into a fountain*.

**Byllis** (Bull-), *Idis, f.*, *Βυλλίς*. *Byllis* or *Bullis*; *a town of Grecrian Illyria*.

**Byrsa**, æ, f., *Βύρσα* (a hide). *Byrsa*; *the citadel of Carthage*.

**Byzantium**, *li. n.*, *Βυζάντιον*. *Byzantium*; *a city of Thrace, on the Bosporus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcædæon, afterwards Constantinopolis (now Constantinople, among the Turks Stamboul)*.—Hence, **Bŷzanti-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Byzantium, Byzantine*.

## C

**C, c, n. indecl. or f.**, the third letter of the Latin alphabet: *I.* Corresponding originally in sound to the Greek Γ (in Inscr. G was freq. written like C): *LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXPOCINT, [pu]CNANDOD, PVC[nad], CARTACINI-ENSI*, upon the Columna rostrata, for *legiones, magistratos, effugunt, pugnando, pugna, Carthaginiensi*; hence the *prænomena* Gaius and Gneus, even to the latest times, were designated by C and Cn., while Cæso or Kæso was written with K. Still, as early as the time of the kings, the C seems to have been substituted for K; Consil was designated by Cos., and K remained in use only before α, as in

KAL for *Calendæ*, or *Calumnia*. II. Interchanged: *A.* With *g*: *vicesimus, tricesimus, and vigesimus, trigesimus*: so, *segmen* for *secmen*, *fr. seco*.—B. With *t*: *Vectones* and *Veltones*; *inductæ* and *inducti*.—C. With *q* (fully written *qu*): *secutus* and *sequulus*. III. Substituted for *p*: *oculus* from *ὄρτομα*. IV. As an abbreviation, C denotes *Gaius*, and reversed O, *Gaia*. V. As a numeral, C=centum; and upon voting tablets=condemno; hence it is called "litera tristis."

**cāballus**, *i. m.* = *καβάλλης*. *An inferior riding or pack-horse*; *a nag, jade*: Hor.; Juv.—Prov.: *Optat arare caballus, The pack-horse wishes*

*to plough, i. e. no one is content with his own condition*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheval*.

**Cābillŏnum**, *i. n.*, *Cabillonum*; *a town in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Châlons-sur-Saône)*.

**cāchinnā-tŭo**, ōnis, *f.* [cachinn- (a)-o] *A violent laughing, immoderate laughter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cachinnation*.

**cāchinnŏ**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* [akin to Sans. root KAKH, "to laugh"; Gr. καχάζω, καγχάζω] *To laugh aloud, laugh immoderately*: Cic.

**cāchinn-us**, *i. m.* [cachinn-o] *I. Prop.*: *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a jeering*: Cic.; Hor. II

Meton.: Of the sea: *A plashing, roaring: Cat.*

**cāco**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n. and a.* = κακάω. *I. Neut.: To go to stool: Cat.; Hor. II. Act.: A. To emit by going to stool: odorem, to emit a stench.* Phaed.-B. *To defile with excrement: cacata charta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. chier.*

**cācōēthes**, is, *n.* = κακώθης, *tō* (an ill habit): *I. Prop.: Medic. t. t.: An obstinate, malignant disease: Cels. II. Fig.: An itch or incurable passion for writing or scribbling: scribendi, Juv.*

**cācōzēlus**, i, *m.* = κακόςηλος. *A bad imitator: Suet.*

**cācūla**, æ, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A servant, esp. of a soldier: Plaut.*

**cācūmen**, inis, *n.* [prps. acūmen with the prefix c] *I. Prop.: The extreme end, extremity, or point of a thing; the peak, top, utmost point (whether horizontal or perpendicular): iudata cacumina silvæ Ostendunt, Ov.: ramorum, Cæs.: montis, Virg.: membrorum, Lucr. II. Fig.: The end, limit: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) cacumine.*

**cācūmīn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [cacumen, cacumīn-is] *To point, make pointed: aures, Ov.*

**Cācus**, i, *m.*, Κάκος. *Cacus: a giant who robbed Hercules of Geryon's cattle, and was on that account slain by him.*

**cād-āver**, ēris, *n.* [cad-o] *(That which falls down dead; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of persons: A dead body; a corpse: Lucr.; Cic.-B. Of beasts: A carcase: Virg. II. Fig.: As a term of reproach of a worthless man: A corpse; a carcase: Cic. III. Meton.: The ruins of desolated towns: tot oppidūm cadavera, Sulpic. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cadavre.*

**cādāvēr-ōsus**, a, *um, adj.* [cad-aver] *(Full of cadaver; hence) Like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous: facies, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. cadavéreux.*

**Cadmus**, i, *m.*, Κάδμος (Exceller). *Cadmus: 1. Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Iphigeneia, Autonoe and Agave; founder of the Cadmea, the citadel of the Boeotian Thebes; inventor of alphabetic writing; and at last changed, as well as his wife, into a serpent.—Hence, a. Cadm-ēus, a, um, adj.: (a) Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, Cadmus; Cadmean.—As Subst.: Cadmēa æ, f. (sc. arx) The citadel of Thebes, founded by Cadmus.—(b) Meton.: (a) Theban.—(b) Carthaginian.—c. Cadm-ēus, a, um, adj. Cadmean.—c. Cadm-ēis, idis, *f. adj.* Of Cadmus, Cadmean: (a) Prop.—As Subst.: A female descendant of Cadmus.—(b) Meton.: Theban.—2. An executioner in the time of Horace.*

**cādo**, cēcidi, cāsum, cādēre, *3. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root CAD, "to fall"] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fall down, be precipitated, sink down, fall: precipites (sc. apes) cadunt, Virg.: equo, Cic.*

*B. Esp.: 1. Of the heavenly bodies: To decline, sink, set: cadentis solis fulgor, Tac.: Arcturus cadens, Hor.—2. To separate from something by falling: to fall from or off, fall out, drop off, etc.: prima (sc. folia) cadunt, Hor.: de manibus arma ceciderunt, Cic.—3. Of a stream: To fall, empty itself: amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv.—4. Of dice: To be thrown or cast; to turn up: illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter.—5. To fall down, drop, be precipitated down, etc.: to sink down, etc.; to sink, settle, etc.: cadunt toti montes, Lucr.: cadere in plano, Ov.—6. To fall so as to be unable to rise again; to fall dead, die (so, mostly of those who fall in battle): pauci de nostris cadunt, Cæs.: (Jupers. Pass.) in acie cadendum fuit, Cic.—7. Of victims: To be slain or offered, to be sacrificed, to fall: si tener pleno cadit hædus anno, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To come, happen, or fall somewhere; to be subjected to something: subsensum, i. e. to be perceived, Cic.: in cogitationem, i. e. to suggest itself to the thoughts, id.—B. Cadere in aliquem or aliquid; also, sub aliquid, To belong to some person or thing; to be in accordance with, agree with, refer to, be suited to, to fit, suit, become: cadit in quenquam tantum scelus? Virg.; Cic.—C.: 1. To fall upon a definite time: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadit adventus tuus, Cic.—2. Merentile. t. t.: Of payments: To fall due: Cic.—D.: 1. Cadere alicui, To fall to one as by lot; to fall to one's lot, fall or happen to one, befall, turn out: insperanti mihi... cecidit, ut in istum sermonem dilaberemini, Cic.—2. Cadere, To happen, come to pass, occur, result, fall out (esp. in an unexpected manner): quum aliter res cecidisset, ac putasses, Cic.—3. Cadere in or ad irritum or cassum; also with aliquid. irritus as predicate, To be frustrated, fail, be or remain fruitless: Plaut.; Liv.; Tac.—E. To become lower, inferior (i. e. in strength, power, worth, etc.); to decrease, diminish, lessen: cadunt vires, Lucr.: pretia militie, Liv.—F.: 1. To entirely lose strength, value, etc., to perish, vanish, decay, cease; of the wind, to subside, die away, abate, etc.: turpius est privatim cadere quam publice, Cic.: venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv.: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? id.—2. Law t. t.: Cadere causā or formulā, also cadere alone, To lose one's cause or suit; to be cast, etc.: Cic.; Quint.; Tac.—3. Of theatrical representations: To fall through, fail, be condemned, gain no favour: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor.—G. Rhet. and Gramm. t. t.: To terminate, end, close: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.*

**cādūcō-ātor**, ōris, *m.* [caduceus] *(One with a caduceus; hence) A herald sent to the enemy; an officer with a flag of truce: Liv.*

**cādūcūm**, i, *n.* -us, i, *m.* [akin to κηρύκευον, Æolic κερύκεον] *I. Gen.:*

*A herald's staff: Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.: The staff of Mercury, as messenger of the gods, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. caducée.*

**cādūc-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [caduc-eus; (i); fer-o] *Bearing a herald's staff; an epithet of Mercury: Ov.—As Subst.: caducifer, ēri, m. (sc. deus) The caduceus carrier, i. e. Mercury: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. caducifère.*

**cād-ūcus**, a, *um, adj.* [cad-o] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: That falls or has fallen; falling: frondes volitare caducas, Virg.: te triste lignum, te caducum In domini caput inumerantis, Hor. B. Esp.: Of those who fall in battle, etc.; Falling or having fallen dead: bello caduci Dardanide, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Inclined to fall, that easily falls: vitis, quæ naturā caduca est, etc., Cic.—B. Devoted to death, destined to die: juvenis, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: Frail, fleeting, perishable: corpus, Cic.: fama, Ov. B. Esp.: Law t. t.: Caduca bona, etc., Goods that do not fall to the heir mentioned in a will because he is childless; vacant, lapsed, etc.: Cic.—As Subst.: caducum, i, *n.* A void bequest, a lapsed legacy: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. caduc.*

**Cādūrci**, ōrum, *m.* The Cadurci; a people of Gallia Narbonensis (in mod. Cahors).—Hence, **Cadurc-us**, a, *um, adj.* Of, or pertaining to, the Cadurci.—As Subst.: 1. Prop.: **Cadurcum**, i, *n.* A Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen: Juv.—2. Meton.: A bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed: Juv.

**cādus**, i, *m.* = κάδος. *I. Prop.: A large earthen vessel for containing liquids (sc. wine); a bottle, flask, jar, jug: Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Wine: nec Paros cadui tibi destinatis, Hor.—B. A funeral urn: cæcus, Virg. cæc-i-gēn-ur, i, *m.* [cæcus; (i); gen-o] One born blind: Lucr.*

**Cæcilius**, i, *m.*, -a, æ, *f.* Cæcilius and Cæcilia; name of a Roman gens.—Hence, 1. **Cæcili-us**, a, *um, adj.* Cæcilian, of Cæcilius.—2. **Cæcili-ānus**, a, *um, adj.* Cæcilian.

**cæc-i-tas**, ātis, *f.* [cæc-us] *(The state of the cæcus; hence) Blindness, whether of body or mind: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cécité.*

**cæc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] *I. Prop.: To make blind, to blind: Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To blind; mentos, Cic.—B. Of discourse: To make dark or obscure, to obscure: orationem, Cic.*

**Cæcūbum**, i, *n.* Cæcūbum; a marshy district in Southern Latium, near Amyclæ, distinguished for its produce of wine.—Hence, **Cæcūb-us**, a, *um, adj.* Cæcuban.—As Subst.: **Cæcūbum**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum) Cæcuban wine: Hor.

**Cæcūlus**, i, *m.* Cæculus; a son of Vulcan, founder of Præneste.  
**cæcus**, a, *um, adj.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.: Having no light, devoid of light, not seeing, blind: cæcus multos annos fuit, Cic.: corpus (the body where it cannot see, i. e.), the back, Sall.—As Subst.: cæcus, i, *m.* (sc.*



nomo) *A blind man*: Hor. II. Fig.: Mentally or morally: *Blind, blinded*: cæcus atque amens tribunus, Cic.: cupiditas, Cic.: (*Comp.*) Hypsæa cæcor, Hor. III. Meton.: A.: 1. Physically: a. Of shoots, etc.: *Without buds or eyes*: rami, Pl.—b. Of the lightning: *Infectual, powerless*: cæci in nubibus ignes, Virg.—2. Mentally or morally: *Fruitless, empty, vain*: execrationes, Liv.—B.: 1. That is not or cannot be seen or known; *invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, occult, obscure, dark*: fores, private, Virg.: vulnus, a concealed, secret wound, Lucr.: but also, wounds upon the back, Virg.: fata, Hor.—2. Of the hearing: *Dull, low*: murmur, Virg.—C.: 1. Physically: *Where nothing can be seen, dark, obscure*: caligo, Virg.: domus, without windows, Cic.—2. Mentally or morally: *Uncertain, doubtful*: spes, Cic.: eventus, Virg.

cæd-es, is, f. [cæd-o] 1. *A cutting or topping off*: ligni atque frondium, Gell.—2. a. Prop.: (a) Of persons: *A cutting down, slaughter* (esp. in battle or by an assassin): *a murdering, murder*: cædem (the deadly slaughter, conflict) in quâ P. Claudius occisus est, Cic.: civium, Nep.—(b) Of animals (esp. of victims): *Slaughter*: studiosus cædis ferine (i. e. ferarum), Ov.: bidentium, Hor.—B. Meton.: (a) *A person slain or murdered; the slain*: plene cædibus via, Tac.—(b) *Blood shed in slaughter; gore*: cæde madentes, Ov.

cædo, cædidi, cæsum, cædere, 3. v. a. [*causal* from *cado*] *To cause to fall; hence* I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *To cut, fell, lop, cut down, hew, throw down, cut off* or *to pierce*: quam (sc. silvam) nulla cœdiderat ætas, Ov.: quod iuberetur certo in loco silicem cædere, Cic. B. Fig.: *Cædere sermones, To converse, talk, chat*: Ter. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: *To strike or cut something, or upon something; to thrust at; to beat, strike, cudgel, etc.*: cædere januum saxis, Cic.: servus sub furcâ cæsus, Liv.—2. Fig.: *To overthrow, press, push hard*: in iudicio testibus cæditur, Cic.—B.: 1. Prop.: A.: *To strike mortally; to kill, murder*: ille dies, quo Tib. Gracchus est cæsus, Cic.—b. In milit. language: *To slay a single enemy; or, when a hostile army as a whole is spoken of, to conquer with a great slaughter, cut to pieces, vanquish*: cæso præposito, Suet.; Liv.—c. *To slaughter animals, esp. for offerings; to kill, slay, sacrifice*: cæsis apud Amalthæam tuam victimis, Cic.—2. Meton.: *Of blood*: *To shed in slaying*: cæso sparsurus sanguine flammam, Virg.

cæla-men, Inis, n. [cæl(a)-o] (*That which is embossed, etc.*; hence) *A basso-relievo*: clypei cælamina, Ov.: cæla-tor, ôris, m. [id.] *An artisan in basso-relievo, a carver, graver*: *Cæla-tûra*, æ, f. [id.] I. Prop.: *A carving, an executing of raised work or reliefs in metals or ivory; a forming of figures, an engraving, the art of the*

engraver: Quint.; Pl. II. Meton.: *The engraved figures themselves, carved work*: Pl.

cælebs (cœ-), Ibis, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Unmarried, single* (whether as a bachelor or a widower): Martius cælebs quid agam Calendis? Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of animals: *Unmated*: columba, Pl.—B. Of trees near which no vine has been planted: *Unceded*: platanus, Hor.

cæles, cælestis, etc., v. cæl.

cælib-â-tus, ūs, m. [cælebs, cælib-is] (*The condition of a cælebs; hence*) *Celibacy, single life*: Suet.; Sen.

cælo-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [1. cæl-um] I. Prop.: A. *To engrave in relief upon metals or ivory* (later also, *to cast, found*); *to make raised work, to carve as an artist; to engrave, emboss*: abacos complures ornavit argento auroque cælato, Cic.—B. *To engrave or carve other materials*: pocula ponam Fagina, cælatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To embroider with figures, to weave figures into a texture*: velamina cæлата multa arte, Val.—B. Of poetry: *To compose skilfully*: cælatumque novem musis (i. e. a novem musis) opus, Hor.

1. cæl-um, i, n. [prob. for cæd-um; fr. cæd-o] (*The cutting thing; hence*) *The chisel or burin of the sculptor or engraver; a graver*: Quint.; Stat.

2. cælum, i, v. cælium.

cæ-mentum, i, n. [for cæd-ment-um] (*The heven thing; hence*) *Quarried stone*: Cic.; Hor.

cæna, æ, etc., v. cœna, etc.

Cæneus (dissyll.), ei, m. Καίνεύς, Cæneus; *a girl originally named Cænis; daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy*—Acc. to Virg. he again became a female.

Cænina, æ, f. Cænina; *a town of Latium, near Rome*—Hence, 1. Cæn-in-enses, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Cænina*—2. Cænin-us, a, um, adj. *Of Cænina*.

cæpa (cœ-), æ, f.; cæpe (cœ-), is; in plur. only cæpæ (cœ-), arum, f. [etym. dub.] *An onion*: Ov.; Hor.

Cæra-si, òrum, m. *The Cærassi; a people of Gaul*.

Cære, n. indecl. (Gen. Cærîtis, f., Virg.: Abl. Cærête, id.) *Cære; a very ancient city of Etruria; previously called Agylla (now Cervetere)*—Hence, Cær-es, Itis and êtis, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Cære*; *Cærêtic*—As Subst.: Cærîtes (-êtes), um, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Cære*.

cær-inô-nia (better cær-), æ, f. [usually referred to cura; but rather akin to Sanscrit root KAR or KRI, *facere*] (*A doing or making; hence, with especial reference to religion, etc.*) I. Prop.: *A religious action or usage; a sacred rite, religious ceremony*: Cæs; Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Holy dread, reverence, awe, veneration of the deity, as shown by outward acts*: Cic.; Tac.—B. *Sanctity, sacredness, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cêrémonie.

cærlêus (-lus), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to cæsius] 1.

*Dark-coloured, dark blue, cerulean, azure, sea-coloured, sea-green*: cærl cærla templa, Enn.: aquæ, Ov.—As Subst.: cærla, òrum, n. a. (sc. loca) *The azure expanse; the azure*: Lucr.; Ov.—b. (sc. æquora) *The sea, the blue surface of the sea*: Virg.—2. Of objects that have relation to the sea: *Azure*: dii, sea-deities, Ov.—3. Of rivers, and things connected therewith: *Azure, blue, etc.*: Thybris, Virg.: Cydnus, Tib.—4. Of other dark-blue objects: angues, Virg.: oculi (Germanorum), Tac.—5. *Dark, gloomy, dun, sable, black*: stant Manibus aræ Cærlæus mœstæ vittis, Virg.—6. *Dark green, green, greenish*: cucumis, Prop.

Cæsar, âris, m. [prob. Sanscrit kepta, "hair"] (*The hairy one*). Cæsar; a cognomen in the gens Julia. Of these the most celebrated was C. Julius Cæsar, murdered by Brutus and Cassius, B. C. 44.—Hence, Cæsar-inus (-lânus, -êus), a, um, adj. *Of, or relating to, Julius Cæsar; Cæsarian*.

Cæsarea (-ia), æ, f. Cæsarea, or Cæsaria; *the capital of Cappadocia (now Kaisariyah)*.

cæsârî-â-tus, a, um, adj. [cæsari-es] (*Provided with hair; hence*) *Covered with hair, having long hair*. Plaut.

cæsâries, ei, f. [akin to Sanscrit kepta, "hair"] 1. *The hair of the head; the locks, etc.*: Virg.; Hor.—2. *The hair of the beard*: Ov.

cæ-sim, adv. [for cæd-sim; fr. cæd-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *By cutting, with cuts*: Col. B. Esp.: *Milit. i. t.*: *With the edge*: Liv.; Suet. II. Fig.: *Of style*: *In short clauses or sections, interruptedly*: Cic.

cæsî-tus (-ctus), a, um, adj. [cæsî-us] *Bluish, dark-blue*: Plaut.

1. cæsîus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] *Of the eyes*: *Bluish gray, cat-eyed*: oculi, Cic.: (*Sup.*) cæsissimus, Var.

Cæso (Cæ-), ônis, m. [akin to Cæsar] Cæso, a Roman name.

Cæsonî-us, li, m. (*One pertaining to Cæso*). Cæsonius; a Roman name.

cæ-s-p-e-s (cæs-), plis, m. [prob. for cæd-pet-s; fr. cæd-o; pet-o] (*The thing sought for being cut; hence*) I. Prop.: *A turf, sod cut out*: Cic.; Tac.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. *A hut, house, shed*: Hor.—B. *An altar of turf*: Hor.—C. *A grassy field, a green field, turf*: Virg.; Ov.

cæs-tus (cæs-), ūs, m. [for cæd-tus; fr. cæd-o] (*The striking; the striking thing; hence*) *A strap of bull's hide with balls of lead or iron sowed in, bound round the hands and arms; a cæstus, boxing-glove for pugilists*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. cæste.

cæs-us, a, um (for cæd-us), P. of cæd-o.

cætêrus, a, um, cætra, æ, v. cet.

Câicus (Cây-), i, m. Κάϊκος. Câicus: 1. *A river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mount Teuthras, passes near Pergamus, and falls into the sea of Lesbos (now the Mæandragora)*.—2. *One of the companions of Æneâs*.

**Caiēta**, æ, -e, es, *f.* *Caiēta*: 1. *The nurse of Æneas*.—2. *A town and harbour in Latium (now Gaëta).*

**Caïus** (trissyll.), i, m., -a, æ, *f.* (of this latter the abbreviated form was an inverted C; e. g. O) (pronounced Gaius, Gaia) *Caïus* and *Caia*; *Roman names.*

**calā**, æ, *f.* = κάλας. *A log or billet of wood*: Lucil. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cale.*

**Calābria**, æ, *f.* *Calabria*: the country in Lower Italy from Tarentum to the promontory Iapygium (now Terra d'Otranto).—Hence, **Calāber**, bra, um, *adj.* *Of Calabria, Calabrian.*

**Calācta**, æ, *f.* Καλή ακτή (*Beautiful Beach*). *Calacta*; a town on the north coast of Sicily (now *Coronia*).—Hence, **Calāctinus**, i, m. *An inhabitant of Calacta.*

**Calāgūris** (-rris), is, *f.* *Calaguris* or *Calagurris*: 1. *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis (now Loharra)*.—2. *A town of the Vascones, in Spain, the birthplace of Quintilian (now Calahorra).*

**Calāis**, idis, m., Κάλαϊς. *Calais*; the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes, with whom he accompanied the Argonauts.

**calām-ārus**, a, um, *adj.* [calam-us] *Pertaining to a writing-reed*: theca, a pen-case, Suet.

**Calāmīs**, idis, m., Κάλαμις. *Calamis*; a distinguished Greek sculptor and artificer in metals.

**calām-ister**, tri, m. (-istrum, i, n., *Plant*). [calam us] (*That which is made or formed like a calamus*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A hollow, tubular iron for curling the hair, a curling-iron, crimping-pin: Cic. *II. Fig.*: Of style: Excessive or artificial ornament, affectation, flourish of words: Cic.

**calāmistr-ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [calamister, calamistr-i] (*Provided with a calamister*; hence) *Curled with a curling-iron, crisped, curled*: coma, Cic.

**calām-ītās**, ātis, *f.* [etym. dub.]—referred by ancient grammarians and commentators to *calam-us*, thus indicating the condition or state of the calamus (*from the effects of a storm, etc.*); it is now mostly, yet on insufficient grounds, assigned to *cad-o*, through a supposed obsol. *adj.* *cad-am-is* *I. Gen.*: Loss, misfortune, mishap, injury, calamity, disaster, ruin, adversity: Cic.; Nep. *II. Esp.*: Of war: Misfortune, disaster, defeat: Sall.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calamité.*

**calāmītōs-e**, adv. [calamitos-us] *Unfortunately, miserably*: Cic.

**calāmīt-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [for calamitāt-ōsus; fr. calamitas, calamitāt-is] (*Full of calamitas*; hence) 1. *That causes great damage or loss, very ruinous, disastrous, calamitous, destructive*: calamitosus tempestas, Cic. (*Comp.*) quid calamitosus? Hor.: (*Sup.*) calamitosissimum bellum, Cic.—2. *Suffering great damage, exposed to injury, very unfortunate or miserable, unhappy*: homines fortunā magis, quam culpa calamitosi, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calamiteux.*

**calāmus**, i, m. = κάλαμος: *I. Prop.*: A reed, cane: Ov. *II. Meton.*: A. Of things made of reeds: *I. A reed-pen*: Cic.—2. *A reed-pipe*: Virg.—3. *An arrow*: Virg.—4. *A fishing-rod*: Ov.—5. *A limed-twigs (for snaring birds)*: Mart.—B. *A straw of grain*; a stalk, stem, blade: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. chalumeau.*

**calāthiscus**, i, m. = καλαθίσκος. *A small wicker basket*: Cat.

**calāthus**, i, m. = κάλαθος: *I. Prop.*: A wicker basket, a hand-basket (*of the form of a lily blossom, widening towards the top*): Virg.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: *From similarity of form*: A. A milk-bowl, milk-pail: Virg.—B. A wine-cup: Virg.

**calā-tor**, ōris, m. [1. cal(a)-o] (*A caller or crier*; hence) *I. Gen.*: A servant, attendant: Plant. *II. Esp.*: A servant of priests: Suet.

**calā-tus**, a, um, *P. of cal(a)-o*. **Calāuria** (-ēa), æ, *f.* *Calauria* or *Calauria*; an island on the eastern coast of Argolis, consecrated to Latona (now Porro).

**calc-ar**, āris, n. [calx, calc-is] (*A thing belonging to the heel*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A spur: Liv.; Virg. *II. Fig.*: A spur, stimulus, incitement: Lucr.; Cic.

**calcā-tus**, a, um, *v. calc(a)-o*. **calcā-mentum** (calcā-), i, n. [calc(a)-o] (*That which shoes*; hence) *A shoe*: Cic.; Pl.

**calcē-ārium** (calcē-), īi, n. [calc-us] (*A thing pertaining to a calceus*; hence) *Shoe-money*: Suet.

1. **calcea-tus** (calcā-), a, um, *P. of calc(a)-o*.

2. **calcā-tus** (calcā-), ūs, m. [calc(a)-o] (*Prop.*: A furnishing with shoes; Meton.) *A sandal, shoe*: Suet.

**calcē-o** (calcē-), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [calc-us] *I. Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: To furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe: *I. Of persons*: calceati et vestiti, Cic.—2. *Of animals* (the feet of which were furnished with shoes to be taken off and put on, not permanently shod as with us): mulas, Suet. *B. Esp.*: Pass. in reflexive force: To shoe one's self, to put on one's shoes: dum calcantur, Pl. *II. Fig.*: Part. Pass. *Of the teeth*: Shod, i. e. well prepared for biting: Plant.

**calcēōl-ārius** (calcēol-), īi, m. [calcēol-us] (*One pertaining to calceoli*; hence) *A shoemaker*: Plant.

**calcēō-lus**, i, m. *dim.* [calceus, (uncount. Gen.) calcēo-i] *A small shoe or half-boot*: Cic.

**calc-ēus**, ēi, -iūs, īi, m. [1. calx, calc-is] (*A thing belonging to the calx*; hence) *A shoe, a half-boot* (covering the foot above and below, while solae covered only the lower part): Cic.—The Romans when they reclined at table, laid aside their shoes; hence, Calceos poscere, *To demand one's shoes*, i. e. to rise from table: Pl.—The senators wore a peculiar kind of this half-boot; hence, Calceos mutare, *To change one's shoes*, i. e. to become senator: Cic.

**Calchas**, antis (*Acc. Gr. Calchantas*, Virg.:—*Abi.* Calchā, Plant.), m., Κάλας (*He that muses or ponders deeply*). *Calchas*; a son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks, before Troy.

1. **calc-ītro**, prps. no perf. *not sup.*, āre, i, v. n. [1. calx, calc-is] (*To do something with the heel*; hence) *I. A. Prop.*: To strike with the heels, to kick: Of animals: mulas non calcitrare, quum vinum biberint, Pl. *B. Fig.*: To be stubborn or refractory: Cic. *II. Of a dying person*: To strike or beat convulsively with the feet, to writhe: madidā resupinus arenā Calcitrat, Ov.

2. **calcitr-o**, ōnis, m. [1. calcitr-o] (*Prop.*: A kicker; Meton.) *A boisterous fellow, a blusterer*: Plant.

**calcūs**, īi, etc., v. calce.

**calc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [1. calx, calc-is] (*To use the calx*; hence) *I. Prop.*: To tread something or upon something; to tread under foot: morientum acervos, Ov. *II. Fig.*: A. *To tread down, to oppress, trample upon*: amorem, Ov.: libertas nostra calcatur, Liv.—B. *To scorn, contemn, spurn, despise, abuse*: foedus, Stat. *III. Meton.*: A. *To travel, visit, go upon, tread, pass over*: calcanda semel via leti, Hor.—B. *Of the consequences of treading*: To press together close or firm; to press in: huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undae Ad plenum calcantur, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calquer.*

**calc-ūlus**, i, m. *dim.* [2. calx, calc-is] *I. Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: A small stone, a pebble: coniectis in os calculis, Cic. *B. Esp.*: A stone or pebble for voting (a black one denoting condemnation; a white one, acquittal): calculus immittit demittitur ater in urnam, Ov. *II. Meton.*: From the use of a stone or counter in reckoning: A reckoning, computing, calculating: ad calculos vocare aliquid, to subject something to an accurate reckoning, Cic.: ad calculos vocare aliquem, to settle accounts with one, to reckon with, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calcul.*

**caldus**, a, um, etc., v. calid.

**Calēdonia**, æ, *f.* *Caledonia*; the province of the ancient Britons, in the Highlands, or the north-west part of the present Scotland.—Hence, **Calēdon-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Caledonian.*

**calē-fācio** (cal-f-), fēci, factum, fāciō, 3. v. a.:—*Pass.*, calē-fīo (calfio), factus sum, fieri [cal-eo; facio] *I. Prop.*: To make warm or hot; to warm, heat: balineum calferi jubebo, Cic.: calfacit igne focum, Ov. *II. Fig.*: A. *To disquiet, trouble, vex*: calface hominem, Cic.—B. *To heat, to rouse or excite a passion*: calefacta coria tumultu, Virg.—C. *To pursue something with zeal*: forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet.

**calēfac-o** (cal-f-), no perf. *not sup.*, āre, i, v. a. *freq.* [calēfac-io] *To make warm; to warm, heat*: *I. Prop.*: aquam, Plant.: ahenum, Hor. *II. Fig.*: aliquem virgis, Plant.



**calefac-tus** (calf-), a, um, *P.* of calefacto.

**calefio**, fēri, v. calefactio.

**Cāl-endē** (Kal-), ārum, *f.* [1. cal-] (*Things to be called out or proclaimed*; i. e. the Nones, whether they were to be on the fifth or seventh day of the month. And as the proclamation was always made by the pontifices on the first day of each month; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The first day of the Roman month; the Calends*; Cic.; Var.; Ov.—*On the Calends interest became due*; hence (for the debtor), tristes, Hor.—*And, since the Greek division of time had nothing corresponding to the Roman Calends*, Prov.: Ad Calendas Graecas solve, *To pay at the Greek Calends*, i. e. never: Augustus ap. Suet.—*On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia*; hence, Martii calebēs quid agam Calendis, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A month*: intra septimas Calendas, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. Calendes.

**cālēo**, ūi, no sup., ēre (*Part. Fut. cālētūrus*, Ov.), 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To be warm or hot*; *to glow*: calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A. To glow in mind*; *to be roused*, warned, inflamed: Cic.; admirandū, irridentē calebat, Cic.: *feminā calere*, *to become enamoured of*, Hor.—*B. To be troubled, perplexed, etc.*: calere puto, Cic.—*C. Of abstract subjects*: *To be warmed*; *to be urged on by zeal*: posteaquam satis calere res: Rubrio visa est, *seemed sufficiently warmed*, i. e. ripe for execution, Cic.—*D. To be yet warm, new, or fresh*: rumores de comitis caluerunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. chaloir.

**Cāles**, ūm, *f.* Cales; *a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its wine (now Calvi)*.—Hence, **Cāl-ēnus**, a, um, *adj.* Of Cales, Calenian.—*As Subst.*: **1. Calenus**, i, m.: a. (sc. ager) *The Calenian district*.—b. (sc. civis) *A man of Cales*; *a Calenian*.—**2. Calenium**, i, n.: a. (sc. vinum) *Calenian wine*.—b. (sc. municipium) = Cales.

**cālō-sco**, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [cal-eo] **I. Prop.**: *To grow or become warm or hot*: anima calebit ab ipso spiritu, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To become mentally hot or excited*; *to glow*; *be inflamed* (esp. with love): flammā propiore, Ov.

**Caletes**, um, -i, ōrum, *m.* *The Caletes or Caleti*; *a people of Belgic Gaul*.

**calefacio**, v. calefactio.

**calida**, ē, etc., v. calidus.

**calid-ē**, adv. [calid-us] *Quickly, immediately, promptly*: Plaut.

**cāl-idus** (cal-dus), a, um, *adj.* [cal-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Warm*, hot: omne quod est ignem et calidum, Cic.: (Comp.) calidior est... animus, quam hic aēr: (Sup.) hiemes calidissima, Vitr.—*As Subst.*: **A. calida** (cald-), ē, *f.* (sc. aqua) *Warm water*: Tac.—**B. calidum** (cald-), i, n. *A hot drink* (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water): Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A.**

*Fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, impassioned, vehement*: periculosa et calida consilia, Cic.: (Comp.) calidior est, Hor.—**B. Quick, ready, prompt**: mendacium, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. chaud.

**calēndrum**, i, n. *A calēndrum*; *a kind of female head-dress*: Hor.

**cālīgā**, ē, *f.* [prob. akin to calx] *A shoe of leather, esp. that worn by the Roman soldiers*; *a half boot*, *a soldier's boot*: Cic.

**cālīgīn-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. caligo, caligin-is] *Full of mist, covered with mist, dark, obscure, gloomy*: cœlum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. caligineux.

**1. cāl-igo**, inis, *f.* [prps. akin to cel-o] **I. Prop.**: *A thick atmosphere*; *a mist, vapour, fog*: Liv.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. Darkness, obscurity** (produced by mist, fog, etc.): quum altitudo caliginem oculis obfuscidet, i. e. *had occasioned dizziness of sight*, Liv.—**B. Medic. t. t.**: *Dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes*: Cels.; Pl. **III. Fig.**: **A. Of the mind**: *Blindness, dimness of perception*: cæcā mentem caligine consitus, Cat.—**B. Of dismal circumstances**: *Calamity, affliction*: temporum, Cic.

**2. cāl-igo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To be involved in a thick atmosphere, mist, or vapour*: Col. **B. Meton.**: **1. To be involved in darkness; *to be dark, gloomy*: caligans lincus, Virg.—**2. To be troubled with weakness of the eyes, *to be dim-sighted*: caligans Thyestes, Mart. **C. Fig.**: *To be surrounded with darkness*, *to grope about in the dark*: ad quas (sc. vires religionis) etiamnum caligat humanum genus, Pl. **II. Act.**: *To veil in darkness*, *to make dark*, *to obscure*: mortales visus, Virg.****

**Cālīg-ūla**, ē, *m.* [calig-a] (*A small caliga*). *Caligula*; *a cognomen of the successor of Tiberius, since from his youth he employed himself in military service*.

**cālīx**, icis, *m.* = κύλις: **I. Prop.**: *A cup, goblet, drinking-vessel*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Wine**: Cat.—**B. A cooking-vessel, pot**: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. calice.

**call-ēo**, no pe. *f.* nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [call-um] **I. Prop.**: *Neut.*: *To be callous, thick-skinned*: aprugnum callum callet, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A. Neut.**: **1. To be hardened, obtuse, insensible**: Cic.—**2. To be practised, wise by experience, skilful, well versed**: omnes homines ad suum quæstum callent, Plaut.—**B. Act.**: *To know by experience or practice*; *to know, have the knowledge of, understand*: iura, Cic.: legitimum sonum digitis callentus et aure, Hor.

**Callicrātes**, is, *m.*, Καλλικράτης (*One powerful with beauty*). *Callicrates*; *an Athenian*.

**callid-ē**, adv. [callid-us] **1. Skilfully, cleverly, right well**: (Comp.) callidius interpretari, Tac.: (Sup.) callidissime conicere, Nep.—**2. Cunningly, slyly**: callide accedere, Cic.

**callid-itas**, itis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the callidus*; hence) **1. In a good sense**: *Shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness*: Ov.; Tac.; Nep.—**2. a. Prop.**: *a. Cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness*: Ter.; Cic.; Ov.—(b) *Stratagem (in war)*: Liv.—**B. Fig.**: *Of oratorical artifice*: Cic.

**call-idus**, a, um, *adj.* [call-eo] (*Knowing by experience or practice*; hence) **1. In a good sense**: **a. Prop.**: *Ingenious, prudent, dexterous, skilful*: (Comp.) Demosthene nec gravior quicquam exstitit, nec callidior, Cic.: (with Gen.) rei militaris, Tac.—**b. Meton.**: *Of things*: *Well-wrought*: ingeniosus, skilful: (Sup.) callidissimum artificium, Cic.—**2. In a bad sense**: **a. Prop.**: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: ad fraudem callidi, Cic.—**b. Fig.**: *Of things*: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: consilium, Ter.: audacia, Cic.

**Callifæ**, ārum, *f.* Callifæ; *a town of the Illyrii* (now prps. Carife).

**Callimāchus**, i, m., Καλλίμαχος (*The noble or glorious fighter*). *Callimachus*; *a Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene*.

**Calliōpe**, es (-ēa, æ), *f.*, Καλλιόπη, Καλλιόπεια (*One having a beautiful voice*): **I. Prop.**: **A. Calliope or Calliopea**; *the chief of the Muses, goddess of epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry*; *the mother of Orpheus, and of the Sirens*. **II. Meton.**: *Collectively*: **A. The Muses**: vos, O! Calliope, precor, *aspirent canenti*, Virg.—**B. Poetry**: quem mea Calliope læserit, Ov.

**Callirrhōē** (in the poets -ῥhōē), es, *f.*, Καλλιρρόη, Καλλιρρόη (*Beautiful Stream*). *Callirrhoe, or Callirhoe*; *daughter of the Achelous, and second wife of Alcmaeon*.

**callis**, is, *m.* (fem. Lucr.; Iēv.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to κελ-ovos] **I. Prop.**: *A stony, uneven, narrow foot-way*; *a foot-path, a mountain-path, etc.*; *a path* (made by the treading of cattle): Cic.; Virg.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: *A course, race-ground*: Lucr.

**Callisthēnes**, is, *m.*, Καλλισθένης (*One with beauty and strength*). *Callisthenes*; *a philosopher of Olynthus, a friend of Alexander the Great; put to death by him for his freedom of speech*.

**Callisto**, ūs (*Dat. Callisto*, Cat.), *f.*, Καλλιστώ (*She that is most beautiful*). *Callisto*; *a daughter of an Arcadian king, Lycaon, and mother of Arcas; changed by Juno into a she-bear, and then placed among the constellations by Jupiter, as Helice or Ursa major*.

**call-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [call-um] (*Full of callus*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *With a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous*. (Comp.) calliosior cutis, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Close, thick, hard, solid*: ova, Hor.: olivæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. calleux.

**callum**, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The hard, thick skin upon animal bodies*: Cic.; Pl. **II. Meton.**: *The hard flesh of certain animals*: Plaut.; Pl. **III. Fig.**: *Hardness*

*callousness, insensibility, stupidity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cal.

1. **cal-o** (kal-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. = καλ-ω. To call, call out, proclaim, call together, summon, convoke; only as *t. t.* in reference to religious matters; calata Comitia, a kind of comitia held for the purpose of consecrating a priest or a king: Gell.—Hence, sarcastically, calatis granis (instead of comitis, as might have been expected): Cic.

2. **cal-o**, ōnis, *n.* [cal-a] (One having or with a cala; hence) I. Prop.: A soldier's servant: Cæs. Tac. II. Meton.: A low servant, drudge: Cic.; Hor.

**cal-or**, ōris, *n.* [cal-eo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Warmth, heat, glow: Lucr.; Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of vital heat: Cic.; Virg.—2. Summer heat, the warmth of summer: Cic.—3. The glow of a hot wind: Virg.; Hor.—4. The heat of a fever: Tib. II. Meton.: Summer, hot weather: Lucr.; Liv. III. Fig.: A. Mental warmth, the heat of passion, fire, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence: Pl.; Quint.—B. The fire of love, ardent love: Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. chaleur.

**Calpurnius**, ii, *m.* -a, æ, *f.* Calpurnius and Calpurnia; Roman names.—Hence, **Calpurni-us**, (-ānus), *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, a Calpurnius; Calpurnian.

**caltha**, æ, *f.* The caltha; a strong smelling flower of a yellow colour; probably the pot marigold: Virg.

**calth-ūla**, æ, *f.* [calth-a] (A thing pertaining to a caltha; hence) A caltha-coloured women's garment: Plant.

**calū-mniā** (anciently **ka-**), æ, *f.* [prob. for calv-mnia, fr. calv-or; and so, a deceiving or deluding; sts. considered akin to celo] I. Prop.: A. Law *t. t.*: Artifice, chicanery, prevarication, trick, wiles, perversion of law, false accusation: Cic.—B. In common life: Intrigue, chicanery, trick, artifice; a false, sophistical interpretation; a perverting or wresting of a matter; sophistry: impediti, ne triumpharent, calumniā paucorum, Sall. II. Meton.: A. An action concerning a calumnia: calumniam afferre ad pontifices, Liv.: calumniā jurare, to swear that one does not bring a malicious accusation, Cic.—B. Over anxiety, needless apprehension: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. calomnie.

**calū-mniā-tor** (anciently **kal-**), ōris, *n.* [calumni(a)-or] 1. A contriver of tricks or artifices; a pettifogger, perverter of law, detractor.—2. Calumniator sui, One who is too anxious in regard to his work, or over-scrupulous: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. calomniateur.

**calū-mni-or** (anciently **kal-**), ātus *sum*, āri, 1. v. dep. [calumni-a] I. Prop.: A. Law *t. t.*: To contrive artifices, tricks, wiles, or false accusations; to attack with artifice or false accusations: Iudicari et calumniari, Cic.—B. To censure, attack in a sophistical or unfair manner: nam quod antea calumniatus sum, indicabo mal-

itiam meam, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To torment one's self with groundless care or anxiety: calumniari ipse, Cic.—B. Calumniari se, To correct one's self too anxiously, to depreciate one's own work: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. calomnier.

**calv-a**, æ, *f.* [calv-eo] (That which is bald; hence) The bare scalp: Liv.

**calv-ōo**, *no perf.*, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. [calv-us] To be bald: Pl.

**calv-ities**, ei, *f.* [id.] Baldness: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. calvitie.

**calv-itiūm**, ii, *n.* [id.] Baldness: Cic.

**calvor**, *no perf.*, i, 3. v. dep. [etym. dub.] To deceive, delude: Plant.

**calvus**, a, *um, adj.* [prs. akin to Germ. kahl] Bald, without hair: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. chauve.

1. **calx**, calcis, *f.* (sts. *m.*) [etym. dub.: perhaps transp. from λαῖς, whence, also, λακτιζω] I. Prop.: The heel: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic.—Particular combinations: Cedere calcibus, to strike with the heels, to kick: Plant: calces remittere, to throw back the heels, i. e. to kick, Nep. II. Meton.: The foot: calcemque terit jam calce, Virg.

2. **calx**, calcis, *f.* (sts. *m.*) [γαλῆ] 1. A small stone used in gaming, a counter: Plant.—2.: a. Prop.: Lime-stone; lime, whether slaked or unslaked: Lucr.; Cic.—b. Meton.: The terminus of a race-course (anciently marked with chalk): the goal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. chaux.

**Calýdon**, ōnis (Acc. Calýdonem, Plant.; Gr. Acc. Calýdona, Virg.; Ov.), *f.*, Καλύδων. Calýdon; a very ancient town of Ætolia, on the River Evenus. It was the abode of Æneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes.—Hence, 1. **Calýdōn-i-us**, a, *um, adj.* Calýdonian: heros, i. e. Meleager, Ov.—2. **Calýdōn-is**, idis, *adj.*, *f.* Calýdonian.—As Subst.: Calýdonis, idis, *f.* (sc. mulier) The Calýdonian woman, i. e. Deianira.

**Calýmne**, es, *f.*, Καλύμνη. Calýmne; an island in the Ægean Sea, near Rhodes, celebrated for its honey.

**Calýpso**, ōs (Acc. Calýpso, Ov.), *f.*, Καλύψω (Hider or Concealer). Calýpso; a nymph, daughter of Atlas (or Oceanus), who ruled in the island Ogygia, in the Sicilian Sea. She received Ulysses as a guest, and with the greatest unwillingness allowed him to continue his voyage.

**camara**, æ, *v.* camera.  
**Cāmārīna** (Camer-), æ (Gr. Acc. Camarinan, Ov.), *f.* Καμαρίνα. Camarina; a city on the south-west coast of Sicily, a colony from Syracuse (now Camaranes).

**Cambýses**, is, *m.*, Καμβύσης. Cambyses; 1. The husband of Mandane, and father of the elder Cyrus.—2. The son and successor of the elder Cyrus.

**camella**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] A vine-goblet, wine-cup: Ov.

**cāmēlus**, i, *m.* = κάμηλος. A camel: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. chameau.

**Cāmēna**, -æna, -æna (anciently

**casmena**, acc. to Var.), æ, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root **cam**, narrare, laudare; Lat. root **CAN-o**] (She who narrates or praises; hence) I. Prop.: A muse: acceptus novem Camenis, Hor. II. Meton.: Poetry: summā dicente Camēnā, Hor.

**cāmēra** (-āra), æ, *f.* = καυδωα: I. Prop.: A vault, an arched roof, an arch: Cic.; Sall. II. Meton.: A flat ship with an arched covering (used by those dwelling on the Black Sea): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. chambre.

**Cāmēria**, æ, *f.*, -ium, ii, *n.*, Καμepia. Cameria or Camerium; a town of Latium.

**Cāmērīnum**, i, *n.* Camernum; a town in Umbria (now Camerino).—Hence, **Cāmēr-s**, eris, *adj.* Camertian, of Camernum.—As Subst.: **Cāmertes**, ūm, *m.* The Camertes.—Hence, **Cāmert-inus**, a, *um, adj.* Of, or pertaining to, the Camertes.

**Cāmērīnus**, i, *m.* Camerinus: I. Prop.: A cognomen of the gens Sulpicia. II. Meton.: A person of rank: Juv.

**camerus**, v. camurus.

**Camilla**, æ, *f.* Camilla; a Volscian heroine, who perished in the war between Æneas and Turnus.

**Cāmīllus**, i, *m.* Camillus; a cognomen of several persons in the gens Furia; the most distinguished of whom was M. Furius Camillus, who conquered Veii, and delivered Rome from the Gauls.

**cāmīnus**, i, *m.* = ἡ κάμινος: I. Prop.: A. A smelting furnace; a forge: Ov.—B. The forge or smithy of Vulcan and the Cyclopes under Ætna: Virg.—C. A fire-place: Hor. II. Fig.: An incessant or zealous labour: Juv. III. Meton.: Fire: Cic.—Prov.: Oleum addere camino, To pour oil upon the fire, i. e. to aggravate an evil: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cheminée.

**cammārus** (gamm-), i, *m.* = κάμματος. A lobster: Juv.

**Camēna**, æ, *v.* Camena.

**Camp-ānia**, æ, *f.* [camp-us, the plain, the level country] Campania; a very fruitful and luxurious province in Middle Italy, of which the chief city was Capua (now Terra di Lavoro).—Hence, **Campān-us** (-ius, -icus), *a, um, adj.* Campanian, of Campania: Campanus morbus, a kind of wart endemic in Campania, Hor.—As Subst.: **Campāni**, orum, *m.* (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Campania, the Campanians. ¶ Hence, Fr. Campanie.

**campe**, es, *f.* = κάμπη. A crooked turn: campos dicere, to seek evasions, Plant.

**camp-ester** (-estris), estris, *estre, adj.* [camp-us] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a field; flat, campaign, level: campestris ac demissi loci, Cæs.: Scythæ, dwelling in plains, Hor.—As Subst.: **campestris**, ūm, *n.* (sc. loca) Plain, flat land; level ground: Tac.—2. Relating to the Campus Martius: Indus, Cic.—As Subst.: **camp-estre**, is, *n.* (A thing pertaining to the Campus Martius; hence, as being



originally used there) *A leathern apron worn about the loins, a wrestling apron, a kilt*. Hor.—3. *Pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *champêtre*.

**campus**, *i*, *m*. [prob. akin to *κῆπος*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: An even, flat place; a plain, field: Cic.; Liv.; Hor. *B. Esp.*: 1. *A grassy plain in Rome, along the Tiber, originally belonging to the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was dedicated to Mars; hence called Campus Martius; a place of assemblage for the Roman people at the Comitia Centuriata. It was also frequented by the Romans for games, exercise, and recreation; a place for military drills, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Hor.—2. *A level surface, e.g. of the sea or a rock*: *cæruleus per campos*, Plaut.: *innotā atollitur undā Campus*, Virg. II. Fig.: *A free, open space for any kind of action; a place of action; a field, theatre, etc.*: *rethorū campus de Marathone*, Salamine, etc., Cic. III. Meton.: *A. The produce of the field, the crops*: *mortitūque ad sibilā (sc. serpentis) campus*, Stat.—*B. The comitia held in the Campus Martius*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *champ*.

**cānīrus** (—*ērus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] Crooked, turned inwards: *cānīrus sub cornibus aures*, Virg.

**Cānace**, *es*, *f.*, *Κανάκη*, *Canace*: 1. *A daughter of Æolus*: Cic.—2. *The name of a hound*: Ov.

**cānālis**, *is*, *m.* (sts. *f.*) [akin to Sans. root *KHAN*, "to dig"] (*That which is dug; hence*) I. Prop.: *A channel, canal*: *effosso monte canalem absolvi*, Suet. II. Meton.: *Of water*: *A pipe; a trough; a conduit*: *currentem iliguis potare canalis undam*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canal*.

**cancelli**, *orum*, *m. dim.* [for *canc(er)-li*; fr. 2. *cancer*, *cancr-i*] I. Prop.: *A lattice, inclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings*: Cic.; Sest. II. Fig.: *Boundaries, limits*: Cic. III. Meton.: *A space inclosed by boundaries*: Hirt.

1. **cancer**, *eri* (*Gen.* *canceris*, *Lucr.*—*Acc. Plur.* *canceres*, *Cato*), *m.* [*καρκίνος*] I. Prop.: *A river-crab, sea-crab*: Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: *A. The Crab; the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is found at the summer solstice*: Ov.—*B. For the region of the south*: Ov.—*C. To designate great or violent heat*: Ov.—*D. Medic. i. t.*: *An eating, suppurating ulcer; a cancer*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cancer*, *cancre*, *chancre*.

2. **cancer**, *eri*, *m.* [akin to *κεγκλίς*] *A lattice*: Fest.

**candē-fācio**, *fēci*, *factum*, *fācere*, 3. *v. a.*—*Pass.* **candē-fio**, *factus sum*, *fieri* [cand-eo]; (*e*) *facio*] *To make dazzlingly white*: Plaut.; Gell.

**candē-la**, *æ*, *f.* [cand-eo] (*The glittering thing; hence*) I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A taper or light; a wax light, tallow candle*: Juv.; Mart. II. Meton.: *A. Fire*: Juv.—*B. A cord covered with wax (to prevent decay)*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chandelle*.

**candēlā-brum**, *i*, *n.* [candela, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *candela-i*] (*A candle-bearer; hence*) I. Prop.: *A candlestick, a candelabrum for holding tapers*: Mart. II. Meton.: *A lamp-stand, a lamp-pillar*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candelabre*.

**cande-ns**, *ntis*: 1. *P. of cand-e-o*. 2. *Pa.*: *Glittering, glistening, brilliantly white, shining, etc.*: *elephantus, i.e. ivory*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *candentior Phœbus*, Val. Fl.: (*Sup.*) *sidus candentissimum*, Sol.

**candeo**, *ūl*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.: prob. akin to *canus*, *cancō*] I. Prop.: *To be of brilliant or glittering whiteness; to shine, glitter, glisten*: *ubi canderet vestis*, Hor. II. Meton.: *To glow (with a glistening colour); to be glowing hot*: *Dionysius candente carbone sibi adrebat capillum*, Cic. III. Fig.: *To glow with passion*: *candere ira*, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*se*) *candir*, "to candy."

**candē-sco**, *candūl*, *no sup.*, *candescere*, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cand-eo] I. Prop.: *To become of a bright, glittering white; to begin to glisten*: *soleat aër candescere*, Ov. II. Meton.: *To become red hot, to begin to glow*: *ferrum candescit in igni*, Lucr.

**candidātōr-lus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [candido, through *obol.* *candida-tor*, "one who clothes himself in white," i. e. "a candidate"] *Of, or pertaining to, a candidate*: *munus*, Cic.

**candidā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [candid(a)-o] (*Clothed in white*: *aquius vos erat candidatus venire*, Plaut.—*As Subst.*: *candidātus*, *i. m.*: 1. Prop.: *A candidate for office, because clothed in a bright white toga*: Cic.; Suet.; Vell.—2. Fig.: *One who strives after or aims at a thing; a claimant*: *Atticæ eloquentiæ*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candidat*.

**candide**, *adv.* [candid-us] 1. *In bright white*: Plaut.—2. *Clearly, candidly, sincerely*: *Script*, ap. Cic.

**candid-ulus**, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Shining white*: *dentes*, Cic.

**candid-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cand-eo] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *Glistening, dazzling white, white, clear, bright*: *candida luna*, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *candidissimus color*, Vitr.: *Dido, i.e. exquisitely fair and beautiful*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *pectora puris nivibus candidiora*, Ov.: *populus, the white or silver poplar*, Virg.: *toga, made brilliantly white by fulling*, Liv.—*As Subst.*: *candidum*, *i. n.*: *A white thing; the white of any thing*: *ovi, i.e. the white of an egg*, Pl.—*Prov v.*: *Of falsehood*: *Candida de nigris facere*, *To make black white*, Ov.: *sig nigrum in candida vertere*, Juv. *B. Esp.*: *With white garments, clothed in white*: *turba*, Tib.: *Roma (=Roman)*, Mart. II. Fig.: *A. Of the voice*: *Distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned*: Quint.—*B. Of style* or an orator: *Clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected*: Cic.; Quint.—*C. Of mind, character, etc.*: *Unblemished, pure, guiltless, honest, upright, sincere, fair, candid, frank, open*: Hor.; Ov.

—*D. Of condition or circumstances*: *Happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky*: *convivia, joyful*, Ov.; Prop.; Tib.—*E. Candida sententiæ*=*calculi albus*, i. e. *a vote of acquittal*, Ov. III. Meton.: *Of the wind*: *Making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candide*.

**cand-or**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] 1. *A dazz, zing, glossy whiteness; a clear lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendour, etc.*: *solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis*, Cic.: *niveus*, Ov.—2. *Of style*: *a. Brilliancy, splendour*: Cic.—*b. Simplicity, naturalness*: Quint.—3. *Of mind or character*: *Purity, integrity, sincerity, openness, frankness*: Ov.; Pl.—4. *Glow, heat*: *æstivus*, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candeur*.

1. **cāne-ns**, *ntis*, *P. of cand-e-o*. 2. **cān-ens**, *entis*, *P. of can-o*. **cān-ēo**, *ūl*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* [can-us] *To be white, gray, or hoary*: *dum gramina canent*, Virg.

**Cānēphōros**, *i* (*Gr. Nom. Plur.* *Cānephōræ*, Cic., *f.*=*Κανηφόρος* [*Basket-carrier*]) *A Cānephōros; i.e. a painting or statue representing an Athenian maiden carrying on her head, in certain festivals, sacred utensils in a wicker basket*: Pl.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cānephore*.

**canes**, *is*, *v. canis*. **cāne-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *scēre*, 3. *v. n. inch.* [can-eo] I. Prop.: *To become white, gray, or hoary*: *queritur canescere miles Iasiona Ceres*, Ov. II. Fig.: *Of style*: *To become stale, insipid, or senile*: *quum oratio nostra canesceret*, Cic.

**cān-icūla**, *æ*, *f. dim.* [can-is] *A little dog or bitch*: I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: *Of a passionate, quarrelsome woman*: Plaut. III. Meton.: *A. The heat-bringing Dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation Canis*: Hor.; Ov.—*B. The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog-throw*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canicule*.

**Cāndīa**, *æ*, *f.* *Candīa; a sorceress, often mentioned by Horace*.

**Cānīnus**, *il*, *m.* *Caninius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Canin-ianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Caninius*.

**cān-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [can-is] *Of, or pertaining to, a dog; canine, dog*: I. Prop.: *rictus*, Juv.: *scæva canina, a favourable augury taken from meeting a dog or from its barking*, Plaut. II. Fig.: *verba, snappish words*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canin*.

**cān-is** (—*es*, Plaut.), *is*, *comm. gen.* [akin to Sanscrit *çvan*, Gr. *κύων*, *κύν-ος*] I. Prop.: *A dog*: Virg. II. Fig.: *As a term or contempt*: *Dog, hound*: Cic.; Hor. III. Meton.: *A. A constellation; the Dog*: *major or Icarus, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula)*; and *minor, minusculus, or Erigoneus (commonly called antecanis)*: Ov.; Vitr.; Var.—*B. The sea-dog*: Pl.: and mythically, *of the dogs of Scylla*, Virg.—*C. The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog*

*throw*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chien*, *chienne*.

**canīstra**, ōrum, n. = *κάνιστρα*. A basket woven from reeds, a bread-fruit, flower-, etc., basket (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic.; Ov.

**cān-ītes**, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use); f. [can-us] (*The state of the canus*; hence) **I**. Prop.: A gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness: Ov.; Pl. II. Meton.: A. Gray hair: Cat.—B. Hoary age: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canitie*.

**canna**, ae, f. = *κάννα*. **I**. Prop.: A reed, cane: palustris, Ov. II. Meton.: Of things made of reeds: A. A reed-pipe, flute: Sil.—B. A small vessel, gondola: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canne*.

**cannābīs**, is, f., -bum, i, n. = *κάνναβος*. Hemp: Var.; Col.; Pl.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanvre*, *canevas*.

**Cannae**, ārum, f. *Cannae*; a village in Apulia, famous for the victory of Hannibal, over the Romans B.C. 216 (now Canne).—Hence, **Cann-ensis**, e, adj. Of *Cannae*, *Cannestian*.

**cāno**, cecini, n. sup. cānere (Perf. cāntū, acc. to Serv.: hence the perfect of the compounds canino, etc.), 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root *canis*, narrare] **I**. Prop.: A. Gen.: I. Neut.: Of persons, birds, etc.: To utter or produce melodious notes; to sound, sing, play: movit Amphion lapides canendo, Hor.: si absurde canat, Cic.: merula canit æstate, Pl.: tibiae canunt, Cic.—Particular expression: Intus et foris canere, To strike the lyre with the plectrum in the right hand (foris), and with the fingers of the left hand (intus), at the same time, Cic.—2. Act.: a. With cognate Acc.: To sing, play, rehearse, recite, utter, compose: carmina, quæ in epulis canuntur, Cic.: Ascraeumq. cano Romana per oppida carmen, Virg.—b. With Acc. of equivalent meaning: To sing, to cause to sound, to celebrate or praise in song: arma virumque, Virg.: ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.—P. v. c.: Canere aliquid surdis auribus, To sing (=to preach) to deaf ears, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Since the responses of oracles were made in verse: To prophesy, foretell, predict: ut hæc, quæ nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) femine... adesse exitum caneant, Tac.—2. Milit. t. t.: a. Act.: (a) Of instruments: To blow, cause to sound: Pompeius classicum cani jubet, Cæs.—(b) Of signals: To sound, give, etc.: signa canere jubet, Sall.—(c) Of a retreat: To give a signal for, to sound: cecinit jussus inflata (sc. buccina) recessus, Ov.—b. Neut.: (a) Of instruments: To give a signal, sound, be sounded, resound: priusquam signa canerent, Liv.—(b) Of persons: To sound, give a signal: Hasdrubal receptui cecinit, Liv.—(c) Impers.: A signal is, etc., given: nisi receptui cecinisset, Liv. II. Fig.: Only in

the phrase *Canere receptui*, To sound a retreat: receptui canente senatu, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: To speak in a sing-song way, to drawl: quin inclinata ululanteque voce, more Asiaticum, canere cepisset, Cic.—B. Of the places in which sounds are produced: To sound, or resound with: frondiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr.

**Cānōpus**, i, m., *Κάνωπος*, *Κάνωπος*. Canopus: **I**. A. Prop.: An island-town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.—Hence, **Cānōp-icus** (-eus), a, um, adj. Of Canopus. B. Meton.: 1. Lower Egypt.—2. (The whole of) Egypt. II. The brightest star in the ship Argo (invisible in Europe): Lucr.

**cān-or**, ōris, m. [can-o] Melody, tone, sound, song: Lucr.; Ov.; Virg.

**cānōr-us**, a, um, adj. [canor] **I**. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, melody; melodious, harmonious, euphonic: vox, Cic.: orator, id.: Threiciæ fretus citharæ fidibusque canoris, Virg. II. Meton.: Droning, drawling: vox nec languens, nec canora, Cic.

**Cantāber**, bri, m. An inhabitant of Cantabria, a province of Hispania Bætica, in the region of the modern Biscaya.—Hence, **I**. **Cantabr-ia**, ae, f. Cantabria; the country of the Cantabers.—2. **Cantabr-icus**, a, um, adj. Of the Cantabris; Cantabrian.

**cantā-men**, inis, n. [cant(a)-o] (*That which is sung*; hence) A spell, charm, incantation: Prop.

**cantā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A musician, a singer, minstrel: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanteur*.

**cantā-trix**, icis, f. adj. [id.] Musical, singing: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantatrice*.

**cantat-inus** (canth-), a, um, adj. [cater-inus] Of, or pertaining to, a horse, horse: Plant.

**cantērius** (canth-), ii, m. [prps. *καந்தήριος*, a beast of burden] **I**. Prop.: A gelding, nag, horse: Cic.—Prov.: Canterius in fossa, A horse in a ditch, i.e. a person in a helpless condition, Liv. II. Meton.: An effete person: Plant.

**canthāris**, idis, f. = *καந்தήρις*. 1. A species of beetle: Pl.—2. The Spanish fly, *cantharides*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantharide*.

**canthārus**, i, m. = *κάνθαρος*. **I**. Prop.: A *cantharus*; i.e. a large, wide-bellied drinking-vessel with handles; a tankard, pot (esp. used by Bacchus and his followers): Plant.; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: A species of coarse sea-fish: Ov.

**canthus**, i, m. = *καந்தός*. **I**. Prop.: The tire (of a wheel): Quint. II. Meton.: A wheel: Pers.

**cant-ileum**, i, n. [cant-us] (*A thing pertaining to cantus*; hence) **I**. Prop.: A. Gen.: A song, ballad: Phaed. B. Esp.: A song (in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing); a monody, solo: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.:

A sing-song, drawling note in the delivery of an orator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantique*.

**cant-īlōn-a**, ae, f. [cant-us; (i); len-ō] **I**. Prop.: A soothing song; a strain: Ter. II. Meton.: Silly, tripe prattle, gossip, or conversation often repeated: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantilène*.

**cant-īo**, ōnis, f. [can-o] (Prop.: A singing, playing; Meton.) 1. A song: Plant.—2. An incantation, charm, spell: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanson*.

**cant-īto**, āvi, āturi, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [cant-o] To sing or play often or repeatedly: carmina in epulis cant-  
lata, Cic.

**Cantium**, ii, n. *Cantium*; a promontory of Britain (now Kent).

**cantiun-cūla**, ae, f. dim. [for cantion-cūla; fr. cantio, cantion-] A little song; a flattering, alluring song: Cic.

**cant-o**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. and a. intens. [can-o] **I**. Prop.: Of persons or birds: To produce with energy melodious sounds; to sound, sing, play: A. Neut.: Arcades ambo, Et cantare pares, etc., Virg.: ad manum histrionū, to sing and play while the actor accompanied the song with gestures or dancing, Liv.: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic.—B. Act.: 1. With Acc. of cognate meaning: To sing, play, recite: carmina non prius Audita cantat, Hor.—2. With Acc. of equivalent meaning: To sing, celebrate or praise in song, sing of: istum canto Cæsarem, Cic.: dignus cantari, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: 1. Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: To speak in a sing-song way to drone, to drawl, to declaim in a sing-song tone: Quint.—2. Of instruments: To sound, resound: cantabat tibia ludis, Ov.—3. Relig. t. t.: To use enchantments; to utter spells, charms, or incantations: frigidus in prætincantibus rumpitur anguis, Virg.—B. Act.: 1. Of an actor: To represent a part, etc., by acting; to act: cantavit (sc. Nero) Orestem matricidam, Suet.—2. To point out, indicate, make known: vera cantas? vana vellem, Plant.—3. To bring repeatedly to recollection; to inculcate, forewarn: qui harum morum cantabat mihi, Ter.—4. Relig. t. t.: a. To chant as a charm, to pronounce as a magic formula: cantatum carmen, an incantation, Ov.—b. To charm, to induce with magic power: accepti cantatas protinus herbas, Ov.—c. To influence or bring under one's power by charms or incantations: luna cantata, Prop.—d. To produce or call forth by charms, spells, etc.: ophelydis cantare soporem, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanter*.

**can-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] **I**. Prop.: A. Gen.: A musician, singer, poet: Hor.; Suet.—With notion of contempt: cantor formularum, Cic. B. Esp.: An extoller, egotist: Cic. II. Meton.: An actor, player: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanteur*.

**can-trix**, icis, f. [id.] A female musician or singer; a songstress: Plant. **can-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] 1. *Tona*



*sound, melody, singing, song:* Cic.; Lucr.—2. *A prophecy, prediction:* Cat.—3. *An incantation:* Tib.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. chant.

**Cānuleius**, ī, m. *Canuleius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Canulei-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Canuleius.*

**cā-nūs**, a, um, adj. [akin to *cā-w*, *cā-iw*] (*Burned;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Gray, ash-coloured, hoary:* aqua, foamy, frothy, Ov.: pruinā, Hor.: lupus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Of the gray hair of aged persons:* caput, Plaut.: capilli, Hor.—**As Subst.:** canī, orum, m. (*sc. capilli*) *Gray hairs:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Old, aged, ancient, hoary, venerable:* senectus, Cat.: fides, Virg.

**Cānūsium**, ī, n. *Canusium; a town of Apulia, founded by the Greeks (hence, bilingual, Hor.), celebrated for its wool (now Canosa).*—Hence, **Cānūs-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of Canusium, Canusian.*—Hence, **Cānūs-in-ātus**, a, um, adj. *Clothed in Canusian wool:* muliones, Suet.

**cāp-āc-ītas**, ātis, f. [capax, capacis] (*The quality of the capax; hence*)  *largeness, capaciousness, capacity:* **I.** Prop.: uterī, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo, etc.,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capacité.*

**Cāpāneus** (trisyll.), ei, m., *Kapaneus. Capaneus: one of the Seven before Thebes, struck with lightning by Jupiter.*

**cāp-ax**, ācis, adj. [cap-īo] **I.** Prop.: *That can contain, take, receive, or hold much; wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious:* (Comp.) capaciore scyphos, Hor.: (with Gen.) (Sup.) cibi vicinque capacissimus, Liv.: (with Abl.) villa usibus capax, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Great, capacious: ingenium, Ov.—**B.** Great, able to grasp or hold; susceptible or capable of good, able, apt, fit for: sanctus his animal mentisque capax altes Deerat adhuc, Ov.

**cāp-ēdo**, īnis, f. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to capis] *A sacrificial bowl or cup:* Cic.

**cāp-ēdum-cēlla**, ae, f. [for capēdin-cula; fr. capēdo, capēdin-] *A small sacrificial bowl or cup:* Cic.

**cāp-ē-la**, ae, f. dim. [for cap(e)r-la; fr. caper, capr-i] **I.** Prop.: *A she-goat:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A statue so called: Cic.—**B.** A star on the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga (usu. called capra), rising in the rainy season: Ov.

**Cāpēna**, ae, f. *Capena; a Tuscan town founded by the Veientes, or at least dependent upon them.*—Hence, **1.** **Cāpēn-as**, ātis, adj. *Of Capena.*—**As Subst.:** **a.** **Cāpēnātes**, um, m. *The inhabitants of Capena.*—**b.** **Cāpēn-as**, ātis, m. (*sc. ager*) *The district of Capena.*—**2.** **Cāpēn-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Capena.*

**cāp-er**, pri, m. [akin to *κάπρος*] **I.** Prop.: *A he-goat, a goat:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The disagreeable smell in the armpits:* Cat.—**B.** = *capella*, no. II. B.: Col.

**cāp-ēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. n.

[*caper*] (*To be like a caper; hence*) *To be wrinkled:* Plaut.

**cāp-ēssō** (-isso), ēssivi or ēssit, ēssitum, ēssere, 3. v. a. *desider.* [cap-īo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize, take, or catch at eagerly; to lay hold of:* cibum dentibus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of place:* *To strive after, make for, betake one's self to, endeavour to arrive at, go to, repair or resort to:* medium locum, Cic.—**2.** *With Acc. of Personal pron.:* *To betake one's self, go, repair, etc.:* quam magis in altum capessis, tam, etc., Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To take hold of any thing with zeal; to take upon one's self, to take charge of, undertake, enter upon, engage in:* iussa, Virg.: rempublicam, *to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs,* Cic.: fugam, *to take to flight,* Liv.—**2.** *To lay hold of with the mind, to comprehend, understand:* Gell.—**B.**: **1.** *With Personal pron.:* *To betake one's self to:* quam se ad vitam, et quos ad mores precipitem inscitus capessat (*sc. filius*), Plaut.—**2.** *With the idea of completed action:* *To attain to, reach to, arrive at, come up to or with:* neque posse Corde capessere, Enn.

**Cāpētus**, i, m. *Capetus; a mythic king of Alba.*

**Cāphāreus** (trisyll.) (*Acc. Gr. Caphāreus, Ov.—Voc. Caphareu, Val. Fl.*), ei, m., *Kαφαρεύς. Caphareus; a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Eubæa (now Capo del Oro).*—Hence, **Cāphāreus** (-ēus), a, um, adj. *Of Caphareus.*

**capill-ātus**, a, um, adj. [capillus] (*Provided with capillus; hence*) *1.* *Having hair, hairy.* **I.** Gen.: *adulescentes bene capillatus, with a fine head of hair:* Cic. (*Comp.*) capillator quam ante, id. **II.** Esp.: *As a designation of a primitive age (since the hair was not then shorn):* capillato diffusum (*sc. vinum*) consule, i. e. *very old wine:* Juv.

**cāp-illus**, i, m. [like cap-ut, and the Gr. *κεφαλή*, akin to Sanscrit *kapḍa*, "cranium"] (*The thing pertaining to the head; hence*) *The hair, whether of persons or animals:* Ter.; Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheveu.*

**cāp-īo**, cēpi, captum, cāp-ēre (old form of the *Fut. Perf. capso*, Plaut.: *captis*, id.: *captisimus*, id.: *captis*, acc. to Cic., erroneously treated by him as if contracted from *cape si vis*, Quint.), 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to Gr. *καίρω*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *In the widest sense: To take, lay hold of, seize:* saxa manu, Virg.: quum pro communi salute arma cepissent, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *a.* *Of persons or animals:* *To take captive, seize, catch, capture, make a prisoner of, lay hold of:* belli nefarios duces, captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. — **b.** *Of things:* *(A) To take by force of arms, take, capture, seize, acquire:* Samnitiū castra, Cic.—(*b*) *Of a position:* *To take possession of, to seize, hold, occupy:* locum, Sall.—**2.** *To take a person or thing for a definite purpose, or as something; to choose, select:* vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, Cic.:

(with *Second Acc. of further definition*) *aliquem arbitrum, Ter.—3. a.* *To receive, hold, contain:* terra ferax capto, volucres agitabilis aer, Ov.—**b.** *To hold, comprise, contain, include, have space for:* unā domo jam capi non possint, Cic.—**4.:** **a.** *To reach, attain, arrive at a place (esp. by ship):* insulam capere non poterant, Cæs.—**b.** *To endeavour to reach a place; to fly to:* montes proximos, Liv.—**5.** *Of revenues, possessions, etc.:* *To take, get, obtain, receive, gain:* stipendium capere jure belli, Cæs.: qui morte testamentove tantundem capiat, quantum, etc., Cic.: postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of abstract things:* *To take, lay hold of, seize:* occasionem, Plaut.: fugam, *to flee:* Cæs.: consilium, *to form or adopt a plan:* Ter.: tempus ad te cepit adeundi, Cic.—**B.**: **1.:** *a.* *Of physical powers (so only pass.):* *To be injured, impaired, weakened:* oculis et auribus captus, Cic.—**b.** *Of the intellectual powers (so usu. only in the Part. Perf. captus):* *Deprived of sense, silly, insane, crazed, mad:* mente captus, Cic.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) captus animus, Sen.: mens capta, *loss of sense, insanity, craziness, madness:* Liv.—**c.** *Of the power of will:* *To win or gain one by fair or foul means; to captivate, ensnare, enchain; to mislead, seduce, delude, deceive:* animum adolescentis pellexit rebus, quibus illa ætas capi potest, Cic.—**2.** *To overcome one before a tribunal; to convict of crime:* tu si me impudicitia captas, non potes capere, Plaut.—**3.:** **a.** *To receive something into the mind, to comprehend in all its circumstances, to take in the whole view, to comprehend mentally:* quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: (*a*) *Affirmatively:* *To embrace something mentally:* spes ipse smas animo capit, Ov.—(*b*) *Negatively:* *Not to embrace something, not to be able to take in at a view, to be incapable, unfit, not ripe for:* non capiant angustia pectoris tui tantam personam, Cic.—**4.** *To rule, govern, direct:* nec natum in flammā vidisset, in arbore natus Cepisset genitor si Phaethona Merops, Ov.—**5.** *To take upon one's self some employment, calling, or office; to undertake, enter upon, obtain, receive:* consulatum, Cic.: regnum, Ov.—**6.** *To take, get, obtain, receive:* fructum diligentia, Cic.—**7.** *Of the passions, emotions, mental faculties, etc.:* **a.** *With personal subjects:* *To feel, suffer, enjoy, etc.:* (acc. to the passion, etc., designated) inimicitias in aliquem, Ter.: desiderium, Cic.: letitiam, id.—**b.** *With the passions, etc., as subjects:* *To seize upon, lay hold of, affect, etc.:* senatum metus cepit, Liv.: nos post reges exactos servituti oblivio ceperat, Cic.

**cāp-is**, idis, f. [prob. cap-īo] (*The containing thing; hence*) *A sacrificial bowl with one handle:* Liv.

**capisso**, ere, v. capesso.

**cāpistr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. a.

[capistr-um] *To halter, tie with a halter, muzzle; tigris, Ov.*

**cap-istrum**, *i, n.* [cap-io] (*That which takes or holds; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *A halter, head-stall for animals: A. Prop.*: Virg.; **Ov. B. Fig.**: *Of marriage: maritale capistrum, Juv. II. Esp.*: *A nose-piece or muzzle, with spikes to prevent young animals from sucking after they have been weaned: Virg.*

**capit-alis**, *e, adj.* [caput, capit-is] **1.**: *a. Prop.*: *Relating to life, by which life is endangered, capital: (a) Gen.*: *periculum, peril of life, Plaut.*: *morbus, dangerous, Gell.*—**(b) Esp.: *Law l. l.*: *reus rerum capitalium, Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **capital (-aile)**, *alis, n.* *A death (real or civil; banishment, etc.) in consequence of crime; capital crime: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.*—**b. Fig.**: *Highly or entirely destructive; dangerous, mortal, deadly: odium, Cic.; ira, Hor.*—**(Comp.)** *capitalior pestis, Cic.*—**2.** *That is first in something; pre-eminent, distinguished: Sciculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, etc., a writer of the first rank, Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. capital.***

**Capitinus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Capitum, a town of Southern Sicily (now prps. Capizzi).*

**capit-o**, *onis, m.* [caput, capit-is] *One who has a (large) head; a big-headed person: Cic.*

**Capitolium**, *li, n.* **I. Prop.**: *The Capitol at Rome.*—*Hence, Capitolinus*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, the Capitol, Capitoline: cilyus, Cic.; Iudi, Liv.*—*As Subst.*: **Capitolini**, *orum, m.* *Persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games: Cic. II. Meton.*: *The citadel of other towns: e. g. of Capua: Suet.*

**capit-ulum**, *i, n. dim.* [caput, capit-is] **I. Prop.**: *A small head: Plaut. II. Meton.*: *A man, a little fellow: Plaut.; Ter.*

**Cappadocia**, *e, f.*, *Καππαδοκία*. *Cappadocia*, a country of Asia Minor (now Caramania).—*Hence, Cappadoci*, *ois, m.* *A Cappadocian.*

**capr-a**, *ae, f.* [caper, capri-i] **I. Prop.**: *A she-goat: Cic. II. Fig.*: *The rank smell under the arm-pits: Hor. III. Meton.*: *Capra or goat; a star in Auriga: Hor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. chèvre.*

**capr-æa**, *ae, f.* [id.] *A species of wild goat; a roe, roebuck: Virg.*—*Prov.*: *Of something impossible: junger capreus lupus, Hor.*

**Capr-æa**, *arum, f.* [id.] (Things pertaining to goats) *Capree; an island in the Tuscan Sea, off the coast of Campania (now Capri).*

**capr-odulus**, *i, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *A species of wild goat, chamois, roebuck: Virg. II. Meton.*: *Plur.*: *In mechanics: Short pieces of timber inclining to each other, which support something; supports, props, stays: Cæs.**

**Capr-æus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Of a goat, goat's*—(prps. only used of the place otherwise called Capræ Palus): *Ov.*

**Capr-i-corn-us**, *i, m.* [caper, capri-i; (i)] *corn-u* (*Having a goat's horn*)

*Capricorn; a sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice: Hor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. Capricorne.*

**capr-i-ficus**, *i, f.* [caper, capri-i; (i); ficus] (*Goat-fig; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A wild fig-tree: Ter.; Hor. II. Fig.*: *For Something strange, foreign: Pers.*

**capr-i-gén-us**, *a, um, adj.* [caper, capri-i; (i); gén-o] *Goat-begotten, goat-born, of the goat kind: pecus, Virg.*

**capr-i-mulg-us**, *i, m.* [caper, capri-i; (i); mulg-eo] *Goat-milker; hence* **1.** *A countryman: (Cat.*—**2.** *The caprimulgus; a bird supposed to suck the udders of goats, a goat-sucker: Pl.*

**capr-inus**, *a, um, adj.* [caper, capri-i] *Of, or pertaining to, goats: grex, Liv.; pellis, Cic.*—*Prov.*: *De lanâ caprinâ rixari, To contend about goats' wool, i. e. a foolish thing, a mere nothing, Hor.*

**capr-i-pes**, *pēdis, adj.* [caper, capri-i; (i); pes] *Goat-footed (epithet of rural deities): aures Capripedium Satyrorum, Hor.*

**1. cap-sa**, *ae, f.* [cap-io] (*The receiving thing; hence*) *A repository, chest, box, case for books, fruit, etc.: Cic.; Mart.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. caisse.*

**2. Capsa**, *ae, f.* *Capsa; a town in Gætulia.*—*Hence, Capsenses*, *lum, m.* *(sc. civis) The inhabitants of Capsa.*

**caps-arius**, *li, m.* [l. caps-a] (*One pertaining to a capsâ; hence*) *A slave who carried the books of boys going to school: Suet.*

**capso**, *is, it, etc., v. capio.*

**caps-ula**, *ae, f. dim.* [l. caps-a] *A small box or chest: Cat.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. capsule.*

**Capta**, *ae, f.* *Capta; a surname of Minerva (but for what reason is not known).*

**captā-tio**, *onis, f.* [capt(a)-o] **1.** *A reaching after, or catching at something: verborum, Cic.*—**2.** *In fencing: A feint: Quint.*—**3.** *A hunting after a legacy, etc.: testamenti, Pl.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. captation.*

**captā-tor**, *oris, m.* [id.] **1.** *One who eagerly reaches after, endeavours to obtain, or strives for something: aure popularis, Liv.*—**2.** *One who strives for an inheritance, a legacy-hunter: Hor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. capteur.*

**cap-tio**, *onis, f.* [cap-io] **I. Prop.**: *A Gen.*: *A deceiving, deception, fraud, deceit: Plaut.; Cic. B. Esp.*: *In dialectics: A fallacious argument, a sophism, quirk: Cic. II. Meton.*: *An injury, disadvantage: Plaut.*

**captio-sus**, *e, adv.* [captios-us] *Captiously, insidiously: Cic.*

**capti-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [for captio-ōsus, fr. captio, captio-is] **1.** *Fallacious, deceptive: Cic.*—**2.** *Captious, sophistical: (Comp.) quo nihil captiosius potest dici, Cic. (Sup.) captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, id.*—*As Subst.*: **captiosa**, *drum, n.* *Sophisms: Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. capteux.*

**capti-ō-cula**, *ae, f. dim.* [for captio-cula; fr. captio, captio-is] *A quirk, sophism, fallacy: Cic.*

**captiv-itas**, *ātis, f.* [captiv-us] (*The condition or state of the captivus; hence*) **1.**: *a. Prop.*: *Of persons or animals: Captivity, bondage: Tac.; Flor.*—**b. Meton.**: *Prisoners, captives: Tac.*—**2.** *A taking, capture: Tac.; Flor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. captivité.*

**cap-tivus**, *a, um, adj.* [cap-io] **I. Prop.**: *A. Of living beings: 1. Taken prisoner, captive, in war or otherwise: cives, Cic.; corpora, Liv.*—*As Subst.*: **a. captivus**, *i, m.* *(sc. homo) A prisoner, captive: Cæs.; Cic.*—**b. captiva**, *ae, f.* *(sc. femina) A female prisoner or captive: Ov.*—**2.** *Of animals: Caught or taken: pisces, Ov.; fere, id.*—**B.** *Of things: Captured, plundered, taken as booty, spoiled, taken by force: aurum argentumque, Liv.; vestis, Virg. II. Fig.*: *Captive: mens, Ov. III. Meton.*: *That pertains or belongs to captives: sanguis, Virg.; cruor, Tac.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. captif, captive; also chétif.*

**cap-to**, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: *To strive to seize, lay hold of a thing with zeal, etc.; to catch or snatch at: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. II. Fig.*: *A. To strive after, desire earnestly, try to seek to obtain: planus, Cic.*—**B.** *To enter upon, begin a conversation: captato sermone, Ov.*—**C.** *To endeavour to entrap by cunning or deceit; to catch or take in a crafty manner; to seek to win; to entice, allure: quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum, etc., Cic.*—**D.** *Of legacy-hunting, etc.: To hunt for or after, to try to catch, etc.: With thing or person as object: testamenta, Hor.: aliquem, Mart.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. capler.*

**1. cap-tus**, *a, um, P.* *Of cap-io.*—*As Subst.*: **captus**, *i, m.*; **-a**, *ae, f.* *A captive, prisoner of war: Virg.; Ter.*

**2. cap-tus**, *ūs, m.* [cap-io] **1.** *A taking, seizing, or laying hold; a grasp: a. Prop.*: *trium digitorum captus, i. e. by as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch, Pl.*—**b. Fig.**: *honorum, Val. Max.*—**2.** *Power of comprehension, discernment, understanding, capacity: servorum, Ter.: hominum, Cic.*

**Cāp-ua**, *ae, f.* *Capua; the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its luxury (now the village of Sta. Maria).*

**capū-aris**, *e, adj.* [capul-us] *Belonging to the tomb: itane tibi . . . tam capularis, i. e. so near the grave, Plaut.*

**cap-ulus**, *i, m.* [cap-io] **1.** (*The taking or receiving thing; hence*) *A tomb, a sarcophagus: ire ad capulum, to go, i. e. to be borne, to the grave, Lucr.*—**b.** *The hilt of a sword (because it receives the hand): Cic.; Virg.*—**2.** (*The thing taken hold of; hence*) *The handle of any thing: aratri, Ov.: sceptri, id.*

**cāpūt**, *itis* (*Abl. Sing. regularly capite; capiti, Cat.*), *n.* [akin to Sanscrit kapāḍa, Gr. κεφαλή] **I. Prop.**: *The head: Of men or animals: humanum, Hor.: belua multorum capium, id.: capita conferre, to put heads together, i. e. to confer together in secret.*



**Liv.**—Prov.: Nec caput nec pedes, Neither head nor feet, i. e. neither beginning nor end: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. A person or man: *isci capitio dicitur*, Plaut.: liberum, **Cic.**—Particular phrase: *In capita*, To or for each person: **Liv.**—**2.** An animal: *sus Triginta capitum fēdus enixa*, i. e. of thirty young pigs, **Virg.**—**B.**: 1. Of persons: The chief, head, leader, principal: *caput est* (sc. *Heraclides*) omnium Græcorum concitatorum, **Cic.**—The predicate in *Masc.*: *capita concutionis virgis caesi*, **Liv.**—**2.** Of things: **a.** The chief, principal, or main thing: *jus nigrum, quod cœnæ caput erat*, **Cic.**: *Roma, orbis terrarum caput*, **Liv.**—**b.** Of writings: A principal clause or division, paragraph, chapter, etc.: *legis*, **Cic.**—**c.** Of money: The principal sum; the capital; stock: *quinas hic capiti mercedis exsecat*, **Hor.**—**C.** Of things: 1. The head, top, summit, point, end, extremity (beginning or end): *papaveris*, **Liv.**: *tignorum*, **Cæs.**—**2.** Of rivers, etc.: **a.** The origin, source (head): *caput, unde . . . se erumpit* *Enipeus*, **Virg.**—**b.** The mouth, embouchure: *multis capitibus in Oceanum influit* (sc. *Rhenus*), **Cæs.**—**3.** Of plants: Sometimes The root: *Cato*, **Pl.**—**4.** Of a vine: A branch: **Cic.** **III.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. Life, esp. physical life: *capitis poena, capital punishment*, **Cæs.**: *pactum pro capite pretium*, **Cic.**—**2.** Civil or political life (acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family: its loss or deprivation was called *capitis deminutio*, **Cæs.**: or *minutio*, **Gell.**): **Cic.**: **Hor.**—**B.** The head, as the seat of the understanding; judgment, sense: **Hor.**—**C.** The origin, or source: *perjuri*, **Plaut.**

**Capys**, ῥος, *m.* **Capyis**: 1. Son of *Assaracus*, and father of *Anchises*.—**2.** A companion of *Æneas*.—**3.** The eighth king of *Alba*, in *Latium*.

**Car**, Κάρις, *v.* *Caria*.

**Carālis (Calar-)**, is, *f.* (**Plur.**: **Carales**, *rum*, **Liv.**; **Hirt.**). *Caralis* or *Calaris*; the chief city of *Sardinia* (now *Cagliari*).—Hence, **Carālitānus**, *a, um, adj.* **Of Caralis**.—As **Subst.**: **Carālitāni**, *orum*, *m.* (sc. *cives*) The inhabitants of *Caralis*.

**carbās-ūs (-īnus)**, *a, um, adj.* [**carbās-ūs**] *Of, or made of, flax or linen*: *vela*, **Cic.**: *sinus*, **Virg.**

1. **carbāsus**, *i, f.* (**Plur.**: **-a, ōrum**, *m.*)=καρβάσιος: **I.** Prop.: Very fine Spanish flax: **Cat.**; **Col.** **II.** Meton.: Of things made of *carbāsus*: **A.**: A linen garment: **Virg.**; **Ov.**—**B.** A curtain stretched over the amphitheatre, to keep the sun from the spectators: **Lucr.**—**C.** A sail: **Virg.**; **Ov.**—**D.** The Sibylline books (*verūten upon linen*): **Claud.**

2. **carbās-us**, *a, um, adj.* [**l.** **carbās-us**] *Of, or made of, linen; linen-lina*, **Prop.**

**carbātina (carp-)**, ῥα, *f.*=καρπατινῆ. A (kind of) rustic shoe: *lingere carbatinas*, **Cat.**

**carbo**, ὄνις, *m.* [**etym. dub.**] A coal, charcoal (whether dead or burning): **I.** Prop.: *candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum*, **Cic.**—**Prov.**: Of something valueless: *Carboneum pro thesauro invenire*, To find a coal instead of a treasure, **Phæd.** **II.** Fig.: From the black colour of the *carbo*: *elogiorum carbonēs*, i. e. with songs of derision, **Plaut.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. charbon**.

**carbōn-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* [**carbo**, **carbon-is**] *Of, or relating to, coals*: *negotium, traffic in coals*: **Sext. Aur. Vict.**—As **Subst.**: **carbōnarius**, *li, m.* (sc. *homo*) A collier; a burner of coals: **Plaut.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. charbonnier**.

**carbun-cūlus**, *i, m. dim.* [**for** **carbun-culus**; **fr. carbo**, **carbon-is**] **I.** Prop.: A small coal: **Auct. Her.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** A reddish, bright kind of precious stone (comprising the ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth, etc.): **Pl.**—**B.** A carbuncle: **Cels.** **III.** Fig.: Consuming grief, sorrow: *amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus*, **Plaut.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. carboncle, escarboucle**.

**carcer**, ἔρις, *m.* [**Sicilian** ἀρκαρον *akū* to ἐρεος and the *Lat. arceo*] (*An inclosure, inclosed place*; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: A prison, goal: **Cic.**—**b.** Fig.: Of the body: A prison: **Cic.**—**c.** Meton.: (a) Imprisoned criminals: **Cic.**—(b) A stern of reproach: *Jailbird*: **Ter.**—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Of a race-course: The barrier or starting-place: **Cic.**; **Virg.**—**b.** Fig.: The commencement, beginning (of a course of action or of a condition): **Cic.**

**carcēr-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* [**carcer**] *Of, or belonging to, a prison*: *questus, of keeping a prison*: **Plaut.**

**Carchēdōnius**, *a, um, adj.* **Καρχηδώνιος**, *Carchedonian*, i. e. *Carthaginian*: **Plaut.**; **Pl.**

**carchēsium**, *li, n.*=καρχήσιον: **I.** Prop.: A cup (that is contracted in the middle): **Ov.**; **Virg.** **II.** Meton.: The upper part of a mast (formed like a carchesium); a scullie-bower or trundle-head: **Luc.**

**carcinōma**, ἄτις, *n.*=καρκίνωμα. A cancerous ulcer, a cancer: **I.** Prop.: **Cels.**; **Pl.** **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach for *Julia* and her son *Agrippa*, given to them by *Augustus*, on account of their incorrigible wickedness: **Suet.**

**Cardāces**, *um, m.* Κάδακες [**Persian** word, acc. to **Strabo**: *carda*, "strong," "warlike"] The *Cardaces*; a class of *Persian* soldiers: **Nep.**

**Cardia**, ῥα, *f.*, **Καρδία**. *Cardia*; a town on the *Thracian Chersonesus*.—Hence, **Cardi-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* **Of Cardia**.

**cardiācus**, *a, um, adj.*=καρδιακός. *Of, or pertaining to, the stomach*: *morbus*, **Cels.**—As **Subst.**: **cardiacus**, *i, m.* One who has a disease of the stomach: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

**card-o**, *inis*, *m.* [**prob.** akin to root *καρδ-*, whence *καρδ-άω*, *καρδ-αίω* to swing] (*The swinging thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: The pivot and socket (by which the doors of the ancients were fixed and

made to open and shut): **Plant.**; **Virg.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** In mechanics, **Plur.**: *Beams fitted together*; and esp. *cardo masculus, a tenon*, **Virg.**: *cardo femina, a cavity, pan, or socket*, i. e. *cardo securitatus, a tenon in the form of an axe*, i. e. a dove-tailed joint, *id.*—**B.** (*The place where the two ends meet*; hence) **A** turning point, pivot, etc.: *mundi*, i. e. the North pole, **Pl.**—**C.** A line (drawn through a place, from north to south): **Pl.**; and accordingly the mountain *Taurus* is called *cardo*, **Liv.** **III.** Fig.: That about which every thing else revolves or on which it depends; the chief point or circumstance: *rerum*, **Virg.**

**cardiūs**, *i, m.* [**etym. dub.**] A thistle: **Virg.**; **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. charbon, écharde**.

**cār-e**, *adv.* [**car-us**] 1. *Dearily, at a high price*: *aves pingues caræ veniunt*, **Var.**: (*Sup.*) *carissime constant*, **Sen.**—**2.** *Dearily*; with affection: (*Comp.*) *carus ætimare*, **Script. ap. Cic.**

**cārec-tum**, *i, n.* [**for** **caric-tum**; **fr. carex**, **caric-is**] (*A thing provided with carex*; hence) **A** place covered with sedge: **Virg.**

**cār-ēo**, *ti, Itum, ēre* (**Fut. Part.** *Itūrus*, **Ov.**—**Pres. Subj.** *carint=careat*, **Plant.**), 2. *v. n.* [**akin** to *καίρω*, *καρ-ίω*] (*To shear, or be shorn of*, hence) **I.** Gen.: *To be without, free from, devoid of, not to have* (with *Abt.*) *dolore*, **Cic.**: *morte*, i. e. *to be immortal*, **Hor.** **II.** Esp.: **A.**: 1. *To be without a thing from free-will, i. e. to deprive one's self of a thing, not to make use of it* (with *Abt.*) *temeto*, **Plaut.**: *amicorum facultatibus*, **Nep.**

—**2.** *Of localities*: *To hold one's self aloof from, not to go to*; or merely, *to be absent from* *foro*, *senatu*, *publico*, **Cic.**—**B.** *To be deprived of, to be without, to want something desirable*: *consuetudine amicorum*, **Cic.** (with *Gen.*); also, *Impers. Pass.*: *tui carendum* *quod erat*, **Ter.** (with *Acc.*) *quod amo, careo*, **Plaut.**—**C.** *To feel the want of a thing, to miss it*: *carere igitur hoc significat, egere eo*, *quod velis*, **Cic.** (with *Abt.*) *carere bono*, *id.*

**Cares**, *um, v.* *Caria*.

**cāre-x**, *icis*, *f.* [**etym. dub.**] Reed-grass, sedge: **Virg.**; **Cat.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. carex**, (old) *careiche*.

**Cārīa**, ῥα, *f.*, **Καρία**. *Caria*; a province of *Asia Minor*.—Hence, 1. **Car-āris** (**Acc. Plur. Gr.** *Caras*, **Virg.**), *m.* A *Carian* (notorious for treachery).—**2.** **Cār-īcus**, *a, um, adj.* *Carian*: **Var.**—As **Subst.**: **Carīca**, ῥα, *f.* (sc. *ficus*): **a.** Prop.: A *Carian* dried fig: **Cic.**—**B.** Meton.: For dried figs, in gen.: **Ov.**

**cār-ies**, *em, e* (other cases not in use), *f.* [**pprs.** akin to Sanscrit root *cri*, *defringere*] (**Prop.**: A breaking off; Meton., as the cause of breaking off) *Rotteness, decay, caries*: *vertitū in teneram cariem rimisque dehiscit* (sc. *cymba*), **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. carie**.

**cārīna**, *ae, f.* [**etym. dub.**] **I.** Prop.: The bottom of a ship, the keel: **Cæs.**; **Tac.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** A vessel

**boat, ship:** Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Of the shell of nuts: Pl.—**C.** Plur.: *The Keels; a place in Rome, between the Cælian and Esquiline hills:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *carène*; Eng. verb, to careen.

**carīn-ārius**, ī, m. [κάρην-ος, waxen, with Lat. suffix *arius*] (*One pertaining to the κάρηνος; hence*) *He who dyes wax-colour, a dyer of yellow:* Plaut.

**carī-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [carī-es] (*Full of caries; hence*) *Decayed, rotten, carious:* I. Prop.: *dentes*, Phaed. II. Fig.: *senectus*, Ov.

**carīs**, Idīs, f. = *καρίς*. *The caris; a species of sea-crab:* Ov.

**car-itas**, ātis, f. [car-us] (*The quality of the carus; hence*) 1.: *A. Prop.*: *High regard, respect, esteem, love, affection: patrie, i. e. towards one's country*, Cic.: *civium, i. e. entertained by citizens, id.*—**B.** Meton.: *Plur.*: *The objects loved; beloved objects:* Cic.—2. *Dearness, high price or value, scarcity of any thing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charité, cherté*.

**Carmēlus**, ī, m., Κάμυλος. *Carmel; a high, steep mountain in Phenicia, on the sea-coast (now El-Karmel).*

1. **car-men** (old form *cas-men*), īnis, n. [etym. dub.; prob. akin either to Sanscrit root *कर्म*, *narrare, laudare*; or to the Sanscrit root *कर्म* or *कर्म*, *facere*] (*The narrating or praising thing;—the thing made or composed; hence*)

I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A poem, poetry, epic, lyric, etc.*: *Iliacum*, Hor.: *carmen Æmericæ lyrae*, Prop.: *probosum*, Tac.—**B.** Esp.: 1. *A part of a great epic poem; a book; canto:* Lucr.—2. *A poetic inscription:* Virg.—3. *A response of an oracle; a prophecy, prediction, as being usually given in verse:* Virg.; Tac.—4. *A magic formula, an incantation:* Hor.—5. *On account of the ancient practice of composing religious and legal formularies in Saturnian verse: A formula in religion or law; a formula:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A. A tune, song, air, strain; both vocal and instrumental:* Cic.; Ov.—**B.** Of waters: *A melodious, rippling sound:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charme*.

2. **car-men**, īnis, n. [1. car-o] (*That which caris; hence*) *A card for wool or flax:* Claud.

**Carmen-tis**, īs, f. [for *Carmintis*; fr. 1. *carmen, carmin-is*] (*The prophetic or predicting one*). *Carmen-tis; the mother of Evander, who went with him from Arcadia to Latium, and uttered oracles on the Capitoline Hill; afterwards honoured as a goddess.—Hence, Carment-ālis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Carmentis: flamen, Cic.*

**Carmo**, ōnis, -ōna, æ, f. *Carmo or Carmona; a town of Hispania Bætica (now Carmona).—Hence, Carmōn-sensē, ium, m. The inhabitants of Carmo.*

**Car-na**, f. [prob. for *Crad-na*, trs. *Card-na*, fr. root *क्राढ*, whence *क्राढ-ānu*, *क्राढ-āw*, "to swing," with Latin suffix *na*] (*The swinger*). *Carna; a goddess (previously called Carne), guardian of door-hinges (i. e. of domestic*

*life and household affairs) and of the life of man.*

**car-n-ārium**, ī, n. [1. *caro, carn-is*] (*A thing pertaining to caro; hence*) 1. *A frame fastened to the ceiling, furnished with hooks for supporting meat, etc., a meat-rack:* Plaut.—2. *A larder, pantry, cupboard:* Plaut.

**Carnēades**, īs, m. *Carneades; a philosopher of Cyrene.—Hence, Carnēad-ēus (-ius), a, um, adj. Of Carneades.*

**car-n-i-fex** (*carn-ū-*), fīcis, m. [for *carn-i-fac-s*; fr. 1. *caro, carn-is*; (i); *fac-io*] (*A flesh-maker; hence*) I. Prop.: *An executioner, hangman, etc.*: Cic. II. Fig.: *A. A tormentor, murderer: Ter.*; Cic.—*As Adj.*: *Murderous, deadly:* Mart.; Claud.—**B.** *As a term of reproach: Scoundrel, villain:* Cic.

**carnific-ina**, æ, f. [carnifex, *carnific-ina*] (*A thing pertaining to a carnifex; hence*) I. Prop.: *The office of hangman:* Plaut. II. Meton.: *The place of torture:* Liv. III. Fig.: *Rack, torture:* Cic.

**carnific-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To execute, behead: hostes iacentes, to deprive of their heads:* Liv.

**carnis**, īs, v. 2. *caro, init.*

**Carnuntum**, ī, n. *Carnuntum; an old town on the Danube near Heimbürg.*

**Carnūtes**, um (-i, ōrum, Tib.), m. *The Carnutes; a people of Gaul, on both sides of the Liger, whose chief town was Autricum (now Chartres).*

1. **cār-o**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *क्रि*, to break off; Gr. *κρίω*—*To card:* Plaut.

2. **cāro** (*carnis*, Liv.), *carnis*, f. [Gr. *κρέας*; Sans. *kravya*, "raw flesh"] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *Flesh:* Cæs.; Cic.—*Ov.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *Contemptuously of a person: A piece of flesh:* Cic.—2. *The flesh or body (opp. to spirit, as the seat of the passions):* Sen. II. Fig.: *Of style: Softness:* Quint. III. Meton.: *The flesh (pulp) of fruits:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *carne*, (mod.) *chair*.

**Carpāthos** (-os), ī, f., Καρπάθος. *Carpāthos or Carpathos; an island in the Ægean Sea (now Scarpanto).—Hence, Carpāth-ūs, a, um, adj. Carpathian.*

**carpātina**, æ, v. *carbatina*.

**carpentum**, ī, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A wagon, carriage, coach, or chariot on two wheels:* Liv.; Ov.

**Carpi**, ōrum, m. *The Carpi; a people on the Danube, in Dacia.*

**carp-o**, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to *ἀρπάζω*, *rapiō*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather, cull (plants, flowers, fruits, etc.):* *primus vere rosam atque autumnum carpere poma*, Virg. *B. Esp.*: 1. *Of animals: a. To crop, pluck off, graze on, eat, plants, etc.: videbat Carpere gramen equos*, Virg. (*without Object*) *alia (sc. animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, alia, etc.—b. To eat or devour (flesh, by tearing it away):* *carpere secur*

*volucres*, Ov.—2. *Of other things: a. To tear off or away; to pull, pluck, etc.: ex collo furtim coronas*, Hor.—*b. To tear, rend, lacerate: crinem gnasque*, Val. Fl.—3. *To divide into parts: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum*, Liv. II. Fig.: *A. To cull, gather, pluck: hæc passim carpens*, Cic.—*B. To seize upon; to enjoy, use, make use of: diem*, Hor.—*C. To feed or live upon: vitales auras*, Virg.—*D. To gnaw, as it were, with envious tooth, to carp at, slander, calumniate, revile: non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt*, Cic.—*E. Of lovers: To fleece: et soror, et mater, nutrix quoque carpat amantem*, Ov.—*F. To weaken, enfeeble, wear away, or, with the idea extended, to consume, destroy: vires*, Liv.: *regina cæco carpitur igni*, Virg.—*G. To divide into pieces, dismember, cut up, separate into parts: summam unius belli in multa preliis parvaque*, Liv. III. Meton.: *A.*

1. *To seize upon and devour; to eat up: unumquodque quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpat*, Ter.—2. *To cut up, to carve: leporem, mullum*, Mart.—3. *Of food: To take up in small delicate pieces: cibos digitis*, Ov.—4. *Of wool plucked from a fleece: To spin: carpentes pensa puellæ*, Virg.—5. *Of kisses: To pluck, as it were, from the lips; to snatch: incontinentiaque oscula carpit*, Ov.—*B. Milit. t. t.*: *To inflict injury upon an enemy, esp. by single, repeated attacks; to weaken, to harass: agmen adversariorum*, Cæs.—*C. Viam, iter, etc., or with definite local substantives, terram, mare, litora, etc.: To tread upon, pass over, navigate, sail along or through, to take or pursue one's way:* Virg.; Ov.—*D.*

*With words denoting time: To spend, pass, etc.: illic me carpitur ætas*, Cat.

**carp-tim**, adv. [carp-o] (*By plucking; hence*) I. Prop.: *By pieces, in parts, separately, in single or small portions:* Sall.; Suet. II. Meton.: *A. At different places or points, on different sides:* Liv.—*B. Singly, separately, in parts, by degrees, not together:* Liv.; Tac.

**carp-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A carver of food:* Juv.

**carp-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *carp-o*.

**Carrūca**, æ, f. *Carruca; a town of Hispania Bætica:* Hirt.

**carrus**, ī, m. (-um, ī, n., Hirt.) *A two-wheeled cart for heavy loads: ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *char*.

**Carsōli**, ōrum, m. *Carsoli; a town of the Æqui, in Latium (now the village Carsoli).*

**Carteia**, æ, f. *Carteia: 1. A very ancient seaport town of Hispania Bætica (now San Roque).—Hence, Cartēi-ensis, e, adj. Of Carteia.—2. The chief town of the Oleades, in Hispania Tarraconensis (now Orgaz).*

**Cartheæ**, æ, f., Καρθαία. *Cartheæ, a town on the west coast of Cæos (now Poles).—Hence, Carth-æus (-ēus), a, um, adj. Carthæan, of Cartheæ.*

**Carthāgo** (Kar-), īnis (Abl. Car-



**thaginī**, Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. [orig. Hebr.: *New Town*] **Carthage**: 1. a. Prop.: A celebrated city of Northern Africa (Gr. Καρχηδών), the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis.—Hence, **Carthaginēnsis**, *a*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Carthage; **Carthaginian**.—As Subst.: **Carthaginien-sis**, *is*, *m.* (sc. civis) A Carthaginian.—b. **Meton.**: Personified: **Carthago**; the daughter of the fourth **Hercules**.—2. (Also with the appell. **Novā**) A large seaport town, founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic war, in Hispania Tarraconensis; New Carthage (now Cartagena).

**carūn-cūla**, *a*, *f.* *dim.* [for **caron-cula**; fr. **caro**, as if having a Gen. **caron-is**] A little piece of flesh: Cic.

1. **cā-rus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [acc. to some from the root **καδ**, in **κῆδος**, Dor. **κάδος**, care, concern, and **κρίδα**, to have a care; cf. Gael. **cad**, friend; hence, cared for;—but prob. akin to Sanscrit root **KAM**, amare; hence, loved] I. Prop.: Dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, etc.: Cic. (Comp.) conjux carior, Ov.; Cic.—As Subst.: cari, *orum*, Beloved ones: Plaut. II. **Meton.**: Dear, costly, of a high price: (Sup.) carissima annona, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cher*.

2. **Carus**, *i*, *m.* [1. **carus**] **Carus**; a Roman name.

**Carventāna arx**. The citadel of Carventum, in Latium.

**Carvilius**, *li*, *m.* **Carvilius**: 1. A Roman name.—2. The name of one of the four kings in **Cantium** (Kent), in the time of **Julius Cæsar**.

**Cārystos**, *i*, *f.* = **Κάρυστος**. **Carystos**; a very ancient town on the south coast of Eubœa, celebrated for its marble.—Hence, **Cārystus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of **Carystos**. **Carystian**.

**cā-sa**, *a*, *f.* [prob. for **scad-sa**; akin to Sanscrit root **SKAD**, tegere (The covering thing; hence) I. Gen.: A simple or poorly built house; a hut, cottage, cabin, shed, etc.; humiles habitas casas, Virg. II. Esp.: A. A small country-house: Mart.—B. A boomer or booth: Tib.—C. A soldier's hut: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chez*, case; and, perhaps, *caserne*.

**casus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Sabine word] Old: prisci illi quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic.

**cāsūs**, *i*, *m.* **Cheese**. I. Prop.: major pars victūs eorum lacte, et casco, et carne consistit, Cæs. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut.

**cāsia**, *a*, *f.* = **κασία**. **Casia**: 1. A tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, prob. the wild cinnamon: Virg.—2. A fragrant shrub-like plant, mezerion (called also cneoron or thymalæa): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *casse*.

**Cāsilinum**, *i*, *n.* **Casilinum**; a town of Campania, on the Volturnus, near the ancient **Capua** (in its place stands the present **Capua**).—Hence, **Cāsilin-enses**, *ium*, *m.* The inhabitants of **Casilinum**.

**Cāsinum**, *i*, *n.* **Casinum**; a Roman colony in Latium (its citadel the present Monte Casino).—Hence, **Cāsin-as**, *ātis*, *adj.* Of **Casinum**.

**cā-so** no *perj.* nor *sup.* ¶ Are, 1. *v. n.* *intens.* [for **cad-so**; fr. **cad-o**] To be ready to fall, to totter: Plaut.

**Cāspēria**, *a*, *f.* **Casperia**; a town of the **Sabines**.

**Cāspī**, *orum*, *m.* [orig. Persian; acc. to Pott. = **εὐκασπῶς**, good riders] The **Caspi**; a people inhabiting the northern part of Media (what is now the north of Azerbaijan and Gilan).—Hence, **Caspi-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the **Caspi**; **Caspian**.—As Subst.: **Caspiæ**, *arum*, *f.* (sc. portæ) The **Caspian Gates**, i. e. the narrow passes in Mount Taurus.

**Cassandra**, *a*, *f.*, **Κασσάνδρα**. **Cassandra**; a daughter of **Priam** and **Hecuba**, who continually proclaimed the approaching destruction of Troy, but was believed by no one.

**Cassandræa**, *a*, *f.* **Κασσάνδρεια**. (The thing pertaining to **Cassandra**; hence) **Cassandrea**; a town of Macedonia, upon the peninsula **Pallene**, previously called **Potidæa**, rebuilt by **Cassandra**, a son of **Antipater**.—Hence, **Cassandr-ous** (**trisyli**), *ei*, *m.* The man of **Cassandrea**; a surname of the tyrant **Apollodorus**, who reigned there.

**cas-se**, *e*, *adv.* [cass-us] Fruitlessly, in vain, to no purpose: Liv.

**cas-ses**, *ium* (**Abi. Sing. casse**), *m.* [for **cad-ses**; fr. **cad-o**] (That which falls; hence) I. Prop.: A hunting-net, a snare, toil: Virg.; Ov. II. **Meton.**: Of a spider: The web: Virg. III. Fig.: Snares, plots: viso casse resistet amans, Ov.

**cassida**, *a*, *v.* **cassis**.

**Cassiope**, *es* (**-ōpæ**, **-ōpia**, *a*, *f.*, **Κασσιόπη** and **Κασσιόπεια**. **Cassiope**, **Cassiepe**, or **Cassiepea**: 1. The wife of **Cepheus**, and mother of **Andromeda**; afterwards placed among the constellations.—2. A town in **Coryra** (now **Cassiope** or **Cassopo**).

**cassis**, *idis* (**-ida**, *a*, *v.* Virg.; Prop.), *f.* [perhaps an Etruscan word] I. Prop.: A helmet (of metal): muliones casu cassidibus, Cæs. II. **Meton.**: War: ætas patiens cassidis, Juv.

**Cassius**, *li*, *m.* **Cassius**; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. **Cassius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, **Cassius**.—2. **Cassi-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, **Cassius**.

**Cassivelaunus**, *i*, *m.* **Cassivelaunus**; a British chief.

**cas-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for **car-us**; fr. **car-eo**] (Being without, wanting, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Empty, void, hollow: nux, Hor. B. Esp.: Wanting, devoid of, deprived of, without: (with **Abi.**) lumine cassus, deprived of life, dead: Virg.: (with **Gen.**) cassus luminis ensis, Cic. II. Fig.: Vain, empty, useless, futile, fruitless: vota, Virg.—As Subst.: **cassa**, *orum*, *n.* Vain, trifling, foolish subjects: Plaut.—A adverbial expressions: Cassum, in cassum (or as one word **incassum**), Vainly, fruit-

lessly, uselessly, in vain, to no purpose: Sen.; Virg.; Tac.

**Castālia**, *a*, *f.*, **Καστάλια**. **Castalia**; a fountain of **Parnassus**, sacred to **Apollo** and the **Muses**.—Hence

**Castālī-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **Castalian**. **castānēa**, *a*, *f.* = **καστανόν**. I. Prop.: The chestnut-tree: Pl. II. **Meton.**: A chestnut: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtaigne*.

**cast-o**, *adv.* [cast-us] I. Prop.: A. Without stain, uprightness, honesty: Plaut. Cic.—2. Purely, chaste, modestly: Cic.—3. Piously, religiously, with devoutness: (Comp.) castius Sacra facere, Liv.: (Sup.) deos castissimo colere, Cic.

**castell-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [castell-um] Of, or pertaining to, a castle or fortress: triumpho, for the capture of a castle, Cic.—As Subst.: **castell-ani**, *orum*, *m.* (sc. incolæ) The occupants of a castle: Sall. Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtelain*.

**castell-ātīm**, *adv.* [id.] Castle-wise: dissipati, scattered about, as it were, in different fortresses, i. e. in different bodies, Liv.

**castel-lum**, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for **castrum**; fr. **castrum**, cast(e)-ri] I. Prop.: A castle, fort, citadel, fortress, stronghold: Cæs.; Sall.; Cic. II. Fig.: Shelter, defence, refuge: Cic.; Liv. III. **Meton.**: A residence situate on an eminence: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *châtel*, (mod.) *château*.

**castēria**, *a*, *f.* [etym. dub.] A place of rest for rowers in a galley: Plaut.

**cast-i-fic-us**, *a*, *um* [for **cast-i-fac-us**; fr. **cast-us**; (i); **fac-iō**] Made chaste or spotless; pure: mens, Sen.

**castigā-bilis**, *a*, *adj.* [castig(n)-o] Worthy of chastisement, deserving punishment: culpa, Plaut.

**castigā-tō**, *adv.* [castigat-us] 1. Briefly, concisely: (Comp.) hæc de monade castigatus (sc. dixit), Macr.—2. Narrowly, closely: Sen.

**castigā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [castig(a)-o] I. Prop.: A correcting, chastising, punishment, correction, reproof, etc.: Cic. II. **Meton.**: A trimming or lopping of plants: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *castigation*.

**castigā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] I. Prop.: One who corrects or chastises; a corrector, reprover: Plaut.; Liv. II. **Meton.**: He who restrains or holds close: Pl.

**castigā-tōr-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [castigatōr] After the manner of a reprover or corrector: solatium, Pl.

**castigā-tus**, *a*, *um* 1. P. of **castig(a)-o**.—2. Pa.: (Confined, compressed; hence) a. Of size: Small, slender, close: pectus, Ov.—b. Restrained, checked: (Sup.) castigatissima disciplina, the strictest, Gell.

**cast-igo**, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* [cast-us] (To make pure; hence) I. Prop.: A. To set right, correct, chastise, punish; to reprove, chide, censure, find fault with: signitum hominum atque inermium, Cic.: (without Object) castigando increpandoque plus, quam leniter

agendo, proficere, Liv.—B. *To hold in check, to restrain*: plebem, Tac. II. Meton.: Of space: *To inclose, surround, encompass, invest*: insula castigator aquis, Sil. III. Fig.: A. *To correct any thing faulty; to set right, amend*: carmen, Hor.—B. *To check, restrain*: castigatus animi dolor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chétier*.

**cast-imonía**, æ, f. [cast-us] (A being castus; hence) I. Gen.: *Purity of morals, morality*: Cic. II. Esp.: *Physical purity, such as is requisite for religious services; chastity, abstinence*: Cic.; Liv.

**cast-itas**, átis, f. [id.] (The state or quality of the castus; hence) I. *Purity of morals, morality*: Gell.—2. *Chastity*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *casté*, (mod.) *chasteté*.

**1. castor**, óris (Cæs. castora, Juv.), m.=κάστωρ [prob. for καδ-τωρ, "an exeller"] A castor, beaver: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *castor*.

**2. Castor**, óris, m. Κάστωρ (id.) Castor. 1. The son of Tyndarus and Leda, brother of Helena and Pollux, with whom, as twin stars (Gemini), he served as a guide to mariners.—Particular expression: *Ecastor or mecastor, by Castor*: Plaut.; Ter.—Hence, **Castör-bus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Castor.—2. A grandson of Deiotarus.—3. A companion of Aeneas.—4. A certain gladiator. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Castor*.

**castör-ëum**, éi, n. [1. castor] (A thing pertaining to a castor; hence) Castor or castoreum; a secretion of the beaver: Lucr.:—Plur.: viroaque Pontus (sc. mittit) Castorea, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *castoreum*.

**castra**, orum, etc., v. castrum.  
**castr-ensis**, e, adj. [castr-a] Of, or pertaining to, a camp; camp-ratio, Cic.: consilium, Liv.

**cas-tro**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [for caed-tro; fr. caed-o] I. Prop.: *To deprive of generative power* (said both of male and female): to emasculare, castrate, geld: Plaut.; Suet.; Pl. II. Fig.: A. Of strength: *To diminish, lessen, impair, destroy*: castrate vires, Pl.—B. Of avarice: *To check, restrain*: avaritiam, Claud. III. Meton.: Of books: *To expurgate, to remove (from them) what is objectionable*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtrer*.

**cas-trum**, i, n. [prob. for scadrum; akin, like ca-sa, to Sanscrit root SKAD, tegere] (The accomplisher of covering; the covering thing; hence) 1. Sing.: A protected place; a castle, fort, fortress: Nep.—With particular descriptive terms, as a name of a place: a. Castrum Truentinum, a place in Picenum (now Torre Segura).—b. Castrum Inui, a city of Latium.—c. Castrum Novum, prob. a town of Etruria, south of Centumcellæ (now the village of Marinello).—d. Castra Cornelia (or Cornelianæ), the camp of Cornelius, on the north coast of Africa, near Utica (so called because the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp here, after his landing in Africa, in

the second Punic war).—2. Plur.: a. Prop.: (Several soldiers' tents together; hence) A military camp, an encampment: stativa, occupied for a long time, permanent: navalia, an encampment on the shore for protecting the fleet and the troops while landing; sometimes connected with the ships drawn to land, Cæs.: lunata, crescent-shaped, Hirt.: castra movere, to break up, to decamp, Cæs.: also, to march forth from a camp, id.—b. Fig.: Of philosophical sects: A camp: Epicuri, Cic.: nil cupientium, Hor.—c. Meton.: (a) Of milit. matters: (a) A day's march: secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv.—(b) Military service: magnum in castris usum habebant, Cæs.—(y) Military works: oppidum sex castellis castrisque maximis sepi, Cic.—(b) Of bees: A swarm while flying: Ov.

**Castulo**, ónis, f., Καστάλων. Castulo: a town in Hispania Tarraconensis (now the village Cazorla; acc. to others, Castona).—Hence, **Castilōn-ensis**, e, adj. Of Castulo.

**cas-tus**, a, um, adj. [for cad-tus; akin to Sanscrit root çudhi, purificare] *lustrare*; Gr. καθ-αρός, καθ-αίρεω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless*: Of person or things: nulli fas casto scelertum insistere limen, Virg.: (Comp.) quis hoc adolescente castior? Cic.: (Sup.) castissima vita, id. B. Esp.: 1. Pure, chaste, continent: matres, Virg. domus, Hor.—2. Pious, religious, holy: sacred: Of persons or things: haecasti manent in religione nepotes, Virg.—3. Free from what is wrong in any respect; upright, honourable, disinterested: homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic. II. Fig.: Of style: Pure, chaste, free from barbarisms: Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaste*.

**cas-ula**, æ, f. dim. [cas-a] A little cottage or hut; a small house: Juv.

**cad-sus**, ūs, m. [for cad-sus; fr. cad-o] 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A falling down, a fall, etc.: celsæ graviores casu Decidunt turres, Hor.—(b) Esp.: A fall, overthrow: eoque ictu me ad casum dari, Script. ap. Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Of time: The end: hiemis, Virg.—(b) A moral fall, a false step, an error: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: That which comes to pass, turns out, or happens, unexpectedly; an occurrence, event, accident, chance: casus rariores, Cic.—Adverbial Abl.: Casu, By chance, casually, by accident: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) An adverse event; a bad condition; a misfortune, mishap, calamity: Cic.; Hor.—(b) Euphemistic for Death: Cæs.—3. An occasion, opportunity for something: Sall.; Tac.—4. Gramm. I. t.: Of a noun: A case: rectus, the nominative: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cas*.

**Catābathmos** (-us), i, m., Καταβάθος (a descent or slope). Catabathmos: a tract of sloping land in Libya, on the borders of Egypt, with a city of the same name.

**cātādrōmus**, i, m. = κατὰδρομος (a running down). A rope extended on

an inclined plane, upon which trained elephants walked: Suet.

**Cātādupa**, ōrum, n., Κατάδουρα (Things resounding downwards, i. e. falling downwards with a loud sound). Catadupa; a celebrated cataract of the Nile, near Syene, on the borders of Egypt (now Chellaf). The roar of its waters was such as to deafen those who dwell near it.

**cātāgēlāsīmus**, a, um, adj. = καταγέλασμος. Serving for ridicule or derision: Plaut.

**cātāgrāphus**, a, um, adj. = κατὰγραφος. Painted, coloured, depicted: Thyui, Cat.

**Cātālauni** (Cātē-), ōrum, m. Catalauni or Cataulani; a Gallic people and town (now Châlons-sur-Marne).

**Cātāna** (-īna), æ, f. [κατάνη; a Sicilian word = πυροκρίστις, "a chesecraper"] Catana or Catina; a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Ætna (now Catania).—Hence, **Cātn-ensis** (-ensis, Just.), e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Catina.—As Subst.: **Catinenses**, ūum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Catina.

**Cātāōnes**, ūum, m. The Cataones; a people of Southern Cappadocia.—Hence, **Cātāōnia**, æ, f. Cataonia, the country of the Cataones.

**cātāphractus**, æ, m. = καταφρακτῆς (That which shuts up or covers; hence) A coat of mail, furnished with iron scales: Tac.

**cātāphractus**, a, um, adj. = καταφρακτός. Mailed, in mail: Liv.; Prop.

**cātāplus**, i, m. = κατὰπλος. (The landing or coming to shore of a fleet or ship; hence) A ship or fleet that comes to land: Cic.; Mart.

**cātāpulta**, æ, f. = ἀκαπέλτης: I. Prop.: A catapult; a large engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc.: Cæs. II. Meton.: A missile hurled from a catapult: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *catapulte*.

**cātāpult-ārius**, a, um, adj. [catapult-a] Belonging to, or thrown by, a catapult: pilum, Plaut.

**cātāracta** (catarr-), æ, f. = ἀκατάρρακτης or καταράκτης (That which dashes down): 1. A waterfall, a cataract, esp. of the Nile: Luc.; Pl.—2. Milit. I. t.: A fall-gate, portcullis: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cataracte*.

**cātātractia**, æ, f. Catactria; a word coined for the designation of a species of spice: Plaut.

**cātascōpus**, i, m. = κατασκόπος (exploring, spying). A spyship, a vessel sent out to reconnoitre: Hirt.

**cātasta**, æ, f. [κατάστασις] A scaffold or stage, on which slaves were exposed to sale: Tib.

**cāt-e**, adv. [cat-us] Wisely, sagaciously; skilfully, dexterously: Plaut.; Cic.

**cātēla** (trisyll.), æ, f. [a Celtic word] A catēla; a kind of missile weapon: Virg.

**1. cātēl-la**, æ, f. dim. [for catul-la; fr. catul-us] A little or young bitch: Juv.; Mart.

**2. cātēl-la**, æ, f. dim. [for caten



la; fr. caten-a] *A small chain* (esp. of gold or silver) *used as an ornament*: Liv.; Hor.

1. **câtel-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [for catulus; fr. catulus] *A little dog, puppy, whelp*: I. Prop.: Plaut.; Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: *sume, catelle*; negat, Hor.

2. **câtel-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [for catenulus; fr. caten-a] *A small chain* (esp. of iron, for placing upon slaves): Plaut.

**câtēna**, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A chain, a fetter*: in catenas conjicere aliquem, Cæs.: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. II. Fig.: *A barrier, restraint, check*: legum sacratarum, Cic.: lunc (sc. animum) Hor. III. Meton.: *A series of things or persons connected together; a chain*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cadène*, (mod.) *chaîne, cadenas*.

**câten-ârius**, *a, um, adj.* [caten-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a chain*: canis, Sen.

**câten-âtus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Chained, bound, fettered*: janitor, Ov.

**câterva**, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A crowd, troop, band of men*: catervæ testium, Cic. B. Esp.: I. Milit. t. t.: *A body of soldiers; a troop, company, band* (usually of barbarian troops): Lyciæ catervæ, Hor.—2. Dramatic t. t.: *A company or troop of actors* (usually called grex): Plaut. II. Meton.: A. Of animals: *A flock*: pectudem, Lucr.: avium, Virg.—B. Of abstract things: *A heap, etc.*: verborum, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *caterve*.

**câterv-ârius**, *a, um, adj.* [caterv-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a crowd or troop*: pugiles, fighting in bands, Suet.

**câterv-âtim**, *adv.* [id.] 1. In companies, in troops: catervatim in nostros concurrunt, Sall.—2. In, or by, flocks: catervatim dat stragem, Virg.

**câthēdra**, *æ, f.* = καθέδρα: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A chair, a stool* (esp. one furnished with cushions and supports for women); an arm-chair: Hor. B. Esp.: 1. A sedan chair: stratâ positus lounge cathēdra, Juv.—2. A teacher's or professor's chair: circum pulpita nostra Et steriles cathēdras basia sola crepant, Mart. II. Meton.: Cathēdra molles, effeminate women, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaire*, *chaise*.

**Câtīlina**, *æ, m.* Catiline: 1. Prop.: L. Sergius Catilina; a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country.—Hence, **Câtīlin-ârius**, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Catiline, Catilinarian*: seminarium, Cic.—2. Meton.: *An abandoned person*: Sen.

**câtīl-o**, *âvī, âtum, âre, i. v. a.* [catīll-us] *To lick a dish or plate*: Plaut.

1. **câtīl-lus** (catel-), *i, m. dim.* [for catīl-lus; fr. catīll-us] I. Prop.: *A small bowl, dish, or plate*: Val. Max. II. Meton.: *From similarity of shape*: *Of an ornament on a scabbard*: Pl.

2. **Câtīllus** (-llus, Hor.), *i, m.* Catillus or Catilus; a brother of Tiburtus, with whom he built Tibur.

**Catīna**, *æ, v.* Catana.

**câtīnus**, *i, m.* [akin to Sicilian *katīnos*, Var.] I. Prop.: *A deep vessel for serving up or cooking food; a bowl, dish*: Hor. II. Meton.: *For incense*: A censor: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *catin*.

**Câtīus**, *ti, m.* Catius: 1. An Epicurean philosopher.—Hence, **Câtī-ânus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Catius*.—2. A feigned name in Hor.

**Cativolcus** (Catu-), *i, m.* Cativolcus or Catuolcus; a king of half the country of the Eburones.

**Cât-o**, *ônīs, m.* [cat-us] *The sharp or intelligent one* I. Prop.: Cato; a Roman name: A. M. Porcius Cato, the elder, distinguished as a rigid judge of morals.—Hence, **Câtôn-iânus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Cato*.—B. M. Porcius Cato, the younger, the enemy of Cæsar, who committed suicide after the battle of Pharsalia, at Utica (hence, called Uticensis).—Hence, **Câtôn-inī**, *grum, m.* *The adherents or friends of Cato*.—C. Valerius Cato, a celebrated grammarian of Gaul, and poet in the time of Sulla. II. Meton.: (on account of the austere character of both A. and B. no. 1.) for *A gloomy, morose, stern man*: Sen.; Juv.

**câtō-ni-um**, *ii, n.* (κάτω) *The Lower World*: Script. Gell.—Hence the play upon the word: vereor, ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic.

**catta**, *æ, f.* *An animal of the cat kind*: Mart.

**Catti**, *orum, v.* Chatti.

**Câtūllus**, *i, m.* Catullus: 1. C. Valerius Catullus; a celebrated Roman writer of elegies and epigrams, born on the peninsula Sirmio, in the territory of Verona, 87 B. C.—Hence, **Câtull-iânus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Catullus*.—2. A mimographer of the time of Juvenal.

**cât-ūllus**, *i, m. dim.* [akin to canis; prob. through an obsol. cat-us] I. Prop.: *A young dog; a whelp, puppy*: sic canibus catulus similes. —Nôram, Virg. II. Meton.: *A cub, etc.*, of animals in general: catulos feræ Celent inultra, Hor.

**Câtūriges**, *um, m.* The Caturiges; a Gallic people in the former Dauphiné.

**câtus**, *a, um, adj.* [Sabine=acutus, acc. to Var.] I. Prop.: *Operating acutely upon the hearing; clear-sounding, shrill*: jam cata signa feræ sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. II. Meton.: A. In a good sense: *Clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, wise*: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *Of persons or things*: Sly, crafty, cunning, artful: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

**Caucâsus**, *i* (Gr. Acc. Caucason, Ov.), *m.*, Καύκασος. Caucasus; a chain of rough mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and Caspian Seas.—Hence, **Caucâ-si-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Caucasus, Caucasian*.

**caud-a** (côd-), *æ, f.* [prps. akin to

root *κνθ*, *κνέθ-ω*, *to cover, to hide*] I. Prop.: *The tail of animals*: oculus natura nobis, ut equo et leoni setas, caudam, aures, ad motus animorum declarandos dedit, Cic.: cauda pavoni (sc. donata), id.—Prov.: Caudam trahere, *To drag a tail*; i. e. to have a tail stuck on in mockery: Hor. II. Meton.: *The end of a word*; in a play upon Verris and Verrutium: videtis extremam partem nominis, caudam illam Verris (as it were, that boar's-tail), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *queue*.

**caud-êus**, *a, um, adj.* [prps. for caudic-êus, from caudex, caudic-is] *Of wood*; wooden: distella, Plaut.

**caudex** (côd-), *icis, m.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The trunk of a tree, stock, stem*: caudicibus sectis, Virg. B. Esp.: *A heavy log of wood* (chained to the feet of slaves): Juv. II. Fig.: *A term of reproach*: Block, dolt, blockhead: caudex, stipes, asinus, Ter. III. Meton.: A. A structure or work composed of boards: plurimum tabularum contextus caudex vocatur, Sen.—B.: 1. A book for writing in; a note- or memorandum-book: Cic.—2. An account-book, and particularly a ledger (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former was of any validity in law): Cic.

**caudic-âlis**, *e, adj.* [caudex, caudic-is] *Pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood*: Plaut.

**Caudium**, *ii, n.* Caudium; a town in Samnium, near Benevento, celebrated for the narrow mountain pass where the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, A.U.C. 434.—Hence, **Caud-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Caudium, Caudine*.

**cau-læ**, *ârūm, f.* [for cav-læ; fr. cav-us] *The hollow things*; hence) 1. Openings, holes, passages: per caulas omnes, Lucr.—2. Sheepfolds, sheepcotes: quum fremit (sc. lupus) ad caulas, Virg.

**caul-icūlus** (côl-), *i, m. dim.* [caul-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A small stalk, stem, or shoot of a plant, etc.*: Var.; Pl. B. Esp.: *Of the vine*: A tendrill: vitæus, Var. II. Meton.: *A little cabbage*: Suet.

**caulis** (côl-), *is, m.* = καυλός: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A stalk, stem, or shoot of a plant, etc.*: Pl.; Col. B. Esp.: *Of the vine*: A tendrill: Var. II. Meton.: A. A cabbage, colewort: Cic.; Hor.—B. Of a feather: The quill: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chou*.

**Caulōnia**, *æ, f.*, -on, *ônīs, m.* Caulonia or Caulon; a town founded by the Achæans on the east coast of Brutium (in the vicinity of the present Castel Volere).

1. **Caunus**, *i, f.*, Καῦνος. Caunus, a town on the coast of Caria (now Copi, or, acc. to others, Kingi).—Hence, **Caun-êa**, *æ, f.* *A thing pertaining to Caunus*; hence) A Caunean fig: Cic.

2. **Caunus**, *i, m.* Caunus; a son of Milesus.

**caup-o** (cop-), *ônīs, m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to *κάπ-ηλος*] I.

**Prop.** An innkeeper, publican, tavern-keeper: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A petty tradesman, a huckster: Plaut.

**caupōn-a**, æ, f. [caupo, cauponis] (A thing pertaining to a caupo; hence) 1. An inn, hostelry, etc.: Hor.—2. A tavern, wine-shop, place of entertainment, etc.: Cic.

**caupōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, a retail shopkeeper, or to an innkeeper: puer, a shop or tavern boy, waiter, Plaut.

**caupōn-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] To act the caupo in a thing; hence) To traffic or trade in a thing: Fig.: bellum, Enn.

**caupōn-ū-la**, æ, f. [caupon-a] A small inn or tavern: Cic.

**Caurus** (Cōr-), i, m. *Caurus*; the north-west wind: Cæs.; Virg.

**causa** (-ssa), æ, f. [etym. dub.]

**I.** Prop.: A Gen.: A cause, reason, motive, inducement; an occasion, opportunity: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—Particular phrases, etc.: 1. Nullam or non causam dicere, quin, To assign no reason, why not; to make no objection, not to refuse to; not to hinder, not to prevent from: Plaut.; Ter.—2. Adverbial Abl.: Causā, For the sake of, on account of: honoris causā, Cic.: vestrā causā, id. B. Esp.: 1. a. Good reason, full right, just cause: Cic.—b. A feigned cause, a pretext, pretence.—Particular phrase: Per causam, Under a pretext: Cæs.; Tib.—c. An apology, excuse: Cic.—2. Medical t. t.: A disease (which hinders action): Cels.—3. a. In Rhetoric: Matter, subject-matter, subject: Cic.—b. Law t. t.: A cause in law, judicial process, lawsuit: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: A. A party, faction, cause, which one defends: Cic.; Quint.—B. A relation of friendship, connection: Cic.—C. A condition, state, situation, relation, position: Cic.; Cæs.—D. A cause or business undertaken for any one; an employment: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. cause, chose.

**caus-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [caus-a] (Pertaining to disease; hence) I. C. en.: Sick, diseased, ill: corpus, Sen.: pætes, id.—As Subst.: causariī, drum, m. (sc. homines) Persons sick or diseased; invalids: Pl. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: Discharged on account of ill-health; invalided: Liv.

**causā**, æ, f. = καυσία. A cautia; a hat with a broad brim, made of felt: Plaut.; Val. Max.

**caus-i-dic-us**, i, m. [caus-a; (i); dic-o] A counsel, pleader, advocate (in a contemptuous sense, as one who pleads for money and without skill, diff. from orator): Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) caustidique.

**caus-i-fic-or**, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [for caus-i-fac-or; fr. caus-a; (i); fac-io] To allege a cause; to make a pretext or pretence; to pretend: Plaut.

**caus-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [caus-a] I. To assign or give as a reason (whether real or feigned) for something; to plead as an excuse; to pretend, allege, etc.: negotia, Tac.:

(with Objective clause) corrumpi equos, Liv.: (without Object) causanda nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg.

**II.** (Prop.): To conduct a cause; to be an advocate, etc.; Fig.) To dispute, discuss, or debate about a matter: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. causer.

**caustifcus**, a, um, adj. = καυστικός. Burning, caustic, corrosive: spuma, a kind of soap with which the Germans coloured their hair, Mart.—As Subst.: **causticum**, i, n. (sc. medicamentum) A burning, corroding medicament: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. caustique.

**caus-ū-la**, æ, f. dim. [caus-a] 1. A slight unimportant occasion: Hirt.—2. A petty lawsuit: Cic.

**caut-e**, ade. [caut-us] 1. Cautiously, carefully: (Comp.) olivum Sanguine viperino Cautius vitat, Hor.: (Sup.) ut cautissime tractare, Cic.—2. With security, cautiously, securely, safely: caute fieri, Cic.

**caut-ēs**, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *ca, acere*] (A sharpened thing; hence) A rough pointed rock; a crag: Cæs.; Virg.

**caut-tim**, adv. [for cav-tim; fr. cav-co] Cautiously, warily: Ter.

**cau-tiō**, ōnis, f. [for cav-tiō; fr. cav-co] I. Gen.: Wariness, precaution, caution, circumspection: Cic.—Particular phrases: A. Mihi cautio est (= cavendum est), Foresight, caution is necessary: Plaut.—B. Mea cautio est, I must see to it: Cic.—C. Res cautioem habet: 1. The matter requires caution: Cic.—2. The matter permits or allows foresight: Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. Law t. t.: Of mercantile affairs, etc.: Tac. by which one places himself or another in safety; an obligation, security, bond, warranty in writing, etc.: vestræ cautiones, Cic.: (with Objective clause) cautionem exegit, non alio datam summam, quam, etc., Suet.—B. An oral warranty, guarantee, pledge: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. caution.

**cau-tor**, ōris, m. [for cav-tor; fr. cav-co] One who is on his guard or is wary: Plaut.—2. One who is surety for any one: Cic.

**caut-us** (for cav-tus), a, um: 1. P. of cav-co.—2. Pa.: a.: (a) In a good sense: Careful, circumspect, wary, cautious, provident: Of persons or things: cauti providique, Cic. (Sup.) cautissima senectus, Tac.—(b) In a bad sense: Sly, artful, cunning: vulpes, Hor.—b.: (a) Prop.: Made safe, secured: (Comp.) quo mulier esset res cautior (that her property might be made more secure), curavit, ut, etc., Cic.: (with Gen.) cautus nummi, Hor. (b) Fig.: Safe, secure: in eam partem peccare, que est cautior, Cic.

**cāv-ē-a**, æ (Gen. cavēā, Lucr.), f. [cav-us] I. Prop.: A Gen.: A hollow place, a cavity: Pl. B. Esp.: 1. A den, cavern, cave, etc.: Lucr.—2. Of animals: A stall, cage, den, etc.: Hor.; Mart.—3. Of birds: A cage: Plaut.—4. Of fowls, esp. the sacred chickens from which auguries were taken: A coop: Cic.—5. Of bees: A

hive: Virg.—6. Of a theatre: The circular part of a theatre in which the spectators sat; spectator's seats or benches: consensu cavæ, Virg.:—on account of the ascending rows of benches, ima (the seat of the nobility), media and summa (the seat of the lower classes), Cic. **II.** Meton.: A theatre: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cage.

**cāv-ē-o**, cavi, cantum, cāv-ē (Imper. reg. cavi, but cavi, Cat.; Hor.), 2. v. n. and a. [by some considered akin to Sanscrit root *guh, tegere*; and so To cover one's self;—by others, to *ko-f-ēu*, to mark, observe, note, etc., and so, To mark, etc. for one's self; hence] I. Gen.: A. Neut.: To be on one's guard; to take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid: quum animum attendisset ad cavendum, Nep.; Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) mihi tecum cavendum est, I must look out for myself with you: Plaut.: ipse sibi cavit loco, in or by the place, Ter.—Particular constructions: 1. With Abl. or Abl. of that against which one is to be on one's guard: To be on one's guard, etc., against: Pompeium admonebat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic.: cavere malo, Plaut.—2. With ne c. Subj.: To be on one's guard, etc., lest or against being, etc.: cave, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videntur, Cic.—3. With simple Subj.: To be on one's guard, etc., how, or that one does etc., not: cave, ignoscas, Cic.—4. With ut c. Subj.: To be on one's guard, etc., that: tertium est, ut caveamus, etc., Cic.—B. Act.: To guard against, to be aware of, to beware of, etc.: interventum alicujus, Cic.: cavenda etiam gloriæ cupiditas, id.: occurrere capro caveto, Virg. **II.** Esp.: A. Law t. t.: 1. Neut.: To take care or provide; to give order: quorum (sc. legum) altera privatorum edificiis, altera ipsis sepulchris cavet, Cic.—2. Act.: To take care or provide for; to order, decree, dispose of: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisse, Cic.—B. Mercantile t. t.: 1. Cavere ab aliquo: To take care against some one, i. e. to make one's self secure: Cic.—2. To make one secure by bail or surety (either written or real): to give security, to guarantee: civitates obsidibus de pecuniā cavent, Cæs.—C. In boxing: To parry, to ward off a blow: adversos ictūs cavere, Quint.—D.: Cavere alicui, or alicui rei, To have a care for a person or thing: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse alius solet, Cic.: securitati, Suet.

**cāv-ē-ri-a**, æ, f. [cav-us] A hollow, cavity, cave, cavern, grotto, hole: cavernæ curvæ, Virg.: navium, i. e. the hold of a ship: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. caverné.

**cāv-illa**, æ, f. dim. [cav-o] (The hollowed, or hollow, thing; hence) Bantering jests, railery, jesting, scoffing, cavilling: Plaut.

**cāvillā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [cavill(a)-or] 1. A jesting, jeering, railery, scoffing, irony in jest or in earnest: Liv.; Suet.—2. An empty, sophistical, discourse,



**sophistry**. Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cavillation*.

**cavillātor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A humorist, jester, jeerer, caviller: Plaut.; Cic.—2. A sophist: Sen.

**cavill-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [cavill-a] I. A. Act.: To censure, satirize in jest or in earnest, to banter, to cavil or jeer at, to make sport of: verba patrum cavillans, Tac.: (with *Objective clause*) cavillatus est astate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic.—B. Neut.: To practice jesting, to jest: familiariter eum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocos, Cic. II. To use sophism, to quibble: cavillari tum tribuni, Liv.

**cavill-ūla**, a, f. dim. [id.] A little cavil, jest: Plaut.

**cāv-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cav-ut] To make hollow, hollow out, excavate: naves cavabant ex singulis arboribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caver*.

**cāvus**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *CVI*, *to dig*; Gr. *κῡ-ω*, *κῡ-μα*, *κῡ-μος*] (Swoolen; hence with reference to the interior) Concave, excavated, hollow: concha, Virg.: trunci, Hor.—As Subst.: 1. **cavus**, i, m. (sc. locus) A hollow, cavity, hole: Var.; Hor.—2. **cavum**, i, n. A hollow, cavity, hole: Cato, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cave*.

**Caycus**, i, m., v. Caicus.

**Cāystros** (-us), i, m., *Καῡστρος*. The *Caystros*; a river of Lydia, celebrated for its swans (now the Menderes).—Hence, **Cāyst-rus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the *Caystros*.

**cē**, an inseparable strengthening demonstrative particle, appended both to the beginning and end of words in different forms: 1. *Ce* (unchanged): a. At the beginning: 2. *cedo*, *ceu*.—b. At the end: *hicce*, *haecce* *hocce*: Plur. *hice*, *haece*, *haecce*: Gen. *hujusce*: Acc. *huncce*, *hancce*, etc.: Acc. Plur. *hosce*, *hasce*, *haecce*: Adv. *hice*, *haece*, *haecce*, etc.: sicce.—2. *Cē* before the interrog. particle *ne*, in like manner appended: *hicine*, *hoci-ne*, *sicine*, *nuncine*, etc.; and at the beginning in *cis* and *citra*.—3. shortened into *c*: *hic* (for *hi-cē*), *sic*, *nunc*.—4. changed before the *K*-sound into *ce*: *equis*, *ecquando*.

**Cēa**, a, f. *Cēos, o, f. *Cea* or *Cēos*; one of the most important of the *Cyclades*, celebrated for its splendid female raiment (now *Zia*).—Hence, **Cē-us** (Cī-), a, um, adj. Of *Cea* or *Cēos*.—As Subst.: 1. **Cēi**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolae) The inhabitants of *Cea*.—2. **Cēa** (-ia), ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta) Female raiment of *Cea*.*

**Cēbrēn**, ēnis, m., *Κεβρήν*. *Cēbrēn*; a river-god in Troas, father of *Enone*.—Hence, **Cēbrēn-is**, īdos, f. A daughter of *Cēbrēn*.

**Cēcropis**, ōpis, m., *Κεκρόπης*. *Cēcropis*; the most ancient king of Attica, who went thither from the Egyptian Sais, and founded the citadel of Athens: a. *to the fable half man and half serpent* (or half man and half woman).—Hence, 1. **Cēcrōp-i-us**, a, um, adj.; a. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, *Cēcropis*,

*Cēcropian*.—b. *Meton*: Pertaining to Athens or Attica; Athenian, Attic.—As Subst.: **Cēcropia**, a, f. (sc. urbs) Athens: Cat.—2. **Cēcrōp-ides**, a, m.: a. Prop.: A male descendant of *Cēcropis* (Voc.) *Cēcropida* (i. e. *Theseus*).—Ov.—b. *Meton*: (a) For One of noble descent: Juv.—(b) **Cēcropidae**, ārum, m. Athenians: Ov.—3. **Cēcrōp-is**, īdis, f.: a. Prop.: A female descendant of *Cēcropis*: (c) So, *Ilis* daughter *Aglauros*: Ov.—(b) Plur.: *Procne* and *Philomele*, daughters of *Pandion*: Ov.—b. *Meton*: (a) As Subst.: An Athenian woman: Juv.—(b) As Adj.: Attic, of Attica.

**ced-ons**, ontis, P. of *ced-o*.

1. **ced-o**, cessi, cessum, *cedēre*, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to the Greek root *χαῖν*, *χαῖσμαι*, to retire] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To go, i. e. to be in motion, move, go along: nitidus quia quisque per ora Cedetret, Hor.—Particular phrases: 1. Hoc *cedere* ad factum volo, I wish to go or proceed to this deed, i. e. to come to its execution, Plaut.—2. *Cedere* in unum: To be of one opinion: Tac.—3. *Cedere* alicui or in aliquid or in aliquem: To come to, fall (as a possession) to one, to fall to one's lot or share, accrue: Cic.; Hor.; Tac.—4. *Cedere* in aliquid: To be changed or to pass into something, to be equivalent to or become something: Liv.; Pl.—B. Esp.: 1. To go from; to remove, withdraw, go away from, depart, retire: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic.: patriā, id. e. patriā, id. in auras, Ov.—2. Milit. t. t. To depart, or retire, from: de oppidis, i. e. to retire from or abandon, Cic.: loco, i. e. to yield, or give up one's post, Tac.—Particular phrases: a. *Cedere* foro, To withdraw from the forum, i. e. to stop payment: J. v.—b. *Cedere* (alicui) possessione or possessionibus, To give up or cede one's property (to, or in the interest of, another): Cic. II. Fig.: A. 1. To succeed, prosper, have (some) result; to eventuate, happen, result, turn out; to work: bene, Hor.: male alicui, Ov.—2. *Cedere* pro aliquā re, To be equivalent to, go for something: Cato; Tac.—B. 1. a. Gen.: To pass, pass away, vanish, disappear: aliquid memoria, Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) Of persons: To depart from life: e vitā, Cic.: vitā, Tac.—(b) Of time: To pass away, vanish: horae quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic.—2. a. To yield, give place, submit: Viriatho exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic.—b. To yield to in rank or distinction; i. e. to be inferior to: quum tibi etas nostra jam cederet, fatesce quum submitteret, Cic.: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Cās.—3. a. Neut.: To comply with the wishes, to yield to one: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit, Cic.—b. Act.: To grant, concede, allow, give up, yield: currum ei, Liv.: (with *Objective clause*) si plerique dure Dione credit eos, Hor.—4. To yield or surrender one's self, etc.: cesserunt nitidis habitanda piscibus unde, Ov.—5. To give way or

*yield* 'in' argument, etc.: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céder*.

2. **cē-do**, v. a. old Imperat. form, of which the contr. plur. is *cette* [corrupted by contraction from *cē-dāto* = *hocce dāto*; and so *cette*, from *cē-dāte* = *hocce dāte*] 1. *Hither with it, give or bring here*: Plaut.; Ter.—2. *Let us hear, tell, out with it*: Cic.; Ter.; Juv.—3. *Cedo ut, Grant that, let me*: Plaut.—4. As merely calling attention: *Tell, let one hear*: Cic.—5. *Cedodum, Here, then; out, then, with it*: Ter.

**cēdrus**, i, f., *κεδρος*. I. Prop.: The cedar, juniper-tree: Pl. II. *Meton*: Oil of cedar: *carminis fingi* Posse linenda *cēdro*, i. e. worthy of immortality, Hor.: *cēdro digna locutus*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cédre*.

**Cēlādōn**, ontis, m., *Κελαδών* (The one sounding like rushing water): 1. A companion of *Phineus*.—2. One of the *Lapithae*.

**Cēlāne**, ārum, f., *Κελαιναί* (Black). *Cēlāne*; a town of Phrygia Major on the Meander; the scene of the contest between *Apollo* and *Marsyas*.—Hence, **Cēlān-aus** (-ēus), a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, *Cēlāne*.—2. *Meton*: Of, or belonging to, *Marsyas*.

**Cēlāno**, ōis, f., *Κελαινά* (The Black One). *Cēlāno*: 1. A daughter of *Atlas*, placed as one of the *Pleiades* in the heavens.—2. a. Prop.: One of the *Harpies*.—b. *Meton*: An avaricious woman: Juv.

**cēlā-tor** ōris, m. [cel(a)-o] A concealer, hider: Luc.

**cēlā-tum**, i, n. [id.] A concealed thing; hence: A secret: Plaut.

**cēlēber**, bris, bre (masc. celebris, Auct. Her.; Tac.), adj. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, a collateral form of *creber*; acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root *CRU*, whence Gr. *κλυ-ω*] 1. a. Of places: (a) Much frequented or resorted to; crowded; populous, etc.: culti (sc. loci) an inculti, celebres an deserti, etc., Cic.: convivium, Tac.: forum, Cic.—(b) Abounding in (Sup.) celebrissima fontibus Ide, Ov.—(b. *Tac.*) exists in abundance, or happens often; frequent, numerous: verba, Ov.—2. a. Renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous: sacro *Diane celebris* Ide, Hor. (Comp.) *notitia celebrior*, Gell.—b. That is celebrated or honoured by a great assembly, procession, train, etc.; solemn, festive: quos (ac. dies) in vitā celebrissimos videret, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célebre*.

**cēlēberrim-e**, sup. adv. [celeberrim-us] Very frequently: Suet.

**cēlēbrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [celebr(a)-o] 1. An assembling together in great numbers; a numerous assemblage, concourse: Cic.—2. The celebrating of a festival in great numbers; a festival celebration, a festival: Cic.; Pl.—3. An honouring, a commending, praising: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célebration*.

**cēlēbrā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] He who extols, a celebrator: Mart.

**cēlēbrā-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of *celebr(a)-o*.—2. Pa. a. Customary, usual, ordinary, etc.: (Comp.) *cele-*

**brator usus** (sc. analogum), Pl.—b. (a) *Frequented, resorted to*, etc.: *forum rerum* = *analium totius regni maxime celebratum*, Sall.—(b) *Solemn, festive, festal, kept sacred*, etc.: *supplicatio*, Liv.—c. *Known, well-known, commonly spoken of, celebrated, famous*, etc.: *quid in Græco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est*, quam, etc.: (Sup.) *scriptor celebratissimus*, Gell.

**celebris**, *a*, *f*. *celeber*.

**celebr-is**, *atis*, *f*. [*celeber, celebr-is*] 1. *A great number, multitude, large assembly, numerous concourse or gathering; a crowd*: Cic.—2. *Fame, renown, celebrity*: Cic.—3. *A festal celebration, a splendid pageant*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *celebrité*.

**celebr-o**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* [id.] 1. *To resort or go to in great numbers or often; to frequent*: *a quibus domus nostra celebratur*, Cic. II. *To do frequently or in multitudes; to practise, engage in, say, use, or employ repeatedly*: *ad eas artes celebrandas*, Cic.: *in aliis castris celebratum id genus mortis, i. e. was resorted to by many*, Tac.—Particular phrase: *Celebrare aliquid aliquā re*, *To do something frequently with something, to fill up with something*: Cic.; Ov. III. *To go in great numbers to a celebration; hence, to celebrate, solemnize, keep a festal sacred*, etc.: *celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris*, Cic. IV.—A. *To honour, praise, celebrate a person or thing; to celebrate in song; to render famous, signalize*, etc.: *illius gravitatem . . . omnium mortallum fama celebrabit*, Cic.: *virum aut herosa lyrā*, Hor.—B. *Without the access, idea of extolling: To make something known; to publish abroad, proclaim*: *rem*, Cic.: *quibus in locis factum esse consulem Murem nuntii literarum celebrasset*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *celebrer*.

**Cēlenna** (-emna), *æ*, *f*. *Celenna* or *Celenna*, a town of Campania.

1. **cēl-er**, *ēris*, *e*, *adj.* [*cel-lo*] (*Urged on*; hence) I. Prop.: *Swift, fleet, quick, speedy*: (with *Inf.*) *cerva*, Cat.: (with *Inf.*) *celer excipere*, Plaut., Hor. II. Fig.: A. *In a good sense: Quick, rapid*, etc.: (Comp.) *mens, quā nihil est celerius*, Cic. (Sup.) *facta celerima*, Virg.—B. *In a bad sense: Rash, hasty, precipitate*: *consilia*, Liv.: *iambi*, Hor.

2. **Celer**, *ēris*, *m*. [*celer*] *Celer*; a Roman name.

**cēl-er-e**, *adv.* [*celer, celer-is*] *Quickly, speedily*: Plaut.

**cēl-er-ipes**, *ēdis*, *adj.* [*celer, celer-is*; (*i*); *pes*] *Swift-footed*: Cic.

**cēl-er-itas**, *atis*, *f*. [*celer, celer-is*] I. Prop.: (*The quality of the celer*; hence) *Swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity*: *navis incredibili celeritate*, Cic. II. Fig.: *Quickness, etc.*: *animorum*, Cic.: (with *Gerund* in *do*) *agendo et respondendo*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célérité*.

**cēl-er-iter**, *adv.* [*id.*] *Quickly, speedily, immediately*: *Cæs.* (Comp.) *celerius*, Cic. (Sup.) *celerrime*, id.

**cēl-er-tuscul-e**, *adv.* *dym.* [*celer*, through obsol. *adj.* *celeriuscul-us*] *Somehow quickly*: Anct. Her.

**cēl-er-o**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [*celer*] I. Act.: *To quicken, hasten, accelerate*: A. Prop.: *fugam in silvas*, Virg. B. Fig.: *celerandæ victoriæ intentio*, Tac. II. Neut.: *To hasten, make haste, be quick*: *circum celerantibus auris*, Lucr.

**Cēleus** (trisyll.), *ci*, *m.*, *Kēleús* (Instigator or Commander). *Celeus*; a king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.

**cella**, *æ*, *f*. [*Span. word*] *Celia*; a beer made in Spain: Flor.

1. **cell-a**, *æ*, *f*. [*cel-o*] (*The concealing thing or hiding place*; hence) 1. *A. A granary for corn, fruits, etc.; a storehouse*, etc.: Cic.—b. *Of bees*: A *cell*: Virg.—2. *Of small, simple dwellings or apartments of men*: *A chamber, room, closet, cabinet, hut, cot*, etc.: esp. for servants or slaves: Cic.; Hor.—3. *The part of a temple in which the image of a god stood; the chapel*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *celle*, (mod.) *cellier*.

2. **Cell-a**, *æ*, *m*. [*l. cella*] *Cella*; a Roman name.

**cell-arius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Of, or pertaining to, a store-room*: *sagina*, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: *cellarius*, *li*, *m.* (sc. homo) *One who keeps provisions; a steward, butler*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cellérier*.

**cel-o**, ground form of *celer*, *celox*, *celus*, etc. [akin to the Gr. root *καλ* whence *κέλλω*] *To impel, urge on*.

**cel-illa**, *æ*, *f*. *dim.* [*cell-a*] *A small store-room or apartment*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cellule*.

**Celmis**, *is*, *m.*, *Kélmu:s*. *Celmis*; one of the *Daclyi* or *Corybantæ*, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, he was changed by the god into iron.

**cēl-o**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* (*Gen. Plur. Part. Pres.*, *celatūm*, Plaut.) [akin to Greek *καλ-ύπτω*] I. *To hide, conceal, keep secret something from one*: (Constructions: *Aliquem aliquid*: *Pass. with aliquid*: *aliquem, alone*; i. e. without the object that is, or is to be, concealed: *Pass. alone*; also, *celatur aliquid aliquid*): *non te celavi semel*, *emone*, Cic.: *nosne hoc celatos tam diu?* Ter.: *non poteram celare meos velut ante parentes*, Ov.: *celabar*, Cic.: *id Alcibiadi duntius celari non potuit*, Nep. II.: A. *Of things as objects*: *To conceal, hide, cover*: *sententiam*, Cic.: *fontium origines*, Hor.—B. *Of living objects*: *To hide, conceal*: *plerisque*, Cæs.: *nec se celare tenebris Amplius . . . potuit*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *celer*.

**cēl-ox**, *ōcis*, *adj.* [*cel-lo*] (*Impelled or urged along*; hence) *Swift, fleet, quick, rapid*: *operam celocem mihi date*, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: *celox*, *ōcis*, *f*. (sc. *navis* or *ratis*) *A swift-sailing ship; a cutter, a yacht*: 1. Prop.: Plaut.; Liv.—2. Fig.: A. *Of a female coquette*: Plaut.—b. *Of a belly distended by wine*: Plaut.

**cel-s-e**, *adv.* [*l. cel-sus*] 1. *Highly, on high*: (Comp.) *celsius*, Claud.—2. *Nobly*: *nati*, Sat.

1. **cel-sus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*cel-lo*] I. Prop.: *Raised high, extending upwards, high, lofty*: *humo excitatos* (sc. *homines*), *celso*, *et erectos constituit* (sc. *deus*), Cic. (Comp.) *si celsior* (sc. *ibis*), Ov. II. Fig.: A. *In a good sense*: 1. *High, lofty, elevated, above that which is common, great*: *celsus et erectus est ea*, quæ *homini accideret possunt*, omnia *parva duens*, Cic.—2. *Elevated in rank or station, noble, eminent*: (Sup.) *celissima sedes dignitatis*, Cic.—B. *In a bad sense*: *Haughty, proud*: Cic.; Hor.

2. **Celsus**, *i*, *m.* [*l. celsus*] A. *Cornelius Celsus*, the greatest of all the Roman physicians.

**Cel-tæ**, *arum*, *m.*, *Kελταί*. *The Celts*; the great parent-stock of the people in the north of Europe; among the Romans, in a more restricted sense, *The inhabitants of Southern Gaul*.—Hence, **Celt-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Celtic*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Celte*; and from *adj.* *Celtique*.

**Celtibēri**, *orum*, *m.*, *Kελτιβηρες*. *Celtiberians*; a people in Central Spain, whose origin arose from a mingling of the Celts with the native-born Iberians.—Singular: **Celtiber**, *ēri*. A *Celtiberian*.—Hence, 1. **Celtiber**, *ēra*, *rum*, *adj.* *Celtiberian*.—2. **Celtiber-ia**, *æ*, *f*. *The land of the Celtiberians, Celtiberia*.—3. **Celtiber-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Celtiberian*.

**cēna**, *æ*, *v.* *cœna*.

**Cēnæum**, *i*, *n.*, *Κηναῖον*. *Cenæum*; a promontory of Eubœa.—Hence, **Cēnæ-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Cenæum*.

**Cenchrææ** (-ræ), *arum*, *f.*, *Κενχρεαί*. *Cenchreæ*, or *Cenchrea*; one of the three harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf (now Kenkri).

**Cenchreïs**, *idis*, *f.* *Cenchreis*; the wife of Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha.

**Cenimagni**, *orum*, *m.* *The Centimagni*; a British people.

**Cēnōmāni**, *orum*, *m.*, *Κηνομανοι*.

*The Cenomani*; a Celtic people in Gallia Cisalpina.

1. **censēō**, *ūi*, *um*, *ēre*, 2. *v. a.* [*etym. dub.*] I. Prop.: A. *Gen.*: *To count, reckon*: *expensa*, Plaut. B. *Esp.*: (*To count or reckon in order to determine the value; to value, estimate, assess*; hence, *Polit. i. t.*: *Of the Censor*) *To take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens; to estimate, enumerate*: *censores populi avertites*, *suboles*, *familias*, *pecuniasque censento*, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Capite censi*, *The lowest, poorest class of citizens, whose persons only were taken into account*: Script. ap. Gell.—2. *Esse censui censendo*, *To be a fit subject for the censor's lists*: Cic.—3. *Legem dicere censui censendo*, *To propose a law for renewing a census that had been interrupted*: Liv. II. Fig.: *To estimate the intrinsic value of a thing, to value*: *si censenda nobis atque æstimanda res sit, utrum, etc.*, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Censeri aliquā re*, *To be valued or be in high estimation for something*: Sen.; Suet. III. Meton.: A.



To make a return of property for assessment: in qua tribu ista praedia censuisti? Cic.—B.: 1. a. To be of opinion concerning a thing (after weighing all the circumstances), to judge of, to think, deem, hold, judge; to hold or value as; to think of as pleasant or profitable: (with Objective clause) nullas insidias esse pertimescendas. Cic. [with double Acc.] quid census munera torra? Hor.—b. As an expression of assent or opinion: That is my opinion; I think so; yes; rus ibo, atque ibi manebo. Pa. Censeo, Ter.—2. Polit. t. l. a. Gen.: To assent to something in council, to vote for, to vote: captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.—b. Esp.: In reference to the decisions of the Senate: (a) To decree, resolve, ordain: quae Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv.—(b) To vote to one: aram clementiae, Tac.

2. censeo (=succenseo), 2. v. n. To be angry: Var.

censōr, us, um, ēri, 2. v. dep. = 1. censeo, n. III. A. To make a return of property for assessment: pertinuit quum te audisset servos suos esse censum, Cic.: census equestrum summam nummorum, Hor.

cens-ō, ōnis, f. [1. cens-eo] I. Prop.: An estimating, taxing, assessing: Plaut. II. Meton.: The punishment, chastisement (of the censor); hence, in comedy: censio bubula, A scourging, Plaut.

cens-ōr, ōris, m. [for cens-sor; fr. 1. I. Prop.: A Roman censor.—The Censors (of whom there were two, chosen originally every 5 years and afterwards every 1½ year) at first only had the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances; but gradually came to the exercise of the office of superintendents of morals and conduct, and punished the moral or political crimes of those of higher rank by consigning them to a lower order: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A rigid judge of morals, a censorer, a critic: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. censeur.

cens-ōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [censor] I. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, a censor, censorian: tabulae, the lists of the censor, Cic.: lex, a contract for leasing buildings, id.: also, for public revenues, id.: sometimes, also, the order, decision of the censor (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id.: opus, a fault or crime, which was followed by punishment from the censor, id.: homo, one who had been censor, id. II. Fig.: Rigid, severe: gravitas, Cic.

cens-ūra, ae, f. [for cens-sura; fr. 1. cens-eo] 1. (An assessing; hence) The office of censor; censorship: Liv.; Cic.—2. (A judging; hence) a. Gen.: A judgment, opinion: vivorum, Vell.—b. Esp.: A severe judgment, severity, censure: Treb. Gall. ¶ Hence, Fr. censure.

1. cen-sus (for cens-sus), a, um, P. of 1. cens-eo and cens-eor.

2. cen-sus, ōis, m. [for cens-sus; fr. 103

cens-eo] I. Prop.: A registering and rating of Roman citizens, property, etc.; a census: census prohibere, to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens, Cic.

II. Meton.: A. The register of the census, the censor's lists: Cic.; Liv.—B. The registered property of Roman citizens: Suet.—C. Wealth, riches, property, possessions: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cens; also cense, "a farm."

centaurūm (-ion), i, n. = κενταύρεον and κενταύριον. Centaureum or Centaurion; Centaury: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. centauree.

Centaur-ēus, a, um, adj. [Centaurus] Pertaining to a Centaur; of the Centaurs: rixa, Hor.

Centaurus, i, m., Κένταυρος (Bull-goader): I. Prop.: A Centaur. The Centaurs were wild people in the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback; acc. to fable, monsters in Thessaly of a double form (the upper parts human, the lower those of a horse), sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: The name of a ship (hence (sc. navis), fem.): magna, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. centaure.

cent-ēni, ae, a (with the poets and in post-class. prose also -us, a, um: Gen. Plur. centenium, Pl.), num. distrib. adj. [cent-um] A hundred each, a hundred: Cic.; Virg.

cent-ēsimus, a, um, num. ordin. adj. [cent-um] I. Prop.: The hundredth: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic.—As Subst.: centesima, ae, f. (sc. pars) The hundredth part of a thing: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A hundredfold: frux, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. centime.

Cent-i-cep-s, cplitis, adj. [for cent-i-capit-s; fr. cent-um; (i); caput, capit-is] Hundred-headed: belua, i. e. Cerberus: Hor.

cent-ies, adv. [cent-um] A hundred times: Ter.; Cic.

cent-i-mānus, a, um, adj. [cent-um; (i); nianus] Having a hundred hands: Ov.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, m. [κέντρον] I. Prop.: A rag; a rag-covering, patchwork, etc.: Cato; Prov.: Centones sarcire alicui, To patch rags for one, i. e. to impose upon by falsehoods: Plaut. II. Meton.: The title of a poem made up of various verses of another poem, a cento. ¶ Hence, Fr. centon.

Centrōnes, um, m., Κέντρονες. The Centrones; a people of Gaul.

centum, indecl. num. adj. [Sanscrit catan, Zend. satem, Gr. ἑκατον, Celt. cant, Goth. and Anglo-Sax. hund; whence Germ. hundred, Engl. and Danish hundred] I. Prop.: A hundred: centum dies, Cic. II. Meton.: For an indefinite, large number: centum clavibus servata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cent.

centum-gē-mīnus, a, um, adj. [for centum-gen-minus; fr. centum; gen-o] A hundredfold: Briareus, Virg.

centum-pond-um (centup-),

li, n. [centum; pond-o] A weight of a hundred pounds: Plaut.

centumvīr-ālis, e, adj. [centumvir-i] Of, or pertaining to, the centumviri: iudicium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. centumviral.

centum-vīri, ōrum, m. plur. [centum; vir] The Centumviri, or Centumviri; a college, or bench, of judges chosen annually for civil suits, especially those relating to inheritances; consisting of 105 (in the time of the emperors, of 180) persons: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. centumvir.

centum-cūlus, i, m. dim. [for centon-culus; fr. cento, centon-is] I. Prop.: Patchwork of small rags: Sen.

II. Meton.: Plur.: A saddle-cloth: Liv.

cent-ū-plex (cent-ī-), Icīs, adj. [for cent-ū-plex-s; fr. cent-um; (u or i); plic-o] A hundredfold: Plaut.

centūpōndum, v. centupondum.

cent-ūria, ae, f. [cent-um] (Prop.: That which pertains to a hundred; Meton.) A division, etc., of any kind: 1. Milit. t. t.: A division of troops; a century, company: Liv.—2. Polit. t. t.: One of the 193 parts, into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people according to their property; a century: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. centurie.

centūrīa-tim, adv. [centuria, (uncontr. Gen.) centuria-i] By companies or centuries: Cic.

1. centuriāt-us, a, um, P. of 1. centuri(a)-o.

2. centūrīa-tus, ōis, m. [1. centuri(a)-o] I. Prop.: A dividing or division into centuries: Liv. II. Meton.: The office of centurion: Cic.

1. centūrī-o, ōvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [centuri-a] I. To divide into centuries: juvenentem, Liv.: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, Cic. II. Of a law: Part. Perf.: Passed by centuries, i. e. in the Comitia Centuriata: Cic.

2. centūrī-o, ōnis, m. [id.] (One having a century; hence) The commander of a century; a centurion: Cæs.; Liv.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. centurion.

centūrīōn-ātus, ōis, m. [centurio, centurion-is] (A pertaining to a century; hence) 1. The office of centurion: Val. Max.—2. A review, recension of centuries: Tac.

Centūrīpēs, arum, f. Centuripe; a very old town in Sicily, near Etna (now Centorbi).—Hence, Centūrīp-ius, a, um, adj. Of Centuripe.—As Subst.: Centuripini, ōrum, m. (sc. civis) The inhabitants of Centuripe.

Ceōs, i, v. Cea.

cepa, ae, v. cepa.

Cēphālēdis, is, f., Κεφάλαιδης (One with a swollen head). Cephalēdis; a small fortified town of Sicily (now Cefalì).—Hence, 1. Cēphālēd-it-ānus, a, um, adj. Of Cephalēdis.—As Subst.: Cephalēditani, ōrum, m. (sc. civis) The inhabitants of Cephalēdis.—2. Cēphālēd-ias, ōdis, adj. fem. Of Cephalēdis.

Cēphālus, i, m., Κέφαλος (The one with a large head). Cephalus; a

son of Deioneus or of Pandion; grandson of Aeolus; husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally shot with an arrow.

2. **Cēphēnes**, um, m. The Cephene; a people of Ethiopia (so called from their king, Cēphus).

**Cēphus** (dissyll.), ei (Acc. Cēphēs, Ov.), m., Κηφεύς. Cēphus; a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus, finally placed with these three among the stars.—Hence, 1. **Cēph-ēus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of Cēphus.—b. Meton.: Ethiopian.—2. **Cēph-ēus** (trisyll.), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of Cēphus; Meton.: Ethiopian).—3. **Cēph-ēis**, Idis, f. A daughter of Cēphus; esp. Andromeda. ¶ Hence, fr. Cēphē.

**Cēphisus** (-isos, -issus), i, m., Κηφισός or Κηφισός. The Cēphisus, Cēphisos, or Cēphisos: I. A. Prop.: A river of Phocis and Boeotia. B. Meton.: Personified: A river-god, father of Narcissus.—Hence, 1. **Cēphis-i-us** (-sius), ii, m. One who belongs to Cēphisus; a son of Cēphisus; esp. Narcissus.—2. **Cēphis-is** (-sis), Idis, adj. f. Of the Cēphisus. II. A river on the west side of Athens, falling into the Saronic Gulf.—Hence, **Cēphis-i-as** (-sias), ādis, adj. fem. Of the Cēphisus.

**cēra**, ae, f. [akin to κηρός] I. Prop.: Wax: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. A writing tablet smeared over with wax: Cic.—B. A seal of wax: Cic.—C. A wax figure or image of an ancestor, etc.: Sall. ¶ Hence, fr. cire, cierge.

**Cērambus**, i, m., Κεραμβος. Cērambus; a mythic person, said to have been changed into a beetle, at the time of the flood of Deucalion.

**Cēramicus**, i, m., Κεραμικός (The potter's-ware market). Cēramicus; the name of two places, one within and the other without Athens; in the latter were the monuments and statues of heroes that had fallen in war.

**cēr-āria**, ae, f. [cer-a] (One pertaining to cera; hence) A female maker of wax-lights: Plaut.

**cēr-ārium**, ii, n. [id.] (A thing pertaining to a seal; hence) A fee for affixing a seal: Cic.

**Cērastē**, ārum, m., Κερασται (The horned ones). The Cērastē; a horned people in Cyprus, changed by Venus into bullocks.

**cērāsus**, i, f. = κεράσιος: I. Prop.: The cherry-tree (brought by Lucullus from Cerasus in Pontus, to Italy): Var.; Ov. II. Meton.: A cherry: Prop. ¶ Hence, fr. cerise.

**cēraunius**, a, um, adj. = κεραυνίος. Pertaining to thunder or lightning: Ceraunii Montes, The Ceraunian Mountains; a mountain-ridge in Epirus, on the borders of Grecian Illyria (now Monti della Chimera).—As Subst.: 1. Ceraunii, ōrum, m. (sc. montes), The Ceraunian Mountains: Cæs.—2. Ceraunia, ōrum, n. (sc. saxa) The Ceraunian Mountains.

**Cēraunus**, i, m. = Κεραυνός (Thunder or lightning). Cēraunus = Ceraunii montes: Prop.

**Cerbērus**, i, m., Κέρβερος. Cerberus; the three-headed dog of Pluto, that guarded the entrance of the Lower World.—Hence, **Cerbēr-ūs**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Cerberus. ¶ Hence, fr. Cerbère.

**Cercina**, ae, f., Κέρκυνα. Cercina; an island on the coast of Africa, near the small Syrt (now Kerkein).—Hence, **Cercin-ātes**, ium, m. The inhabitants of Cercina.

**cercōpithēcus**, i, m. = κερκοπιθήκος. The cercopithecus; a species of long-tailed ape, to which divine honours were paid by the Egyptians: Juv.

**cercōps**, ōpis, m. = κέρκωψ (Prop.: A species of long-tailed ape; Meton.: Plur.) A cunning, trickish people on the island of Pithecus, changed by Jupiter into monkeys: Ov.

**cercūrus** (-ŕus), i, m. = κέρκυρος. A cercurus: i. Prop.: A kind of light sailing-vessel peculiar to the Cyprians: Liv. II. Meton.: A species of sea-fish: Ov.

**Cercyō**, ōnis (Acc. Gr. Cercyona, Stat.), m., Κερκύων. Cercyō; a noted robber in Attica, conquered and slain by Theseus at Eleusis.—Hence, **Cercyōn-ēs**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Cercyōn.

**cerdo**, ōnis, m. = κέρδων [κέρδος] (One pertaining to gain). A handicraftsman, labourer, etc.: Juv.

**Cērō-ālis** (Cēri-), e, adj. [for Cerer-ālis; fr. Ceres, Cerer-is] I. Prop.: Pertaining to Ceres.—As Subst.: Cerealia, ium, n. The festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April. II. Meton.: Pertaining to the cultivation of land, to grain, or to agriculture: arma, Virg. ¶ Hence, fr. céréale; also, Céréales.

**cērēbr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [cērb-um, cerebr-i] (Having much cerebrum; hence) Hare-brained, hot-brained, passionate: Plaut.; Hor.

**cēr-ēbrum**, i, n. [akin to Gr. κέφα] (That which is carried in the head or skull; hence) I. Prop.: The brain: sparsa infecta (sc. arma) cērēbro, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Understanding: putidus multo cērēbrum est, Hor.—B. Anger, choler: Plaut.; Hor.

**ceremonia**, ae, v. caerimonia. **Cēr-ēs**, ēris, f. [Sans. root कृ, "to cultivate," and so, The Cultivator;—or cri (i.e. The Ripener; fr. root कृ, "to ripen"), Vishnu's wife, the goddess of plenty, etc.] I. Prop.: Ceres; the daughter of Saturn and Ops; mother of Proserpine; goddess of agriculture. II. Meton.: Food, bread, corn, etc.: Hor.

**cēr-ēs**, a, um, adj. [cer-a] (Of, or pertaining to, cera; hence) I. Prop.: Waxen, of wax: nihil cerum, Cic.: castra, cells of wax, honey-comb, Virg.—As Subst.: cereus, i, m. (sc. funis), A wax-light, wax-taper: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Wax-coloured: pruna, Virg.—B. Piant, soft, like wax: brachia Telephi, Hor.: acc. to some = no. A.:

i.e. while. III. Fig.: Easily moved or persuaded; pliable: ceruus in vitium flecti, Hor.

**cēr-inus**, a, um, adj. = κήρινος. Wax-coloured, yellow like wax: pruna, Pl.—As Subst.: cerinum, i, n. (sc. vestimentum). A wax-coloured garment: Plaut.

**cer-no**, crēvi, crētum, cernēre (Perf. Part. cretus, Liv.), 3. v. a. [root CRE, akin to Sanscrit root कृ, Gr. κρινω, to separate] I. Prop.: To separate, sift: in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov.

II. Fig.: (To separate or sift by the senses; hence) A. To perceive, discern, see whether by the eye or by the mind: ut ea cerne oculis videamini, Cic.: (without Object) cur in amicorum vitis tam cornis acutum? Hor.—Particular phrases: I. Cerni aliquā re or in aliquā re, To become distinguished or known in something: Cic.—2. Cernere aliquem, To look up to, have respect to, regard any one: Cic.—B. Of intellectual objects: To perceive, comprehend, understand: quicquid animo cerimus, Cic.—C. 1. Act.: To decide something contested or doubtful; to decree, determine: quotiensque senatus creverit, populusque jussert, tot sunt, Cic.—2. Neut.: To decide by contending or fighting; to contend, fight: ferro, Virg.: (with cognate Acc.) certamen, Plaut.—D. To decide for something; to conclude upon, resolve: potius germanum amittit crevi, Cat.—E. Law t. t.: To enter upon an inheritance: Cic.

**cer-nū-us**, a, um, adj. [cer = κέρ-α; cf. cervix, cerebrum; nū-o, "to incline"] Inclining the head; bending or stooping with one's head to the ground: incubit cernuus, Virg.

**cēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [cer-a] To cover or overlay with wax; to wax: cerata tabella, Cic. ¶ Hence, fr. cire.

**cērōma**, ātis, n. = κερῶμα: I. Prop.: An unguent for wrestlers: Juv. II. Meton.: A. A place for wrestling: Sen.; Pl. B. The ring, the combat: Mart.

**cērōmāticus**, a, um, adj. = κερῶματικός. Smeared over with wax ointment: collum, Juv. ¶ Hence, fr. cēromatique.

**cer-r-itus**, a, um, adj. [confr. from cērēbr-itus, from cerebr-um] (Having a crazed brain; hence) Frantic, mad: Plaut.; Hor.

**certā-men**, inis, n. [2. cert(a)-o] (That which contends; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A contest, contention, struggle, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Suet. B. Esp. in military matters: Strife; a battle, engagement, contest, fight, combat: Sall.; Cæs.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Certamina ponere, To order or arrange a fight or contest: Virg. II. Fig.: A contest: honoris et gloria, Quint.: eloquentiae inter juvenes, Quint. III. Meton.: War: Just; Flor.

**certā-tim**, adv. [id.] (By a contending; hence) Emulously, in an emulous manner, earnestly, eagerly, vying with another, etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.



**certā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A contending, striving, struggling; a combat, strife, contest, etc.* I. Prop.: corporum, Cic. II. Fig.: certatio multae, a public discussion concerning a punishment to be inflicted: Liv.

**cert-e**, adv. [cert-us] 1. Affirming strongly: With certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really: certe illud eveniet, Cic. (Comp.) amittere certus, Ov.—2. Affirming with restriction: Yet surely, yet indeed, at least, notwithstanding: certe quidem vos estis Romani, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *certes*.

1. **cert-o**, adv. [id.] With certainty, certainly, surely of a truth, in fact, really: certo scio, I am fully persuaded, I am convinced beyond all doubt, Cic.—In affirmative answers: Me. Liberum ego te jussi abire? Mes. Certo, yes, certainly, Plaut.

2. **cer-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for *cern-to*; fr. *cern-o*] (To decide something by contest, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A. Neut.: To fight, struggle, contend, combat: armis cum hoste certare, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) aliquamdiu certatum, Sall.—B. Act.: To contend, fight, etc., for some object: certatam lite Deorum Ambraciam, i. e. for the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic.: solus tibi (with, i. e. against) certat Amyntas, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Neut.: To contend at law: inter se, Cic.—2. Act.: To contend at law about a thing: res certabitur olim, Hor. III. Meton.: To strive, labour, endeavour, struggle earnestly, exert one's self to do, etc., something: With Inf.: Phœbum superare canendo, Virg.

**cer-tus**, a, um. I. P. of *cer(n)-o*. II. Pa.: A.: 1. Of things: Determined, resolved, fixed, decided, settled, etc.: ad eum senem oppugnare certum est consilium, Plaut. (Comp.) mi autem abjurare certus est, quam, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: Certum est mihi, etc., It is my (etc.) resolve, determination, fixed purpose, etc.: Plaut.—2. Of persons or things personified: Determined to do, resolved upon doing: certamori, Virg. (with Gen.) relinquendae vite, Tac. B.: 1. Prop.: A. Established, settled, fixed: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor.—b. Certain, sure, unerring, to be depended upon, true, faithful, etc.: animus, Cic.: Apollo, Hor.—Particular phrase: Certum aliquid habere, To hold something as certain, to be persuaded of something: Cic.; Liv.—As Subst.: certum, i. n. Something certain, a certainty: Cæs.; Liv.; Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) Certum scire or habere, To know or hold as a certainty: Ter.; Cic.; Quint.—(b) Pro certo, As a certainty: Cic.; Liv.—(c) Certum or certius facere alicui, To give certainty to one concerning any thing: Plaut.—c. Of the person who

is made certain in reference to a thing: Certain, sure, positive, etc.: (Comp.) num quid nunc es certior, Plaut. (with Gen.) exitii, Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) Certiorem facere aliquem, To inform or apprise one: Plaut.; Cæs.; Cic.—(b) Certum aliquem facere=certiorem aliquem facere, To inform or apprise one: Plaut.; Virg.; Ov.—(c) Certior fieri, To be informed or appraised: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Meton.: Certain, i. e. some one, peculiar, definite, etc.: Cephalœdi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic.

**cēr-ūla**, æ, *f. dim.* [cer-a] A small piece of wax: miniatra, a kind of crayon: Cic.

**cērussa**, æ, *f.* White-lead, ceruse; used in painting and medicine; also as a cosmetic, and as a poison: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céruse*.

**cēruss-ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [ceruss-a] (Provided with cerussa; hence) Coloured or painted with white-lead: buccæ, Cic.

**cer-va**, æ, *f.* [akin to κέρ-ας] (The horned one; hence) I. Prop. A hind: Ov. II. Meton.: A deer: Hor.; Ov.

**cervic-al**, ālis, *n.* [cervix, cervicis] (A thing pertaining to the cervix; hence) A pillow or bolster: Juv.; Suet.

**cervic-ūla**, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] A small neck: Cic.

**cerv-inus**, a, um, *adj.* [cerv-us] Of, or pertaining to, a deer: pellis, Hor.: senectus, i. e. great age (because the deer is said to be very long-lived), Juv.

**cer-vix**, icis (Gen. Plur. cervicum, Cic.) *f.* [for *cer-veh-s*; fr. κέρ-α "head" (see cerebrum): veh-o] (The head-carrying thing; hence) I. Prop.: The neck, including the back of the neck: cui phlrima cervix, Virg.: ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. II. Fig.: For Obstinacy, boldness: qui erunt tantis cervicibus recuperatores, qui audent, etc., Cic. III. Meton.: Of things: The neck: amphore, Mart.

**cer-vus**, i, m. [akin to κέρ-ας, cornu] (The horned one; hence) I. Prop.: A stag, a deer: fugax, Hor. II. Meton.: Plur.: Forked stakes used as a protection against the enemy: a chevaux-de-frise: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerf*.

**cæspes**, itis, *v. cæspes*.

**cæssā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [cæss(a)-o] 1. A tarrying, delaying: Plaut.—2. An idling, idleness, inactivity: Cic.—3. A cessation: Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cessation*.

**cæssā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] A loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person: Cic.; Hor. **ces-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for *ced-sio*: fr. *ced-o*] A giving up, surrendering, cession: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cession*.

**ces-so**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for *ced-so*; fr. *ced-o*] (To stand back much; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To be remiss in any thing; to delay, loiter, to cease, stop, give over, leave off, etc.: si tabellarii non cessārint, Cic.: mori, Hor.—Formula of admonition: Quid cessas? Why do

you delay? etc.: Ter. B. Esp.: 1. Of living beings: To be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic. (Impers. Pass.) ad strepitum citharæ cessatum duocere curam, Hor.—Particular phrase: Cessare alicui rei, To have leisure for something, i. e. to be able to attend to it: Prop.; Liv.—2. Of things: To be at rest, to rest; to be still, idle, inactive, unemployed, or unused, etc.: cur Bercyntiæ Cessant flamina tibiæ, Hor.—3. Of land: To lie uncultivated or fallow: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales... patiere, Virg.—4. Not to be at hand or present, to be wanting: cessat voluntas? Hor.—5. Law t. t.: Of persons: Not to appear before a tribunal, to suffer judgment to go by default: Suet. II. Fig.: In a moral sense: To depart from the right way, i. e. to mistake, err: ut scriptor si peccat... Sic mihi qui multum cessat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cesser*.

**ces-so**, sātus sum, sāri, 1. *v. dep.* [for *ced-so*; fr. *ced-o*] Of land: To lie uncultivated or fallow: cessatis in arvis, Ov.

**cestrosphendōnē**, ēs, *f.* = κέστροσφενδών. The cestrosphendone; a military engine for hurling stones: Liv.

**cestus**, i, *v. cæstus*.

**cēt-ārium**, īi, *n.* [cēt-us] (A thing pertaining to cetus; hence) A salt-water fish-pond: Hor.

**cēt-ārius**, īi, *m.* [id.] (One pertaining to cetus; hence) A fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish: Ter.

**cete**, *v. cetus*.

**cētrā**, adv. [Adverbial Neut, Plur. Acc. of ceterus] As for the rest, otherwise: cetera laetus, Hor.: cetera recte, Cic.: cetera parce puer bello, Virg.

**cetō-ro-qui** (-quin), adv. [ceterus, (umcontr. Gen.) cetero; i. qu] For the rest, in other respects, otherwise: Cic.

**cetērum**, adv. [Adverbial Neut. Acc. Sing. of ceterus] I. Prop.: A. For the rest, in other respects, otherwise: Cic.—B. In passing to a new thought: Besides, for the rest: Cic. II. Meton.: With a restrictive force: But, yet, notwithstanding, still, contrariwise, on the other hand: Liv.

**c-ētērus**, a, um (the Nom. Sing. Masc. not in use; the Sing., in general, rare), *adj.* [prps. from the particle *ce* and a pron., corresponding to the Sanscrit pron. *itara*, "the other;" Gr. *ἕτερος*] 1. Sing.: The other; the rest or remainder of any thing, person, etc.: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic.: violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac.—Particular phrases: a. De cetero, As for the rest: Cic.—b. In ceterum, For the rest: Sen.—2. Plur.: The rest of any persons or things; the other or others: ceterarum rerum prudens, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: Et cetera or cetera, And as to the rest, or and so forth: Cic.

**Cēthēgus**, i. m. Cethegus; a Roman name.

cetos, i, v. cetus.

cētra (cæ-), æ, f. [prob. a Spanish word] *A cetra; a short Spanish shield or buckler*: Liv.; Virg.

cētr-atus, a, um, adj. [cetr-a] *Provided or armed with a cetra, shield-bearing*: cohors, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: cetrati, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) *Troops armed with a cetra; buckler-bearers*: Cæs.

cette, v. 2. cedo.

cētus, i, m. (acc. to Gr., cētus, n., Pl.:—Plur.: cēte, Virg.:—Dat. Plur.: cetis, Pl.=κίτος: *Any large sea-animal; a sea-monster*; particularly, a species of whale; a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc.: Plaut.; Cels.

cō-u, adv. [contracted and apocopated fr. cō; ve] 1.: a. As, like as, just as: tenuis fugit cō fumus in auras, Virg.—2. As, if, as it were, like as, if, etc.: per aperta volans, cū liber habens, Æquora, Virg.

Cēyx, ŷcis (Acc. Gr. Ceyca, Ov.), m., κῆϋξ (Sca-gull). Ceyx: a son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Alcyone. He and his wife were changed into kingfishers.

Chabrias, æ, m., Χαβρίας. Chabrias: a distinguished Athenian general.

Chæronēa, æ, f., Χαίρωνεια. Chæronēa: a Boeotian town where Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks (now Kaprena).

Chalcēdōn (-chēdon), ōnis (Acc. Gr. Chalcedona, Luc.; Claud.), f., Χαλκηδών. Chalcedon: a town on the Thracian Bosphorus, opposite to Byzantium.—Hence, Chalcēdōnius, a, um, adj. Chalcedonian.

Chalcīecōs, i, m.=Χαλκίοκος (Bronze-house), (with the Greeks, an epithet of Athene, from her temple of bronze; with the Romans) *A temple of Minerva*.

Chalcīōpē, ēs, f., Χαλκίοπη (The one with a bronze-face). Chalciope: a daughter of Æetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus.

Chalcis, idis (Gen. Gr. Chalcidos, Luc.:—Acc. Gr. Chalcida, id.), f., Χαλκίς (prob. Copper-city; a name obtained from the neighbouring copper-mines). Chalcis: the chief town of the island Euboea.—Hence, Chalcidæus, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of Chalcis, Chalcidian: versus, i. e. of Euphorion (who was a native of Chalcis), Virg.—2. Meton.: Since Cumæ was a colony of Chalcis: Cumæan: arx, Cumæ, Virg.

Chaldæi, ōrum (Gen. Plur. Chaldæum, Lucr.), m., Χαλδαίοι. The Chaldæans: a people of Assyria, distinguished, in early times, for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology.—Hence, Chaldæus (-aicus), a, um, adj. Chaldæan.

chālūb-ēus, a, um, adj. [χάλυψ, χάλυβ-ος] Of steel, steel-: Ov.

Chālūbes, um, m., Χάλυβες. The Chalybes: a people of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel [hence the name; but acc. to others, steel, χάλυψ, was named from them].

chālūbs, ŷbis, m.=χάλυψ. I. Prop.: Steel: vulnificus, Virg. II. Meton.: Of things made of steel: A. A sword: strictus, Sen.—B. A horse's bit: Luc.—C. The point of an arrow: Luc.

chānē (-nne), ēs, f.=χάνη or χάννη (The gaper or wide-mouthed one). The chane or channe: a species of sea-fish: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. channe.

Chāon, ōnis, m. Chaon; a Trojan, the brother of Helenus, and founder of the Chaonian nation.—Hence, Chāōn-es, um (Acc. Gr. Chaonas, Claud.), m. The Chaones or Chaonians, i. e. the people of Chaon; a nation in the north-west part of Epirus.—Hence, 1. Chāōn-i-us, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Chaonian.—As *Subst.*: Chāon-ia, æ, f. (sc. terra) Chaonia.—b. Meton.: Dodonæan.—2. Chāōn-is, idis, f. adj. (Prop.: Chaonian; Meton.) Pertaining to Dodona, Dodonæan.

Chāos, Abl. Chao (other cases were not used in the class. age), n.=χάος (A yawning gulf): 1.: a. Prop.: The boundless, empty space, as the kingdom of darkness; the Lower World: ingens, Ov.—b. Meton.: Personified: Chao (or Infinite Space): Virg.—2. The confused, formless, primitive mass out of which the universe was made; chaos: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. chaos.

chara, æ, f., Chara; a plant, now unknown: prps wild cabbage: Cæs.

Chāraxus, i, m. (Furrower or plougher) Charaxus: 1. One of the Lapithæ.—2. A brother of Sappho: Ov.

Chāres, ōtis, m., Χάρης (The one rejoicing). Chares: 1. A native of Lindos in Rhodes, a celebrated satuary.—2. An Athenian general.

Chāriclō, ŷs, f. Chariclo, wife of the Centaur Chiron.

chāristia, ōrum, n.=χαρίστια (The feast of good-will or favour). The charistia: a family banquet, at which family feuds were settled: Ov.

Chārites, um (Dat. Plur. Gr. Charisim = χάρις, Prop.), f., Χάρις. The Charites or Graces, usually three: Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia.

Chāron, ōntis, m., Χάρων (The one having chara, or joy): 1. Charon; the ferryman of the Styx (supposed to be so called from his bright flashing eyes).—2. A distinguished Theban.

Chārondas, æ, m., Χάρωνδας (The son of Charon). Charondas: a lawgiver of Catana.

charta, æ, f.=ὁ χάρτης: I. Prop.: A leaf of the Egyptian papyrus; paper: dentata, smoothed, Cic. II. Meton.: A. That which is written upon paper; a writing, letter, poem, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—B. A thin leaf, plate, lamina, tablet: plumbæ, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. charte, carte.

chart-ūla, æ, f. dim. [chart-a] A little paper, a small writing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cartel.

Chārybdīs, is (Acc. Charybdis, Hor.; Ov.; Cic.; Charybdis, id.—Abl.: Charybdi, Hor.; Juv.), f., Χάρυβδις. Charybdis: I. Prop.: A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily op-

posite to Scylla. II. Fig.: Of any thing dangerous or destructive: quantā laboras in Charybdi, Hor.

Chasuarī, ōrum, m. The Chasuarī; a German people.

Chatti (Cat-), ōrum, m. The Chatti or Catti; a German people in the present Hesse and Thuringia.

Chauci (-chi), ōrum, m. The Chauci or Chaucci; a people of Lower Germany; divided into Majores and Minores.

Chēlæ, arum, f.=χηλαί. Astron. t. t. (Prop. The arms of Scorpio; since these extend into Libra, Meton.) The constellation Libra: Virg.

chēlūdrus, i, m.=χέλιδρος. A serpent living, for the most part, in water; a water-snake: Virg.; Sil.

chēlys, Acc. chelyn, Voc. chely (other cases apparently not in use), f.=χέλυς (Prop.: A tortoise; Meton.) A lyre or harp made of the shell of the tortoise: Ov.; Stat.

Cherrōnēsus (Cherson-), i, f., Χερρόννησος or Χερσόνησος (a peninsula). Cherronesus or Chersonesus: 1. The Thracian Chersonese or peninsula west of the Hellespont.—Hence, Cherron-enses (Cherson-), ōrum, m. The inhabitants of the Chersonese.—2. Cherronesus Taurica, The Tauric Chersonese or Crimea.

Chērusci, ōrum, m. The Cherusci; a German people on the south side of the Harz Mountains; (but far more freq. in a wider sense) the combined German tribes, which became distinguished by their war with the Romans, living on both sides of the Weser and Lippe.

chiliarchus, i (-a, æ, Curt.), m.=χιλιάρχης: 1. A commander of 1000 soldiers or marines; a chiliarch: Curt.; Tac.—2. Among the Persians: The highest officer of state next to the king; the vizier: Nep.

Chīmæra, æ, f., Χίμαιρα (a goat). The Chimæra: 1. A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited forth fire (in front a lion, in the hinder part a dragon, and in the middle a goat), slain by Bellerophon.—2. The name of one of the ships of Æneas: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. chimère.

Chīmēr-ī-fēr-a, æ, f. adj. [Chīmēr-a; (ī); fer-o] Chimæra-bearing; that produced the Chimæra: Lycia, Ov.

Chōnē, es, f., Χιόνη (The one with χιών; Snow-maiden). Chione: 1. A daughter of Dedalion; mother of Autolycus, and of the musician Philammon; shot by Diana.—2. The mother of Eumolpus.—Hence, Chōn-ides, æ, m. A son of Chione, i. e. Eumolpus: Ov.

Chīos (Chīus, ŷ, f., Χίος. Chios or Chius; an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, famous for its wine and marble (now Scio).—Hence, Chī-us, a, um, adj. Of Chios, Chian.—As *Subst.*: 1. Chīum, i, n. (sc. vinum) Chian wine: Hor.—2. Chīa, æ, f. (sc. ficus) A Chian fig: Mart.—3. Chīi, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Chios.



**chirāgra** (chē-), *α, f.* = χειράγρα. *Gout in the hand:* Hor.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chiragre*.

**chirōgraphum**, *i, n.* = χειρόγραφον. I. Prop.: One's own handwriting, autograph: Cic. II. Meton.: A. That which is written with one's own hand, one's own writing or manuscript: Cic.—B. Mercantile, t. t.: A bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand: Suet.

**Chiron**, *ōnis* (Acc. Gr. Chirona, Ov.), *m.*, Κείρων (The one with a large hand). Chiron: I. Prop.: A Centaur distinguished by his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination; son of Saturn and Phillyra; the tutor of Æsculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations. II. Meton.: As a constellation: Luc.

**chirōnōmos**, *i, com. m.* -ον, *ontis* (also Gr. *untis*), *m.*, χειρονόμος or χειρονόμων (Hand-managing). One who makes proper motions with his hands, or gesticulates correctly: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chironome*.

**chirurgia**, *α, f.* = χειρουργία (Hand-working). I. Prop.: Chirurgery, surgery: Cels. II. Fig.: A severe or violent remedy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chirurgie*.

**chirurgus**, *i, m.* = χειρουργός (Hand-worker). A surgeon: Cels.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chirurgien*.

**Chius**, *a, um, v.* Chios.

**chlāmūd-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [chlāmūs, chlāmūd-is] Provided with, or dressed in, a military cloak: imperator, Cic.

**chlāmūs**, *ŷdis, f.* = χλαμῦς. A broad, woollen upper garment (worn in Greece), sometimes purple and interwrought with gold (worn esp. by distinguished military men); a Greek military cloak, a state mantle: Auct. Her.; Virg.; Ov.; Hor.

**Chlids**, *ēs, f.*, Χαλδή (Softness, Voluptuousness). Chlide; a Greek woman's name.

**Chlōs**, *ēs, f.*, Χλόη (A green shoot). Chloë; a Greek woman's name.

**Chlōris**, *Idis, f.*, χλωρίς (The verdant one). Chloris; the goddess of flowers.

**Chōsaspes**, *is, m.*, Χοάσπης [orig. Persian, probably meaning "Good Water"]. The Choaspes: 1. A river in Susiana, celebrated for its pure water, with which the Persian kings were supplied for their drinking (now Karun, Korrah or Kara-su).—2. A river in India (now Kabul; acc. to others, Atok).

**Chorēlus**, *i, m.*, Χορεύλος (Little pig). Chorēlus; a wretched Greek poet.

**chōrāgium**, *ŷi, n.* = χορήγιον; Doric, χοράγιον (a thing pertaining to a χορηγός) I. Prop.: The preparing and bringing out of a chorus: Plaut. II. Fig.: A preparation, etc.: glorie, means of acquiring, Auct. Her.

**chōrāgus**, *i, m.* = χορηγός; Doric, χοραγός (chorus-leader). The choragus: I. Prop.: He who had the care of the chorus, and the supplies necessary for

it: Plaut. II. Meton.: He who defrays the expenses of a banquet: Poet. ap. Suet.

**chōraules**, *α* (Acc. choraulem, Pl.: choraulam, Suet.), *m.* = χοραῦλος (chorus-fluteplayer). He who accompanies with a flute the chorus-dance: Mart.

**chorda**, *α, f.* = χορδή. I. Prop.: A string or chord of a musical instrument. II. Meton.: A rope, cord: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corde*.

**chōrēa**, *α, f.* = χορεία (a thing pertaining to a χορός). A dance in a ring; a dance: Lucr.; Hor.; Virg.

**chōrēus** (-ius), *i, m.* = χορείος (sc. ποῖς) (chorus-foot). The choreus; a metrical foot, afterwards called trocheus (viz., —): Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chorée*.

**chōrēsthārīsta**, *α, m.* = χοροκθαρίστης (chorus-intist). He who plays the cithara or lute for a chorus: Suet.

**chōrus**, *i, m.* = χορός (a circle) I. Prop.: A dance in a ring, a choral dance, a dance: Virg.; Tib. II. Meton.: A. A dancing and singing troop or band; a chorus, choir: esp. of the chorus in tragedy: Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—B. A multitude, band, crowd: juvenitū, Cic. III. Fig.: A multitude, band: virtutum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chœur*.

**Chrēmes**, *ētis, m.* (Acc. Gr. Chremeta, Hor.), Χρέμης (Spitter, Hawker). Chremes; an avaricious old man in some of the comedies of Terence.

**Christianus**, *a, um, adj.*, Χριστιανός. Christian: religio, Eutr.—As Subst.: Christianus, *i, m.* (sc. homo) A Christian: Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Chrétien*.

**Chrōmis**, *is* (Acc. Chromin, Ov.; Chromim, Virg.), *m.*, Χρόμις (Neighbor). Chromis: 1. A Centaur.—2. A Faun or Satyr.—3. A Trojan.

**Chryse**, *ēs (-a, e)*, *f.*, Χρυσή (The golden thing). Chryse; a town of Æolis.

**Chryseis**, *idis, v.* Chryseas.

**Chryseus**, *α, m.*, Χρυσῆος (The man of Chryse). Chryseus; a priest of Apollo, from Chryse, in Troas, the father of Astynome, on account of whose close captivity by Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Greek hosts.—Hence, **Chrys-ēis**, *idis, f.* The daughter of Chryses, i. e. Astynome.

**Chrysippus**, *i, m.*, Χρύσιππος (Golden-horse). Chrysippus: 1. One of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers.—2. A freed man of Cicero.—Hence, **Chrysipp-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Of Chrysippus.

**chrysōlithus**, *i, m.* and *f.* = χρυσόλιθος (Gold stone). Chrysolithe; the topaz: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chrysolithe*.

**chrysōphrys**, *ŷos, f.* = χρυσόφρυς (with golden eyebrows). The chrysophrys; a kind of fish that has a gold-coloured spot over each eye: Ov.

**chrysos**, *i, m.* = χρυσός. Gold: Plaut.

**Chthōnūs**, *ŷi, m.*, Χθόνιος (One pertaining to the earth). Chthonius; a man's name.

**Cia**, *α, v.* Cea.

**cib-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* [cib-ae] I. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, food: res, Plaut.: leges, i. e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury, Cato.—As Subst.: cibaria, *ŷrum, n.*: A. Food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fare; esp. for soldiers: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Corn allowed to provincial magistrates: Cic.—C. Fodder, food for cattle: bubus cibaria annua, etc., Cato.; Cic. II. Meton. (in accordance with the fare given to servants): Ordinary, common: panis, coarse bread, Cic.

**cibā-tus**, *ŷs, m.* [cib(a)-o] (Prop.: A feeding; Meton.) Food, victuals, nutriment: Plaut.; Lucr.

**cib-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [cib-ns] To give food (to animals); to feed or fodder: qui (sc. pulli) cibari nobilebant, Lāv.

**cibōrium**, *ŷi, n.* = κισβόριον. A ciborium; a drinking-cup (made from leaves of the Egyptian bean): Hor. ¶ Hence, *cibotre*.

**cibus**, *i, m.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Food for man and beast; victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder, feed: cibos suppetitare, Cic.: cibus animalis, the means of nourishment in the air, id. II. Meton.: Of trees, etc.: A. The nutritive juice, the sap; of plants, etc.: Lucr.—B. The aliment or support: Pl. III. Fig.: Food, sustenance: humanitatis, Cic.

**Cibyra**, *α, f.*, Κίβυρα. Cibyra: 1. A town of Phrygia Major, on the borders of Caria, abounding in manufactures, and the seat of a Roman tribunal.—Hence: a. Cibyr-āta, *α, adj. comm.* Of Cibyra.—b. Cibyr-āticus, *a, um, adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Cibyra.—2. A town of Cilicia.

**cicāda**, *α, f.* The cicada or tree-cricket: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cigale*.

**cicātric-ēsus**, *a, um, adj.* [cicatrix, cicatric-is] I. Prop.: Full of scars, covered with scars: tergum, Plaut. II. Fig.: Of a writing: Amended or polished here and there: scripta, Quint.

**cicātrix**, *icis, f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A scar, cicatrice: Ter.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of plants: A mark or scar produced by the biting or browsing of cattle: Virg.—B. Of the seam of a patched shoe: Juv. III. Fig.: A healed wound or sore: reipublicae, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cicatrice*.

**ciccus**, *i, m.* = κίκκος (Prop.: The core of a pomegranate; Fig.) Something unimportant or worthless; a trifle: Plaut.

**cicer**, *ēris, m.* The chick-pea (only in Sing.); Hor.

**Cicē-o**, *ōnis, m.* [cicer] (One having a cicer) Cicero; a Roman cognomen: 1. M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest of the Roman orators and writers: born on the 3rd of Jan. 106 B. C. (648 A. U. C.), at Arpinum; murdered, at the age of 63 years, by the soldiers of Antonius, 43 B. C. (711 A. U. C.).—Hence, **Cicērōn-ianus**, *a, um, adj.* Ciceronian.—2. Q. Tullius Cicero.

cinis, eris, m. (in *Sing. f.* Lucr.



Cat.) [akin to κόινος] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Ashes*; **Lucr.**; **Hor.** **B. Esp.**: **1.** *The ashes of a corpse that has been burned* (both in Sing. and Plur.); **Cic.**; **Ov.**; **Hor.**—**2.** *The ruins or ashes of a city, etc.*; **Ov.**; **Virg.** **II. Fig.**: As an emblem of destruction, annihilation, etc.: *Ashes*: omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, i.e. had consumed, spent, **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. cendre**.

**Cinna**, æ, m. **Cinna**; a Roman name: **1. L. Cornelius Cinna**, a confederate of **C. Marius** in the Roman civil war with **Sylla**.—Hence, **Cinnæus**, a, um, adj. *Of Cinna*: **2. C. Helvius Cinna**, a Roman poet, friend of **Catullus**.

**cinnamum** (-āmōmum), i, n. =κιννάμωνον, κιννάμωμον: **I. Prop.**: **Cinnamon**: **Pl.**; **Ov.** **II. Fig.**: As a term of endearment: **Cinnamon**: **Plaut.** **III. Meton.**: A branch of the cinnamon-tree: **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. cinnamome**.

**Cinyps**, ŷphis, m., Κίρυψ. **Cinyps**; a river flowing through a very fruitful region of Libya, between the two **Syrtes** (now **Cinifo** or **Wadi Quasam**).—Hence, **Cinŷph-us**, a, um, adj.: **1. Prop.**: Pertaining to the **Cinyps**, found about the **Cinyps**.—**2. Meton.**: **Libyan**, **African**: **Juba**, **Ov.**

**Cinŷras**, æ (Acc. **Gr. Cinyran**, **Ov.**), m., Κινύρας. **Cinŷras**; a king of Assyria; afterwards of Cyprus; father of **Myrrha** and **Adonis**.—Hence, **Cinŷr-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Cinyrean*: **virgo**, i. e. *Myrrha*, **Ov.**: **juvenis**, i. e. **Adonis**, **id.**

**cio**, ire, v. **cio**.  
**1. cippus**, i, m.: **1. A** pale, stake, post, pillar, etc.: a sepulchral column, etc.: **Hor.**—**2. Plur.**: **Milit. t.t.**: A palisade or barricade formed of sharpened stakes: **Cæs.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. cippe**.  
**3. Cippus (Cipus)**, i, m. **Cippus** or **Cipus**; a Roman name.

**1. circā**, adv. and prep. [akin to **circum**] **I. Adv.**: *Around, round about, all around*: **fluvi**us ab tergo; ante **circā**que velut **ripa** præcepit oram ejus omnem cingebat, **Liv.**—Particular phrases: **A.** **Circā esse**, To be in the region around, in the neighbourhood: **Liv.**—**B.** **Circā undique**, **circā omnia**, **Round about, all around**: **Liv.**—Particular use: **As Adj.**, in connection with subst.: *Lying around*: **circā civitatum animi**, **Liv.** **II. Prep.** with **Acc.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of place*: **1. Gen.**: *About, around, on the side of*: **illi robur et æs triplex** **Circā** pectus erat, **Hor.**—**2. Esp.**: *Into ... around*; to ... round about, etc.: **Romulus** legatos **circā vicinas gentes** misit, **Liv.** **B. Meton.**: **1. Of place**: **a.**: (a) *With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity*: *In the region of, near to, near by*: **plenum est forum, plena templa** **circā** **forum**, **Cic.**—(b) *As a less definite designation of place for*: **In**: **circā virentes campos**, **Hor.**—*In respect to persons who surround one* (as attendants, friends, adherents, etc.): *Around, about*: **trecentos juvenes inermes** **circā se habebat**, **Liv.**—

Particular phrase: **Circā aliquem**, *The attendants, companions of a person*: **Suet.**—**2. Of time** designating nearness, proximity to a definite point of time: *About*: **circā eandem horam**, **Liv.**—**3. In numerical designations**: *About, nearly, almost*: **oppida** **circā septuaginta**, **Liv.** **C. Fig.**: To denote an object, about which, as if it were a centre, any thing moves, is done, etc.: *Around, about, in, in respect to, etc.*: **circā bonas artes publica scordia**, **Tac.**

**Circē**, ēs (Gen. **Circæ**, **Virg.**; **Prop.**:—**Acc.** **Circam**, **Plaut.**; **Circen**, **Cic.**—**Abl.** **Circā**, **Hor.**), f., Κίρκη (Hecate). **Circē**; a daughter of the **Sun** and of **Perse** or **Perseis**, sister of **Eleus**; a sea-nymph, celebrated for her magic arts, whose abode, after her flight from **Colchis**, was said to be near the promontory of **Circēii**, in **Latium**.—Hence, **Circæus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Circē, Circæan*.

**Circēiū** (trisyll.), ōrum, m., Κίρκειον. **Circēiū**; a town near the promontory of the same name in **Latium**, celebrated for its oysters; acc. to the fable, named after **Circē**, who fled thither from **Colchis** (now **S. Felice**).—Hence, **Circēi-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Circēiū*.—**As Subst.**: **Circēienses**, ium, m. (sc. clives) *The inhabitants of Circēiū*.

**circin-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [**circin-us**] *To make round, to round*: **circinat** auras, i. e. *flies through in a circular course*, **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. cerner**.

**circinus**, i, m.=κίρκινος. *A pair of compasses*: **Cæs.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. cerne**.  
**circ-iter**, adv. and prep. [akin to **circ-us**] **I. Adv.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of place*: *Round about, on every side*: **Script.** ap. **Pl.** **B. Meton.**: **1. Of time**: *About, near*: **dies circiter** quindecim, **Cæs.**—**2. Of number**: *About, near, not far from*: **decem circiter** millia, **Liv.** **II. Prep.**: *Around, near, in the neighbourhood of*: **loca hæc circiter**, **Plaut.**

**circ-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [**circ-us**] *To go round*: **Prop.**

**circueo**, ire, v. **circumeo**.  
**circū-tio**, ōnis, f. [**CIRCUI**, root of **circ(m)eo**] **1. A** going the rounds: **Liv.**—**2. A** digression, circumlocution, indirect manner: **Cic.**

**1. circui-tus**, a, um, P. of **circueo**, **circumeo**, through root **CIRCUI**.

**2. circū-tūs** (circūm-), tūs, m. [**CIRCUI** or **CIRCEMI**, root of **circueo**, **circumeo**] **I. Prop.**: *A going round in a circle*; a circling, revolving; a revolution: **Cic.**; **Suet.** **II. Meton.**: *A circuit, compass*: **Cæs.**; **Virg.**; **Ov.** **III. Fig.**: **A. Rhet. t.t.**: *A period*: **Cic.**; **Quint.**—**B. A digression, circumlocution, roundabout way of speech or action; a periphrasis: **Quint.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. circuil**.**

**circūclā-tim**, adv. [**circū(a)-or**] *In a circle*; in groups: **Suet.**

**circūl-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [**circul-us**] *To form a circle of persons about one's self*; to gather in a company or circle for conversation: **totiscastri** milites **circulārī**, etc., **Cæs.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. circuler**.

**circ-ūlus**, i, m. (-lus, **Virg.**) [either akin to **circ-us**, or from **circ-o**] (*The thing going round*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A circular figure, a circle*: **Cic.** **B. Esp.**: *In astronomy*: *A circular course, orbit, circle*: **Cic.**; **Pl.** **II. Meton.**: **A. A ring, hoop, chain**: **Virg.**—**B. A circle or company for social intercourse**: **Cic.**; **Tac.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. cercle**.

**circum** [prob. Acc. of **circus**] adv. and prep. (*In a circle or ring*; hence) **I. Adv.**: **A. Around, round about, all round, etc.**: **circum est** ansas amplexus **acantho**, **Virg.**—Particular combination: **Circum undique** (or as one word, **circumundique**), *Everywhere, from every direction around, around on all sides*: **Virg.**—**B. Without the notion of entirely surrounding**: **Round, around**: **hostilibus** **circum** **litoribus**, **Tac.** **II. Prep.**: **c. Acc.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Around, round about, all round**: **terra** **circum** **axem** **se summā celeritate** **convertit**, **Cic.**—**2. Without the notion of entirely surrounding**: **Round, around**: **flumina** **circum** **Fundit** **humus flores**, *on the borders of the rivulets*, **Virg.**: **pueros** **circum** **amicos** **dimittit**, *to friends around*, **Cic.** **B. Meton.**: *With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity*: *In the environs of, in the vicinity of, at, near*: **templa** **circum** **forum**, **Cic.**—Particular phrases: **1. Circum aliquem**, *The attendants or companions of a person*: **Ter.**; **Cic.**; **Virg.**—**2. Circum pedes** (=ad pedes), *Servants in attendants*: **Cic.**—**C. Circum** is sometimes placed after its subst.: **hunc** **circum**, **Cic.**—**D. In composition**, **m** remains unchanged before consonants; before vowels it was, according to **Priscian** and **Cassiodorus**, written, but not pronounced. ¶ With verbs compounded with **circum**, this preposition is never repeated, e. g. **circumcursare** **circum** **aliquid** and similar expressions are not found.

**circumac-tus** (for **circumag-tus**), a, um, P. of **circumago**.

**circum-āgo**, ēgi, actum, āgere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lead or drive round*; to turn in a circle, turn round, turn about, wheel round: **equos frenis**, **Liv.** **B. Esp.**: *With Personal pron.*: *To turn one's self round*: **circumagente** **se** **vento**, **Liv.** **II. Meton.**: *To run, drive about, proceed from one place to another*: **nil opus est** **te** **circumagi**, i. e. *that you wander about with me*, **Hor.** **III. Fig.**: **A. 1.** *Of abstract things*: **a. Gen.**: *To turn round*: **hic paululum** **circumacta** **fortuna est**, i. e. *changed*, **Flor.**—**b. Esp.**: *Of time*: *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To turn its self round*; i. e. (a) *To pass away, be spent* (mostly in temp. perf.): **Liv.**—(b) *To revolve*: **Liv.**—**2. Of persons**: **a. To turn round, to change**: **universum** **prope** **humanum** **genus** **circumegit** **in se**, *brought over to his side*, **Pl.**—**b. To turn one's self round, direct one's attention, etc.**: **quo** **te** **circumagas**, **Juv.**—**B. Pass.**: *To be driven or led about*

to be unsettled or disturbed: rumoribus vulgi, Liv.

**circum-āro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To plough around: Liv.

**circum-cæ-sūra**, æ, f. [for circum-cæd-sura; fr. circum: cæd-] (A cutting around; hence) The external contour or outline: Lucr.

**circum-cido**, cidi, cismus, cidere, 3. v. a. [for circum-cædo] I. Prop.: To cut around, cut, clip, trim: cæspitem gladiis, Cæs.: (without Object) ars agricolarum, quæ circumcidat, etc., Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To make less; to diminish, abridge, circumscribe, cut off: impensam funeri, Phæd. B. Esp.: Of style: To abridge, remove: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuire*.

**circum-circa**, adv. All around, round about, on every side: Plaut.; Script. ap. Cic.

**circumci-sus** (for circumcid-sus), a, um: 1. P. of circumcid-o.—2. Pa.: (Cut off around; hence) a. Of localities: Cut off from connection with the region around; steep, precipitous, inaccessible: collis, Cæs.—b. Abridged, short, brief: orationes, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuins*.

**circum-clūdo**, clī, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for circum-claudo] To shut in, inclose on every side: I. Prop.: Of persons or things: cornua argento, Cæs. II. Fig.: Catilina consiliis meis circumclusus, Cic.

**circum-cōlo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To dwell round about: sinum maris, Liv.

**circum-curso**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. To run round about; to run about in, at, or near: I. Neut.: circumcursare columnæ . . . pueris videantur, Lucr. II. Act.: villas, Cic.

**circum-do**, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. (To put, set, or place around; hence) I. Prop.: A. To place one thing round another; to put, set around, etc.: ligna et sarmēta circumdare, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) infula virgineos circumdata comptis, Lucr.—B. To surround a person or thing with something; to encompass, inclose, encircle: oppidum quinīs castris, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To put or place round: quos (sc. cancellos) mihi ipse circumdedit, Cic.—B. To encompass, inclose, etc.: pueritiam robore, Tac.

**circum-dūco**, xi, ctum, cēre (Imperat. circumduce, Plaut.;—in thesis, circum in quæstus ducere, Phæd.), 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. Of personal objects: To lead, etc., around: cohortes longiore itinere, Cæs.: (without Object) præter castra hostium circumducit, i. e. marches round and past, Liv.—B. Of things as objects: To draw, etc., around: vexillum tollere, et aratrum circumducere, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To cheat or defraud: quadraginta Philippis me circumduxerunt, Plaut.—B. To lengthen out; hence) To while, or wear away: reliquam dici partem, Suet.

**circumduc-tio**, ōnis, f. [Circum-

duc-] A cheating, defrauding, deceiving: argenti, Plaut.

**circumduc-tus**, a, um, P. of circumduco-

**circum-ēo** (circū-ēo), īvi or īi, itum, ire, v. n. and a.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To go round: 1. Neut.: per hortum circuit, Plaut.—2. Act.: quum circuiret prædia, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: To surround, encircle, inclose, encompass: cohortes sinistrum cornu circumierunt, Cæs.—2. To go round for the purpose of addressing, entreating, etc.: circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To circumvent, deceive, impose upon, cheat: facinus indignum, sic circumiri, Ter.—B. To express by circumlocution: Vespasiani nomen circumibant, Tac.

**circum-ēquito**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To ride round: Liv.

**circum-fēro**, fāli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. irreg.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bear or carry round: codicem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To carry round for sale: libellos, Quint.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To go round, revolve: sol ut circumferatur, etc., Cic.—3. Circumferre (=circumferre se), To go round: socios purā circumtulit undā, i. e. for purification, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To spread around: incendia et caedes, Tac.—B. Of a narrative or discourse: To publish abroad, proclaim, divulge, disseminate among the people, report: Ov.

**circum-flecto**, xi, xum, ctēre, 3. v. a. To bend or turn about: longos circumflectere cursūs, Virg.

**circum-flexus** (for circumflect-sus), a, um, P. of circumflect-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circunflexe*.

**circum-flo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. To blow round about: I. Prop.: circumflantibus Austris, Stat. II. Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari, Cic.

**circum-flūo**, xi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a.: I. Prop.: To flow round, to surround by flowing: A. Act.: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda, Ov.—B. Neut.: in poculis repletis, addito humore minuo, circumfluere, quod supersit, Pl. II. Meton.: To flock around, encompass, surround: multos circumfluxisse (sc. lupum), Var. III. Fig.: A. To have an abundance of, to be rich in (only in Cic.): istum circumfluere atque abundare, Cic.: circumfluere omnibus rebus, id.—B. Of style: To be exuberant: circumfluens oratio, Cic.

**circumflū-us**, a, um, adj. [circumflu-o] 1. Flowing around, circumfluent: annis, Ov.—2.: a. Prop.: Flowed around, surrounded: insula, Ov.—B. Meton.: Surrounded, encircled: chlamys limbo Maenonio, Stat.—C. Fig.: Encompassed: mens luxu, Claud.

**circum-fōr-ānēus**, a, um, adj. [circum: for-um] 1. Round about the forum or market: æs, money borrowed from bankers (because the bankers' shops were in the forum), Cic.—2. Strolling about from market to market, that attends markets: pharmacopola, Cic.

**circum-fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre (in thesis; circum dea fudit, Virg.), 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: (To pour out around; hence) A.: 1. Gen.: To pour something around: circumfusus aër, Ov.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To pour itself around: quum ferveat (sc. lac), nec circumfundatur, Pl.—B. To surround by pouring, etc.: mortuum cerā, Nep. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: a. Of several persons: To gather in a crowd all round; to flock or meet together in crowds; to crowd or pour round: circumfusus (sc. Nymphæ) que Dianam Corporibus texere suis, Ov.—b. Of a single person: To fling one's self around another; to clasp, embrace, etc.: et nunc hac juveni nunc circumfunditur illac, Ov.—2. Once in Tac.: circumfundo = circumfundo, Together in a crowd all round, etc.: circumfudit eques (in collective force), Tac.—B. To place around; to inclose, environ, encircle, surround, hem in, etc.: Catonem vidi multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To surround, to gather around, to spread around: circumfusus undique voluptatibus, Liv.—B. To surround, encompass, environ: latent ista omnia circumfusa tenebris, Cic.

**circumfū-sus** [for circumfund-sus], a, um, P. of circumfu(n)d-o.

**circum-gēmo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To roar around: circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor.

**circum-gesto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To carry around: epistolam, Cic.

**circum-grēdior**, gressus sum, grēdi [for circum-gradior], 3. v. dep. To go around, travel about; lacessunt, circumgreduntur, Tac.

**circumgred-sus** (for circumgred-sus), a, um, P. of circumgred-ior.

**circum-injicio**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To cast in round about: vallum, Liv.

**circum-jācēo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To lie round about, border upon: circumjacere Europe, Liv.

1. **circumjec-tus** (for circumjac-tus), a, um: 1. P. of circumjic-io, through true root CIRCUMJAC.—2. Pa.: Lying around, surrounding: ædificia muris, Liv.

2. **circumjec-tus**, ūs, m. [for circumjac-tus, through id.] A casting around, a surrounding, encompassing: Cic.

**circum-jicō**, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for circum-jacio] I. Gen.: To cast, throw, or place around: multitudinem hominum totis mœnibus, Cæs. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To cast or wind one's self, etc., around: anguis domi veterem circumjectus, Cic.

**circumlā-tus**, a, um, P. of circumfero; v. ferō init.

**circum-ligo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To bind (one thing) round or to (another): natam mediæ circumligat haste, Virg. II. To bind (one thing) with (another); to encompass, surround: circumligatus angui, Cic.



**circum-līno**, *no perf.*, lītum, līnēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** To smear, stick, or spread something all over something; to besmear: circumlītādis sulfura, Ov.—**B.** To besmear all over with, to anoint: circumlītī mortui cērā, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To surround, cover, clothe: musco circumlītā saxa, Hor.

**circum-lūo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a.: To flow around or wash upon: pars arcis circumlūitur, Liv.

**circumlūstra-nā**, ntis, *P.* of obsol. circumlūstr(a)-o. Lighting all around: mundi templum, Lucr.

**circum-lū-vīo**, ōnis, *f.* [for circum-lū-io; fr. circum: lū-o] (Prop.: The flowing around; Meton.): The separation of a piece of land into the form of an island by the gradual encroachment of a river: Cic.

**circum-mitto**, mīsi, mīssum, mittēre, 3. v. a.: To send round: circummissis senatoribus, Cæs.

**circum-mūnio(mōnio,Plant.)**, īvi, itum, īre, 4. v. a.: To wall up around; to fortify, secure: circummunitos prohiberi aquā, Cæs.

**circum-mūnī-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [circum-muni-o] Milit. t. t.: An investing of a town; circumvallation: oppidī, Cæs.

**circum-pendō**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n.: To hang around: Ov.

**circum-plaudo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n.: To applaud or greet on all sides by clapping of hands: Ov.

**circum-plecto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a.: To clasp around, embrace: collum circumplecto, Plant.

**circum-plector**, plexus sum, plecti, 3. v. dep.: **I.** To clasp around, enfold: thesaurum draco, Cic. **II.** To encompass, surround: collem opere, Cæs.

**circum-plīco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: To wind or twine around: Cic.

**circum-pōno**, pōstī, pōstūm, pōnēre, 3. v. a.: To set, put, or place around: pīper catīlis, Hor.

**circum-rēt-to**, *no perf.*, itum, īre, 4. v. a.: [circum: rēt-e] To place, etc., a net round an object; to inclose with a net, ensnare: Fig.: quum te circumrētūtū esse videam, Cic.

**circum-rōdo**, sī, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.: To gnaw or nibble all round: **I.** Prop.: escam, Pl. **II.** Fig.: qui Dente Theonino quum circumrōditur, i. e. is slandered, calumniated, etc., Hor.

**circum-sepio**, v. circumsepio.

**circum-scīdo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a.: To rend off around: Liv.

**circum-scribo**, psī, ptum, bēre, 2. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To describe a line around; to circumscribe, inclose in a circle: virgūlā stantem circumscripsit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To define; to determine the limits or fix the boundaries of an object: locum habitandī alīcui, Cic.—**B.** To bring (a thing) within narrow bounds; to draw together, contract, circumscribe; to hinder free action; to restrain, confine, limit, etc.: Senatus, credo, prætorem eum circumscripsisset, Cic.—**C.** 1. To encircle one, as it were, by writing, i. e. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap, ensnare:

fallacibus interrogationibus circumscripsi, Cic.—**2.** Mercantile t. t.: To deprive of money; to overreach, defraud: adolescentulos, Cic.—**D.** To cancel (as by drawing a line round); to expunge, declare null and void, set aside: circumscripsit īis sententiās, quas posui, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. circumscribere.

**circumscrip-tō**, *adv.* [circumscrip-tus] In periods: Cic.

**circumscrip-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for circumscrib-tio; fr. circumscrib-o] **1.** (Prop.: An encircling; Meton.): A circle: Cic.—**2.**: a. A boundary, limit, circle, compass: Cic.—b. Rhet. t. t.: A period: Cic.—3. A deceiving, cheating, overreaching, defrauding: Cic.; Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. circumscription.

**circumscrip-tor**, ōris, *m.* [for circumscrib-tor; fr. circumscrib-o] A cheat, defrauder: Cic.

**circumscrip-tus** (for circumscrib-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of circumscrib-o.—**2.** Pa.: a. In rhetoric: Bounded, periodic: verborum ambitūs, Cic.—b. Restricted, limited: (Comp.) vis circumscriptionis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. circinscrit.

**circum-sēco**, *no perf.*, tum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Gen.: To cut or pare around: radices vitium, Catō. **II.** Esp.: Of the Jews: To circumcise: Suet.

**circum-sēdēo(-sīdēo)**, sēdi, sesum, sēdēre, 2. v. a.: **I.** Gen.: To sit around a person or thing: florentes amicorum turba circumsedet, Sen. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: To camp around in a hostile manner; to blockade, invest, encompass: Mutinam circumsedent, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To lay siege to, storm, beset: circumsessus muliebribus blanditiis, Liv.

**circum-sēpio(-sæpio)**, sī, tum, īre, 4. v. a.: To hedge, or fence, around; to surround, inclose: **I.** Prop.: stagnum edificīis, Suet. **II.** Fig.: armatis corpus circumsēpsit, Liv.

**circumsēs-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for circumsed-sio; fr. circumsed-eo] An investing of a town, a blockade: Cic.

**circumsēs-sus** (for circumsed-sus), a, um, P. of circumsed-eo.

**circumsīdeo**, ēre, v. circumsēdeo.

**circum-sīdo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a.: To set or place one's self around something in a hostile manner; to invest, besiege, etc.: templum, Tac.

**circum-sīllo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 4. v. n. [for circum-salio] To spring, leap, or hop around: **I.** Prop.: circumsīlīens (sc. passer) modo huc, modo illuc, Cat. **II.** Fig.: morborum omne genus, Juv.

**circum-sisto**, stēti, *no sup.*, sistēre, 3. v. a. and n.: To place one's self or take one's stand around; to surround, go or stand around: **I.** Act.: plures paucos circumsistebant, Cæs. **II.** Neut.: sex lictores circumsistunt, Cic.

**circum-sōno**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: **I.** Neut.: To sound, resound (with something) on every side,

to be filled with any sound; vocibus undique circumsonare, Cic. **II.** Act.: To make something echo or resound, to encompass with sound: clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv.

**circumson-us**, a, um, adj. [circumson-o] Resounding around or on every side: turba canum, i. e. barking around: Ov.

**circumspectā-trix**, īcis, *f.* [circumspect(a)-o] She who looks around or gazes about; a female spy: Plaut.

**circumspec-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [circumspic-o, through true root CIRCUMSPEC] Foresight, circumspection, caution: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. circinspection.

**circum-specto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. intens.: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: To look about with attention, etc.; to cast a look round about, to search around: in pastu circumspectare, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To think upon any thing, give one's attention to any thing; to consider, turn over in one's mind: dubitans, circumspectans, hesitans, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To look about one's self after or at something; to look all around upon something: parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. **B.** Fig.: To look, wait, or watch for any thing: initium erumpendi, Tac.

**1. circumspec-tus**, a, um: **1.** P. of circumspic-o, through true root CIRCUMSPEC.—**2.** Pa.: a. Pass.: Weighed with care, considerate, circumspect: verba, Ov.—b. Act.: Circumspect, exercising precaution, cautious, wary, provident, heedful: (Comp.) aliquis circumspector, Sen.: (Sup.) circumspectissimus princeps, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. circinspect.

**2. circumspec-tus**, ūs, *m.* [circumspec-io, through id.] **1.**: a. Prop.: A looking around eagerly, cautiously; a spying, searching around: Pl.—b. Meton.: A view around: Liv.—**2.** Consideration: Liv.; Ov.

**circum-spīcio**, exī, ectum, īcēre (Perf. Sync. circumspecti, Ter.), 3. v. n. and a. [for circum-specio] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: To look about one's self, to cast a look around: qui in aspiciūm adhibetur, nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To exercise foresight, be cautious, take heed: esse circumspicendū diligenter, ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: To view on all sides; to survey: lucos, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: To view something mentally; to survey, ponder, weigh, consider: permulta sunt in causis circumspicenda, ne quid offēdas, Cic.—**B.** To desert, get sight of, etc.: saxum circumspecti ingens, Virg.—**C.**: **1.** Prop.: To look about for: recessum, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: To cast about for something with desire, to strive after, seek for, etc.: externa auxilia, Liv.

**circum-sto**, stēti, *no sup.*, stāre, 1. v. n. and a.: **I.** Neut.: To stand around: **A.** Prop.: non ita magno snorum numero circumsisterunt, Cæs.: ad circumstantes silvas, Ov. **B.** Fig.: terrores circumsisterunt, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To stand around a person or thing;

**senatum**, Cic.—2. Esp.: To surround in a hostile manner; to beset, besiege: tribunal pretoris, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To surround, encompass: quum omnia nos undique fata circumstant, Cic.

**circum-strepo**, no perf., itum, ēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** To make a noise around, to echo around noisily: clamore seditiosorum circumstreptur (sc. legati), Tac. **II.** To make something to sound around noisily; to say or cry out clamorously: quidam atrociora circumstrebat, Tac.

**circum-struō**, no perf., ctum, ēre, 3. v. a.: To build round any thing; to surround with building, i. e. with brickwork or masonry: effosso et circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, Suet.

**circum-surg-ens**, entis (P. of obsol. circum-surg-o) Rising all around: circumurgentia juga, Tac.

**circum-tēgo**, no perf., ctum, gēre, 3. v. a.: To cover round about: cœlum, Lucr.

**circum-ten-tus**, a, um, adj. [for circum-tend-tus; fr. circum; tend-o] Stretched or drawn around, begirt: Plant.

**circum-tex-tus**, a, um, adj. [circum; tex-o] Woven all around: velamen acantho, Virg.

**circum-tōno**, ūi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. (To thunder around; Fig.): To clamour or make a noise around: hunc circumtonit Bellona, Hor.

**circum-ton-sus**, a, um, adj. [for circum-tond-sus; fr. circum; tond-eo] Shorn all around: Suet.

**circumundique**, v. circum.

**circum-vādo**, ūi, no sup., dēre, 3. v. a. (To go around; hence): To assail, beset, or attack on every side, to encompass: **I.** Prop.: naves, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of sudden terror: terror barbaros circumvastat, Liv.

**circum-vāgus**, a, um, adj. Wandering around, encircling: oceanus, Hor.

**circum-vallo**, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To surround on every side with a rampart; to blockade, invest: castra circumvallatur, Liv. **II.** Fig.: To beset, beleague: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

**circumvec-tio**, ōnis, f. [for circumveh-tio; fr. circumveh-o] **I.** Prop.: A carrying around: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A circuit, revolution: Cic.

**circum-vec-to**, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Act.: To carry around: circumvectare Penates, Sil. **II.** Pass.: **A.** Prop.: (To be carried around; hence), **1.** To ride round: oppida circumvectabor, Plant.—**2.** To sail round: oram Ligurum, Liv. **B. Fig.**: To go through, describe, etc.: singula, Virg.

**circumvec-tus** (for circumveh-tus), a, um, P. of circumveh-or.

**circum-vēhor**, ctus sum, hī, 3. v. pass. (To be carried around; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** To ride round on horseback or in a chariot: muliones collibus circumvehī jubet, Cæs. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) castra, Liv.—**B.** To sail, etc., around: navi-

bus, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: To describe at large, etc.: circumvehor omnia verbis, Virg. **III.** A Part. Pres. Act. in reflexive force, with Acc. on acc. of circum, Sailing round, is found in Nep. Timoth.

**circum-vēlo**, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a.: To veil around, envelope: circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

**circum-vēnlo**, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To come around, to encompass, encircle, surround: insulas Rhenus, Tac. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility: To surround, encompass, invest, etc.: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To beset, oppress, distress, afflict: multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor.—**B.** To circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud: circumvenit esse innocentem pecuniā, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuvenir*.

**circumven-tus**, a, um, P. of circumven-io.

**circum-versor** (-vorsor), no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. To turn one's self, etc., round: Lucr.

**circum-vortō** (-vorto), prps., no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** To turn one round: mancipium, i. e. to declare free, Quint.—**B.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self, etc., round: circumvertens se, Suet. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) circumvertitur (sc. rota) axem, Ov. **II.** Fig.: To lead around or about in any matter; to defraud of, etc.: qui me argento circumvortant, Plant.

**circum-vestio**, prps., no perf., nor sup., ire, 4. v. a. **I.** To cover on all sides: arborem uvis, Pl. **II.** To clothe around; Fig.: se dictis, Poet. ap. Cic.

**circum-vinclo**, no perf., tum, ire, 4. v. a.: To bind around: Plant.

**circum-viso**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a.: To look around: Plant.

**circum-vōlto**, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: Of winged creatures: To fly around: lacūs circumvolitant hirundo, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: To hover, rove, or flit about or around: circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

**circum-vōlo**, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.: To fly around: spemque suam motis avidus (sc. milvus) circumvolat alis, Ov.: mors atris pennis, Hor.

**circum-volve**, prps., no perf., vōlūtum, volve, 3. v. a.: To roll or turn round: sol circumvolvitur alis, Ov.: resolves round, Virg.

**circus**, i, m. = κίρκος, akin to κύκλος. **I.** A circular line, circle, in astronomy: circus lacteus, the Milky Way, Cic. **II.** A circus: **A.** Prop.: **I.** Circus, or Circus Maximus, the Circus, or Circus Maximus; an oval circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, which could contain more than 100,000 spectators: Liv.; Hor.—Hence, **Circensis**, e, adj. Pertaining to the Circus: Cic.; Liv.—As Subst.: **Circenses**,

lum, m. (sc. ludī) The games in the Circus Maximus: Suet.—**2.** Circus Flaminius, the Flaminian Circus: Cic. **B.** Meton.: A racecourse: omnem longo decedere circo Infusum populum jubet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirque*.

**circis**, is, f. = κείρις (The shorn one), *Ciris*; the bird into which Scylla the daughter of Nisus was changed: Cic.

**cirrus**, i, m. (mostly plur.) **I.** Prop.: A natural curl, curl, ringlet, or tuft of hair: Mart.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: A fringe on a garment: Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirrho*.

**Cirta**, æ, f. Cirta; an important town of Numidia.

**cis**, prep. c. Acc. [prps. akin to the Sanscrit pronominal stem *ki*] **I.** Prop.: Of place: On this side: cis Taurum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of time: Within: cis dies paucos, Plant.

**Cis-alp-inus**, a, um, adj. [cis; Alp-es] Lying on this side of the Alps, Cisalpine: Gallia, Cic.

**cistum**, īi, n. [etym. dub.] A cistum; a light two-wheeled vehicle: Cic.

**Cis-rhēn-ānus**, a, um, adj. [cis; Rhen-us] Situate on this side of the Rhine: Germani, Cæs.

**Cisseus**, ēi, m., Κίσεύς (The one with ivy; the ivy-crowned one), *Cisseus*; a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.—Hence, **Ciss-ēis**, īdos, f. The daughter of Cisseus, i. e. Hecuba.

**cista**, æ, f. = κιστή: **1.** A basket of wicker-work: Auct. Her.; Juv.; Ov.—**2.** A box or chest for clothes, money, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ciste*.

**cistella**, æ, f., dim. [for cistula; fr. cistula-a] **1.** A small basket: Auct. Her.—**2.** A small box or chest: Plant.

**cistellā-trix**, īcis, f. [cistella, (uncontr. Gen.) cistella-i] She who has charge of the money-box (a female slave): Plant.

**cistell-ula**, æ, f. dim. [cistell-a] A little box or chest: Plant.

**cist-erna**, æ, f. [cist-a] (A thing pertaining to a cista; hence) A reservoir for water, a cistern: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *citerne*.

**cistophōrus**, i, m. = κιστοφόρος (Box-bearer). A cistophorus; an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, with the impression of a cista: Cic.

**cist-illa**, æ, f., dim. [cist-a] **1.** A little basket: Mart.—**2.** A little box or chest: Plant.

**citā-tim**, ade. [2. cit(a)-o] Quickly, speedily, hastily: Hirt.

**citā-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of cit(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: **A.** Gen.: Driven, urged to, i. e. hastened, hurried, quick, rapid, speedy: citato equo, at full gallop, Cæs. (Comp.) citatiore agmine, Liv.: (Sup.) citatissimo agmine, id.—**B.** Esp.: In adverbial force: Quickly, rapidly, etc.: ferunt citati signa, Liv.

**citer**, tra, trum (in Pos. prps. only once), adj. [for cister; fr. cis] **I.** Prop.: On this side: citer agnus alligatus ad sacra, Cato: (Comp.) Gallia citerior, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of place. Lying near, near, close: (Sup.) citima pars, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Near, close, etc.



et ad hæc citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, Cic.

citerius, v. citra.

**Cithæron**, ðnis, m., Κιθαρόν. *Cithæron*, a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia.

**cithāra**, æ, f. = κιθάρα: I. Prop.: The cithara or cithern: Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. The music of the cithara, or gen., of a stringed instrument: Hor.; Prop.—B. The art of playing on the cithara: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *guitare*.

**cithārista**, æ, m. = κιθαριστής: A player on the cithara: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *guitariste*.

**cithārēstriā**, æ, f. = κιθαρίστρια. She who plays on the cithara: Ter.

**cithārīzo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. = κιθαρίζω. To play on the cithara: Nep.

**cithārēdus**, a, um, adj. = κιθαρηδικός. Of, or pertaining to, a citharist: Ars, Suet.

**cithārēdus**, i, m. = κιθαρηδός. One who plays on the cithara (and accompanies the instrument with his voice): Cic.

**Citiëus**, i, v. Citium.

**Citium** (Citt-), ði, n., Κίτιον, Κίτιον. Citium or Citium: a seaport town in Cyprus.—Hence, **Citiëus**, i, m. A Citian.

**1. cit-o**, adv. [cit-us] I. Prop.: Quickly, speedily, soon: abt cito et suspende te, Ter. (Sup.) II. Meton.: A. With a negative (=non facile) Not easily, not readily: Cic.—B. (Comp.) Without a negative (=potius): Sooner, rather: citius dicere, Cic.

**2. ci-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre (Inf. Pres. Pass. citarius, Cat.), 1. v. intns. a. [ci-eo] I. Prop.: To put into quick motion; to move or drive violently or rapidly; to shake, rouse, excite, provoke, incite, stimulate, promote, etc.: gradum, Claud.: urinam, Cels. B. Esp.: 1. To urge, call, or summon: postquam citati (sc. senatores) non conveniunt, Liv.—2. Law t. l.: To call the parties; to summon: reum, Cic.—3. To call one to witness; to call upon, appeal to: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. II. Fig.: A. To cause or produce: isque motus (sc. animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, Cic.—B. To appeal to, quote, cite: Cic. quos Lichnius citat auctores, Liv. III. Meton.: To mention by name; to name, mention, call out, proclaim, announce: Danae reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapesto citantur, Cic.

**citr-ā**, prep. and adv. [citr-, citr-] I. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: On this side: citra Rubiconem, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Before, within, beneath, short of, less than: citra tertiam syllabam, before the third syllable, Cic.: citra Trojana tempora, Ov.—2. Without, out of, except, without regard to, setting aside: citra fidem, Tac. C. Fig.: Beneath, short of, less than, etc.: nec virtus citra genus est, Ov. II. Adv.: A. Prop.: On this side: nec citra mota nec ultra, Ov. B. Meton.: Of space: Short of some object: tela

hostium citra cadebant, Tac. C. Fig.: Short of some object: (Comp.) modo ultra quam oportet, excurrit; modo citra debito resistit, Sen.

**citr-ēus**, a, um, adj. [citr-us] Of, or pertaining to, the citrus-tree: mensa, of citrus-wood, Cic.

**citr-o**, adv. [citr-, citr-i] (always in the connection and position ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, or, without copula, ultro citro) Hither and thither, to and fro, on both sides, mutually, reciprocally: Cic.; Lucr.

**citrus**, i, f. [prob. akin to κεδρος, cedrus] The citrus tree: Lucr.

**ci-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of ci-eo.—2. P. a. Gen.: (Put in motion) hence) Quick, swift, rapid: quadrigæ, Virg. (Comp.) citior cura, Val. Max.: (Sup.) citissimum factum, Quint. b. Esp.: In an adverbial force: Quickly, etc.: solvite vela citi, Virg.

**civ-icus**, a, um, adj. [civ-is] 1. Of, or pertaining to, citizens; civil, civic, citizen's: jura, Hor.: corona, the civic (crown made of oak leaves, the highest mark of distinction, which was bestowed on him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war): Cic.—2. Of, or pertaining to, the Roman state: stirps, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *civique*.

**civ-ilis**, e, adj. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, citizens; civil, civic: conjuratio, Cic.—Particular expression: Civile jus, Civil law; i. e. (a) The political rights of citizens: Cic.—(b) Civil, private rights: Cic.—B. Meton.: Relating to public or political life; political, public, state: scientia, political economy, Cic.—2. (Demeaning one's self as a citizen; hence) Courteously, courteously, polite, civil, affable, pleasing: (Comp.) quid enim civillius illo? Ov.: (Sup.) in colloquiis humillimorum civilissimus, Spart.

**civil-itas**, ātis, f. [civil-is] (The state or condition of the civilis; hence) 1. The art of government, politics: Quint.—2. Courteousness, courtesy: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *civilité*.

**civil-iter**, adv. [id.] 1. After the manner of a citizen, citizen-like: contendere, Script. ap. Cic. (Comp.) civilius, Pl.: (Sup.) civilissime vixit, Eutr.—2. Civilly, courteously, kindly: Ov.

**ci-vis**, is (Abl. Sing. usually cive; sometimes civi), comm. gen. [prps. akin to Sanscrit root KSHI, to duel, to reside] (A dweller, resident, etc.; hence) A citizen (male or female): unus, Cic.: Attica, Ter.—Particular expression: Civis meus, tuns, etc., My, thy, etc., fellow-citizen: Cic.

**civ-itas**, ātis (Gen. Plur., tum and um), f. [civ-is] I. Prop.: (The condition or state of a citizen; hence) Citizenship, freedom of the city: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A.: 1. The citizens united in a community: Cic.; Cres.; Liv.—2. The state or body politic: Cic.; Cres.; Sall.—B. A city: Quint.; Suet. III. Fig.: A state or commonwealth: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cié*.

**clā-des**, is (Gen. Plur. usually cladium; cladum, Sil.), f. [akin to

κλάω, to break] (Prop.: A breaking to pieces of any thing; Meton.) I. Gen.: Injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity: Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.: A. Of persons who cause destruction: Destroyer, scourge: Virg.—B. Milit. t. l.: Defeat, discomfiture, slaughter in war: Cic.; Liv.; Virg.

**clām**, adv. and prep. [akin to καλ-ύπτω, and cel-o] I. Adv.: Secretly, in private: clam depositum, Cic. II. Prep. c. Abl., or Acc.; also, once c. Gen.: Without the knowledge of, unknown to: clam vobis, Cass.: clam praesidia, Hirt.: clam patris, Plant.—Particular phrases: A. Clam me or mihi est, It is unknown to me, I know not: Plant.; Ter.—B. Clam aliquem habere, To keep secret from one, conceal from: Ter.

**clāmā-tor**, ōris, m. [clam(a)-o] A bawler, noisy declaimer: Cic.

**clāmā-tio**, ōnis, f. [clamit(a)-o] A violent crying, clamour, or noise: Plant.

**clām-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. intns. [clam-o] I. Neut.: To cry out violently or aloud: vano questu clamitant, Phaed. II. Act.: A.: 1. Prop.: To vociferate loudly or bawl out something: Caeneas clamitabat, Cic.: (with Objective clause) clamitans liberum se libereque civitatis esse, Cass.—2. Fig.: To proclaim, i. e. manifest, show, evidence, betray: calliditatem, Cic.—B. To call after one loudly and frequently: clamitabant, Plaut.

**clāmō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to καλ-έω] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To call or cry out; to shout aloud: de pecunia, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of things: To make a noise, din, etc.: clamant amnes, Stat.—2. Of a snorer: To make an uproar or disturbance; to bellow out: magnum clamat, Plant. C. Fig.: Of abstract subjects: To call out, cry aloud: et non ulla meo clamant in ore fides, calls out in, i. e. proclaims itself openly, Prop. II. Act.: A.: 1. Prop.: To call or cry aloud to something or some one, to proclaim, declare, invoke, call upon, etc.: morientem nomine, Virg.—2. Fig.: To proclaim or declare: quid restipulatio clamat? Cic.—B. To proclaim or declare one to be; to call out that one is: se causam clamat, Virg.

**clām-or**, (-os, Quint.), ōris, m. [clam-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A loud call; a shout, cry of men, or of animals: Plant.; Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. A friendly call, acclamation, applause: Cic.; Hor.—2. A hostile call, clamour, outcry, complaint: Script. cp. Cic. II. Meton.: Noise, sound, ain: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clameur*.

**clām-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [for clam-or-ōsus; fr. clamor, clamor-is] (Full of clamor; hence) 1. Clamouring or bawling continually or loudly: clamorosos: pater, Juv.—2. a. Filled with noise or clamour; noisy: circus, Juv.—b. Accompanied with noise or clamour: acceleratio, Auct. Her.

**Clampetia**, æ, f. *Clampetia* a town of the Brutii.

**clan-cūlum**, *adv.* and *prep. dim.* [for *clam-cūlum*] *Secretly, privately*: **I. Adv.**: *clanculum abii a legione*, *Plaut.* **II. Prep. c. Acc.**: *clanculum Patres*, *Ter.*

**clandestin-o**, *adv.* [*clandestin-us*] *Secretly, clandestinely*: *Plaut.*

**clan-dest-inus**, *a, um, adj.* [prob. obsol. *clan-dest-us*, for *clam-dest-us*, *fr. clam*] *Secret, hidden, concealed*: *clandestine*: *colloquia cum hostibus*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. clandestin.*

**clang-o**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. n.* [onomatop.; like *Gr. κλαγ*, whence *κλαγγή*] *To clang; to sound, resound*: *horrida clangunt Signa tubæ*, *Stat.*

**clang-or**, *ōris*, *m.* [*clang-o*] *A sound, clang, noise*: *tubarum*, *Virg.*

**Clānis**, *is*, *m.* *Clanis*: **1.** *A river of Etruria, which falls into the Tiber (now Chiana).*—**2.** *A companion of Phineus.*—**3.** *A centaur.*

**Clānus**, *ī*; **Glanis**, *is*, *m.* *The Clanus or Glanis; a river of Campania, frequently overflowing the country around, especially the town of Acerræ (now il Lagno).*

**clār-e**, *adv.* [*clar-us*] **1.** *Clearly, distinctly, plainly*: *aloud*: *ut clare gemant*, *Cic.*—**2.** *Brightly, clearly*: *clare fulgens cæsaries*, *Cat.*—**3.** *Distinctly, intelligibly, clearly*: (*Sup.*) *piscis clarissime audiunt*, *Pl.*—**4.** *Illustriously, honourably*: (*Comp.*) *clarus exspendebat*, *Nep.*

**clār-ēo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *2. v. n.* [*id.*] *(To be clarus; hence)* **I.** *To be clear or bright; to shine*: *Cic.* **II.** *To be obvious, clear, evident or manifest*: *Lucr.* **III.** *To be brilliant, distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned*: *Enn.*

**clār-esco**, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *escēre*, *3. v. n.* [*id.*] *(To become clarus; hence)* **I.** *To sound clearly, become or be audible*: *clarescunt sonitus armorum*, *Virg.* **II.** *To begin to shine, to become visible*: *tecta luminibus*, *Tac.* **III.** *To become mentally clear, manifest, evident, obvious*: *alid ex alio clarescit*, *Lucr.* **IV.** *To become brilliant, illustrious, famous, renowned*: *ex gente Domitia duæ familie claruerunt*, *Snet.*

**clārīg-ā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*clārīg(a)-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A (Roman) proclamation of war*: *Pl.*; *Quint.* **II. Meton.**: *The seizure of a man who is found beyond the place prescribed to him*: *Liv.*

**clārīg-īto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a. intens.* [*clārīg-o*] *To reclaim*: *Lucr.*

**clārīg-o**, *no perf.*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* [akin to *κλῆρῆς*, *Dor. κάρῆς*] *Polit. t. l.*: *Of the Petætes: To proclaim war against an enemy (with certain religious ceremonies)*: *Pl.*

**clār-i-sōn-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*clar-us*; (*i*-son-o)] *Clear-sounding*: *vox*, *Cat.* **clār-ītas**, *ātis*, *f.* [*clar-us*] (*The quality of the clarus; hence*) **1.** *Clearness, distinctness*: *in voce*, *Cic.*—**2.** *Clearness, brightness of objects affecting the sight*: *Pl.*—**3.** *Clearness, distinctness, perspicuity*: *Quint.*—**4.** *Celebrity, renown, reputation, splend-*

*our, high estimation*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. clarté.*

**clār-ītudo**, *Inis*, *f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the clarus; hence*) **1.** *Clearness, distinctness, etc.*: *vois*, *Gell.*—**2.** *Clearness, brilliancy*: *dece (=luna)*, *Tac.*—**3.** *Renown, celebrity, fame, reputation, etc.*: *Sall.*; *Tac.*

**clār-o**, *āvī*, *no sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [*id.*] *(To make clarus; hence)* **I.** *To make clear or bright; to illuminate*: *Cic.*; *Stat.* **II.** *To make mentally clear, evident, distinct, or obvious; to explain, illustrate, set forth*: *Lucr.* **III.** *To render illustrious, renowned, etc.*: *illum non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem*, *Hor.*

**clār-or**, *ōris*, *m.* [*clar-co*] *Clearness, brightness*: *Plaut.*

**Clāros**, *i, f.*, *Κλάρος*. *Claros*: *A town of Ionia, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo (now Zille).*—Hence, **Clār-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Claros; Clarian*.—As *Subst.*: **Clarius**, *ī*, *m.*: **1.** (*sc. deus*) *The Clarian god*; *i. e. Apollo*: *Virg.*—**2.** (*sc. poeta*) *The Clarian poet*, *i. e. Antimachus*: *Ov.*

**clā-rus**, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *ṛṣ*, "audire," Greek *κλέειν*, *Lat. clu-o*] **I. Prop.**: *Of sounds, etc.*: *Clear, loud, distinct*: *vox*, *Cic.*: *latratu*, *Ov.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of appearance, etc.*: *Clear, bright, shining, light, brilliant*: (*Sup.*) *clarissime gemmæ*, *Cic.*—**B.** *Making clear, i. e. bringing fair weather*: *aquilo*, *Virg.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Mentally*: *Clear, distinct, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible*: (*Comp.*) *luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia*, *Cic.*—**B.** *Morally*: *Brilliant, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, honourable, famous, glorious, etc.* (*esp. as an epithet of distinguished men*): *animus*, *Sall.*: *vir*, *Cic.*—**C.** *Notorious*: *luxuria superbiuque clarus*, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. clair.*

**class-īarius**, *a, um, adj.* [*class-is*] *Of, or belonging to, the fleet*: *centurio*, *i. e. the captain of a ship*, *Tac.*—As *Subst.*: **classiārī**, *ōrum*, *m.*: **1.** (*sc. milites*) *Sea- or naval forces*: *Tac.*; *Nep.*—**2.** (*sc. nautæ*) *Sailors, seamen, etc.*: *Cæs.*; *Tac.*

**class-īcūla**, *æ*, *f. dim.* [*id.*] *A little fleet, flotilla*: *Cic.*

**class-īcus**, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] **1.** (*Prop.*) *Pertaining to the first class*; (*Fig.*) *Superior, of the first rank*: *scriptor*, *a classical writer*, *Gell.*—**2.** *Pertaining to the fleet*: *milites*, *Liv.*—As *Subst.*: **classici**, *ōrum*, *m.* (*sc. milites*) *Sea- or naval forces*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. classique.*

**class-īcum**, *i, n.* [*id.*] *(A thing pertaining to a classis; hence)* **1.** *A field- or battle-signal given with the trumpet*: *classicum cecinit*, *Liv.*—**2.** *A war-trumpet*: *Virg.*; *Tib.*

**classis**, *is* (*Abi. usu. classe*; *classi*; *Virg.*), *f.* [*κλάσις = κλήσις*] (*A calling*: *Concr.*: *That which is called*; *hence*) **1.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *Of the citizens as summoned for assessment*: *A class*: *Liv.*; *Cic.*—**b.** *Fig.*: *Rank, position, standing*, *class*: *Cic.*—**c.** *Meton.*: *A class,*

*division*: *pueros in classes distribu- erant*, *Quint.*—**2.** *Of the people as summoned for service*: *Milit. t. l.*: *Forces, a force*: *a. Of the (land) army*: *Virg.*—**b.** *Of men at sea*: *The fleet*, including the troops in it: *Cic.*; *Liv.*; *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. classe.*

**clāthri** (*-tri*), *ōrum*, *m.* = *καθῆρα* (*enclosing things*) *A treltis, grate, bar* (*esp. to the cages of animals*): *Hor.*

**clāthr-o** (*clatr-o*), *no perf.*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [*clathr-i*] *To furnish with a grate or lattice set with bars*: *Plaut.*

**claud-eo**, *no perf.*, *clausum*, *claud-ēre*, *2. v. n.*, **claud-o**, *no perf.*, *clausum*, *claud-ēre*, *3. v. n.* [*claud-us*] *To limp or halt*: *Fig.*; *Cic.*

**claudicā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*claudic(a)-o*] *A limping*: *Cic.*

**claud-īco** (*clod-*), *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* [*claud-us*] **I. Prop.**: *To limp, halt, be lame*: *gravier claudicans*, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *To halt, waver, be incomplete or defective*: *tota res vacillat et claudicat*, *Cic.* **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To waver, etc.*: *pennum nissus*, *Lucr.*—**B.** *To incline*: *qua mundi claudicat axis*, *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. clocher.*

**Claudius** (*Clō-*), *ī*, *m.* *Claudius* or *Clodius*; the name of two very celebrated Roman gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian).—Hence, **Claud-ī-us** (*Clō-*), *a, um*, **Claud-īanus** (*Clō-*), *a, um*, **Claud-īalis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Claudius or Clodius.*

**1. clau-do** (*clō-*, *clū-*), *si*, *sum*, *dēre*, *3. v. a.* [*root clu*, akin to *κλέειν*] **I. Prop.**: *To shut something that is open; to close, shut up, shut up*: *forem cubiculari*, *Cic.*: *lumina*, *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of streams*: *To dam up, stop, etc.*: *claudite jam rivos, pueri*, *Virg.*—**B.** *Of the blood*: *To staunch, stop, stay, etc.*: *Pl.*—**C.** *To block up, close, etc.*: *omnes claudenter aditus (sc. fori)*, *Cic.*—**D.** *To close, end, conclude, finish, etc.*: *conas*, *Mart.*—Particular expression: *Clauder agmen*, *To close or bring up the rear*, *Cæs.*—**E.**: **1. Gen.**: *To shut up or in; to inclose, encompass, surround*: *clausæ hieme Alpes*, *Liv.*—**2. Esp.**: *Milit. t. l.*: *To encompass, invest, besiege, etc.*: *urbem obsidione*, *Nep.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To stop, close, keep shut*: *clausa consilia habere*, *Cic.*—**B.** *To bring to a close; to end, finish, terminate*: *cujus octavum trepidavit ætas Claudere lustrum*, *Hor.*—Particular expression: *Clauder animam*, *To end or destroy life*: *Lucr.*; *Ov.*—**C.** *To inclose, limit, confine*: *numeris sententias*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. clore, clore.*

**2. claudo**, *ēre*, *v. claudco.*

**claudus** (*clū-*, *Plant.*), *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *khōta*, "crippled," Greek *χλωδός*] **I. Prop.**: *Limping, halting, lame*: *deus*, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *Wavering, uncertain, defective*: *pars officii tui*, *Ov.*

**claus-trum** (*clos-*), *i, n.* [for *claud-trum*, *clod-trum*; *fr. claud-o*, *clod-o*] (*The accomplicher of shutting up or enclosing*; *hence*) **1.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *A lock, bar, bolt*: *claustra revellere*,



Cic.—b. Fig.: A bar, barrier, etc.: amat (sc. animus) spatii obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor.—2. a. Prop.: A door or gate: Mart.; Ov.—b. Fig.: Protection, defence: Cic.; Tac.—3. An inclosure of any kind: Lucrino addita claustra, i. e. moles, piers, or dams, Virg.—4. Milit. t. t.: a. A barrier, bulwark, defence, etc. (whether artificial or natural, for enclosing one's self and keeping off the enemy): Cic.; Tac.—b. Entrenchments, works, etc. (for enclosing the enemy): Tac.—5. A cage or den for wild beasts: Hor.; Stat.—6. A stall or stable for horses: Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. cloître.

claus-ūla, æ, f. [claudō, (Sup.) claus-um] (That which closes; hence) I. Gen.: A close, conclusion, end: Cic. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: The close of a period: Cic.

claus-sus (clu-), (for claud-sus, clud-sus), a, um, P. of claud-o (clud-o). —As Subst.: clausum (clu-), i, n. An inclosed place for confining or keeping any thing: Virg.; Lucr.

clāva, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit *śūla*, "a lance" or "club"] I. Gen.: A knotty branch, bough, or stick; a staff, cudgel, club, etc.: Cic. II. Esp.: As a weapon for exercising: A foil: Cic. clāv-arium, ii, n. [clav-us] (A thing pertaining to a clavus; hence) Money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails: Tac.

clāv-ātor, ōris, m. [clav-a] One who carries clubs or foils; a cudgel-bearer: Plaut.

clāv-icūla, æ, f. dim. [clav-is] (Prop.: A small key; Meton.) A little twig or tendril (by which the vine clings around its props): Cic.

1. clāv-i-ger, gēra, gērūm, adj. [clav-a; (i); gēro] Club-bearing, club-carrying: clavigera Vulcani proles, i. e. Periphates, Ov.—As Subst.: clāv-igēri, m. (sc. deus) The club-bearer, i. e. Hercules: Ov.

2. clāv-i-ger, gēra, gērūm, adj. [clav-is; (i); gēro] Bearing or keeping a key, or keys: deus, i. e. Janus, as presiding over doors, Ov.

clā-vis, is, f. (Acc. reg. clavem; clavim, Plaut.; Tib.—Abl. clavi, Var. clave, Juv.) [akin to κλέω; κλείς, Dor. κλα-ίς] (The shutting or closing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A key: Sall.; Hor.—Particular expression: Claves adimere uxori, To take away the keys from one's wife, i. e. to separate from her: Cic. II. Meton.: Of a trundling-hoop: A key, i. e. an instrument in the form of a key, by which a hoop was set in motion: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. clef.

clav-us, i, m. [akin to κλείω] (The closing or fastening thing; hence) I. Prop.: A nail, peg, plug: Plaut.; Cæs.—Particular applications: A. Acc. to a Tuscan usage, the ancient Romans reckoned the years by nails, which the highest magistrate annually, on the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple: Liv.—B. As a symbol of immovable firmness, clavus is an attribute of Necessitas, who drives

it into the wall with a hammer: Hor.—Hence, Prov.: beneficium trabali clavo figere, Cic. II. Meton.: Of objects of a similar form to a clavus: A. (The handle of a rudder, or the tiller; hence, as pars pro toto) A rudder, helm: Virg.; Ov.—B. Medic. t. t.: Of persons and animals: A swelling or excrescence; e. g. a wart, etc.: Cels.; Pl.—C.: 1. A purple stripe on the tunic, which, among the senators, was broad, among the equites, narrow: Hor.; Suet.—2. A tunic in gen.: Hor. III. Fig.: A.: 1. A beginning or commencement: anni, Cic.—2. A nail: Cupidinis, Plaut.—B. The management or direction of any thing: imperii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. clou.

clē-men-s, mentis, adj. [prob. for clin-men-s; fr. clin-o; mens, ment-is] (Having the heart bent; hence) I. Prop.: A. In, or of, disposition, etc.: Gentle-hearted, mild, quiet, tranquil, compassionate, kind, clement: satis clemens in disputando, Cic.—B.: 1. Of persons: Mild in respect to the faults, etc., of others; forbearing, indulgent, compassionate, merciful: clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.—2. Of animals: Tame, domesticated: (Comp.) clementius genus columbarum, Var. II. Meton.: A. Of the atmosphere, wind, etc.: Mild, calm, soft, gentle: flamen, Cat.—B. Of the motion of the sea, rivers, etc.: Placid, calm, etc.: (Sup.) clementissimus annis, Ov. III. Fig.: Of a report, etc.: Mild, not exaggerated: rumor, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. clement.

clemen-ter, adv. [for clement-ter; fr. clemens, clement-is] (After the manner of the clemens; hence) a. Gently, softly, mildly: Plaut.—2. By degrees, gradually, gently: Tac.—3. Quietly, placidly, tranquilly, calmly: (Sup.) clementissime, Plaut.—4. With forbearance, mildly, with indulgence, mercifully: Cæs.; Liv.

clēmēt-la, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality, condition, or state of the clemens; hence) 1.: a. Indulgent or forbearing conduct; moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, mercifulness, mercy, clemency: Cic.; Liv.—b. Kindness, sympathy: Nep.—2. Of the atmosphere, etc.: A calm or tranquil state; calmness, mildness: Pl.; Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. clemence.

Cleōn, onis, m., Κλέων (The one having glory; i. e. The glorious one). Cleon; a rhetorician of Halicarnassus: Nep.

Clēōnæ, ārum, f., Κλεωναί. Cleone; a town of Argolis.

Clēōpātra, æ, f., Κλεοπάτρα (Father's glory). Cleopatra; the celebrated queen of Egypt (daughter of Ptolemy Auletes) who was conquered at Actium by Augustus.

clēp-o, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to κλέπτω] I. Prop.: To steal: eum (sc. ignem) clepsisse dolo, Script. ap. Cic.: (without Object) rape, clepe, tene, Plaut. II. Fig.: With Personal pron.: To steal one's self away; to hide or conceal one's self: Sen.

cleps-ŷdra, æ, f. = κλεψ-ύδρα (A stealing away of water). A water-clock, clepsydra (used by public speakers to measure the length of their discourse): Sen.; Cic.—Particular expressions: Ciepsydram petere, To require a clepsydra, i. e. to wish to speak: dare, to grant a clepsydra, i. e. to give permission to speak: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. clepsydre.

clepta, æ, m. = κλέπτης. A thief: Plaut.

clī-ens (clu-), entis (Gen. Plur. usu. clientium; clientum, Plaut.; Hor.), comm. gen. [clu-eo] (The hearing one; hence) I. Prop.: Of Romans: A dependant; in relation to his protector (patronus), a client: Plaut.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of foreigners: 1. An adherent, client, etc.: Cæs.; Tac.—2. Plur.: Of nations: Allies or vassals (of a more powerful people): Cæs.—3. In Numidia: A dependant, retainer: Sall.—B. A protégé, favourite: Hor.

clīent-a, æ, f. [clienis, client-is] I. Prop.: A female client: Hor. II. Meton.: A female dependant, etc.: Plaut.

clīent-ēla, æ, f. [id.] (The condition of a client in reference to his patron; hence) 1. Of the client: a. Of Romans: (a) Prop.: Clientship: Cic.—(b) Meton.: Plur.: Clients: Sall.; Cic.—b. Of foreign nations: (a) Prop.: Alliance, vassalage, dependance: Cæs.—(b) Meton.: (a) Plur.: Dependants; vassals, etc.: Tac.—(β) Sing.: Dependent territory or persons; a dependency: Just.—2. Of the patron: Patronage, protection: Ter.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. clientèle.

clīent-ūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] A little or insignificant client: Tac.

clīnā-men, inis, n. [clin(a)-o] (That which inclines; hence) The inclination of a thing: Lucr.

clīnā-tus, a, um, adj. [id.] Inclined, bent, sunk: Lucr.; Cic.

Clinias, æ, m., Κλεινίας (The one that is κλεινός, or famous). Clinias; the father of Alcibiades.—Hence, Clīnī-ādes, æ, m. The son of Clinias, i. e. Alcibiades.

clīno, = κλίνω. To lean, etc.: found only in compounds and derivatives; e. g. accolino, declino, clinamen, clinatus, etc.

Clio, ōis, f. = Κλειώ (She that celebrates; the celebrator). Clio: 1. The Muse of History.—2. A daughter of Oceanus.

clīp-o-ē (clyp-), no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [clīp-eus] To arm or furnish with a shield: clipeata agmina, Virg.

clīp-ēum, i, n. [akin to καλ-ίπτω, κρύπτω] (That which covers or conceals; hence) A shield (= clipeus): Liv.; Virg.

clīp-ēus (clyp-, clup-), i, m. [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: A shield of circular form, made of brass: Cic.; Virg.—Prov.: Clipeum post vulnera mure, To take a shield after wounds; i. e. to do something when it is too late, Or

**II. Fig.**: Protection, defence: Claud.  
**III. Meton.**: Of objects in the form of a shield: **A.** The disk of the sun: **OV.**—**B.** A shield-shaped, or oval, meteor: **Sen.**

**clitellæ**, ārum, *f.* [prob. for *clin-tellæ*; fr. *clin-o*] (*The bent or curved thing*; hence) **A pack-saddle put upon beasts of burden, especially upon asses; a sumpter-saddle**: Plaut.; Hor.

**clitell-ārius**, a, um, *adj.* [*clitell-æ*] *Of, or pertaining to, a pack-saddle; bearing a pack-saddle*: Cato; Plaut.

**Clitōrius**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Clitorius; a town of Arcadia.*

**Clitumnus**, i, m. *The Clitumnus; a river of Umbria.*

**cliv-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [*cliv-us*] **I. Prop.**: *Hilly, full of hills, steep*: *clivosi glareis ruris*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Sleep, difficult*: *trames vitæ*, Sil.

**cliv-us**, i, m. [for *cliv-us*; fr. *clin-o*] (*The sloping thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A gently ascending height or eminence; a slope, hill, eminence*: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Any thing sloping; a slope, unevenness*: *OV.*

**clō-āca**, æ, *f.* [for *clu-āca*; fr. *clu-o*] (*The cleanser*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A sewer or drain*; esp. *the artificial canal in Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: *The stomach of a drunken woman*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cloaque*.

*clod*, words in, *v. claud.*

**Clōia**, æ, *f.* *Clætia; a Roman maiden, who, when a hostage to Por-senna, with several companions, swam back to Rome*: Liv.; Virg.

**clostrum**, i, v. *claustrum*.

**Clōthō** (apparently used only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), Κλωθώ (*The spinner or spinster*). *Clotho; one of the three Paræ.*

**cludo**, *cludus*, *v. clau.*

*cluens*, *entis*, *v. cliens*.

**Cluent-tus**, ii, m. [prob. *cluens* (= *cliens*), *cluent-is*] (*The one pertaining to a cliens*) *Cluentius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Cluentianus**, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Cluentius*.

**clū-ō**, no *perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and **clū-ōr**, no *perf.*, ēri, 2. *v. pass.* [akin to Sanscrit root *ḥru* and *ḥri*, *to hear*; Gr. *κλύ-ω*] *To hear one's self called in some way; to be named, called, spoken of, reputed, esteemed or famed in some way*: *at meus victor vir belli clueat*, Plaut.: *stratitoticus homo qui clueat*, id.

**clūn-is**, is, m. and *f.* [prps. akin to *κλύ-ω*, *to move violently*; and so, *the thing moved violently*; cf. Gr. *κλύν-ις*, *the os sacrum*] *The buttock, haunch, etc.*: Hor.; Juv.

1. **clūo**=*purgo*, Pl.; Serv. [akin to Sanscrit root *klid*, "*to grow wet*"; Gr. *κλύ-ζεν*, "*to wash off*" or "*away*"].

2. **clūo**=*clueo*, *v. clueo*.

**clupētus**, i, v. *clipeus*.

**clūr-inus**, a, um, *adj.* [*clur-a*; an

*ape*] *Of, or pertaining to, an ape*: Plaut.

**Clūsium**, ii, n. *Clusium*; an Etrurian town (previously called *Canars* or *Camers*).—Hence, **Clūs-inus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Clusium.*—As Subst.: **Clusini**, ōrum, m. (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Clusium*.

**Clūs-tus**, ii, m. [*cludo* (= *claudio*); (*Sup.*) *clus-un*] (*The one closing or shutting*) *Clusius; a surname of Janus, whose temple was closed in times of peace.*

**clusus**, a, um, *v. clausus*.

**Clýmēnē**, ēs, *f.*, Κλυμένη (*Acc.* Gr. *Clymenēn*, *Ōv.*) (*The renowned or famed one*) *Clymene*: **I.** *The wife of the Ethiopian king Merope, and mother of Phæthion.*—Hence, **Clýmēn-ēius**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Clymene*: *proles* (i. e. *Phæthion*).—**2.** *One of the daughters of Oceanus.*—**3.** *A female servant and confidante of Helen.*

**Clýmēnus**, i, m., Κλυμενος (*id.*) *Clymenus; a surname of Pluto.*  
**clypeo**, ære, etc., *v. clip.*  
**clyster**, ēris, m. = *κλύστρον* (*That which washes out or away*). *A clyster-pipe or syringe*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. clystère*.

**Clýtānnēstra**, æ, *f.*, Κλυταιμνήστρα. *Clytemnestra; the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra.*

**Clýtīē**, ēs, *f.*, Κλυτίη (*The splendid or beautiful one*). *Clytie; daughter of Oceanus, changed into the plant heliotropium.*

**Cnidius**, a, um, etc., *Cnidus*.

**Cnosiacus**, a, um, etc., *v. Gnos.*

**co**, the form assumed by *com* (= *cum*) in composition before vowels, with few exceptions; also before *g* and *h*; *v. i. cum*.

**cō-accedō**, no *perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. n.* *To be added at the same time, or besides*: Plaut.

**cōacerv-a-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [*coacerv* (a)-o] *A heaping together*: *Fig.* (Rhet. t. t.): Cic.

**cō-acervo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To heap together, heap up, collect in a mass*: **I. Prop.**: *magnam vim emblematum*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *luctus*, *OV.*

**cō-acesco**, ācti, no *sup.*, ācescere, 3. *v. n.* *To become completely acid or sour*: *non omne vinum vetustate coacescit*, Cic.

**cōac-o-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for *coag-tio*; fr. *coag-o* (the unconstr. form of *coag-o*)] *A collecting or gathering together*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. coaction*.

**cōac-to**, no *perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for *coag-to*; fr. *coag-o* (the unconstr. form of *coag-o*)] *To constrain, force*: Lucr.

**cōac-tor**, ōris, m. [for *coag-tor*; fr. *coag-o* (the unconstr. form of *coag-o*)] **I.** *Of money*: *A collector* (from auctions, etc.): Hor.—**2.** *One who brings up or closes the rear*: Tac.—**3.** *One who compels; a constrainer*: Sen.

1. **cōac-tus** (for *coag-tus*), a, um; 1. *P. of cogo* (unconstr. form *coag-o*).

—**2. Pa.**: *Of woollen cloth: Of close texture, close*: *vestis*, Pl.—As Subst.: **coacta**, æ, *f.* (*sc. vestis*), or **coactum**, i, n. (*sc. vestimentum*) *Felted or fullied cloth*: Cæs.

2. **cōac-tus**, is, m. [for *coag-tus*; fr. *coag-o* (unconstr. form of *coag-o*)] *A forcing or compelling; compulsion, constraint, etc.* (prps. only in *Abl. Sing.*): Cic.; Cæs.

**cō-addo**, no *perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. a.* *To add together with*: Plaut.

**cō-ædifico**, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To build on or up to*: Cic.

**cō-æquo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I. Prop.**: *To make one thing equal or even with another; to even, level*: *montes*, Sall. **II. Fig.**: *To make equal in dignity, power, etc.; to place on the same footing, equalise*: *ad libidines tuas omnia coæquasti*, Cic.

**cōagmēnt-a-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [*coagmēnt(a)-o*] *A joining together; a conjoining, combination, union*: Cic.

**cōagmēnt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [*coagmēnt-un*] *To join, stick, glue, cement, etc., together; to connect*: **I. Prop.**: *opus*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *pacem*, Cic.

**cōag-mentum**, i, n. [*coag-o*, unconstr. form of *coag-o*] (*That which joins together*; hence) *A joint*: *lapidum, Cæs.*

**cōāg-ūlum**, i, n. [*id.*] **I.** (*That which curdles*; hence) *Rennet or runnet*: Var.; *OV.*—**2.** (*That which is curdled*; hence) *Curdled milk; curds*: *OV.*

**cō-alesco**, ālti, āltum, ālescere (*Part. Perf.* only in Tac. and subsequent writers;—contracted form *colescere*, Lucr.; *Perf.* *coleserunt*, *id.*), 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To grow together; to become united or joined to something by growth*: *fecus coalescit olivæ*, Col. **B. Meton.**: *To unite; to become firmly joined together*: *saxa vides solā colescere calce*, Lucr. **C. Fig.**: *To unite, coalesce, etc.*: *vidxum coalescens regnum*, Liv. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: *To grow up strongly or vigorously; to grow and thrive, etc.* in eo loco grandis flex coalcatur inter saxa, Sall. **B. Fig.**: *To grow up, become consolidated, take root, become established*: *vetustate imperii coalita audacia*, Tac. ¶ Hence *Fr. coalliser*.

**cōāl-itus**, a, um, *P. of coal-escop.*  
**cō-angusto**, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: *To contract by bringing together; to confine, compress, contract, narrow, inclose, hem in*: *coangustati præcipitabantur*, Hirt. **II. Fig.**: *To circumscribe, limit*: *hæc lex coangustari potest*, Cic.

**coarctatio**, ōnis, etc., *v. coart.*  
**cō-argūo**, argūi, no *sup.*, argūere, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To prove incontestably; to demonstrate, show, make known, establish, etc.*: *desidium*, Cic. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: *To convict, to prove one guilty, etc.*: *reliquum est ut . . . hunc eadem coarguant*, Cic. (*with Gen. of crime*) *te avaritia*, *id.* **B. Fig.**: *To prove a thing wrong; to dispute, refute, etc.* *quod coarguant fici*, Pl.



**cōartā-tio** (coarcta-), ōnis, *f.* [coart(a)-o] *A drawing or crowding together: militum, Hirt.*

**cō-arto** (-arcto), āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: To press together, compress, bring into a small compass, narrow, contract, confine: in oppidis coartatus, *Cic. II. Fig.*: *A.* Of time: To abridge, shorten: consulatūs aliorum, *Tac.*—*B.* Of diction: To abridge, compress: haec, *Cic.*

**cōaxo**, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, āre, *l. v. n.* [onomatop.] Of frogs: To croak: *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. coasser.*

**Cōcālus**, *i. m.* Cocalus; a mythic king of Sicily, who gave protection to *Daedalus* when he fled from the persecution of *Minos*.

**coccīna**, ōrum, *v.* coccinus.

**coccin-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [coccin-a] (Provided with coccina; hence) Clothed in scarlet garments: *Suet.*

**coco-inus**, *a, um, adj.* [coco-um] Of a scarlet colour: coccina lēna, *Juv.*—*As Subst.*: coccīna, ōrum, *n.* (sc. vestimenta) Scarlet garments: *Mart.*

**coccum**, *i. n.* = κόκκος (a berry). *I. Prop.*: The berry of the scarlet oak (acc. to modern botany, a kind of insect, cochineal kermes), used as a scarlet dye: *Pl.* *II. Meton.*: *A.* Scarlet colour (or dye): *Hor.*—*B.* Scarlet cloth, or (prps.) scarlet cord: *Suet.*

**Cōche**, ēs, *f.*, Κώχη *Cochē*; a town on the *Tigris*.

**cōchlēa** (coel-), ēs, *f.* [κοχλίας, ō] *I. Prop.*: *A* snail: *Plaut.*; *Hor. II. Meton.*: *A* snail-shell: *Mart.*

**Cōcles**, Itis, *m.* [cocles, "a one-eyed person"] The cognomen of *Q. Horatius*, who, in the war with *Por-senna*, alone defended the bridge across the *Tiber*.

**Cocosātes** (Cocoss-), Ium, *m.* The *Cocosates* or *Cocossates*; a people of *Gallia Aquitania*.

**coc-tilis**, *e, adj.* [for coqu-tilis; fr. coqu-o] Burned: muri, built of burned bricks: *Orn.*

**coc-tus** (for coqu-tus), *a, um, P.* of coqu-o.

**cōcus**, *i, v.* coquus.

**Cōcŷtus** (-os), *i. m.* Κωκυτός (River of lamentation, from κωκύω, to howl, weep). *Cocŷtus*; a mythic river of the *Lower World*.

**coda**, ē, *v.* cauda.

**cōdex**, icis, *e, v.* caud.

**cōdic-illi**, ōrum, *m. dim.* [codex (=candex), codic-is] *1.* A small trunk of a tree: *Caed.*—*2.* *a. Gen.*: *A* writing, letter, esp. a short writing, note: *Cic.*—*B. Esp.*: (a) Under the empire: *A* writing of the emperor, a cabinet order, ordinance: *Suet.*—(b) *An addition or appendix to a will; a codicil*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. codicille*.

**Cōdrus**, *i. m.*, Κόδρος. *Codrus*: *1.* An Athenian king, who voluntarily devoted himself to death, in order to obtain for his people victory over the *Spartans*.—*2.* A wretched poet, hostile to *Virgil*.

**cocēas**, atis, *v.* caec.

**Cōelē Sŷria** (also, as one word, *Caelesyria*), ēs, *f.* [Κοιλὴ Συρία, Hol-

low Syria] *Caelesyria*, between *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*.

**cōelebs**, ibis, *etc.*, *v.* cael.

**cōel-es** (cæl-), Itis, *adj.* [for cæl-i(-t)-s; fr. cæl-um; (i), root of eo] (Going in heaven; hence) Heavenly, celestial: regna, *Or.*—*As Subst.*: *1.* Plur.: *Cœlites*, *um, m.* (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of heaven, the gods: *Hor.*—*2.* Sing.: *Cœles*, Itis (sc. incola), *m.* An inhabitant of heaven: *Or.*

**cōel-estis** or **cōel-e-sti-s** (cæl-), *e* (*Abi.* Sing. regularly, cœlesti; cœlestē, *Or.*—*Gen. Plur.*: mostly cœlestium: cœlestium, *Virg.*), *adj.* [cæl-um; or for cœl-e-sta(-t)-s; fr. cæl-um; (e); st(a)-o with fepenthetic] (*Of, or pertaining to, heaven—standing in heaven; hence*) *I. Prop.*: Of heaven, heavenly, celestial: aqua, *i. e.* rain: *Hor.*: supera atque cœlestia, *Cic.*—*As Subst.*: *A.* Plur.: *comm. gen.* The inhabitants of heaven, the gods: *Lucr.*; *Cic.*—*B.* Sing.: *comm. gen.* An inhabitant of heaven; a deity: *Tib.* *II. Fig.*: *A.* Divine: (*Comp.*) nihil est cœlesti cœlestius, *Sen.*—*B.* Magnificent, preeminent, splendid, *etc.*: Of persons and things: legiones, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) cœlestissimum *os* (sc. *Ciceronis*), *Vell.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. cœleste*.

**cōel-i-cōla** (cæl-), æ (*Gen. Plur.* cœlicolūm, *Virg.*: cœlicolaurum, *Juv.*), *comm. gen.* [cæl-um; (i); cœl-o] One dwelling in heaven: a deity, god.

**cōel-i-fer** (cæl-), fēra, ferum, *adj.* [cæl-um; (i); fer-o] Supporting the heavens: *Atlas*, *Virg.*

**cōel-i-pōtens** (cæl-), pōtentis, *m.* [cæl-um; (i); potens] Powerful in heaven: *diis*, *Plaut.*

**Cœlius**, *ii, m.* *Cœlius*; a Roman name.

**cœlum** (cæl-), *i. n.* (*Plur.* only in poets or *Ecl. Lat.*: *Acc.* cœlos, *Lucr.*) [akin to Greek κοῖλος, *Germ.* hohl, and *Engl.* hollow] *I. Prop.*: Heaven, the heavens: *Cic.*; *Or.*; *Liv.*: Particular phrases: *A.* De cœlo tangi, *etc.* To be struck from heaven, *i. e.* with lightning: *Liv.*; *Virg.*—*so*, also, *e* cœlo ictus: *Cic.*—*B.* In augury: *1.* De cœlo servare, To observe the signs of heaven: *Cic.*—*2.* Of celestial signs: De cœlo fieri, To come to pass: *Cic.*—*Prov.*: Of a vain fear: Quid si nunc cœlum ruat? What if heaven should now fall? *Ter. II. Meton.*: *A.* Heaven; *i. e.* a quarter or region of heaven, climate, zone, region: *Liv.*; *Hor.*—*B.* The air, sky, atmosphere, temperature, weather: *Cic.*; *Virg.*; *Tac.*—*C.* Day: vesperscente cœlo, as the day was drawing towards evening, *Nep.* *III. Fig.*: The summit of prosperity, happiness, honour, *etc.*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. ciel*.

**cœl-us**, *i, v.* cœlum.

**cō-ēmo**, ēri, emptum, ēmere, *3. v. a.* To purchase together, to buy up: quæ cōēbant, *Cic.*: conductis cōēmōs opsonia nummis, *Hor.*

**cōēm-ptio**, ōnis, *f.* [cōem-o] *Law* *t. t.*: (*A buying up; hence*) *1.* A pretended purchase of an estate which was subjected to a mock sale for the purpose

of divesting it of the burden of certain sacrifices attached to it: *Cic.*—*2.* A marriage, consisting in a mutual mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was free from the tutela legitima and the family sacra: *Cic.*

**cōēmp-tiō-n-ālis** (comp-), *e, adj.* [cōemptio, cōemption-is] *I. Prop.*: Pertaining to a mock sale: senex, one who was made use of in a mock sale, *Script. ap. Cic. II. Meton.*: Poor, Worthless: senex, *Plaut.*

**cōēm-ptus**, *a, um, P.* of cōem-o.

**cœ-na** (cæ-, cē-), æ, *f.* [considered generally to be of Greek θοι-νῆ, a meal, and *Sauscrit* root GHAS, to eat up, and so, the thing eaten up;—but the oldest form of the word coena, seems to point to coed-na, fr. co; ed-o; and so, the thing eaten with another] *I. Prop.*: The principal meal of the Romans; dinner: afterwards, supper; or rather, at first, an early dinner, and afterwards, a late dinner: ad cœnam invitare aliquem, *Cic.*: cœnam condicere alicui, to engage one's self to any one as a guest, promise to be one's guest, *Suet.*: Inter cœnam, during dinner, at table, *Cic. II. Meton.*: *A.* A dish, course, at dinner: *Mart.*—*B.* The company at table: cœna sedet, *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. cène*.

**cœnā-cŷlŷum** (cænā-, cēnā-), *i. n.* [cœn(a)-o] (*That which serves for dining or supping, etc.; a dining-room, usin.* in an upper story; hence) *I. Prop.*: An upper story, an upper room, a garret, attic: *Cic.*; *Hor. II. Meton.*: The upper regions of the sky: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. cénacle*.

**cœnā-ticus** (cænā-, cēnā-), *a, um, adj.* [cœna] Pertaining to a dinner: *Plaut.*

**cœnā-tio** (cænā-, cēnā-), ōnis, *f.* [cœn(a)-o] (*Prop.*: *A* dining; *Meton.*) *A* dining-room: *Juv.*

**cœn-ātus** (cæn-, cēn-), *a, um, adj.* [cœn-a] (*Provided or furnished with a cœna; hence*) *1.* Having dined: curte cœnatum noluerit occidere, *Cic.*—*2.* Spent in feasting: cœnate noctes, *Plaut.*

**cœn-īto** (cæn-, cēn-), *no perf.* *nor sup.*, āre, *l. v. n.* freq. [cœn-o] To dine often or much; to be accustomed to dine, to dine: foris cœnare, *Cic.*

**cœn-o** (cæn-, cēn-), āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* and *a.* [cœn-a] *I. Neut.*: To dine, sup, take a meal: eo die casu apud Pompeium cœnavi, *Cic. II. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: To make a meal of something, to eat, dine upon: nos, inquam, cœnavimus aves, conchylia, pisces, *Hor.* *B. Fig.*: To dine off of, have one's fill of: cœnabis hodie magnum malum, *Plaut.*

**cœn-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [cœn-um] (*Full of cœnum; hence*) Dirty, foul, miry: gurgis (i. e. *Styx*), *Juv.*: (*Comp.*) cœnosior liquor, *Sol.*

**cœn-īla** (cæn-, cēn-), æ, *f.* dim. [cœn-a] A small dinner: *Cic.*

**cœn-um** (cæ-), *i. n.* [prps. akin to cun-ire] *I. Prop.*: Dirt, filth, mud, mire (always with the access. idea of loathsomeness): *Plaut.*; *Cic.*; *Virg.*

**II. Fig.: A. Durt, etc.,** *Atque, etc.*: ex ceno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv.—**B.** As a term of reproach: *Dirty fellow, vile fellow*: Cic.

**cō-eo (con-),** *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum, ire, v. n.* and *a. I. Neut. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go or come together; to meet, assemble, collect together*: ad solitum coire locum, Ov.—2. Esp.: *a. To some or meet together; to be joined*: coeant in fœdera dextræ, Virg.—**b.** *To go or come together in a hostile manner; to encounter*: inter se colisse viros, et cernere ferro, Virg.—**c.** *To form a whole by coming together; to be united into a whole; to unite, combine*: reliqui milites coeunt inter se, Cæs.; gelidusque coit formidine sanguis, i. e. *curdles*, Virg. **B. Fig.:** 1. *To meet together, combine, come together, form a whole by uniting, unite into a whole, unite*: ut placidis coeant immitia, Hor.—2. *To unite together* for some object, in feeling, will, conclusions, etc.; *to join together, assimilate, agree*: duodecim adolescentuli coierunt, conspired together, Nep.: hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum, Virg. **II. Act.:** *As the result of meeting: To form, make, enter into an alliance, etc.* (prps. only with *societas*): societatem sceleris, Cic.*

**coep-īo, i, tum, ēre** and *isse* (mostly in *temp. perf.*), 3. v. a. and n. [confr. from *co-āpio* (=apo)] *To lay hold of; hence* Of an action: **I. A. Act.:** *To begin, commence*: neque pugnas, neque ego lites coepio, Plaut.: ver esse coeperat, Cic.—**Particular usage:** *To begin to speak*: Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Virg.—**B. Pass.** (only in *temp. perf.*): *To have been begun, to have begun, etc.*: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset cepta deberi, Cic.: jussis Carminia cepta tuis, Virg. **II. Neut.:** *To begin, commence, originate, arise*: equestris pugna coepit, Liv.

**coep-tō, tāvi, tātum, tāre, i. v. a. and n. intens.** [coep-īo] **I. Act.:** *To begin eagerly; to begin, undertake, attempt; to deflectionem, Tac.:* appetere, Cic. **II. Neut.:** *To begin, commence, make a beginning*: coeptantem conjunctionem disiecit, Tac.

**coep-tum, i, n. [id.]** (That which is begun; hence) *A work begun, an undertaking*: Virg.; Liv.

1. **coep-tus, a, um, P. of coep-īo.**  
2. **coep-tus, ūs, m. [coep-īo]** *A beginning, undertaking*: Cic.

**cō-epul-ōnus, i, m. [co; epul-æ]** (One having a banquet with another; hence) *A fellow-banquetor or companion at a feast*: Plaut.

**cō-erco, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [for co-arco]** **I. Prop.:** *A. Gen.:* *To enclose wholly; to hold together; to surround by inclosing; to surround, encompass*: omnia cingens et coercens oculi complexus, Cic.: nodo coercens viperino Bistonidum crines, Hor. **B. Esp.:** 1. *To restrain, confine, hold in confinement*: vitum coerces ars agriculturalum, Cic.—2. *Of troops: To hold together, i. e. keep in battle order, etc.* Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrri-

idæ juvenes, Virg. **II. Fig.:** **A. To keep within limits, confine, restrain, limit:** 1. *Of speech, or speaker*: orationem, Cic.: nimis redundantes nos, id.—2. *Of words bound by measure*: coercere verba numeris, Ov.—**B.:** 1. *Of abstract things: To hold some fault, some passion, etc. in check; to curb, restrain, tame, correct, punish, etc.*: unius improbi supplicio multorum improbatem coercere, Cic.—2. *Of other things, also of persons, etc.:* *To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, keep in*: quos tu nisi fuste coeres, Hor.

**cōerc-ītio (coerc-tio, coer-tio, coerc-io), ōnis, f. [coerc-io]** **I. Prop.:** *A restraining, checking, coercing, coercion, restraint*: Tac.; Vell. **II. Meton.:** *A. Punishment, chastisement*: Liv.; Sen.—**B. The right of coercing or punishing: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. coercion*.**

**cōerc-ītor, ōris, m. [id.]** *One who keeps in order or restrains*: Eutr.

**cōerc-ītus, a, um, P. of coerc-co.**

**cœrulus, a, um, v. cær.**

**cœtus, us, v. coitus.**

**Cœus, i, m., Koios.** *Cæus*: a Titan, father of Latona.

**cōgitā-e, adv. [cogitat-us]** *Considerately, deliberately, with nature reflection*: Plaut.; Cic.

**cōgitā-tio, ōnis, f. [cogit(a)-o]** **I. Prop.:** *A thinking, considering, deliberating; thought, reflection, meditation*: Cic. **II. Meton.:** *A. A thought; an opinion; judgment; a resolution, design, plan, project, scheme*: Cic.; Tac.—**B. Thought as intellectual power; the ability of thinking, power or faculty of thought, the reasoning power: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cogitation*.**

**cōgitā-tus, a, um, P. of cogit(a)-o.** —**As Subst.:** **cogitatum, i, n. A thought, idea, reflection, etc.**: Ter.; Cic.; Nep.

**cō-gito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [confr. fr. co-agito]** **I. Gen.:** *To weigh thoroughly in the mind; to consider in all parts; to ponder well, weigh, reflect upon, think*: neque desino ea, que minime volo, cogitare, Cic.: (without Object) ad hæc igitur cogita, id. **II. Esp.:** *A. To think in some way with respect to one; to be disposed towards one*: si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, etc., Script. ap. Cic.—**B. Of a work to be undertaken or a conclusion to be made: *To have in mind; to intend, meditate upon, think upon, design, plan, purpose, etc.*: quid bellicosus Cantaber . . . cogitet, Hor.: Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito, Cic.**

**cognāt-io, ōnis, f. [cognat-us]** (The condition of the cognatus; hence) **I. Prop.:** *Blood-relationship, kindred, connection by birth*: Of persons or animals: Cic. **II. Fig.:** *Relationship, connection, agreement, resemblance, etc.*: cognatio studiorum et artium, Cic. **III. Meton.:** *Of persons or animals: Kindred, relatives*: Cic. ap. Quint.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cognation*.

**co-gnā-tus, a, um, adj. [co;**

**gna-scor]** (Born with one; hence) **I. Prop.:** *Connected by birth, related by blood*: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter.—**A. Subst.:** **A. cognātus, i** (Gen. Plur., cognatūm, Plaut.), *m. A blood-relation, kinsman* (either on the father's or on the mother's side): Cic.; Hor.—**B. cognāta, æ, f. A kinswoman: Ter. **II. Fig.:** *Kindred, related, corresponding to, like, similar*: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. **III. Meton.:** **A. Belonging, or appertaining to, a kinsman or kindred: rogi, Prop.: urbes, Virg.—**B. Allied to; connected with**: faba Pythagora cognata, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cognat*.****

**cognī-tio, ōnis, f. [for cognō-tio; fr. cognō-sco]** **I. Prop.:** *A becoming acquainted with; a knowing, knowledge, acquaintance*: Cic. **B. Esp.:** *Law l. l.:* *A judicial examination, legal inquiry*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac. **II. Meton.:** *A. A knowledge, conception, notion, idea*: Cic.—**B. In Terence twice for agnitio, Recognition, discovery: Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cognition*.**

**cognī-tor, ōris, m. [for cognō-tor; fr. cognō-sco]** 1. *Law l. l.:* (One who has made himself familiar with a case in law; hence) *An advocate*: Cic.—2. *A witness to identity; a voucher*: Cic.

**cognī-tus (for cognō-tus), a, um, 1. P. of cognō-sco.—2. Pa.:** *Known; (Comp.) cognitiōr, Ov.; (Sup.) cognitissimus, Cat.*

**co-gnō-men, itis, n. [co; gnō-sco]** (A common or like name; hence) **I. Prop.:** *A cognomen or surname; a family name*: Cic.; Liv. **II. Meton.:** *A name*: Virg.

**co-gnō-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.)** **I. Prop.:** *A cognomen or surname; a family-name*: Plaut.; Tac. **II. Meton.:** *A name*: Tac.

**cognōmīn-is, e, adj. [cognomen, cognomīn-is]** *Having the same name, like named*: gaudet cognomine terrā, Virg.

**cognōmīn-o, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.]** **I. Prop.:** *To furnish with a cognomen; to surname*: Augustum Thurinnum cognominatum, Suet. **II. Meton.:** *A. To name, call*: Macedonia Emathia cognominata est, Just.—**B. Part. Perf.:** *Having a kindred or like meaning*: cognominata verba, i. e. *synonyms*, Cic.

**cognoscō-ens, entis** 1. *P. of cognoscō-o.—2. Pa.:* *Acquainted with*: sui, Auct. Her.

**co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum, gnosc-ēre** (*Temp. Perf.* *con-* cognōstis, Ter.: cognōstis, id.: cognōram, Cic.: cognōro, id.: cognōris, Ter.: cognōrit, id.: cognōssem, Cic.: cognōsset, Nep.: cognōsse, Ov.), 3. v. a. **I. Gen.:** *A. In reference to the senses: To become acquainted with on all sides; to examine, investigate, perceive, see, understand, learn;—* in *Temp. Perf.*, *To know, have knowledge of*: cognoscite miseria sociorum, Cic. (with *Objective clause*) cognovi enim ex multis amicorum literis . . . ad arma rem spectare, id.—**B. Mentally:** *To become acquainted*



with learn. recognise, know: Divitini . . . idem, iustitiam, temperantiam cognoverat, Cies. II. Esp.: A. 1. To recognise (that which is already known): pecus exceptum est, quod intra dies triginta domini cognovissent, Liv.: (without Object) illa quidem, tanquam cognosceret, adstiterat amens, Ov.—2. Of critics, or persons forming a private judgment: To examine into, take cognizance of: alias (sc. fabulas) cognovisti ejus, Ter.—B. To seek or strive to know something; to inquire into, investigate, examine: accipe, cognosce signum, Plaut.—C. To examine or investigate judicially: causam, Quint.: (without Object) Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres iudicabat, Cic.—D. Milit. t. t.: 1. To reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent, misit, Cies.—2. To inquire into, examine: numerum militum reliquiasque, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. connaître.

**cō-go**, cōgē, cōactum, cōgēre, 3. r. a. [contr. fr. co; ago] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To drive together; hence, 1. Of cattle: To drive together, to collect, etc.: Tityre coque pecus, Virg.—2. Of the clouds, etc.: To drive together, force, impel, etc.: ventus eas (sc. nubes) qui cogit in unum Forte locum, Lucr.—3. Of fruits, etc.: To collect, bring together, store, etc.: segetes, Var.—4. Of money: To collect, receive: pecuniam sibi, Cic.—5. Of persons, troops, etc.: To gather together, assemble, collect, etc.: multitudinem hominum ex agris, Cies.—6. Of the senate, etc.: a. As a body: To collect, assemble, convene, etc.: quam cito senatum illo die coegerim, Cic.—b. Of a single senator: To summon, compel, or enforce the attendance of: cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe coegeris, Cic.—7. Of syllables, etc.: To contract, combine, etc.: Quint. B. Esp.: 1. Of liquids, etc.: To thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate: frigore mella Cogit hyems, Virg.—2. Of places: To draw together, contract: in arctas cactus (sc. saltus) fauces, Liv.—3. Milit. t. t.: Cogere agmen, To keep together the train, i. e. to bring up the rear: Liv. II. Fig.: A. To bring or collect together: verba in alternos pedes, t. e. to write elegiac verse, Ov.—B. To bring or reduce: mein semihore surriculum coegisti, Cic.—C. To urge, force, compel, constrain, etc.: Fufum coegerem mihi credere, Cic.: quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames, Virg.—D. Philos. t. t.: To infer, conclude: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

**cōharens**, ntis, 1. P. of cohere-o.—2. Pa.: Connected, corresponding: Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. cohérent. **cōhären-ter**, adv. [for cohærent-ter; fr. cohærens, cohærent-is] Continuously, uninterruptedly: Flor. **cōhærent-ia**, æ, f. [cohærens, cohærent-is] A cohering, coherence, connection: mundi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cohérence.

**cō-hæreo**, hæsi, hæsum, hære, 2. v. n.: I. Prop.: To be connected; to be united by cohering; to adhere, cleave: mundus ita apte cohæret, ut, etc., Cic. II. Fig.: A. To be connected, etc.: illa cohærent cum causâ, Cic.—B. 1. (To hold together, to cohere in its parts; hence) a. To have a connection, to continue, subsist: nec enim virtutes sine beatâ vitâ cohærent possunt, nec, etc., Cic.—b. To harmonize: paululum obsoni; ipsus tristis; de improvviso nuptiæ non cohærent, i. e. all can not be true at the same time, Ter.—2. Coherere aliquâ re, To have an existence in or be based upon something, Cic. **cōhære-sco**, hæsi, non sup., hærescere, 3. v. n. [cohæreo] To hang together, cohere: I. Prop.: atomi cohærescunt inter se, Cic. II. Fig.: viri optimi adeo cohæsisistis, ut, etc., Pl.

**cōhæ-sus** (for cohær-sus), a, um, P. of cohæreo.

**cō-hêres**, idis (Gen. Plur.: cohæredum, Hor.), comm. gen. A coheir, fellow-heir: Cic; Hor.

**cō-hibeo**, ūi, itum, êre, 2. v. a. [for co-habeco] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To hold together; to hold, contain, confine: semen occæcatum, Cic.: crines nodo, Hor. B. Fig.: cause cohíbentes in se efficientiam naturalem, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: To hold, keep back, hinder, stay, restrain, stop, etc.: Pirithoum cohíbent catenæ, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. To stop, hold in check, restrain, repress: motûs animi perturbatos, Cic.—2. To keep from; to ward off: manûs, oculos, animum ab auro gazæque regiâ, Cic.

**cō-honesto**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To honour abundantly; to do honour to, honour, grace: I. Prop.: status tuas, Cic. II. Fig.: defluvia capitis, t. e. to heal, cure, Pl.

**cō-horresco**, horrûi, non sup., horrescere, 3. v. n. inch. To shudder, tremble, shake, shiver; to have a chill or ague: quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

**cōhors** (coors, chors), rtis, f. [akin to χορὸς, Lat. hortus, Germ. Garten. Engl. garden] I. Prop.: A place inclosed; a court, inclosure, etc., esp. for cattle; a cattle-yard: Ov.; Col. II. Meton.: (A multitude inclosed, fenced in; hence) A. Milit. t. t.: 1. a. A company of soldiers, a division of an army, a cohort (the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli, or 6 centurie; always written cohors): Cies; Liv.; Tac.—b. A troop or squadron of cavalry: Pl.; Virg.—c. Cohors Prætoria, The Prætorian cohort; a body of picked men, taken from the legions, to form a body-guard for the commander-in-chief: Sall.—2. An army: Stat.—B. Civil. t. t.: The train or retinue of the prætor in a province: Cic.; Hor.—C. A crowd, multitude, throng: vaga, Cat. III. Fig.: Of dis-solute companions: A body-guard: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cohorte, cour.

**cōhortâ-tio**, ōnis, f. [cohort(a)-or] An exhorting, inciting, exhortation, encouragement: Cic.

**cōhort-icula**, æ, f. [cohors, cohort-is] A small cohort: Script. ap. Cic. **cō-hortor**, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. To exhort, encourage, animate, admonish, etc.: I. Gen.: te adstudium laudis, Cic. II. Esp.: Of a military commander, etc.: milites cohörtatur ut prædæ velint esse participes, Cies.

**cō-inquino**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To defile, contaminate: I. Prop.: Col. II. Fig.: To pollute, stain, defile, etc. matres, Poet. ap. Cic.

**cōi-tio**, ōnis, f. [coi, root of coe-o] 1. A coming or meeting together; a meeting, assembling: Ter.—2. A uniting, banding together (in a bad sense); a conspiracy, plot, coalition: Cic.; Liv.

**cōi-tus** (coi-), ūs (Dat. cœtu, Cat.), m. [coi, root of coe-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A coming or meeting together, an assembling: Plaut. B. Esp.: A uniting, joining together, combination: cœtum dissipat, Lucr. II. Meton.: An assemblage, crowd, company (in this signif. cœtus alone is used): aliquid cœtu, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coït.

**cōlāphus**, i, m.=κόλαφος. A blow with the fist, a box on the ear: Plaut.

**Colchis**, idis, f., Κολχίς. Colchis, a province of Asia, east of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece and Medea (now Mingrelia).—Hence, 1. Colch-ia, f. adj. Colchian. [As Subst.: A Colchian woman; esp. Medea.—2. Colch-us, a, um, adj. Colchian.—As Subst.: Colchus, i, m. A Colchian.—3. Colch-icus, a, um, adj. Colchian.]

**cōlesco**, êre, v. coalesco.

**coleus**, i, v. culcus.

**cōliphum** (coll-), ūi, n. Coliphum or coliphium; a kind of nutritive food for athletes: Juv.

**col-lābasco** (con-), non perf. nor sup., êre, 3. v. n. [for con-labasco] To be ready to fall or totter at the same time: Fig.: Plaut.

**col-lābēfacto** (con-), non perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. a. [for con-labefacto] To make to reel, shake, or totter: motu collabefacta ouis, Ov.—Poet. Of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr.

**col-lābēfio** (con-), factus sum, fieri, v. pass. [for con-labefio] I. Prop.: To be made to reel or totter; to be brought into ruin: navis præfacto rostro tota collabefieret, Cies.—Poet. Of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr. II. Fig.: To be overthrown: a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep.

**col-lābor** (con-), lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [for con-labor] I. Prop.: A. To fall together, fall in ruins, fall in: collapsus pons, Liv.—B. To fall or sink down in a swoon or in death: subito collapsa dolore, Ov. II. Fig.: To fall down: in corruptelam suam, Plaut.

**col-lācērātus** (con-), a, um, adj. [for con-laceratus] Completely torn to pieces or lacerated: corpus, Tac.

**collācrimā-tio** (conl-), ōnis, f. [collacrim(a)-o] A weeping together: Cic.

**col-lācrī-mus** (con-, -ūmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. n. and a. [for collacrimo] *To weep together or very much; to bewail, deplore*. I. Nent.: omnes collacrimarunt, Plaut. II. Act.: historiam casum meum toties collacrimavit, Cic.

**col-lact-āa**, āe, f. [for con-lact-ae; fr. con; lac, lact-is] *(One pertaining to milk at the same time with one's self; hence) A foster-sister*. Juv.

**collap-sus** (conl-), (for collab-sus), a, um, P. of collab-or.

**coll-āre**, is, n. [coll-um] *(A thing pertaining to the neck; hence) A neck-band or -chain; a collar*. Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collier*.

**collātā-tus**, a, um, adj. [obsolet. collat(a)-o] *Extended, diffuse*: oratio, Cic.

**Collātia**, āe, f. *Collatia; a Sabine town in the vicinity of Rome*.—Hence, **Collāt-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of Collatia*. As Subst.: 1. **Collātini**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Collatia*.—2. **Collātīnus**, i, m. *Collatinus; a cognomen of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia (since he lived at Collatia)*.—Hence, **Collātīnus**, a, um, adj. *Of Collatinus*.

**col-lā-tio** (con-), ōnis, f. [for con-la-tio; fr. con; root LA, whence la-tum; v. fero init.] 1. (Prop.: A contributing or collecting, etc.; Meton.) *A contribution or collection of money, etc.*: Liv.; Suet.—2. *Milit. t.t.*: *A bringing together of the standards*: signorum, i. e. *a hostile encounter with the enemy*, Cic.—3. *A uniting; union, combination*: militarium, Plaut.—4. *a. Prop.*: *A comparing; the act of comparison*: Hirt.; Pl.—b. *Meton.*: *Rhetor. t.t.*: *A comparison, similitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collation*.

**col-lā-tivus** (con-), a, um, adj. [for con-la-tivus; fr. con; root LA, whence la-tum; v. fero init.] *Collecting*: Plaut.

**col-la-tor** (con-), ōris, m. [for con-la-tor; fr. con; root LA, whence la-tum; v. fero init.] *He who brings or carries things together*: Plaut.

1. **collā-tus** (conlā-), a, um, P. of confero [fr. con; root LA; v. fero init.]

2. **col-lā-tus** (con-), ūs, m. [for con-la-tus; fr. con; root LA; v. fero init.] *A bringing together of weapons or foes; a hostile engagement, collision*: Hirt.

**collaudā-tio** (conl-), ōnis, f. [collaud(a)-o] *Warm praise*: Cic.

**col-laudō** (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [for con-laudō] *To praise or commend in all respects; to extol very much*: clementiam ejus per literas, Cic.

**col-laxo** (con-), no perf., nor sup., āre, 1 v. a. [for con-laxo] *To widen, make loose*: omnia lateramina, Lucr.

**collec-ta** (conl-), āe, f. [for colleg-to; fr. COLLEG, true root of colleg-o] *(That which is brought together in money; hence) A contribution*: Cic.

**collect-īcius** (conl-, -ītius), a,

um, adj. [collego, (Sup.) collect-um] *Collected, gathered together*: exercitus, i. e. *quickly collected*, Cic.

**collec-tio** (conl-), ōnis, f. [for colleg-tio; fr. COLLEG, true root of colleg-o] 1. *Prop.*: *A collecting together*: Cic. II. *Fig.*: A. *Rhet. t.t.*: *A summing up, recapitulation, summary*: Cic.—B. *A conclusion, inference*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collection*.

**collec-tus** (conl-), (for colleg-tus) a, um, P. of 1. colleg-o, through true root COLLEG.

**col-lēg-a** (con-), āe, m. [for con-leg-a; fr. con-leg-o] *(One who is chosen at the same time with another; hence) 1. Prop.*: *A partner in office, a colleague*: Cic. II. *Meton.*: *A companion, comrade*: Plaut.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collègue*.

**collēg-ium** (conl-), īi, n. [colleg-a] *(The condition of a collega; hence) 1. Prop.*: *The connection of associates, colleagues, etc.; collegueship*: Liv. II. *Meton.*: *Persons united by the same office or calling; a college, guild, corporation, company, fraternity*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collège*.

**col-libertus** (con-), i, m. [for con-libertus] *A fellow freedman*: Plaut.

**col-libet** (-lūbet, con-), libūit or libitum est, v. n. [for con-libet] 1. *Personal*: *Plases, etc.; is agreeable, etc.*: si quid collibuit, Ter.: *(with Subjective clause) simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare*, Cic.—2. *Impersonal*: *It plases or is agreeable, etc.*: si collibuisse, Hor.

**col-lido** (con-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for con-lēdo] 1. *Prop.*: *To clash, strike, dash together, etc.*: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *To bring into collision or into hostile contact*;—Pass.: *To become hostile, to be at variance, contend*: ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat.: *Græcia barbariæ lento collisa duello*, Hor.

**colligā-tio** (conl-), ōnis, f. [collig(a)-o] (Prop.: *A binding together, connection*; Fig.: *A joining, connecting*: causarum, Cic.

**colligā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of 2. collig(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Bound together, united, combined*: res inter se colligatæ, Cic.

1. **col-ligo** (con-), lēgi, lectum, līgō, 3. v. a. [for con-lego] 1. *Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: 1. *To gather or collect together; to assemble, draw or bring together, collect*: aer humorem colligens, Cic.: *collectæ ex alto nubes*, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Colligere vasa, To gather the implements together, i. e. to pack up the baggage*: Cic.; Liv.—2. *Of persons*: mostly *Milit.*: *To collect, assemble, bring together*: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic. B. *Esp.*: 1. *With Personal pron. plur., or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To collect together; to form in a body, mass, etc.*: Hirt.; Cæs.—2. *To contract, draw up, compress, collect, concentrate*: se collecti in arma, gathered himself together into or within

his armour, i. e. *covered himself, with or concealed himself behind his shield*. Virg. II. *Fig.*: A. *To bring together, collect, etc.*: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. *brought together in speaking, adduced*, Cic.—Particular expression: *Colligere se, or animum, mentem, etc., To collect one's self, or one's mind; i. e. to recover one's senses, to compose one's self; to recover one's courage, resolution, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Ov.—B. *To obtain, acquire, get; gratiam et dignitatem ex hoc labore*, Cic.—C.: 1. *To put together in the mind; to think upon, weigh, consider*: maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.—2. *To put together in a logical manner, i. e. to conclude, deduce, infer*: aliud, Quint.: *(with Objective clause) colligit hæc pueris esse grata*, Cic.—D. *Of numbers*: *To amount or come to, comprise, include; to reckon, count, number*: ducenti et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colliger*.

2. **col-ligo** (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [for con-ligo] 1. *Prop.*: *To bind or fasten together; to connect*: colliga manus, Liv.—Particular expression: *Colligare vasa = colligere vasa*, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: A. *To combine, unite*: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.—B. *To restrain, stop, hinder*: impetum furcitis, Cic.

**col-linē-o** (conl-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [for con-line-o; fr. con; line-a] *(To make in a line with something; hence) 1. Prop.*: *To direct in a straight line, to aim*: hastam aut sagittam aliquo, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *As a consequence of aiming*: *To take a right aim; to hit the mark*: quis est qui . . . non aliquando collineet, Cic.

**col-lino** (conl-), lēvi, litum, lin-ēre, 3. v. a. [for con-lino] 1. *Prop.*: *To besmear, cover over, defile, pollute*: ora venenis, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *To contaminate, defile*: pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt, Plaut.

**coll-inus**, a, um, adj. [coll-is] *Of, or pertaining to, a hill, found or growing on a hill; hilly, hill-; genus agrorum, Var.*—Hence, **Collina Porta**, *The Colline (i. e. the Hill) Gate; a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill (called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta)*: Cic.; Liv.—Hence, **Collinus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the Porta Collina; herbe, i. e. growing near the Colline Gate*, Prop.

**colli-phium**, i, v. colli-phium. **col-ligēfac-tus** (con-), a, um, adj. [for con-ligēfac-tus; fr. con; ligēfac-iō] *Made liquid, dissolved, melted*: Cic.

**collis**, is (Abi. regular, colle: collis, Lucr.—Gen. Plur., collium, Tac.), n. [akin to Gr. κολλῶν; also, to culmen celsum] *High ground, a hill*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colline*.

**collī-sio** (conlī-), ōnis, f. [for collid-sio; fr. collid-o] *A dashing or striking together, a concussion*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collision*.



**colli-sus (conli-)** (for collid-sus), a, um. *P.* of collid-o.

**colli-tus (conli-)**, a, um (for collin-tus), *P.* of collin-o.

**collēcā-tio (conl-)**, ōnis, *f.* [collēc(a)-o] 1. *A setting up, erecting, putting, placing, collocation:* Cic.—2. *Of a daughter: A giving in marriage:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. collocation.*

**col-lēco (con-)**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-luco] 1. *Prop.*: To lay, put, place, set in a place; to set or put up, etc.: ut ante suum fundum insidias Miloni collocaret, *lay snares, Cic.: oculus pennis, Ov.—Particular phrases: A.* Of women: (To place a woman with a man; i. e.) To give a woman in marriage: matrem homini nobilissimo, Cæs.: aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.—*B.* Collocare pecuniam, etc.: To give, lay out, invest, advance, employ money, etc.: rem horilem, Plaut.: pecunias magnas, Cic. ¶ *Fig.*: A. To place or set; to arrange, put in order: rem militare, Cic.: (without Object) in prioribus libris satis collocavi, I have arranged my statements, or made mention, Tac.—*B.* To employ, occupy, etc.: studium in doctrinā ac sapientiā, Cic.—*C.* To lay out, employ, invest: beneficium, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. colloquer, coucher.*

**col-lēp-lēto (con-)**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-lucopletō] 1. *Prop.*: To make very rich: tu te collocupletasti, Ter. ¶ *Fig.*: To embellish, adorn, dignify, honour: rei collocupletandæ causā, Auct. Her.

**col-lēc-ūtio (conl-)**, ōnis, *f.* [for colloqu-utio; fr. colloqu-or] *A conversation, conference:* Cic.

**col-lēc-qu-ium (conl-)**, ii, n. [colloqu-or] *A talking together; hence: A conversation, conference, discourse:* 1. *Prop.*: fruiturque deorum colloquio, Virg.: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. communication by letter; Cic. ¶ *Fig.*: Of animals: alitum colloquia, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. colloque.*

**col-lēquor (con-)**, locūtus sum, locūi, 3. *v. dep.* [for con-liquor] 1. *Neut.*: To converse or talk with; to hold a conversation, parley, or conference together: cum Curiōne filio colloquens, Cic.: rari aditus, colloquentibus difficile, Liv. ¶ *II. Act.*: A. To talk or converse with a person: te volo, uxor, colloqui, Plaut.—*B.* To converse or confer about, to talk over: res tecum colloqui volo, Nep.

**col-lēuco (con-)**, no perf. nor sup., lūcere, 2. *v. n.* [for con-luco] To give light on every side; to shine; to be wholly illuminated; to be clear or bright: 1. *Prop.*: colloquent ignes, Virg.: a sole colloquent mare, Cic. ¶ *Fig.*: vidi collocare omnia furtis tuis, Cic.

**col-lūdo (con-)**, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. *v. n.* [for con-ludo] 1. *Prop.*: To play or sport together with: gestit (sc. puer) paribus colludere, Hor. ¶ *II. Fig.*: A. Of things: To play or sport together: summā nantes in aquā colludere plumas, Virg.—*B.* Law *t. i.*: To keep up false appearances with one to the injury of a third person; to

have a secret understanding with one; to act collusively: nisi tecum collusisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. colluder.*

**collum, i, n.** (-us, i, m., Plaut.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to collis; akin to the Angl.-S. heals, Germ. Hals, throat] 1. *Prop.*: The neck, of men and animals: in collum invasit, fell upon the neck, Cic.—*Particular phrases:* Collum, etc.: torquere, obtorquere, obstringere, To twist, etc., one's neck, i. e. to drag before a tribunal or to prison by seizing about the neck: Plaut.; Liv. ¶ *II. Meton.*: Of the neck: A. Of a flask or bottle: Phæd.—*B.* Of a poppy: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cou.*

**col-lūo (con-)**, lūsi, lūtum, lūēre, 3. *v. a.* [for con-luo] To wash something thoroughly, to rinse: oraque nulli Coluerant fontes, i. e. had quenched her thirst, Ov.

**collus, i, v.** collum.  
**collū-sio (conlū-)**, ōnis, *f.* [for collud-sio; fr. collud-o] *A secret understanding between two parties; collusion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. collusion.*

**collū-sor (conlū-)**, ōris, *m.* [for collud-sor; fr. collud-o] 1. *Gen.*: A companion in play, playmate: Pl. ¶ *II. Esp.*: A fellow-gambler; a person with whom one gambles: Cic.; Suet.

**col-lustro (con-)**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-lustro] 1. To light up on all sides, to illumine: sol omnia clarissimā luce collustrans, Cic. ¶ *II.* To consider a thing on all sides, to survey: omnia oculis, Cic.

**col-lūtulo (con-)**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. *v. a.* [for con-lutulo] To bespatter or vilify very much: Plaut.

**collū-tus (conlū-)**, a, um, *P.* of collu-o.

**colluvies (conl-)**, v. colluvio.  
**collū-vio (con-)**, ōnis, -es, em, e, *f.* [for con-lu-vio, con-lu-vies; fr. con; lu-o] *A washing together; hence:* 1. *Prop.*: A. Gen.: A conflux or collection of filth: Luc.; Col. B. Esp.: Washings, druff, hog-wash: Pl. ¶ *II. Fig.*: An impure confus of different objects; impurities, impure mixture, vile medley: quum ex hac turbā ac colluvione discedam, Cic.: in colluvione Drusi, i. e. the dregs of the people adhering to Drusus, the rabble, id.

**collūbus (-ūbus)**, i, m. = κόλυβος: 1. *Prop.*: Exchange, agio: Cic. ¶ *II. Meton.*: Banking business, money-changing: Cic.

**collūra, æ, f.** = κολλύρα. *A kind of pastry of a round elongated form; macaroni, vermicelli:* Plaut.—Hence, **collūr-icus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, vermicelli, etc.: jus, vermicelli-sor, Plaut.

**collūrum, ii, n.** = κολλύριον. *Eye-salve:* Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. collirye.*  
**cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlūre, 3. v. a.** and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root KSHI, to dwell] 1. *Prop.*: A. Act.: To abide, dwell, or stay in a place; to inhabit: urbem, mi Rufe, colē, Cic.—*B.* Neut.: To dwell, live, etc.: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. ¶ *II. Meton.*: To work the earth, etc.; to cultivate, till, tend,

take care of: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui cultantur, Cic. ¶ *III. Fig.*: A. 1. To bestow care upon; to care for, pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, cherish, etc.: virtutem, Cic.—*Particular phrase:* Colere vitam, etc., To bestow care on life, etc.; i. e. to live: Plaut.; Lucr.—2. To improve by care; to polish, refine, etc.: hominum genus, Hor.—3. To attend to with respect to dress or appearance; to dress, clothe, deck, adorn, etc.: capillos, Tib.: corpora, Ov.—*B.* To regard with care; hence: 1. Of deities, things pertaining to religion, etc.: To worship, honour, revere, reverence, respect: deos et venerari et colere debemus, Cic.: colebantur religiones pie magis, quam magnifice, Liv.—2. Of men or things pertaining to them: To honour, respect, reverence, revere, etc.: in amicis deligendis et colendis, Cic.

**cōlōcāsia, æ, f.** (-ium, ii, n. Virg.) = κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον. *Colocasia or colocasium; a plant of the lily kind; the beans, roots, and even the stalks and stems of which were considered as luxuries, and from its large leaves drinking-cups (ciboria) were made:* Pl.

**cōl-ōna, æ, f.** [col-o] *A female cultivator; hence:* A country woman: Ov.

**Cōlōnæ, ārum, f.** = Κολωνάι (Hills). *Colonnæ; a town of Troas (now prob. Cheloni):* Nep.

**Cōlōnēus, a, um, adj.** Of, or pertaining to, (the Attic demos) Colonus (Κολωνός, "Hill").

**cōlōn-ia, æ, f.** [colon-us] *A thing belonging to a colonus; hence:* 1. *A abode or dwelling:* Plaut.—2. *a. Prop.*: A colony, colonial town, settlement: Cic.—*B. Meton.*: The persons sent for the establishment of a colony, colonists, settlers: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. colonie.*

**cōlōnī-cus, a, um, adj.** [coloni-a] (Of, or pertaining to, a colonia; hence) 1. Pertaining to a colony: cohorts, levied from colonies, Cæs.—2. Of, or pertaining to, a farm: ovium genus colonicum, i. e. suffered to graze on the pasture-land of the farm, Pl.

**cōl-ōnus, i, m.** [col-o] 1. *a. Gen.*: An inhabitant: Plaut.; Virg.—*b. Esp.*: An inhabitant of a colonial town; a colonist: Cic.; Liv.—2. A husbandman, farmer, cultivator: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. colon.*

**Cōlōphōn, ōnis, m.** = Κολοφών. *Colophon; one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situate near the sea, and celebrated for its carvery (now Aitolosco).*—Hence, 1. **Cōlōphōn-ius, a, um, adj.** Colophonian.—*As Subst.*: Cōlōphōnii, ōrum, *m.* The Colophonians.—2. **Cōlōphōn-iacus, a, um, adj.** Colophonian.

**cōlor** (ancient form colos), ōris, *m.* [etym. dub.] 1. *Prop.*: A. Gen.: Colour: Lucr.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. The natural colour of men; the complexion, hue: Cic.; Hor.—*Particular expression:* Homo nullius coloris, a man of no colour, i. e. an unknown

**man**: Plant.—2. *Beautiful complexion, beauty*; Virg.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: A. *External quality, state, condition, position, outward appearance*: Cic.; Sen.—**B.**: 1. *A beautiful brilliant quality or nature; splendour, lustre, brilliancy*: Hor.—2. Of style: a. *General character, cast, colouring*: Cic.; Hor.—b. *A high, lively colouring, embellishment*: Cic.—c. *An artful, or modest, concealment of a fault; a dexterous turn, pre-lect, palliation, excuse*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couleur*.

**cōlorā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of color(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Coloured, having colour*: arcus, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Coloured red, red, embrowned*: (Comp.) colorator, Cels.—b. Fig.: *Coloured, glossed over, disguised*: Sen.

**cōlor-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [color] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To furnish with colour, to colour*: corpora, Cic. B. Esp.: *To colour reddish or brownish, to tinge*: quum in sole ambule, naturā fit ut colorer, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: *To give a colour or complexion to, to beautify, to give a character to*: animum, Sen. B. Esp.: Of style: 1. *To give a colouring to; and Pass. To retain or receive a colouring*: Cic.—2. *To embellish with particulars that give a colouring; to gloss over*: Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colorer, colorier*.

**colos**, v. color init.  
**cōlosstis**, i, m. = κολοσσός. I. Gen.: *A gigantic statue, a colossus*: Stat. **II. Esp.**: The celebrated Colossus at Rhodes, dedicated to the sun, and 70 cubits high: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colosse*.

**cōlostra**, æ, f., -um, i, n. The first milk of animals after delivery: I. Prop.: Pl.; Mart. **II. Fig.**: As a term of endearment: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colostrum, colostre*.

**cōlūber**, ūbri, m. [etym. dub.] A serpent, snake: Virg.; Ov.

**cōlūbr-a**, æ, f. [coluber, colubr-i] A female serpent: and gen a serpent: Hor.; Ov.—Prov.: Quas tu vides colubras? What snakes see you? i.e. are you frantic? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couleuvre*.

**cōlūbr-y-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [coluber, colubr-i; (i); fer-o] Serpenter-bearing; wearing, or carrying, snakes: Ov.; Luc.

**cōlūbr-inus**, a, um, adj. [coluber, colubr-i] (Like a serpent; Fig.) Cunning, wily: Plaut.

**cōl-um**, i, n. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to κοῖλα-ος] A vessel for straining, a strainer, colander: Cato.; Virg.

**cōlumba**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] A dove, pigeon: I. Prop.: Hor.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: As a term of fond endearment: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colombe*.

**cōlumb-ār**, āris, n. [column-a] A thing pertaining to a columba; hence: A (kind of) collar (so called from its similarity to the hole in a dove-cote): Plaut.

**cōlumb-inus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Pertaining to a dove or pigeon, dove-pull, Cic.: ovum, Hor.

**cōlumb-or**, noperf., āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] To bill like doves: Script. ap. Sen. **cōlumb-ūlus**, i, m. dim. [column-bus] A little dove: Pl.

**cōlūmbus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] 1. A male dove or pigeon: Var.—2. For dove in gen.: Hor.

**cōlūm-ella**, æ, f. dim. [for column-ella; fr. column-a] A small column, a pillar: Cæs.; Cic.

**cōl-ūmen** (cul-men), Inis, n. [akin to κολ-ώνη] (That which is high; hence) 1. A mountain-top, summit, or peak: Cat.—2. A column or pillar of fire: Poet. ap. Cic.—3.: a. Prop.: The highest part or top of an object: Cato.; Sen.; Poet. ap. Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Of persons: The chief, first, etc.: column amicum Antonii, Cotta Varus, Cic.—(b) Of things: A height, highest point, etc.: audacies, Plaut.—4.: a. Prop.: Architect. l. t. (Any high thing used as a prop; hence) A prop, pillar, support, etc.: Vitruv.—b. Fig.: A prop, support, stay, etc.: rerum mearum, Hor.

**cōlūmis**, e, adj. [etym. dub.] Unhurt, safe: "colum sanum;" and "colum salvos," Gloss.

**cōl-ūmna**, f. [akin to κολ-ώνη] (That which is high; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: A column, pillar, etc.: (a) Gen.: ad perpendicular columnas exigere, Cic.—Books were often exposed for sale round pillars: Hor.—From the use of pillars to mark out boundaries of countries is to be explained Columnæ Protei = ἄνες Ἐgypti, Virg.: so, Hercules, i. e. Calpe et Abyla, Tac.—(b) Esp.: (a) Columna Rostrata, A column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duilius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians: Quint.—(β) Columna Mænia (also abs. Columna): The Mænian Column; a pillory in the Roman forum, where thieves, criminal slaves, and fraudulent debtors were judged and punished: Cic.—(γ) Trajan's column: Eutr.—b. Fig.: A pillar, support: injurioso ne pede proruas Stantem columnam, i. e. Augustus as the pillar of the state: Hor.—2. The top, summit, dome of heaven: Poet. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colonne*.

**cōlūm-ārium**, ūi, n. [column-a] (A thing pertaining to a columba; hence) A tax laid on the pillars of a house; a pillar-tax: Cic.; Cæs.

**cōlūm-ārius**, ūi, m. [id.] (One pertaining to the Columna Mænia; hence) A person in the pillory; a fraudulent debtor, etc.: Script. ap. Cic.

**cōlūm-ātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with a columba; hence) Supported by a pillar or pillars: I. Prop.: tholus, Var. **II. Fig.**: os, i. e. supported by the hand, Plaut.

**cōlur-nus**, a, um, adj. [by transposition for corul-nus; fr. corul-us] Made of hazel, hazel: hastilia, Virg.

**cōlus**, i, and ūs, f. (m., Cat.), [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A distaff: A. Sing.: colus, Ov.—Gen.: cōlus, Val. Fl.—Arc.: colum, Cat.; Ov.—Abi.: colo, Virg.—colu, Stat.—B. Plur.: Nom.:

cōlus, Stat.—Acc.: colos, Ov.: cōlus, Val. Fl. **II. Meton.**: For the thread spun; Sen.

**cōlūtā**, ōrum, n. = κολουτέα, ἡ. Colutea; a pod-like kind of fruit: Plaut.

**com**, old form of cum.

**cōma**, æ, f. = κόμη. I. Prop.: A. Of persons: The hair of the head: Cic.; Hor.; Virg.—B. Of animals: The mane: Gell.; Pall.—C. Of a helmet: A crest: Stat. **II. Meton.**: A. Of things corresponding to the hair in living beings: 1. The leaves or foliage of trees: Hor.; Cat.—2. Ear of corn: Prop.; Ov.—3. Plur.: Flowers: Col.—B. The wool of sheep: Poet. ap. Cic.—C. Plur.: The rays of light: Cat.

**cōma-ns**, ntis, pa. [cōm(a)-o (as verb finite only post-class.), "to be hairy"] 1. Prop.: Hairy, covered with hair: colla equorum, Virg.—2. Meton.: a. Of stars, etc.: With a hair-like train: stella, Ov.—b. Of plants: Having, or with, leaves: dictamnus, Virg.

**cōmarchus**, i, m. = κώμαρχος. A chief magistrate or governor of a village: Plaut.

**cōm-ātus**, a, um, adj. [com-a] 1. Provided with or having hair; hairy: Gallia, where long hair is worn, i. e. Cisalpine Gaul, Cat.—As Subst.: com-atus, i, m. (s. homo) A person with long hair: Suet.—2. Provided with or having leaves, leafy: silva, Cat.

**Combe**, es, f. Combe; the mother of the Curetes: Ov.

1. **com-bībo**, bībi, no sup., bībēre, 3. v. a.: I. To drink together with any one as companion: Sen. **II.**: A. Prop.: To drink up wholly or entirely; to swallow down: combibant ignotos guttura succos, Ov.—Particular phrase: Combibere suas, etc., lacrymas, To swallow down, i. e. restrain one's tears: Ov. B. Meton.: To absorb, imbibe, suck up: ara cruorem, Ov. C. Fig.: To imbibe: artes, Cic.

2. **combīb-o**, ōnis, m. [1. combīb-o] (One who drinks with another; hence) A drinking- or pot-companion: Cic.

**com-būro**, bussi, bustum, būrēre, 3. v. a. [com; būro=uro] I. Prop.: To wholly burn or consume: A. Of fire: Calanus Indus . . . sua voluntate, vivus combustus est, Cic.—B. Of the sun: is ejus (s. colis) tactus est, ut saepe comburat, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. To ruin, destroy: aliquem judicio, Cic.—B. To consume by love: ut Semele est combustus (s. Jupiter), Prop.—C. Combūrere diem, To burn up the day, i. e. to pass the day in carousing: Plaut.

**combustus** (for combur-tus), a, um, P. of combur-o.

**cōm-ēdo**, ēdi, ēsum (essum) or est-um, ēdere (Part. Fut. Act.: comesurus, Plaut.: Part. Perf. Pass.: comesus, Plaut.; Juv.: —comesus, Cic.; Val. Max.:—Contr. forms: comes, Plaut.: comest, id.: —comestis, id.: —comessē id., Cic.; Cat.: —comesses, Mart.: —comesset, Cic.; Cat.: —comesto, Cato:



— *Old forms.* comedim, Plaut.: — comedia, id.: — comedint, id.), 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To eat entirely up; to eat, consume: ceribant cibi, Plaut.: lacertum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To waste, dissipate by revelling, squander: nummos, Cic. **III.** Fig.: To eat up, devour: se, to consume one's self (by grief, sorrow, etc.), to destroy or waste away one's self, Plaut.

**cōm-es**, **itis**, *comm. gen.* [for com-i(-t)-s; fr. com; i, root of e-o] (One who goes with another; hence) **I.** Gen.: A companion, associate, comrade (whether male or female), etc.: **A.** Prop.: comes meus, Cic.: data sum comes inculpatā Minervae, Ov. **B.** Fig.: culpam penna premit comes, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** An overseer, guardian, tutor, teacher, etc., of boys: Virg. — **B.** One of a suite, retinue of friends, relatives, scholars, noble youth, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic.; Hor. — **C.** An attendant on a distinguished private person: Hor.: Suet. — **D.** Under the Empire: One of the imperial court; a courtier: Suet.

**cōmes-tus**, **comē-sus** (for comed-tus, comed-sus), a, um, P. of comed-o.

1. **cōmētes**, **æ**, *m.* = κομήτης. **I.** Gen.: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Hence, Fr. comète.

2. **Cōmētes**, **æ**, *m.*, Κομήτης (The long-haired one). Cometes; one of the Lapithæ.

**cōmic-e**, **adv. [com-ic-us] In the manner of comedy: Cic.**

**cōmicus**, a, um, *adj.* = κωμικός. Of or pertaining to, comedy: comic: poeta, Cic.: stulti senes, as they are represented in comedy, Auct. ap. Cic. — As Subst.: comicus, i, m. An actor of comedy, a comedian: Plaut. — 2. A comic poet, writer of comedy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comique.

**cominus**, v. **comminus**.

**cōm-is**, **e**, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root KAM, to love] (Loving; hence) Courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly: Of living beings or things: ingenium, Tac.: (Comp.) quis Lælio comior? Cic.: (Sup.) senex comissimus, App.: (with Dat.) ut erat comis bonis, Ita, etc., Tac.

**cōmissā-bundus**, a, um, *adj.* [comiss(a)-r] Taking part in a riotous procession; revelling, banqueting, carousing: Liv.

**cōmissā-tiō**, **ōnis**, *f.* [id.] A revelling, revel: non commissatio, non libido, Cic.

**cōmissā-tor**, **ōris**, *m.* [id.] One who takes part in a riotous procession, a reveller: **I.** Prop.: non idem iudicium commissatorumque conspectus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: conjurationis (contemptuously for an associate, partaker in), Cic.

**cōmissor**, **ātus** sum, **āri**, 1. v. *dep.* [= κομᾶω] To go about the streets, etc., in a nocturnal revel with torches and music: to revel, riot, carouse, etc.: in domum Pauli . . . Comissabere, i. e. will go to and revel in, Hor.

**cōm-itas**, **ātis**, *f.* [com-is] (The quality of the comis; hence) Courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, mildness of manner: Cic.; Tac.

1. **cōmitā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of comit(a)-or. — 2. Pa.: Accompanied, attended: (Comp.) puero ut uno esset comitator, Cic.

2. **cōmitā-tus**, **ūs**, *m.* [comit(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: **A.** Gen.: A number of attendants or persons who accompany any one; a train, retinue, suite: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg. **B.** Esp., under the Empire: The imperial household, retinue, court, suite: Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of things: virtutum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Any company, troop, crowd, swarm, etc.: Cæs. — **B.** Companionship, attendance, presence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comité.

**cōm-iter**, **adv. [com-is] Kindly, courteously, complaisantly, obligingly, politely, civilly; cheerfully, readily, pleasantly: comiter appellare, Cic.: (Sup.) comissime, Plaut.**

**comitia**, **ōrum**, v. **comitum**. **cōmītī-ālis**, **e**, *adj.* [comiti-a] Of, or pertaining to, the comitia: dies, on which the comitia were held, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comitial.

**cōmītī-ātus**, **ūs**, *m.* [id.] An assembly or meeting of the people in the comitia: Cic.

**cōm-i-tium**, **ii**, *n.* [com; i, root of e-o] (A coming together; hence, concor.) 1.: **a.** The comitum, i. e. the place for the assembling of the Romans when voting by Curie: Cic. — **b.** A place of assembly, out of Rome, e. g. of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. — 2. Plur.: The comitia; i. e. the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. comices.

**cōmīt-o**, **āvī**, **ātum**, **āvī**, 1. v. a. [comes, comit-is] **I.** Gen.: To accompany, follow, attend: quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, Cic.: Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas, Ov. **II.** Esp.: To follow or accompany a funeral, etc.: funera, Ov. **cōmīt-or**, **ātus** sum, **āri**, 1. v. *dep.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: To accompany, follow, attend: Of living subjects: **A.** Prop.: sola fugā nautas comitabor ovantes, Virg. **B.** Fig.: Illi (sc. Tarquinio) aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. **II.** Esp.: To attend to the grave; to follow a funeral, etc.: juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg.

**com-mācūlo**, **āvī**, **ātum**, **āvī**, 1. v. a. To spot, stain, or pollute greatly: mantis sanguine, Virg.: se ambitu, Cic.

**Commagēnē** (Coma-), *es*, *f.*, Κομμαγηνή, Commagene, or Comagene; the northern province of Syria (of which the chief town was Samosata, now Camash). — Hence, **Commā-gēnus**, a, um, *adj.* Of Commagene. **com-mānīpūl-āris**, *is*, *m.* [com; manipul-us] (One belonging to the same manipulus; hence) A comrade who is in the same manipulus: Tac.

**com-māritus**, *i*, *m.* A fellow-husband: Plaut.

**commēa-tus**, **ūs**, *m.* [comm(e)a(-o)]

(Prop.: A going to and fro; Meton.)

1. A place through which one can pass to and fro; a passage: Plaut. — 2.: **a.** Milit. i. l.: Leave of absence from one's station for a definite time; a furlough. — **b.** Leave of absence in gen.: Cic. — 3. Persons who go to and fro; a travelling company; a caravan, train: Tac. — 4. A transport, means of transport, convey: Cæs. — 5.: **a.** Provisions, supplies: Cic.; Liv. — **b.** For the remaining supply of war; baggage, etc.: Cæs. — 6. Gain acquired by money transactions: Plaut.

**com-mōdītor**, **ātus** sum, **āri**, 1. v. *dep.* **I.** Prop.: To impress carefully on one's mind; to meditate upon: Auct. Her. **II.** Meton.: To call to recollection; to imitate: Lucr.

**com-mēmīni**, *isse*, v. *defect.* To recollect a thing in all its particulars; to call distinctly to mind: quem hominem probe commemorinisse se aiebat, Cic.

**commēmōrā-bilis**, *e*, *adj.* [commemor(a)-o] Worthy of mention, memorable: multa alia commemorabilia, Cic.

**commēmōrā-tiō**, **ōnis**, *f.* [id.] A mentioning, recounting: nominis nostri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. commémoration, commémoraison.

**com-mēmōrō**, **āvī**, **ātum**, **āvī**, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To keep in mind, to remember: quid quoque die dixerim . . . commemoro vespere, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To bring something to one's recollection by speaking of it; to remind of: beneficia, Cic.: amicitiam, Liv. — **B.** To make mention of; to recount, relate: causas, Cæs.: (without Object) omnes de tuā virtute commemorant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. commémorer.

**commendā-bilis**, *e*, *adj.* [commend(a)-o] Worthy of praise, commendable: nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.: (Comp.) commendabilior, Treb.

**commendā-tus**, **ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [commendō, (Sup.) commendat-um] Of, or pertaining to, commendation; commendatory: litteræ, letters of recommendation or introduction, Cic.

**commendā-tiō**, **ōnis**, *f.* [commend(a)-o] A commendation, recommendation: **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: naturæ, Cic. **III.** Meton.: That which commends, a recommendation: Cic.

**commendā-trix**, **icis**, *f.* [id.] That which commends: Cic.

**commendā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of commend(a)-o. — 2. Pa.: **A.** Prop.: Commended or recommended: (Sup.) ceteris rebus habes eos a me commendatissimos, Cic. — **B.** Meton.: Agreeable, pleasing, approved, valued: (Comp.) commendatores calami, Pl.

**com-mendo**, **āvī**, **ātum**, **āvī**, 1. v. a. [for com-mando] (To commit or intrust thoroughly; hence) **I.** To commit to one for preservation, protection, aid, etc.; to intrust to, commend to: tibi suos testamento liberos, Cic. **II.** To commit to one's favour; to commend, recommend, procure favour for: to set

*aff. grace, etc.*: Ligarianum præclare auctoritas tua commendavit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commender*.

**commen-sus** (for comme(n)t-sus), a, um, P. of *commen-tor*.

**commentariō-lum**, i, n. dim. [*commentarium*, (*uncontrit*, Gen.) *commentario*—i] *A short treatise in writing*: Cic.

**commentarium**, ū, v. *commentarius*.

**comment-ārius**, a, um, adj. [*comment-um*] *Pertaining to a thought, etc.; pertaining to thinking of or considering*: liber, i. e. a *note-book*, Gell. —As *Subst.*: **1. commentarius**, ū, m. (sc. liber) *A. a note-book, memorandum*: diurni, a *day-book*, Suet. —b. *A sketch, a paper, memoirs, a commentary, etc.*: conficere *commentarios rerum omnium*, Cic. —c. In Law: *A brief*: Cic. —2. **commentarium**, ū, n. (sc. volumen) = *commentarius*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commentaire*.

**commentā-tio**, ōis, f. [*comment(a)-or*] **I. Prop.**: *A diligent meditation upon something; a studying; a careful preparation*: Cic.; Quint. **II. Meton.** *A treatise, written dissertation*: Pl.

**comment-icius** (-itus), a, um, adj. [*commentis*cor, (Sup.) *commentat-um*] (*Thought out, devised, fabricated*; hence) **1. Invented, new**: nomina, Cic. —2. **a. In a good sense**: *Feigned, pretended ideal, imaginary*: civitas Platoni, Cic. —b. In a bad sense: *Fabricated, feigned, forged, false*: crimen, Cic.

**commen-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for *commen-to*; fr. *commen-iscor*] **I. Prop.**: *To think of something in all its bearings, etc.; to form in the mind, ponder, etc.*: ut sua et *commentata*, ed scripta... *meminisset*, Cic. **II. Meton.** *To comment or make remarks on something*: Fig. Of the face: *To make marks on, bruise, beat, cudgel, etc.*: nimis bene ora *commentari*, Plaut.

**1. commen-tor**, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. *intens.* [for *commen-to*; fr. *commen-iscor*] **I. Prop.**: *To think of something in all its bearings; to meditate or muse upon; to study, weigh, consider, canvass thoroughly*: aliquid *secum*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To comment or make remarks on something*: Fig. Of the face: *To make marks on, bruise, beat, cudgel, etc.*: nimis bene ora *commentari*, Plaut.

**2. commen-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *One who devises or invents; an inventor*: uvæ, i. e. Bacchus, Ov.

**commen-tum**, i, n. [for *commen-tum*; fr. *commen-iscor*] (*That which is devised, etc.*; hence) **1. a. A contrivance, plan, device: Liv.—b. *A projected enterprise or deed*: Just.—2. *A thought, reflection, etc.*: Quint.—3. In a bad sense: *An invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood*: Cic.**

**1. commen-tus** (for *commen-tus*), a, um, P. of *commen-iscor*.

**2. commen-tus**, a, um, adj. [for *commen-tus*; fr. *commen-iscor*] *Devised, invented, feigned, contrived, fictitious*: commen-taque funera narrat, Ov. **comm-mēo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. (*To go much*; hence) **I. To come and go**: to pass or travel backwards and forwards: Of living or inanimate subjects: quum eadem vieissim retro *commeniat*, Cic. **II. To come, go, travel** to a place, etc., repeatedly or frequently; to visit often; to resort to, etc.: Of living or inanimate subjects: ad eos mercatores sepe *commeniat*, Cæs.

**commere-cium** (*commire-*), ū, n. [*commere-cor*] (*A trading together*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Commercial intercourse, trade, traffic, commerce*: Sall.; Tac. **II. Meton.**: **A. 1. Law** i. l.: *The right to trade as merchants, a mercantile right*: Cic. —2. *An article of traffic, merchandise, wares*: Pl. **3. A place of trade, a market-place**: Pl.—**B. Intercourse, communication, correspondence, fellowship**: Plaut.; Liv. **III. Fig.**: *Correspondence, connection, intercourse*: commercium habere cum Mnisit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commerce*.

**comm-mercōr**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase*: captivos, Plaut.: arma, tela, etc., Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mercier*.

**comm-mērō**, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: *To entirely merit, fully deserve something*: æstimationem, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To err in something, commit an offence or crime, be guilty of*: videre *commerruisse* in te aliquid mali, Plaut.

**comm-mērōr**, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep.: **I. Prop.**: *To entirely merit or deserve something*: fidem sedulitatis veritatisque *commertus*, Gell. **II. Meton.**: *To commit a fault, etc., to err in something*: me culpam *commertus* scio, Plaut.

**comm-mētōr**, mensus sum, mētiri, 4. v. dep.: **I. Prop.**: *To measure*: siderum ambitus, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To measure, compare, judge*: negotium cum tempore, Cic.

**commē-to**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *intens.* [*commen-to*] *To go backwards and forwards; to go frequently*: ad mulierem, Ter.

**commic-tus** (for *commi(n)g-tus*), a, um, P. of *commi(n)g-o*.

**comm-mīro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To go or remove to a place with all one's effects; to migrate, enter, or go in somewhere*: in tuam domum, Cic.

**comm-milit-um**, ū, n. [*commilit-o*] (*A serving together as soldiers*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Companionship in war, comradeship*: Tac.; Quint. **II. Meton.**: *Fellowship, companionship*: Ov.

**1. comm-milit-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To serve together with another as a soldier; to be a companion in war; to fight in company*: Flor.

**2. commilit-o**, ōnis, m. [*commilit-o*] *A companion in war, fellow-soldier, comrade*: I. Prop.: Cic. **II. Fig.**: dii, Flor.

**commīnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [*commīn(a)-*

*or*] *A threatening, menacing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commination*.

**comm-mingo**, mīxi, mictum, mīgere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To make water on or in*: comminxit lectam potus, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To pollute, defile*: Plaut.; Cat.

**comm-mīn-iscor**, mentus sum, mīnisci, 3. v. dep. [*com*; root *MIN*, akin to Sanscrit root *MAN*, *cogitare*] (*To think of something on every side, to reflect upon*; hence, as a result of reflection) *To devise something by careful thought; to contrive, invent*; of something untrue, to feign: mendacium, Plaut.: monogrammas et nihil agentes *commenantes* est, Cic.: novas literas, Suet.

**comm-mīnor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To threaten much or greatly*; esp. an attack: oppugnationem, Liv.: (without Object) vox *comminantis* audita est, Suet.

**comm-mīnūo**, ūi, itum, ūere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To s-parate into small parts; to break or crumble to pieces; to crush, split, etc.*: statum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To lessen, diminish**: argenti pondus et auri, Hor.: re familiari *comminuti* sumus, Cic.—**B. To weaken, impair, enervate**: officium sanctum, Cic.: aliquid, id.

**comm-mīnus** (cō-), adv. [for *commānus*] **I. Prop.**: *In close contest, at close quarters, hand to hand*: Cic.; Cæs.; Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *Hand to hand, etc.*: qui me epistolā petivit, ad te video *comminus* accessit, has *approached you in person*, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A. In the neighbourhood, close by, close at hand, near**: *cominus obruncant ferro*, Virg.—**B. At hand**: *cominus arma habere*, Val. Fl.

**commīnū-tus**, a, um, P. of *commīnū-o*.

**comm-miscēo**, miscēi, mixtum or mistum, miscēre (*Inf. Pass.* *commisci*, Lucr.), 2. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To mix together, to intermingle*: *commiscere frustra mero cruento*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *To unite*: jus accusatoris cum iure testimonii, Auet. Her.

**commisēra-tio**, ōnis, f. [*commiser(a)-or*] Rhet. i. l.: *Commiseration; the part of an oration intended to excite compassion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commiseration*.

**comm-misēresco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To have much pity upon; to commiserate*: Ter.

**comm-misēror**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I. Prop.**: *To commiserate, pity, lament, deplore, bewail*: fortunam Græcie, Nep. **II. Meton.**: *To excite compassion*: quid quum *commiserari*, conqueri cōperit, Cic.

**commisatio**, etc., v. comiss.

**commis-sio**, ōnis, f. [for *committ-sio*; fr. *committ-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A contest; a measuring of one's strength with another*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A speech; a contest of words*; and therefore pompously worded, a prize declamation, shouty speech: Suet.

**commis-sum**, i, n. [for *committ-sum*; fr. *committ-o*] **1. That which is**



*intrusted; a secret, trust:* Cic.; Hor.—2.: a. Prop.: *A transgression, offence, fault, crime:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—b. Meton.: *Law t. t.: An incurring of fines, a confiscation or confiscated property:* Suet.

**commis-sūra**, æ, f. [for committ-sura; fr. committ-o] *A joining or connecting together; hence:* 1. *A band, knot, joint, commissure:* Cic.—2. *Of speech: A connecting link, connection:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commissure*.

**commis-sus** (for committ-sus), a, um, P. of committ-o.

**commis-tus** (for commisc-tus), a, um, P. of commisc-eo.

**com-mitgo**, no perf. nor sup., Arc. 1. v. a. *To make quite soft or mellow:* caput, Ter.

**com-mitto**, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. *(To cause to go together; hence)* I. Prop.: a. Gen.: *To combine, join together, connect, unite:* opera, Liv. (Pass. with Gr. Arc.) *delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum*, Virg. B. Esp.: *In a hostile sense:* 1. *To set or bring together in a contest or fight:* pugiles Latinos cum Græcis, Suet.—2. *Of a battle, etc.: To engage in, to commence:* prælium, Cæs.—3. *Of games, etc.: To hold, celebrate, etc.: quo die ludi committébantur*, Cic.—4. *To begin any course of action; to carry on, hold:* iudicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. II. Fig.: *To bring together for comparison, to compare, put together:* securus licet Ænean Rutulumque ferocem Committas, i. e. *you describe their contest in your poem, you bring them in contact with each other*, Juv. III. Meton.: a. Gen.: *To place a thing somewhere; i. e. for preservation, protection, care, etc.; to give, intrust, commit to; to give up or resign to; to trust:* se populo, Cic.: filios in aleam ejus castis, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *To practise or perpetrate wrong, do injustice; to commit a crime:* ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: *Committere contra legem, lege, or simply committere, To offend, sin, commit an offence:* Cic.; Quint.—2. *To be guilty or be in fault; to give occasion or cause; to act, etc.: ego nolo quemquam civem committere, ut morte multandus sit*, Cic.—3.: a. Committere penam, etc.: *Law t. t.: To bring punishment upon one's self by an error or fault; to incur, make one's self liable to it:* Cic.—b. Pass.: *To be forfeited or confiscated, as a penalty:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commettre*.

**commix-tus** (by transposition fr. commisc-tus), a, um, P. of commisc-eo.

**commōd-e**, adv. [commōd-us] 1. *Duly, properly, perfectly, rightly, well, appropriately, aptly, etc.: Cic.—2.: a. Conveniently, suitably, opportunely, commodiously:* (Sup.) vos istic commodissime sperem esse, Cic.—b. *At a fit time, seasonably, etc.: Plaut.; Cic.—c. Just, just at this moment:* Cic.—3. *In a friendly manner, pleasantly, gently, kindly:* (Comp.) nunquam

commodius unquam herum audivi loqui, Ter.

**commōd-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] 1.: a. Prop.: *A fitting measure, just proportion, symmetry:* Suet.—b. Fig.: *Of style: Fitness; a suitable oratorical expression:* Cic.—2.: a. *Suitableness, appropriateness:* corporis, i. e. *suppleness, flexibility*, Cic.—b. *Fitness, convenience; a fit occasion, advantage, benefit:* Plaut.; Cic.—3. *Of persons: Kindness, complaisance, willingness to oblige, indulgence:* a. Prop.: viri, Ov.—b. Fig.: *As a term of endearment:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commodité*.

**commōd-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [commōd-us] I.: a. Prop.: *To adjust according to a proper measure; to make fit, suitable, or right:* trapezum, Catō. B. Fig.: *To adapt, accommodate:* loquellam, Plaut. II. *To give something to one for his convenience or use; to give, bestow, proffer, lend:* quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, Cic. III. *Commodare alicui (aliquā re, or in aliquā re), or simply commodare:* *To please one, be kind or obliging to; to serve, favour:* Cic.

**commōdū-e** adv. [obsol. commōd-us from commodus] *Conveniently, suitably:* Plaut.

**commōdū-um**, adv. dim. [id.] *According to convenience, suitably:* Plaut.

1. **commōd-um**, i, n. [commōd-us] 1. *A convenient or favourable condition, convenience:* Cic.—Adverbial expressions: *Commodo meo, tuo, etc.; per commodum, ex commodo, At, or according to, my, thy, etc., convenience; conveniently, at one's leisure:* Cic.; Liv.; Sen.—2. *Advantage, profit:* Ter.; Cic.; Hor.—3.: a. *A reward, pay, wages for public service:* Ov.; Script. ap. Cic.—b. *A favour, privilege, immunity:* Suet.—4. *As Adv.: Commōdo, per commodum, Without injury or detriment:* Cic.; Liv.—5. *That which is lent, a loan:* Cic.

2. **commōd-um**, adv. [id.] 1. *At a fit time, just in time, in the nick of time, at the very moment, opportunely, seasonably:* Plaut.; Cic.—2. *Just, just then, just now:* Plaut.; Cic.

1. **com-mōdus**, a, um, adj.: 1. *(Having a full measure; hence) Complete, perfect, of full weight, fit, due, proper, etc.: novem Miscitur cyathis pocula commodus*, Hor.—2. *(Having a measure with some thing or person; hence) a. Of things: Suitable, fit, convenient, opportune, commodious, easy, appropriate, favourable:* (Sup.) commodissimum in Britanniam transjectus, Cæs.—b. *Of persons: Serving a neighbour, or (more freq.) accommodating one's self to his wishes; useful, serviceable, pleasant, agreeable, obliging, neighbourly, friendly, polite, affable, gentle, etc.: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem fuisse, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. commode.*

2. **Commōdus**, i, m. [1. commōd-us] *Commodus; a Roman name.*

**commōnio**, ire, v. commūnio. **com-mōlior**, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. *To set in motion, to take in hand, undertake:* Lucr.

1. **commōli-tus**, a, um, P. of commoli-or.

2. **commōl-itus**, a, um, P. of commoli-o.

**commōn-ē-fācio**, feci, factum, fac-ēre, 3. v. a. [commōn-ē; (e) facio] *To cause to think greatly; hence:* I. Prop.: *To remind forcibly, put in mind, impress, etc.: vos monumentis commonefaciam bulbulis, I will rub up your memory*, Plaut. (with Gen.) nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat, Cic. II. Meton.: *To commemorate, keep up the memory of:* illius præturam, Cic.

**com-mōn-ēo**, mōnti, mōntum, mōnēre, 2. v. a. *To remind forcibly; to put in mind; to bring to one's recollection:* mecommōnit Pisonis annulus, Cic. (with Gen.) *to ejus matrimonii*, Auct. Her.

**com-monstro**, āvi, ātum, āre (Fut. Perf. Ind. commonstrāssō = commonstrāvero, Plaut.), 1. v. a. *To show or point out something fully or distinctly:* viam, Cic.

**commōrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [commōr-(a)-or] I. Gen.: *A tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning:* Cic. II. Esp.: Rhct. t. t.: *A dwelling upon some important point:* Cic.

**com-mōri-or**, mortūs sum, mōri, 3. v. dep. *To die with or at the same time with:* Liv.; Pl.

**com-mōr-ā**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To stop some where; to tarry, linger, abide, sojourn remain, stay:* A. Prop.: Milo pauf isper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic. B. Fig.: *consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi* Cic. II. Act.: *To stop, detain, retard one: an te auspiciis commoratum est?* Plaut.

**commor-sus** (for commord-sus), a, um, P. of commord-eo.

**commōtio**, ōnis, f. [for commovtio; fr. commov-eo] 1. *A moving, motion:* vasorum, Pall.—2. *A rousing, excitement, agitation, commotion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commotion*.

**commōti-un**-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for commotion-cula; fr. commotio, commotion-is] *A slight excitation of disease, indisposition:* Cic.

**commōt-us** (for commov-tus), a, um: 1. P. of commov-eo.—2. Pa.: a. *Uncertain, unsettled, disturbed, excited:* Cic.; Tac.—b. *Moved, excited, aroused:* (Comp.) animus commotio, Cic.

**com-mōv-ēo**, mōvi, mōtum, mōv-ēre (Contr. forms, commōrunt, Lucr.: commōrat, Ter.: commōrit, Script. ap. Cic.: commōssēm, Cia.: commōssēt, id.: commōsse, id.), 2. v. a. I.: a. Prop.: *To put in violent motion or commotion; to agitate violently or excessively:* to shake or disturb greatly; to toss to and fro: alas, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. *To shake intellectually;* 2. *to shake, agitate,*

*attack, disturb, affect: memoriam quodammodo commovet, stir up, awaken, revive: Cic.—2. To shake mentally; to make an impression upon; to excite, rouse, shake, disquiet, disturb, affect, etc.: vehementer commotus sum de Syriā, Cic.—3. Of the passions, etc.: To rouse, stir up, excite, produce, or generate: odium in aliquem, Cic. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To move or remove a person or thing from a place; to carry off, etc.: columnas, Cic.: te istinc, id.—2. Esp.: Relig. t. t.: Commovere sacra, To move (from their places) and carry about the sacred utensils, images, etc., for religious uses: Virg. B. Fig.: To cause to retreat, i. e. to refuse, etc.: si convellere adorantur ea, quæ commoveri non possunt, Cic.*

**communīcā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [communī(a)-o] I. Gen.: A making common, imparting, communicating: Cic.; Pl. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: A figure of speech in accordance with which one turns to his hearers, and, as it were, allows them to take part in the inquiry: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. communication.

**commun-īco**, āvi, ātum, āre, *i.* v. a. [commun-is] I. Prop.: (To do or have any thing in common with one; hence): A. In giving: To divide a thing with one; to communicate, impart something; to share together: omnia cum aliquo, Cic.—B. In receiving: To share something with one; to take or receive a part, to partake, participate in: qui sibi cum illo rationem communicant putat, believes that he has all things in common with him: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of inanimate and abstract things: To join to an equal part; to connect, join, unite: viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, add just as much as, Cæs.—B. To have intercourse (with an inferior): ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. communiquer.

**commun-īcor**, ātus sum, āri, *i.* v. dep. [id.] To share with some one: Liv.

**1. commun-īo (-mēnio)**, ūvi or ū, itum, īre, *a.* v. a. To fortify on all sides or strongly; to secure, barricade, intrench. I. Prop.: castella, Cæs. II. Fig.: auctoritatem sule, Cic.

**2. commun-īo**, ōnis, *f.* [commun-is] A communion, mutual participation: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. communion.

**commun-īs**, *e.* adj. (Serving together; hence) I. Prop.: Common, ordinary, general: libertas, Cic.: (with Gen.) vitium commune omnium, id.—As Subst.: commune, is, *n.* That which is common; a community, state: Cic.; Ov.—Adverbial expressions: In commune: A. For common use; for all; for a common object, rad, advantage, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—B. In general, generally: Quint.—C. Halves! Sen. II. Fig.: Easy in intercourse, courteous, condescending, affable: (Comp.) nec ullo spectaculi

genere communior, aut remissior erat, Suet.: (Sup.) super cenam et semper alias communissimus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. commun.

**commun-itas**, ātis, *f.* [commun-is] (The state of the communis; hence) I. Community, fellowship: Cic.—2. Courteousness, condescension: Nep.

**commun-iter**, adv. [id.] In common, together, commonly, jointly, generally: Cic.; Ov.

**communī-tus**, a, um, *P.* of communi-o.

**comm-murmūr**, ātus sum, āri, *i.* v. dep. To murmur to one's self or with others; to mutter, etc.: Cic.

**commūtā-bilis**, *e.* adj. [commut(a)-o] I. Gen.: Subject to change, changeable: Cic. II. Esp.: In Rhetoric: Convertible, exchangeable: exordium, Cic.

**commūtāt-e**, adv. [i. commutat-us] In a changed or altered manner: Auct. Her.

**commūtā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [commut(a)-o] I. Gen.: A changing, change: commutationes aestuum, Cæs. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: A reciprocal opposition or change: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. commutation.

**1. commūtāt-us**, a, um, *P.* of commut(a)-o.

**2. commūtāt-us**, ūs, *m.* [commut(a)-o] A change, alteration: Lucr. **comm-mūto**, āvi, ātum, āre, *i.* v. a. I. To alter wholly, change entirely: A. Prop.: signa rerum, Cic.—B. Fig.: To alter or change wholly: ad commutandos animos, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To exchange with another; to exchange, barter, traffic: captivos, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To exchange, to change for: gloriam constantias cum caritate patriæ, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of speech: To exchange words, to discourse, converse: unum verbum tecum, Ter.

**cō-m-o**, mpsi, mptum, mēre, *3.* v. a. [confr. for co-em-o, fr. co; emere; v. emere] (To take or gather together; in the class age almost exclusively of the care of the hair; hence) I. To comb, arrange, braid, dress: capillos, Cic. II. To adorn, ornament, deck, etc.: A. Prop.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) longas compta puella comas, Ov. B. Fig.: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (sc. oratio), Quint.

**cōmēdiā**, æ (Gen. comedīāl, Plaut.), *f.* = κωμῳδία (The village-song, or the revel-song). A comedy: Ter.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. comédie.

**cōmēdic-e**, adv. [comedic-us] As in comedy: Plaut.

**cōmēdicus**, a, um, adj. = κωμωδικός. Of, or pertaining to, comedy; comic: App.

**cōmēdus**, a, um, adj. = κωμῳδός. Of, or pertaining to, comedy, comic: natio, Juv.—As Subst.: comēdus, i, m. A comedian, comic actor: Cic.

**cōm-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [com-a] (Full of coma; hence) Ilavry, with much or long hair: frons, Phaed.

**com-pāciscor (-pēciscor)**, pac-

tus or pectus sum, pācisci or pēcisci, *3.* v. dep. To make an agreement, form a compact with one (only in temp. perf. and part.): si sumus compacti, Plaut.—Part. Perf.: In Pass. signifi.: Compacto, de compacto, or ex compacto: According to agreement or concert, in accordance with a previous compact. Cic.; Plaut.; Suet.

**com-pac-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for compag-tio; fr. com; pa(n)g-o] A joining together: membrorum, Cic.

**1. compac-tus** (for compag-tus), a, um: 1. P. of compl(n)g-o, through true root COMPAG.—2. Pa.: Of figure or form: Compact together, thick set, compressed, thick: corpus, Pl.: membra, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. compacte.

**2. compac-tus**, a, um, *P.* of compac-iscor.

**com-pā-ges**, is (Gen. Plur. compagum, Pl.), *f.* [com; pa(n)g-o] A joining together, a connection, joint, structure: I. P. Prop.: efficiens humilem laterum compagibus arcum, Ov. II. Fig.: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily structures, Cic.

**com-pā-g-o**, ūnis, *f.* [id.] = compages: Ov.; Stat.

**com-par**, āris (Abl. compari, Liv.—Gen. Plur. comparum, Plaut.), *adj.* Like or equal to another: compari Marte concurreret, Liv.—As Subst.: 1. An equal; a companion, comrade, colleague, compeer: Plaut.—2. a. A spouse, consort, mate: Plaut.; Cat.—b. The queen at chess: Ov.—c. A figure of speech whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables: Auct. Her.

**compārā-bilis**, *e.* adj. [i. compar(a)-o] That may be compared, comparable: species, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparable.

**compārāt-e**, adv. [i. comparat-us] By way of comparison, comparatively: Cic.

**1. compārā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [i. compar(a)-o] I. Prop.: A comparing, comparison: Cic.; Quint. B. Esp.: 1. A trial of skill, contention: Suet.—2. An agreement, contract: Liv.—3. Rhet. t. t.: Comparatio criminis, A defensive comparison of a crime with a good end for which it was committed: Cic.—4. Gramm. t. t.: The comparative degree: Quint. II. Meton.: Relation, proportion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparaison.

**2. compārā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [2. compar(a)-o] 1. A preparing, providing for, preparation, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. A procuring, gaining, acquiring: testium, Cic.

**compārā-īvus**, a, um, adj. [i. compar(a)-o] Suitable for, or pertaining to, comparison; comparative: judicatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparatif.

**com-parco (-perco)**, ei, *n.* sup., cære, *3.* v. a. To save, husband well, lay up: Ter.

**com-pārēo**, ūi, *n.* sup., ēre, *2.* v. n. I. Prop.: To be evident or apparent, to appear, to show one's self: qui non comparebant, Cic. II. Meton.: To be present, in existence, exist: Cic.; Liv.



1. **compār-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [compar] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To set together in equal proportions; to put in connection; to unite, match; ea inter se*, Cic. B. Esp.: *To bring together for a contest, to match; ut ego cum patrone disertissimo comparer*, Cic. II. Fig.: A. 1. *To count one object fully equal to another; to place it on the same footing, or upon an equality with: cum quibus comparari*, Cic.—2. *To place together in comparison; to compare: comparare maiora, minora, paria*, Cic.—3. *To reflect, consider, judge; or to prove, show, by comparing: comparat, quanto plures delicti sunt homines*, Cic.—B. Of magistrates: *To agree together in respect to the division of duties; to settle or arrange: provincias inter se*, Liv.—C. *To oppose: donum dono*, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comparer*.

2. **comp-āro**, āvi, ātum, āre (old form *compārassit* = *comparaverit*, Plaut.), 1. v. a.: I. Prop.: *(To bring or put together; hence) A. Gen.: To make ready, right, or suitable; to set in order, arrange, provide, furnish, etc.: convivium magnifice et ornate*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. Of war, etc.: *To make preparations for: bellum contra aras*, Cic.—b. Of soldiers, munitions of war, etc.: *To get together, get ready, equip, etc.: arma, milites, classem ejus rei causā*, Liv.—2. With Personal pron.: *To prepare one's self; to make one's self, or to get, ready: Ter.; Cic.; Liv.* II. Fig.: *To make arrangements for, or take steps towards any thing; to arrange, settle, appoint, institute: heo prope iniquissime comparatum est*, Cic. III. Meton.: *To procure what one does not yet possess or what is not yet at hand or in existence; to obtain, get, acquire, prepare, make: laudes actibus*, Cic.

**com-pasco**, no perf., pastum, pa cērs, 3. v. n.: *To feed together, etc.: si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere*, Cic.

**compasc-ūus**, a, um, adj. [compasco-o] *Pertaining to feeding together or common pasturage: ager, Cic.*

**compas-tus** (for *compasc-o*), a, um, P. of *compasco*.

**compec-tus**, a, um, v. *compascor*.

**compēd-īo**, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [compos, comped-is] *To fetter, shackle: Cato; Plaut.*

**compellā-tīo**, ōnis, f. [2. compell(a)-o] I. Gen.: *An accosting, addressing: Auct. Her.* II. Esp.: *with reproach: A severe, harsh, addressing or accosting; a rebuking: Cic.*

1. **com-pello**, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a.: I. A. Prop.: *To drive together, or in a body, to a place: pecore totius provinciae compulso*, Cic.: *hostes in oppida murosque*, Cæs.: *naves (sc. hostium) in portum*, id. B. Meton.: 1. *To assemble, gather, collect, etc.: dispersos homines ratione quadam compulsi unum in locum*, Cic.—2. *To force together, narrow, etc.: utroque (sc. mari) in artas fauces*

*compellente terram*, Curt. C. Fig.: *To collect, assemble: amores*, Plaut. II. A. Prop.: *To drive, force, etc.: Pompeium domum suam*, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To drive, force, etc.: cur eam (sc. orationem) tantas in augustias compellimus?* Cic.—2. *To drive, bring, move, urge, impel, force, constrain to something: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis*, Cic.

2. **compell-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. compell-o] I. In a friendly sense: A. *To accost, address: aliquem voce*, Virg.—B. *To solicit, entice, etc.: Val. Max.* II. In a hostile sense: A. *To address one reproachfully; to reproach, chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse; to take to task, call to account: compellatē a consule*, Liv.—B. Law t. t.: *To arraign before a tribunal, to accuse of crime: nobiles ac potentes*, Liv.

**compēdī-ārius**, a, um, adj. [compēdi-um] *Adapted to saving, short, shortened: Fig.: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria*, Cic.

**compēd-ium**, īi, n. [compēd-o] (a weighing together; hence) 1. a. Of speech, etc.: *A shortening, abridging: Plaut.; Quint.—Particular phrase: Compēdī facere, also compēdīi or compēdium fieri, To shorten, abridge; to be shortened or abridged: Plaut.—b. Of time: A shortening, shortness, a short time: Quint.—c. Of space, distance, etc.: Shortness, a short way, etc.: montis, i. e. a short cut across the mountain. Ov.—2. Gain, profit, etc.: Cic.—3. A sparing or saving: Plaut.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compēdium*.*

**compensā-tīo**, ōnis, f. [compens(a)-o] 1. (An equalising of one thing with another in value; hence) *Barter, exchange: Just.—2. Compensation, recompense, amends: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. compensation.*

**com-penso**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. *To counterbalance, compensate, or make good: letitiam cum doloribus*, Cic. II. Of distance: *To shorten, spare, save: longum iter*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compenser*.

**compērendīnā-tīo**, ōnis, f. [compērendin(a)-o] (A deferring of the time (of trial) to the third day or later: Pl.

**compērendīnā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] = *compērendinatio*, Cic.

**compērdīn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [compērdin-us] Law t. t.: *To cite a defendant to a new trial, appointed on the third following day or later: ut comperendinaretur reus*, Cic.

**com-pērdīnus**, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the day after to-morrow: dies, the third following day, to which a trial was deferred*, Macr.

**com-pērio**, pēri, pertum, pērire, 4. v. a. [cum; root PER, akin to perior] (To go or pass through thoroughly; hence) *To find out accurately, ascertain, learn, obtain, or get information of: indicia mortis compērisse*, Cic.: *comperta et explorata*, Liv.—Particular phrases: 1. Com-

perturn habeo and compertum mihi est, I know full well: Cic.; Sall.—2. Pro comperto, As certain: Suet.

**com-perior**, pertus sum, pēri, 4. v. dep. [id.] = *comperio: Metellum magnū et sapientem virum fuisse comperior*, Sall.

**com-per-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of *comper-io*.—2. Pa.: *Known, proved, or found out to have done something; convicted, etc.: pecuniam clam egressisse per indecom perti*, Liv.: (with Gen. of crime) *sacrilegi*, id.

**com-pes**, pēdis (Nom. and Dat. Sing. prob. not in use), f. (That has or keeps the feet together; hence) I. Prop.: *A wooden fetter or shackle, for the feet: hoc est cur cantet victus quoque compede fossor*, Ov. II. Fig.: *A fetter, bond, band, chain: grata (of the chains of love)*, Hor. III. Meton.: *Of ice, etc.: Fetter, etc.: Hebrus nivali compede victus*, Hor.

**compe-sco** [for *comped-sco*; fr. *compes*, *comped-is*, solli, no sup., scōre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To fasten together; to confine, hold in check, repress, curb, restrain: ramos fluentes, i. e. to prune*, Virg. III. Fig.: *A to check, repress, suppress, etc.: clamorem*, Hor.—B. *To leave off, cease from, forbear*, Plaut.

**compēt-itor**, ōris, m. [compet-o] *A rival, competitor: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. compétiteur.*

**compēt-ītrix**, īcis, f. [id.] *A female competitor: Cic.*

**com-pēto**, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 3. v. a. and n.: I. Act.: *To strive after something in company or together: unum locum*, Just. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To meet or come together: ubi via competunt, tum*, Var. B. Fig.: 1. Of time: *To coincide, agree, meet, happen, etc.: tempora cum Othonis exitu*, Tac.—2. Of other things: a. *To agree or coincide with something, to answer to it: tanto animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus compētit*, Suet.—b. *To be qualified, competent, appropriate, fit, suitable; to correspond: aut assumere in canem naturas, quā competent, aut mitigare, quā repugnabunt*, Quint.—3. Law t. t.: *Of an action: To belong to one, to lie for one: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. compétér.*

**compillā-tīo**, ōnis, f. [compill(a)-o] *A pillaging; hence facete, a compilation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. compilation.*

**com-pilo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To plunder, pillage, rob: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque*, Cic. II. Fig.: *To steal, pilfer, etc.: ab ipsis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam compilārit*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *compiler*.

**com-pingo**, pēgi, pactum, pingēre, 3. v. a. [for *com-pango*] I. Prop.: *To join or unite together; to put together, frame, make by joining, compose: edificia*, Sen.: *tam compositum tamque compactum*, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Compingere aliquem in aliquid, To crowd a person somewhere; to confine, put, conceal: Plaut.; Cic. II. Fig.: To put, drive, or thrust one into something or*

somewhere: in judicis et concinunculas, detrudi et compingi, Cic.

**compitalicius** (-tius), a, um, adj. [compitali-a] *Of, or belonging to, the compitalia: ludi, Cic.*

**compit-ālis**, e, adj. [compit-um] *Of, or pertaining to, a cross-way: Lares, Suet.—As Subst.: Compitalia, tum (compitaliorum, Cic.), n. The Compitalia: a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares, soon after the Saturnalia, on a day appointed by the praetor: Cic.*

**com-pit-um**, i (mostly plur.), n. [for com-pet-um; fr. com-pet-o] *(That which meets something; hence) I. Prop.: A place where several ways meet, a cross-road: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A cross-road, point of hesitation, dilemma: Pers.*

**com-plācēo**, plācti and plāctus sum, no sup., plācēre, 2. v. n. *I. To be pleasing to several persons at the same time: complacita est tibi, Ter. II. To be very pleasing: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. complaire.*

**com-plāno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. *I. Prop.: To make even, level, or plain: domum, to raise, Cic. II. Fig.: To render tolerable or supportable: aspera, dura, Sen.*

**com-plector**, xns sum, cti, 3. v. dep. [com; i. plecto] *(To embrace one's self, etc., with some other person or thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, inclose, embrace, etc.: spatium, i. e. to mark out for military purposes, Cæs.: nos inter nos esse complexos, Cic. B. Esp.: To clasp, seize, etc., in close combat: qui cum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent, Nep. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Of the mind, understanding, etc.: To embrace something intellectually as a whole; to comprehend, understand: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, Cic.—2. To embrace or grasp in the memory: hæc . . . aut memoriā complexi, aut, etc., Cic.—B.: 1. To comprehend a multitude of objects in discourse or in a writing; to comprise: omnia una comprehensione, Cic.—2. Philos. t. t.: To draw a conclusion, make an inference: Cic.—C. Of the affections: To embrace, i. e. to display esteem, regard, affection for, etc.: aliquem summā benevolentia, Cic.—D. To take into possession; seize, lay hold of: facultatem aliquam, Cic. 153<sup>3</sup> In Pass. force: quo vita beata complectitur, is comprised, Cic.*

**complē-mentum**, i, n. [comple-o] *That which fills up or completes; a complement: numerorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. complément.*

**com-plēo**, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. v. a. *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fill something on all sides; to fill full, fill up: paginam, to fill with writing, Cic.: fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Of food: To satisfy, to satiate: avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: To make the army or fleet of a full number; to complete, fill up: legiones, Cæs.—3. To impreg-*

nate: alias alii complent magis, Lucr.—4. To be full or filled: non ita complebant Ephreze Laidos ades, Prop. II. Fig.: A. To fill a space with sound, lamentations, etc.: completi sunt animi auresque vestre, Cic.—B. To fill, to satiate: me compleri flore Bacchi, Plant.—C. To furnish abundantly with something: exercitum omni copia, Cæs.—D. To fill one with any desire, humour, passion, etc.: aliquem gaudio, Cic.: (with Gen.) aliquem erroris et dementia, Plant.—E.: 1. Gen.: To make complete or perfect; to finish: Cic.: complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of a promise: To fulfil: summam promissi, Cic.—F. Of time: To finish, complete, live or pass through: centum et septem annos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. combler.

**complē-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of complete-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Filled full, full: alveus Tiberis rudieribus, Suet.—B. Fig.: Complete, perfect: completus verborum ambitus, Cic.: (Comp.) completus, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. complet, comble.

**complexio**, ōnis, f. [for complet-sio; fr. complet-or] *I. Gen.: A combination, connection: atomorum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of speech: Connection, etc.: verborum, Cic.—B.: 1. Rhetor. t. t.: a. A constant recurrence to what has been previously said: Aut. Her.—b. A period: Cic.—2. Philos. t. t.: a. A conclusion in a syllogism: Cic.—b. A dilemma: Cic.*

**1. complexus** (for complet-sus) a, um, P. of complet-or.

**2. complexus**, ūs, m. [for complet-sus; fr. complet-or] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, embrace, etc.: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: Of hostile embrace: Close combat: Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Connection in discourse: Quint.—B. Embrace, i. e. love, affection, etc.: Cic. III. Meton. for Ar embraced or beloved object: Cic.*

**complicā-tus**, a, um, P. of complic-a-o.

**complic-itus**, a, um, P. of complic-o.

**com-plīco**, āvi, ātum (post-Aug. ūi, itum), āre, 1 v. a. *I. Gen.: To fold together, to fold up: A. Prop.: epistolam, Cic. B. Fig.: animi complicata notio, Cic. II. Esp.: With Personal Pron.: To roll one's self together, i. e. to crouch close, etc.: qui (sc. Diogenes) complicitus se in dolio, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. compliquer.*

**complōrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [complor-a-o] *A loud violent complaint, lamentation: Liv.*

**complōrā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] *A loud mourning, lamentation, etc.: Liv.*

**com-plōro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. *To bewail, lament loudly or violently: lamentatione fortunam, Liv.*

**complō-sus** (for complod-sus), a, um, P. of complod-o.

**com-plūres**, a and ūa, adj. *Several together, very many: ratibus compluribus factis, Cæs.: (with Partitive Gen.) complures hostium, Hirt.*

**complūr-ies** (-iens), adv. [com-plur-es] *Several times, many times often: Plaut.*

**complus**-cūli, æ, a, adj. dim. [for complur-culi, fr. complur-es] *Tolerably many, several: dies, Plaut.*

**com-plū-vium**, ūi, n. [com; plu-o] *(A flowing together when it rains; hence) A quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which collected the rain-water flowing from the roofs, and conducted it to a basin (impluvium) placed below: Suet.*

**com-pōno**, pōsi, pōitum, pōnere (Part. Perf. Syncope. compōstus, Virg.), 3. v. a. *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put, place, lay, or bring together; to collect: aridum lignum, Hor.: in quo (sc. loco) erant ea composita, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. With the accessory notion of connection, etc.: To put together (into one whole); to join together; to unite, connect; to form, fashion, make by joining together, etc.: is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis composuit, Virg.—b. To found, build: urbem, Virg.: templum, Ov.: Col.—2. With the accessory notion of order, etc.: a. (a) To put in order, to set right, etc., to order, adjust, arrange, regulate: capillum, Cic.: togam, to lay properly into folds, Hor.—(b) With Personal pron.: (a) To adjust or arrange one's self: Ov.—(b) To recline (at table, for rest, etc.): Virg.—b. Of the day: To end, close: diem, Virg.—c. To put something in order for keeping; to lay up, keep, preserve: compono, quæ mox deponere possim, Hor.—d. (To dress or adorn a dead body; hence): (a) To expose to view, lay out: toroque Mortua componar, Ov.—(b) To bury, inter: est tibi mater . . . "haud mihi quisquam: Omnes composui," Hor. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Of written or oratorical performances, compositions, etc.: To draw up or put down; to compose, write: librum, Cic.: carmina, Hor.—2. To compose, contrive something untrue, unfair, i. e. to feign, invent, devise, contrive: Plaut.—3. To agree upon together; to settle, adjust: composito ante adventum legatorum consilio, Liv.—Particular phrase: Ex composito, or, simply, composito, According to agreement, in a concerted manner: Liv.; Virg.—B.: 1. To put in order, set right, adjust, arrange, regulate: verba, Cic.: itinera, id.—2. To adjust to, or make suitable for something: civitatem ad votum, Tac.—3. To bring something morally disordered (discord, contention, passion, etc.) into order; to allay, settle, compose;—of persons, to quiet, calm, appease, tranquillise, etc.: lites, Virg.: aversos amicos, Hor.—C.: 1. To match against, to bring into contest with: duos bonos viros inter se, Quint.—2. To put together in comparison, to compare: dicta cum factis, Sall.: homines divis, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. composer.*

**com-porfo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. *To carry or bring together, to collect: I. Prop.: prælas, Virg.: frumentum in loca tuta, Cic. II. Fig.: Of style!*



nobilis opus est rebus exquisitis, audique comportatis, Cic.

**comp-ō-s**, ōtis, adj. [for comp-ō-s; fr. com; pot-is] (*Having the mastery or power with another; hence*) *Partaking of, possessing, participating or sharing in; guilty of, etc.* (with Gen.) *animi, of a sane mind*, Ter.: *so, mentis, Cic.* *voti, having obtained or gratified one's wish*, Hor.: (with Abl.) *prædā, Liv.*

**compōsit-e**, adv. [compositus] *In an orderly, regular, or skilful manner; orderly; dicere, Cic.* (Comp.) *compositus cuncta agere, Tac.*

**compōs-itiō**, ōnis, f. [COMPOS, root of compo-no, i.e. compo(s)-no; v. pono init.] **A.**: 1. Prop.: *A putting together, composing, connecting, arranging, adjusting: membrorum, Cic.*—**2.** Fig.: *Connection, coherence: disciplina, Cic.*—**B.** *A bringing together or matching of pairs of combatants: gladiatorum, Cic.*—**C.**: 1. *A drawing up in writing, a composition: juris pontificalis, Cic.*—**2.** In Rhet.: *A proper connection in style and position of words; arrangement, disposition: Cic.*—**D.** *A settlement of a difference, arrangement of a controversy; an agreement, compact: Cæs.; Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *composition*.

**compōs-itor**, ōris, m. [id.] *One who puts or sets together; an arranger, disposer, maker: Cic.; Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *compositeur*.

**compōs-itiŕa**, æ, f. [id.] (Prop.: *A joining together; Meton.*) *A joint, commissure: oculorum, Lucr.*

**compōs-itus**, a, um: 1. P. of compo-no, i.e. compo(s)-no; v. pono init.).—**2.** Pa.: a. *Put together, compounded: verba, Quint.*—b. *Invented, devised: non ab inimicis Romæ compositum (sc. crimen), Cic.*—**c.**: (a) *Fully ordered, disposed, well arranged; (Comp.) periculum ut nemo compositor ad iudicium venisse videretur, Cic.* (Sup.) *litterarum tuarum composissimæ, id.*—(b) *Fit, suitable: compositus allicendi moribus, Tac.*

(c) *Quiet, tranquil, circumspect, without passion, calm, composed: ætas, Tac.*

**compōtā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [com; pot-(a)-o] *A drinking together: Cic.*

**compōt-ō**, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [compos, compot-is] 1. Act.: *To make partaker of the piscatu novo, Plaut.*—**2.** Pass.: *To become partaker of, to obtain: Plaut.*

**compōt-tor**, ōris, m. [for compot-tor; fr. com; pot-o] *A drinking-companion: Cic.*

**compōt-trix**, icis, f. [for compot-trix; fr. id.] *A female drinking-companion: Ter.*

**comp-pransor**, ōris, m. [for comp-prand-sor; fr. com; prand-eo] *A boon companion: Cic.*

**comp-præcā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [compreco-(a)-or] *An imploring: deorum, Liv.*

**comp-præcor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. (*To pray greatly to; hence*) **I.** Act.: *To supplicate, implore: deos, Ter.* **II.** Neut.: *To pray, make supplication, etc.: Ov.*

**com-prēhendo** (-prendo), di-sum, dēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To take hold of something, as it were, with both hands, on all sides; hence*) *To lay or catch hold of: quid opus est manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic.* *comprensa frustra imago, Virg.* **B.** Esp.: 1. *To attack, seize upon in a hostile manner; to seize, lay hold of, arrest, catch, apprehend: hominem, Cic.* *comprehensus morbo, Just.*—**2.** Of a letter: *To intercept: epistolas, Just.*—**3.** *To seize upon, apprehend in a crime: fures, Cat.*—**4.** Of places: *To contain, comprise, comprehend, include: circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt.* **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. *To comprehend by the sight; to perceive, observe, see: aliquid visu, Sil.*—**2.** *To comprehend intellectually; to receive into one's mind, etc.; to grasp, perceive: opinionem mentibus, Cic.*—**3.** *To comprise: In discourse, writing, number, etc.: quæ si comprehendere coner, Ov.* *verbis lulentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehendat, Cic.* *neque enim numero comprehendere refert, i.e. to enumerate, Virg.*—**4.** *To comprehend any one in affection; to bind to one's self; to put under obligation; to embrace with kindness, be kind to: multos amicitia, Cic.*—**B.** *To discover, detect: quo facilius comprehenderetur res, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *comprendre*.

**comprēhens-ibilis**, e, adj. [comprehendo, (Sup.) comprehens-um] 1. *Perceptible by the eyes, evident: Sen.*—**2.** *Perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *compréhensible*.

**comprēhens-siō**, ōnis, f. [for comprehend-siō; fr. comprehend-o] 1. *A seizing or laying hold of with the hands: Cic.*—**2.** *A hostile seizure, arresting, catching, apprehending: Cic.*—**3.** *A mental comprehending, perceiving; also, a comprehension, perception, idea: Cic.*—**4.** In Rhetoric: *A joining, combining in discourse, expression, style: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *compréhension*.

**comprēhens-sus** (for comprehend-sus), a, um, P. of comprehend-o.

**comprendo**, ere, v. comprehend-o.

**compres-siō**, ōnis, f. [for compress-siō; fr. COMPREM, true root of comprim-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A pressing together, compression: Vitr.* **B.** Esp.: *An embracing: Plaut.* **II.** Fig.: *The compression of an expression: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *compression*.

**compress-ius**, comp. adv. [compress-us] *In a more or very compressed or concise manner; more or very briefly or succinctly: loqui, Cic.*

1. **compress-sus**, a, um [for compress-sus; fr. COMPREM, true root of comprim-o] P. of comprim-o.

2. **compress-sus**, ūs, m. [for compress-sus; fr. COMPREM, true root of comprim-o] **I.** Gen.: *A pressing together, compression (only in Abl. Sing.): Cic.* **II.** Esp.: *An embracing: Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *compressé*.

**com-primo**, pressi, pressum,

primere, 3. v. a. [for com-premo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To press or squeeze together, compress: quum compresserat (sc. digitos) pugnumque fecerat, Cic.*

—**Pro v.**: *Compressis manibus sedere, To sit with folded hands, i.e. to be unemployed or idle: Liv.* **B.** Esp.: 1. *To debauch, etc.: Plaut.; Liv.*—**2.** With the access, idea of restraining free motion: *To hold back, hold, keep in, restrain: animam, to hold the breath, Ter.: linguam, Plaut.*—**3.** *To keep to one's self, keep back, suppress, conceal: delicta, Cic.* *famam capte Carthaginis, Liv.* **II.** Fig.: *To restrain, hinder, check, repress, curb: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, Cic.* *vix compulsi, quin involvem illi in oculos, Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *comprimer*.

**comprōbā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [comprob(a)-o] *Approval, approval: Cic.*

**comprōbā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *An approver: Cic.*

**com-prōbo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To approve of something thoroughly; to assent to, acknowledge: has comprobata tabulas, Cic.* **II.** Meton.: *To prove, establish, attest, confirm: aliquid oratione, Cic.*

**comprōmis-sum**, i, n. [for compromitt-sum; fr. compromitt-o] *A mutual promise to abide by the award of an arbiter; a compromise: Cir.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *compromis*.

**com-prōmitto**, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.: *Law t. t.: To promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter; to compromise, etc.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *compromettre*.

1. **com-ptus**, a, um: 1. P. of com-o.—**2.** Pa.: a. Prop.: *Adorned, ornamented, decked: (Sup.) anima comptissima, Aug.*—b. Fig.: *Embellished, ornate, elegant: oratio, Cic.* (Comp.) *comptior sermo, Tac.*

2. **com-ptus**, ūs, m. [com-o] *An adorning of the hair; hence* **I.** Prop.: *An ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress: Lucr.* **II.** Fig.: *A band, tie: Lucr.*

**compul-sus**, a, um, P. of compello, through root compul, v. pello init.)

**compunc-tus** (for compung-tus), a, um, P. of compung-o.

**com-pungo**, punxi, punctum, pungere, 3. v. a. *To prick or puncture: I.* Prop.: *barbarum compunctum notis Thracis, i.e. tattooed: Cic.* **II.** Fig.: *Cic.*

**com-pūto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To sum up, reckon, compute: I.* Prop.: *rationem digitis, Plaut.* (without Object) *presens computarat, Cic.* **II.** Fig.: *facies tua computat annos, shows your age: Juv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *compter*.

**com-pūtesco**, putrūl, no sup., putrescere, 3. v. n. *To become wholly putrid, to putrefy: Lucr.*

**Comum**, i, n. *Comum; a considerable town of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the younger Pliny (now Como).*—Hence, **Com-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, *Comum*.—As Subst.: *Cōmensēs, ūm, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Comum.*

con = cum; v. cum *init.*

**conā-men**, *inis*, n. [con(a)-or] (That which endeavours; hence) *Ans.* *Effort, exertion, struggle*: Ov.; *Lucr.*  
**conā-tum**, i, n. [id.] *An attempt, undertaking, venture, etc.* (prps. only plur.): *Cæs.*; *Liv.*

1. **conā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of con(a)-or.  
2. **conā-tus**, ūs, m. [con(a)-or] *I.* Gen.: *An attempt, effort, undertaking*; aliiquis rei si non perfectio, at conatus, *Cic.* *II.* Esp.: *A. Effort, exertion, labour, zeal*: *Cic.*—*B.* *An inclination, impulse, incitement to an act*: *Cic.*

**con-cāco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To pollute with ordure*: *regiam*, *Phad.*  
**con-cāl-fācio**, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.—*Pass.*—**-fio** (-fāctor), -factus sum, -fieri. *To warm thoroughly*: quum brachium concalefecerit, *Cic.*  
**concalefactus**, a, um, *P.* of concalefacto.

**concalefio**, v. concalefacto.  
**con-cāl-ō**, cālūi, no sup., cālēre, 2. v. n. *To be thoroughly warm*: *Plaut.*  
**con-cāl-esco**, cālūi, no sup., cālēsco, 3. v. n. *inch.* *I. Prop.*: *To become thoroughly warm, to glow*: corpora ardore animi concalescunt, *Cic.* *II.* Fig.: *To glow with love*: *Ter.*

**con-calle-sco**, callūi, no sup., callescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [con; calle-o] (*Prop.*) *To become callous*; *Fig.*: *A.* *To become shrewd or ingenious*: *Cic.*—*B.* *To become insensible or callous*: *Cic.*

**con-cām-ō**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To vault or arch completely*; to arch over: concameratus locus, *Suet.*

**Concānus**, i, m. *A Concan. The Concani, or Concans, were a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood.*

**con-castigo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To chastise severely*: hominem, *Plaut.*

**con-cāv-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [convac-us] *To make hollow*; to hollow out, make round, arch: brachia in arcūs, to curve, bend, *Ov.*

**con-cāv-us**, a, um, adj. *Completely hollow, concave, arched, vaulted; bent, curved*: altitudines speluncarum, *Cic.*: vallis, *Ov.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. concave.*

**con-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. and *A.* *I. Nunt.*: *A. Prop.*: *To depart, withdraw, retire, take one's self off or away, remove one's self, etc.*: concedite atque abscedite, *Plaut.*: ocli distribulo docet, unde fulmen venerit, quod concesserit, *Cic.*—*Particular phrase*: Concedere vitā or simply concedere, *To depart from life, to die*: *Tac.* *B.* Fig.: *1.* Of abstract subjects: *To go, depart, cease, etc.*: irae Concessere deum, *Virg.*—*2.* (*To go*, as it were, out of the way for one on account of his wishes, power, excellence, etc.; hence): *a.* *To yield or submit to superior power, etc.*: ut magnitudinē medicināe doloris magnitudo concoederet, *Cic.*—*b.* *To give place in excellence, dignity, rank, etc.*; to yield, give precedence: nemini, *Cic.*: majestati viri, *Liv.*—*c.* *To yield, submit to one's will, comply with one's wishes*: libidini, *Ter.*: postulationi,

*Cic.*—*d.* *To assent, concede, give in*: mihi, *Ter.*: dicto, *Cic.*—*3.* *To accede, agree, or consent*; to assent, submit, yield, or resign one's self; to go or pass over to any thing: in ditionem, *Liv.* *II.* Act.: *A.* *To grant, concede, allow*; to consign over; to resign, yield, vouchsafe: artes tibi, *Cic.*—*B.* *To grant or yield something to one as a favour or from regard*; to desist from, forbear, give up; forgo, pardon: peccata alicui, *Cic.*: Montanus patri concessus est, *Tac.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. concéder.*

**con-cēl-ēbro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *I. Prop.*: *To resort to in great multitudes or frequently*; to visit very often; to frequent: convivia, *Cic.* *II.* Meton.: *A.* Of action: *To pursue or prosecute vigorously*: studia, *Cic.*—*B.* *To fill with something*: alma Venus . . . quae terras frugiferentes Concelebrans, i. e. *Allest with life*, *Lucr.*—*C.* *To celebrate a solemnity in great numbers, to solemnize*: diem natalem, *Plaut.*: rem, *Cic.*—*D.* *To honour, praise, extol*: genium, *Tib.*—*E.* *To publish abroad, make known*: victoriam, *Cæs.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. concélébrer.*

**con-cen-tio**, ōnis, f. [for concantio; fr. CONCAN, true root of concin-o] *A singing together, harmony*: *Cic.*  
**con-cen-tus**, ūs, m. [for concantus; fr. id.] (*A singing or playing together*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A blending of sounds or voices*; symphony, harmony, harmonious music: *Cic.*; *Virg.*; *Ov.* *II.* Fig.: *Concord, agreement, harmony*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

**con-cēp-tio**, ōnis, f. [for conceptio; fr. CONCAP, true root of concipio] *1.* Of the female: *A becoming pregnant, conception*: *Cic.*—*2.* *Law* *I.*: *A composing, drawing up of formulae*: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. conception.*

1. **conceptus** (for conceptus), a, um, *P.* of concip-io, through true root CONCAP.

2. **conceptus**, ūs, m. [for conceptus; fr. concip-io, through id.] *1.*: *a.* *Prop.*: *A taking together or to one's self*: *Suet.*—*b.* Meton.: *A collection, body, confuz*: aquarum, *Sen.*—*2.*: *a.* *Prop.*: *Of the female*: *A conceiving; a becoming pregnant*; *conception*: *Cic.*—*b.* Meton.: *(a)* Of plants, trees, etc.: *A budding, sprouting*: *Pl.*—*(b)* *The fetus, whether of women or animals*: *Suet.*; *Pl.*

**con-cer-po**, no perf., cerptum, cerpere, 3. v. a. [for con-carpo] (*To pluck greatly*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *To pluck, pull, or tear in pieces*; to rend: epistolas, *Cic.* *II.* Fig.: *To cut up, censor*: aliquem, *Script.* ap. *Cic.*

**concertā-tio**, ōnis, f. [concert(a)-o] *A strife of words; a disputation, dispute, controversy*: *Cic.*

**concertā-tor**, ōnis, m. [id.] *One who contends; a rival*: *Tac.*

**concertatōr-ius**, a, um, adj. [concertator] (*Pertaining to a concertator*; hence) *Pertaining to controversy or disputation*; *controversial*: *Cic.*

**con-certo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *I.* *To contend zealously or warmly*: praelio, *Cæs.*: de regno, *Suet.* *II.* *To*

*dispute, debate*: cum inimico, *Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. concèter.*

**conces-sio**, ōnis, f. [for conced-sio; fr. conced-o] *I. Gen.*: *An allowing, granting, conceding, permission, leave*: *Cic.* *II.* Esp.: *Rhetor.* *t. 1.*: *Concession, as of a fault, etc.*: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. concession.*

**con-cesso**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To cease, leave off, desist*: *Plaut.*  
**conces-sus** (for conced-sus), a, um, *P.* of conced-o.

2. **conces-sus**, ūs, m. [for conced-sus; fr. conced-o] *A permitting, conceding, concession, permission, leave* (prps. only in Abl. Sing.): *Cic.*; *Tac.*  
**concha**, ās, f., κόγχη: *I. Prop.*: *A mussel, etc.*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—*B.*:

1. *A pearl-oyster*: *Pl.*—*2.* *The purple-fish*: *Ov.* *II.* Meton.: *A.* *A mussel-shell*: *Cic.*—*B.* *A pearl*: *Ov.*—*C.* *A snail-shell*: *Col.*—*D.* *Triton's trumpet*: *Ov.*—*E.* *The trumpet of Miscnus*: *Virg.*—*F.* *A vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt, etc.*; an oil-flask, a box for unguents, a salt-cellar, etc.: *Hor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. conque.*

**conchis**, is, f. = κόγχης. *A kind of bean boiled with the pods*: *Juv.*

**conchita**, ās, m. = κογχίτης. *A catcher of shell-fish*: *Plaut.*

**conchyl-i-ātus**, a, um, adj. [conchyl-ium] (*Provided with conchylidium*; hence) *Of a purple colour*: *Cic.*

**conchyl-ium**, īi, n. = κογχύλιον (v) *1.* *A shell-fish*: *Cic.*; *Pl.*—*2.* *An oyster*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—*3.* *a.* *Prop.*: *A (kind of) purple shell-fish*: *Lucr.*—*b.* Meton.: *(a)* *Purple colour, purple*: *Cic.*—*(b)* *For purple garments, purple*: *Juv.*

1. **con-cido**, cidi, no sup., cīdere, 3. v. n. [for con-cado] *I. Prop.*: *A.* Gen.: *To fall utterly*; to fall to the ground, tumble down, etc.: conclave illud cecidit, *Cic.*—*B.* Esp.: *1.* *To fall down (in death, a swoon)*; to fall (in battle) in prelio, *Cic.*: inter opus, *Ov.*—*2.* Of victims: *To be slaughtered or slain*; to fall: victima taurus cecidit, *Ov.* *II.* Fig.: *A.* *To lose strength, value, etc.*; to fall to the earth, be overthrown, prostrated, decay, perish, fall, go to ruin: cecidit Ilia tellus, *Virg.*: una patroni omnes conciderunt, *Cic.*—*B.* Of the wind: *To sink, subside, fall, go down*: *Hor.*

2. **con-cido**, cidi, cisum, cīdere, 3. v. a. [for con-cado] *I. Prop.*: *A.* Gen.: *To cut up wholly, cut to pieces, destroy, etc.*: nervos, *Cic.*: ligna, *Ov.* *B.* Esp.: *1.* *To cut to pieces, lacerate, i. e. to beat severely, cudgel soundly*: vicinos loris, *Juv.*—*2.* *To cut to pieces in war*; to cut down, destroy, kill: multitudinem fugientium, *Cæs.* *II.* Fig.: *A.* Of style: *To cut to pieces, divide minutely, dismember, render feeble*: sententias, *Cic.*—*B.* *To strike down*; to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul, by word or deed: auctoritatem ordinis, *Cic.*: Antonium decredit, *id.*—*C.* *To deceive, cheat, defraud*: *Plaut.*

**con-cīdo** (in acc. with form concio, ire: concit, *Lucr.*: concitant, *Tac.*: conciri, *Liv.*: concita, *Lucr.*,



etc.), ivi, \*tum, \*ère, 2. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. To urge, bring, or assemble together, by exciting or rousing; to collect: homines miraculo rei, Liv.—B. Of things as objects: To move violently; to shake, stir up: concitus imbribus amnis, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To rouse, excite, stir up, provoke: hostem, Tac.: concitus ira, Virg.—B. To excite, produce, cause action, evil, etc.: seditiōnem, Tac.: iram, Ter.

**conciliā-bŭlum**, i, n. [concili(a)-o] That which serves for bringing together; hence: A place of assembly; a market-place, court, etc.: Tac.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliabule*.

**conciliā-tŭo**, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. v. a. Prop.: A uniting, connecting in a body; a bond, union: Cic.—B. Fig.: (a) A uniting in feeling; a conciliating, making friendly; a reconciling: Cic.—(b) Rhetor. t. t.: The gaining or winning of hearers or a judge, etc.: Cic.—(c) In Philos. lang.: An inclination; a desire or longing: Cic.—2. A acquiring, procuring: gratiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliation*.

**conciliā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] He who provides, prepares, or causes a thing; an author, promoter: nuptiarum, Nep.: prōditionis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliateur*.

**conciliātrix-ŭla**, æ, f. dim. [conciliatrix, conciliatrix-is] That which conciliates, unites: Cic.

**conciliā-trix**, icis, f. [concili(a)-o] That which occasions, produces, procures: conciliatrix amicitia virtutis opinio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliatrice*.

1. **conciliā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of concili(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Beloved: Hamilcar conciliatus, Liv.—(b) Commended, recommended: per functionis favorem conciliatus, Suet.—(c) Well inclined, devoted, favourable: (Comp.) ad rem accipiendam conciliator, Quint.

2. **conciliā-tus**, ūs, m. [concili(a)-o] A union of atoms, a connection of bodies (only in Abl. Sing.): Lucr.

**conciliŭ-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [concili-um] I. Prop.: To bring together (several things) into one whole; to unite, connect: omnia in alto, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To unite in thought or feeling; to make friendly, procure the favour of, make inclined to, gain over, win: animos hominum, Cic.—B. To represent something as agreeable or pleasant, i. e. to recommend, commend; dictis artes conciliāsse, Ov. III. Meton.: To procure, provide, prepare, produce; hence: A. With physical objects: 1. To unite in love; to bring together, in good or bad sense: Plant.; Cat.—2. To procure, obtain: pecunias, Cic.—B. With abstract objects: To cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make, produce, be the author of, etc.: gloriam, Cic.: amorem sibi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliier*.

**con-ci-li-um**, ūi, n. [for con-calium; fr. con; cal-o] (a) calling together: Concor.: That which is called together; hence: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A collection of people; a meeting, assembly: Cic. B. Esp.: An assembly for

consultation, a council: Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: An assemblage: virtutum, Cic. III. Meton.: A close conjunction, i. e. union, connection: hominum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concile*.

**concin-n-e**, adv. [concin-n-us] Beautifully, elegantly, tastefully, neatly: I. Prop.: vestita, Plant. II. Fig.: Of style: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) concinnius loqui, Aus.

**concin-n-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the concinnus; hence) Beauty (of style): Cic.

**concin-n-tŭdo**, ūnis, f. [id.] (The quality of the concinnus; hence) Beauty (of style): Cic.

**concin-n-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To join together fitly; to arrange appropriately; to set right, adjust: pallam, Plant. II. Fig.: Of the intellect, etc.: To form, cultivate: Sen. III. Meton.: A. To prepare, cause, occasion, produce: consuetudo concinnat amorem, Lucr.—B. To make, render, cause to be (something): (with second Acc. of further definition) viam tranquillam, Plant.

**concin-nus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Fitly or skilfully put together or joined, well adjusted; hence, tasteful, neat, beautiful, elegant, fine: tectorum, Cic. II. Fig.: Beautiful, elegant, polished, neat, striking, etc.: sermo, Hor.: (Comp.) alii concinniores, Cic. III. Meton.: Suited, fit, appropriate for something: of persons, suiting one's self to, courteous, pleasing, etc.: concinnus amicis, Hor.

**con-cino**, cŭnti, no sup., cŭnere, 3. v. n. and a. [for con-cano] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Neut.: To sing, play, or sound together, in concert or harmoniously: cornua ac tubæ concinuerunt, Tac.—2. Act.: To cause to sound together, in concert or harmoniously; to sound, sing, play, celebrate in song, magnify, etc.: hæc concinuntur, Cic.: (with clause as Object) concinite in modum, Io Hymen, Cat. B. Esp.: To sing prophetically, forebode: funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. II. Fig.: To agree together, harmonise, accord: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, Cic.

1. **concio**, ūre, v. concieo init.

2. **conci-o** (contŭ-o), ōnis, f. [acc. to some from 1. conci-o] (An assembling together; hence) I. Prop.: A meeting, assembly that is called together: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: A. A speech, harangue, oration before a public assembly: Cic.; Cæs.—B. A place for speaking, a tribune, rostrum: Cic.

**conciōnā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [conciōn(a)-or] Proposing something, or haranguing, in a public assembly: hæc concionabundus circumibat homines, Liv.

**conciōn-ālis**, e, adj. [2. concio, concion-is] Of, or belonging to, an assembly: clamor, Cic.

**conciōn-āritus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, an assembly: Cic.

**conciōnā-tor**, ōris, m. [conciōn(a)-or] An haranguer of the people;

in a bad sense, a demagogue, an inciter to sedition: Cic.

**conciōn-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [2. concio, concion-is] I. To meet in an assembly, to form an assembly singuli universos concionantes timent, Liv. II.: A. Gen.: To deliver an oration before an assembly of the people; to harangue, address: Dionysius concionari ex turri altā solebat, Cic.: (with Objective clause) Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, etc., declared before the people, Cic. B. Esp.: To say publicly, publish, make known, declare: Cic.

**con-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum, cipere, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-capio] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: (To take or lay hold of, as it were, with both hands, or on all sides; hence) To take to one's self; to take in, take, receive, etc.: ignem, Cic.: ventum veste, Quint. B. Esp.: Of females: To conceive, become pregnant: 1. Neut.: quum concepit mula, Cic.—2. Act.: quem pluvio Danaus conceperat auro, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To apprehend by the sense of sight; to see, perceive: hæc tanta bona, Plant.—B. (To perceive in mind; hence) 1. To imagine, conceive, think: quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv.—2. To understand, comprehend, perceive: principia rerum omnium animo as mente, Cic.—C. To receive, adopt, or harbour any disposition of mind, emotion, passion, evil design, etc.; to give place to, foster, take in, receive; to undertake, commit: spem, Ov.: scelus, Cic.—D.: 1. To draw up, comprise, express in words; to compose: fœdus, Virg.: verbis concipi, Cic.—2. Religious t. t.: To make something (as a festival, auspices, war, etc.) known; to promulgate, declare in a set form of words, designate formally: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concipisse (sc. magistratū), Liv. III. Meton.: Of a woman: To give herself in marriage; to wed, marry: Ov.

**conci-s-e**, adv. [conci-s-us] In short sentences, briefly, concisely: Quint.

**conci-sio**, ōnis, f. [for concid-sio; fr. concid-o] (A cutting up, etc.; hence) Rhet. t. t.: A separating or cutting up of a clause into short divisions: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concision*.

**conci-sus** (for concid-sus), a, um: 1. P. of concid-o.—2. Pa.: Divided, broken up, short, concise: sententiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concis*.

**conci-tā-tŭo**, ōnis, f. [conci(a)-o] I. Gen.: An excitement or rousing of the passions, an emotion of mind affection, passion: Cic. II. Esp.: A tumultuous sedition, a tumult (of the multitude): Cæs.; Cic.

**conci-tā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who excites or rouses, a mover, exciter: Liv.

**conci-tā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of concit(a)-o.—2. Pa.: A. Violently moved, i. e. rapid, swift, quick: (Comp.) conversio cœli concitator, Cic.: (Sup.) concitatissimus, Quint.—b. Roused up, vehement, ardent: concio, Cic.

**conci-tŭo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

**intens.** [conci-eo] **I.** Prop.: To set in violent motion; to stir up, rouse up, excite, incite: equum calcaribus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of personal objects: To rouse, urge, impel to any act, feeling, etc.; to move strongly; to influence, stir up, instigate, etc.: concitari ad studium cognoscendae perpendique virtutis, Cic.—**B.** Of things as objects: To rouse, excite, cause, occasion, produce any action, passion, evil, etc.: misericordiam, Cic.: bellum Romanis, Liv.

**conci-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] He who rouses; an exciter: belli, Liv.

1. **conci-tus**, a, um, *P.* of **conci-eo**.  
2. **conci-tus**, a, um, *P.* of 1. **conci-o**.  
**conclun-cūla** (conclun-), ōis, *f.* [for conclun-cula; fr. 2. conclio, conclon-is] A short harangue to the people: Cic.

**conclām-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [conclām-(a)-o] A loud shouting or calling of many persons together; a shout: Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **conclamation**.

**conclām-ito**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. **intens.** [conclām-o] To call, cry out violently: Plaut.

**con-clāmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and *a.* **I.**: (To call together; hence) **A.** To call or cry out together or in multitudes; to shout, esp. in approbation or assent: Of persons, or things personified, as subjects: id. sutores et zonarii conclamārent, Cic.: (with Objective clause) conclamant omnes occasionem non esse amittendam, Cæs.—Particular expressions: 1. Conclamare ad arma, To call to arms, to give the signal for an attack: Liv.—2. Conclamare vasa, or simply conclamare, To give the signal (before breaking up) for packing; to give the order for decamping (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur): Cæs.—**B.** To call several persons together into one place; to call to help: socios, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To call or cry out loudly or violently; to shout, exclaim: Italiam primus conclamavit Achates, Virg.—2. Esp.: Relig. t. t.: Of the dead: Conclamare aliquem, etc., To call one, etc., repeatedly by name (and lament him seven—acc. to others, eight—days, before his burial): Liv.—Prov.: Jam conclamatum est, It is now over, or past; all is lost: Ter. **B.** Meton.: To cause to cry out or re-echo: saxa querelis, Mart.

**con-clāve**, -is (Abl. conclavi, Ter.; Liv.), n. [con; clav-is] The thing with, or that has, a key belonging to it; hence) A room, chamber, dining-hall, etc., that may be locked up: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence (transferred to an assembly in such a place), *Fr.* **conclave**.  
**con-clūdo**, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for con-claudio] **I.** Prop.: To shut up, close, close up, inclose, confine: locum sulco, Virg.: bestias delectationis causā, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To shut up, confine, encompass, surround, etc.: ut ab illā excludar, huc concludar, i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage, Ter.—**B.** To confine within certain limits; to bring into and enclose within: jus civile in parvum

locum, Cic.—**C.** To comprehend, contain, include, comprise: omnia artibus, Cic.—**D.** To end, close, conclude: facinus, crudelitate conclusum, Cic.—**E.** Of style: To close rhythmically, to round off: verborum ordinem, Cic.: versus, Hor.—**F.** Philos. t. t.: To conclude, infer, make an inference, argue, demonstrate: id quod concludere i. velint, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **conclure**.

**conclūs-e**, adv. [conclūs-us] With periods rounded off; harmoniously: Cic.

**conclū-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for conclusio; fr. conclūd-o] 1. Milit. t. t.: A hostile shutting in; a siege, blockade: Cæs.—2. A conclusion, end: Cic.—3. Rhet. t. t.: **a.** The conclusion of a discourse, peroration.—**b.** A period: Cic.—4. Philos. t. t.: The conclusion in a syllogism, the consequence: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **conclusion**.

**conclūsūm-cūla**, ōis, *f.* *dim.* [for conclusion-cula; fr. conclusio, conclusion-is] A short concluding argument, conclusion: Cic.

**conclū-sus** (for conclus-sus), a, um, *P.* of **conclūd-o**.

**concoctus** (for concoqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of **concoqu-o**.

**con-conā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [con; cæn(a)-o] A supping together, companionship at table: Cic.

**con-cōlor**, ōris, *adj. gen. omn.* Of the same colour: humerus, Ov.: (with Dat.), concolor est illis, id.

**con-cōpulo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To join, unite: argentum auro, Lucr.

**con-cōquo**, coxi, coctum, cōquēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To boil or seethe together: sal nitrū sulphuri concoctum, Pl. **B.** Esp.: To unite, or mix together by boiling: odores, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: Of food: To digest, assimilate: conchas, Cic.: (w th-out Object) cibis facillimus ad concoquendum, id. **III.** Fig.: **A.** With Personal pron.: To waste, pine away: Plaut.—**B.** (Like our digest) To endure, suffer, put up with, brook, stomach: odia, Cic.: senatorem, Liv.—**C.** To revolve in mind, think upon, weigh, reflect maturely upon, consider well: tibi diu concoquendum est, utrum, etc., Cic.—**D.** To concoct, devise: consilia, Liv.

**concord-ia**, ōis, *f.* [concoors, concord-is] (The quality of the concors; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or things: An agreeing together, union, unanimity, agreement, harmony, concord: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** An intimate friend: Ov.—**B.** Personified: Concord; the goddess of concord: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **concorde**.

**concord-iter**, adv. [id.] Harmoniously, amicably, untidily, with concord: concorditer exigit annos, Ov.: (Comp.) concordius bellum gerere, Liv.: (Sup.) concordissime vivere, Cic.

**concord-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] To agree together, be united, harmonize: animi sanitas dicitur, quum

ejus judicia opinionisque concordant, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **concorde**.

**con-cord-s**, dis, *adj.* [for con-cord-s; fr. con; cor, cord-is] (With the same hearts; hence) United, agreeing, concordant, harmonious: Of living beings or things: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.: (Comp.) ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Plaut.: (Sup.) cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.

**con-crēdo**, didi, dātum, dēre, 3. v. a. To intrust, consign, commit: rem et famam alii, Cic.

**con-crēdūo**, ōis, no sup., dēre, 3. v. a. (v. credo init.) To intrust, commit, etc.: ei amorem meum Concredidi, Plaut.

**con-crēmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To burn greatly; hence) To burn up, consume: vivos igni, Liv.

**con-crēpo**, ūi, itum, āre, 1. v. n. and *a.* **I.** Neut.: To rattle, creak, grate, sound, resound, clash, make a noise, etc.: simulacra decemviri concreperunt, Cic.: foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Plaut. **II.** Act.: To cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon: æra, Ov.

**con-cresco**, crevi, cretum, crescere (Inf. Perf., concressere, Ov.), 3. v. n.: **I.** (To grow together; hence) **A.** To harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal, etc.: rigido crescere rostro Ora videt, stiffen into a hard beak, Ov.: aquā, nive, pruīnāque, Cic.—**B.**: **I.** Prop.: To take form, grow, increase: indagatio initiorum, unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic.—2. Fig.: Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Formed, having its origin: illud funestum animal ex civili cruore concretum, Cic. **II.** To grow strong, to spread out: aliud concrevit, Lucr.

**concrē-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [concre-sco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** compacting, condensing, concretion: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Materiality, matter: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **concrétion**.

1. **concrē-tus**, a, um, 1. *P.* of **concre-sco**.—2. *Pa.*: Grown together, condensed, hardened, thick, hard, stiff, rigid, firm, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc.: nihil animis admixtum, nihil concretum, Cic.: dolor, i. e. numbing, tearless, Ov.: (Comp.) semen concretius æquo, Lucr.—As Subst.: **concretum**, i. n. Hardness, firmness: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **concret**.

2. **concrē-tus**, ūs, m. [concre-sco] A growing together, uniting of roots with the earth; an adhering: Virg.

**con-crimin-o**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To bring a bitter complaint, to complain much: Plaut.

**con-crūcio**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To torment, rack, torture severely: Lucr.

**concūb-ina**, ōis, *f.* [concup-o] (One lying with another; hence) 1. A concubine: Cic.—2. An unchaste female: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **concupine**.

**concupin-ātus**, ūs, m. [concupin-us or concubin-a] (The state of the concubinus or -a; hence) 1. Union without marriage; concubinage: Plaut.—2. Adulterous intercourse: Suet.

**concūb-inus**, i, m. [concup-o]



(One lying with another; hence) *One who lives in concubinage*: Tac.; Cat.

**concūb-itus**, ūs, m. [id.] *1. A lying together*: Prop.—*2. Coition*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

**concūb-itus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, lying together; only with nocte or noctu*: *At the time of the first sleep, in the first sleep*: Cic.; Enn.—*As Subst.*: **concubium**, ī, n. (*sc. tempus*) *The time of the first sleep*: Plant.

**con-cūbo**, cūbī, cūbītum, cūbāre, 1. v. n.: *I. Gen.*: *To lie together*: Evandri profugae concubuerunt boves, Prop. *II. Esp.*: *To have intercourse with*: Ter.; Cic.

**con-culco**, cūl, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-culco] *I. Prop.*: *To tread greatly under foot, to crush or bruise by treading*: Catō. *II. Fig.*: *A. To tread down, trample upon in a hostile manner, abuse*: miseram Italiam, Cic.—*B. To tread under foot, i.e. to despise, treat with contempt*: lauream, Cic.

**con-cumbo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [con; cumbo=cubo (with m inserted)] *To lie with*: Ov.; Juv.

**con-cūpi-scō**, cūpīvi or cūplī, cūplītum, cūpīscere, 3. v. a. *inch.* [con; cupi-o] *To be very desirous of, strive after*: signa, tabulas, Cic. (*without Object*) abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisce, Tac.

**con-cūro**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To take great care of*: Plant.

**con-curro**, curri (*Perf. redupl.*, concurrens, Suet.), cursum, currere, 3. v. n.: *I. To run eagerly or in haste*: ad aliquem, Cic. *II. To run with a person; to accompany by running*: Prop. *III. A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *Of several persons*: *To run together; to come or assemble together in multitudes; to rush or flock together in crowds*: tota Italia concurret, Cic.—*2. Esp. A. Of things*: *With accessory notion of meeting together or union*: *To run upon one another; to meet or dash together*: concurrentes montes, Ov.—*B. Milit. t. t.*: *To rush together in hostility, engage in combat, join battle, fight*: audent viris concurrere virgo, Virg. *B. Fig.*: *1. To have recourse for help; to flee for refuge or deliverance*: nullae vires, nulla sedes, quo currant, Cic.—*2. Of occurrences, circumstances, points of time, etc.*: *To meet, concur, fall out at the same time, happen together*: concurrent multae opiniones, Ter.: ista casti, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. concurrir*.

**concur-sā-tio**, ōnis, f. [concur-s(a)-o] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A running together*: Cic. *B. Esp.*: *1. A running upon, pushing against one another*: Liv.—*2. A running about, going to and fro, etc.*: Cic.; Liv. *II. Fig.*: *A concurring, correspondence, accordance, agreement*: Cic.

**concur-sā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] (*One who runs hither and thither*): Milit. t. t.: *A skirmisher*: Liv.

**concur-sō**, ōnis f. [for concurr-sio; fr. concurr-o] *A running or meeting together; a concurrence, concourse*: Cic.

**con-curso**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.*: *A. Gen.*: *To run violently together, to rush together*: Lucr. *B. Esp.*: *1. To go to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither, travel about*: concursant praetores, Cic.—*2. Milit. t. t.*: *To skirmish*: Liv. *II. Act.*: *To rove, stroll, or ramble to some place, etc.; to visit, frequent*: domos, Cic.; lectos, id.

**concur-sus**, ūs, m. [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o] *1. a. Prop.*: *Of persons*: *A running, meeting, or flocking together; a concourse, assembly*: Caes.; Cic.; Hor.—*B. Fig.*: *Of abstract subjects*: *A meeting together; union, combination, multitude*: studiorum, Cic.—*2. Of things*: *A running or dashing together; a pressing, striking one upon another*: an encountering, meeting; a concourse, etc.: navium, Caes.: asper verborum, a harsh combination, Cic.—*3. a. Prop.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *A hostile running one upon another; a clashing together; an onset, attack, charge*: Caes.; Liv.—*b. An attack*: calamitatum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. concursus*.

*1. concus-sus* (for concut-sus), a, um, P. of concut-io.

*2. concus-sus*, ūs, m. [for concut-sus; fr. concut-io] *A shaking, concussion* (only in Abl. sing.): Lucr.

**con-cūtio**, ūssi, ūssum, āttere, 3. v. a. [for con-quatio] *I. A. Prop.*: *To shake violently; to shake, agitate*: frameas, Tac.; caput, Ov. *B. Fig.*: *1. With Personal pron.*: *To shake one's self, as it were, i.e. To search, examine one's self*: Hor.—*2. To shake the power or force of, cause to waver, impair, disturb, distract, shatter*: rempublicam, Cic.—*3. To shake violently; hence a. To put in fear, terror, or anxiety; to terrify, alarm, trouble, agitate*: quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall.—*b. To urge, excite, rouse to activity*: pectus, Virg.; se, Juv. *II. To strike one upon another, to strike together*: manūs, Sen.

**condāllum**, ī, n. [akin to Sanscrit kundala; Gr. κοῦδύλον, κόνδυλος] *A little ring for slaves*: Plant.

**con-dēcet**, ēre, v. impers. *It greatly becomes*: te concedet, Plaut.: pudorem gerere concedet, id.

**con-dēcōro**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To decorate or adorn carefully*: ludos scenicos, Ter.

**condemnā-tor**, ōris, m. [condemn(a)-o] *An accuser*: Tac.

**con-demno**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-damno] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To sentence, condemn*: aliquem iudicio turpissimo, Cic. (*with Gen. or Abl. of charge*) aliquem captivū, id.: aliquem eodem crimine, id. *B. Esp.*: *To condemn in one's mind or by one's behaviour; hence, to accuse of, charge with; to blame, disapprove*: factum iudicio amicorum, Cic. (*with Gen. of charge*) aliquem summe iniquitatis, Cies. *II. Meton.*: *To urge the condemnation of a person, to effect it*: ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem

neesse est, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condanner*.

**condens-ō**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [condens-us]=condenso: Lucr.

**condenso**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To make very dense, to condense, to press close together*: ita condensaverant aciem, Hirt. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condenser*.

**condensus**, a, um, adj. *Very dense, close*: columbae Condensae... sedebant, Virg.

**con-dico** xi, ctum, cēre, 3. v. a. *I. Prop.*: *To talk a thing over in company with; to agree upon something; to decide, determine, appoint, fix*: inducias, Just.: (*without Object*) sic constituit, sic condicunt, Tac. *II. Meton.*: *To proclaim, announce, publish something*: Gell.—*Particular phrase*: Condiciere alicui (ad cenam or cenam), *To promise or engage one's self as a guest, to invite one's self to an entertainment*: Plaut.; Cic.

**condign-e**, adv. [condign-us] *Very worthily*: Plaut.

**con-dignus**, a, um, adj. *Wholly deserving, very worthy*: Plaut.

**condimentum**, ī, n. [condi-o] *Spice, seasoning*: *I. Prop.*: cibi. *Cic. II. Fig.*: amicitiae, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condiment*.

**con-dio**, divi or dii, ditum, dire, 4. v. a. [access. form of con-do] *I. Prop.*: *To put fruit in vinegar, spices, etc.; to preserve, pickle*: oleas albas, Catō. *II. Meton.*: *A. To embalm (the dead)*: mortuos, Cic.—*B. To prepare (food) carefully; to make savoury or soft; to season, spice*: cenam, Plaut.: fungos, Cic.—*C. Of unguents*: *To make fragrant*: unguenta, Cic. *III. Fig.*: *To attend to carefully; to cultivate or ornament; to make pleasant or agreeable; to soften, temper, etc.*: orationem, Cic.: tristitiam, id.

**condiscipul-ātus**, ūs, m. [condiscipul-us] (*The state of a condiscipulus*; hence) *Companionship in school*: Nep.

**condiscipulus**, i, m. *A school-fellow*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condisciple*. **con-disco**, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. *To learn thoroughly or well; to learn and practise*: modos, Hor.: puerperam pati, id.

*1. cond-ittio* (-Icio), ōnis, f. [cond-o] (*A putting together or setting up*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *1. Of persons*: *External position, situation, condition, stand, rank, place, circumstances*: Cic.; Hor.—*2. Of things*: *A situation, condition, nature, mode, manner*: Lucr.; Caes.; Hor. *B. Esp.*: *1. Of connubial relationship*: *A marriage, match*: Cic.; Liv.—*2. (A selling of terms or conditions)*: *hence* Business t. t.: *A condition, stipulation, agreement, compact, proposition, terms*: ei premium tribui sub ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. A paramour, an unchaste woman*: Cic.—*B. Free choice option*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. conditiō*. *2. condi-tio*, ōnis, f. [condi-o] *I*

Prop.: *A preserving of fruits, etc.*  
Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A spicing, seasoning, flavouring: Cic.*

**cond-itor**, ōris, m. [cond-o] **I.** *A founder, establisher, etc.* **a.** Prop.: *Romanse conditor arcis, Virg.—B.* Fig.: *Romanse libertatis, Liv.—2.* *A composer, writer, compiler, author: hystoriae, Ov.*

**conditor-ium** ii, n. [condo, through obsol. *conditor*, "one who buries"] **1.** *A place for preserving a dead body, or the ashes of the dead; a coffin, urn: Suet.—2.* *A tomb, sepulchre: Pl.*

**1. cond-itus**, a, um, *P. of cond-o.*  
**2. condi-tus**, a, um: **1.** *P. of condi-o.—2. Pa.: A. Seasoned, savoury: aliquid, Cic.—b.* *Of style: Polished, ornamented: (Comp.) oratio festivitate conditior, Cic.*

**cond-o**, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. (*To bring, lay, put together, to set up; hence*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *With the idea of uniting: (To put, join, or join together, into a whole; hence) 1.* *Of the founding of towns or states: To found, establish: urbem, Cic.: arcis, Virg.—2.* *Of other things: To make, construct, build: aram, Liv.: sepulcrum, Hor.—B.* *With the idea of carefulness: 1.* Gen.: *To put up or away; to lay, put, or place for preservation, etc.: to lay, store, or treasure up: aliquid proprio horreo, Hor.: aliquid in carcerem, to thrust into prison, imprison, Cic.—2.* Esp.: **a.** *To put, lay up, preserve, or store fruits, etc.: corna in liquidā fāce, Ov.—b.* (*a*) *To inter, bury: mortuos, Cic.—(b)* *Of time: To bring (as it were) to the grave; to pass, spend, live through: longos soles cantando, Virg. II.* Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Of the inhabitants of cities, etc.: a.* Gen.: *To found, to establish, to settle: Romanam gentem, Virg.—b.* Esp.: *Pass, in reflexive force: To settle: optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, Virg.—2.* *Of written productions: To compose, celebrate; to write or treat of; to describe.—B.*: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To conceal, hide, secrete, suppress: vultum equore, Ov.—b.* Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To conceal, hide, etc., one's self: Ov.; Virg.; Suet.—2.* *To strike or thrust in deep, to plunge: telum jugulo, Ov. III.* Fig.: **A.**: *To establish, found, be the author of, procure, make: aurea secula, Virg.: famam ingenio suo, Phaed.—B.* *To store or treasure up, etc.: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, Cic.*

**condōce-fācio**, fēci, factum, faciōre, 3. v. a. [condoce-o; facio] *To train, teach, instruct, discipline: beluas, Cic.: animulum, id.*

**cond-oceō**, docēti, dōctum, dōcēre, 2. v. a. *To instruct thoroughly: (militēs) equo uti frenato, Hirt.*

**condoc-tus**, a, um: **1.** *P. of cond-oce-o.—2. Pa.: Thoroughly taught: (Comp.) condocitor sum, Plaut.*

**condōle-sco**, ūi, no sup., escōre, 3. v. n. [con; dole-o] *To feel severe pain, to suffer much: latus ei dicenti, Cic.*

**condōnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [condon(a)-o] *A giving away: Cic.*

**condōno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To make a present of; to give, present, etc.: apothecae hominibus nequissimis, Cic.—Partic- ular phrase: Condonare aliquem aliquid, To present one with something: Plaut.; Ter. B.* Fig.: *To give or deliver up; to surrender, sacrifice, devote, offer: inimicitias reipublicae, Cic. II.* Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Of debts, etc.: To make a present of a debt, etc., to one; i. e. to remit, forgive, release from, etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. B.* Fig.: **1.** *To pardon, overlook, forgive, refrain from punishing, condone, etc.: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, Cic.: aliquid reipublicae, id.—2.* *Of punishment, etc., for a crime or offence: To forego, pass by or over, refrain from, etc.: animadversionem et supplicium, Script. ap. Cic.*

**condormio**, no perf. nor sup., dormire, 4. v. n. *To fall quite asleep, to fall asleep: Suet.*

**condormi-sco**, dormivi, no sup., dormiscere, 3. v. n. inch. [condormi-o] *To go quite to sleep: Plaut.*

**Condrūsi**, ōrum, m. *The Condrusi; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

**condūc-ibilis**, e, adj. [conduc-o] *Advantageous, profitable, expedient: (Comp.) utrum conducibilis, Auct. Her.*

**con-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. and n.: **I.** Prop.: **Act.**: **A.** Gen.: *To lead together; to assemble, collect: virgines unum in locum, Cic. B.* Esp.: **1.** *To connect, unite, by bringing together: cortice ramos, Ov.—2.* *Business i. t.: (To bring, etc., to one's self; hence) A.* *To hire, etc.: hortum, Cic.—b.* *To take for hire, to undertake any service (building, transportation, the custom, etc.): to contract for, farm: columnam conduxerat faciendam, Cic.—c.* *Of money: To borrow at interest: nummos, Hor.—d.* *To buy, purchase: agnum, Plaut. II.* Fig.: **A.** Act.: *To combine, unite: propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic.—B.* Act.: *Of personal objects: To hire, i. e. to induce to do by bribery; to bribe, induce: consulens ad caedem faciendam, Cic.—C.* Neut.: *To contribute to something by being useful; to be of use or profitable; to profit, serve, etc. (only in 3rd pers.): ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.: propositio, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. conduire.*

**conduct-icfus** (-itus), a, um, adj. [conduco, (Sup.) conduct-um] *Of, or pertaining to, hire, hired, rented: fidicinia, Plaut.: exercitus, Nep.*

**conductio**, ōnis, f. [conduc-o] **1.** *A bringing together, uniting: Cic.—2.* *A hiring, farming: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. conduction.*

**conductor**, ōris, m. [id.] *One who hires (a thing); a farmer, tenant; a contractor: Plaut.; Cic.*

**conduc-tus**, a, um, *P. of conduc-o.—As Subst.: conductum, i, n.*

(sc. *sedificium*) *A hired dwelling: Cic.*

**conduplicā-tio**, ōnis, f. [conduplic(a)-o]: **1.** *A doubling; for An embracing: Plaut.—2.* Rhet. t. t.: *A repetition of the same word: Auct. Her.*

**conduplico**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To double: Lucr.*

**condūro**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To harden, to make very hard: ferrum, Lucr.*

**cond-us**, i, m. [cond-o] *One who lays up provisions: Plaut.*

**confābūlor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** *To converse together, chat: Plaut.; Var. II.* *To converse about, to discuss with one: rem cum aliquo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. confabuler.*

**confarrēa-tio**, ōnis, f. [confarre(a)-o] *A uniting by far; an ancient solemn form of marriage among the Romans, in which was an offering of bread (far): Pl.*

**confarr-ēo**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; far, farr-is] *(To unite by far; hence) To marry by making an offering of bread: Tac.*

**confātālis**, e, adj. *Bound, as it were, to the same fate, decided by fate: Cic.*

**confec-tio**, ōnis, f. [for confac-tio; fr. CONFAC, true root of confic-o]: **a.** *A making, preparing, arranging, composing, accomplishing: libri, Cic.—b.* *A finishing, completing, bringing to a close: belli, Cic.—2.* *Of food: A chewing or masticating: mastication: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. confection.*

**confec-tor**, ōris, m. [for confactor; fr. id.] *An executor, finisher: Cic. A destroyer, consumer: Cic.*

**confec-tus** (for confac-tus), a, um, *P. of confic-o, through true root CONFAC.*

**con-fercio**, no perf., fertum, ferre, 4. v. a. [for con-farcio] *To cram or press close together: naves, Liv.*

**con-fēro**, contūli, collātum (conl-), conferre, v. a. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring, bear, or carry together into a mass, or to a point; to collect, gather: materiam, Ctes.: undique collatis membris, Hor.—2.* Esp.: **a.** *To collect money, etc.; to contribute; to bring as an offering or gift: sextantes in capita, per head, Liv.: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.—b.* *To unite, join, connect, etc.: capita, to put heads together (in conferring, deliberating, etc.), Cic.—c.* Milit. t. t.: *To join, unite, bring together, etc., for hostile purposes: collatis signis, i. e. in a pitched battle, Plaut.: collato pede, foot to foot, Liv.: ferrum ac manūs, Cic. B.* Fig.: **1.** *To collect or gather together: optima quaeque in libros, Suet.—2.* *Of a law: To join in bringing forward: Liv.—3.* *a.* Gen.: *To join, unite: studia inter nos, Quint.—b.* Esp.: *Of public conferences, consultations, etc.: To consult together or confer about; to consider, or talk over together: injurias, i. e. to deliberate together concerning, Tac.: familiares sermones cum aliquo, to enter into familiar conversation with, Cic.—4.* **a.** Con-



terre pedem. To encounter, come in contact with, come to close quarters with: Plaut., Cic.—b. Conferre lites, To contend with one, to quarrel: Hor.—5. To bring together for comparison, to compare: nil ego contulerim iucundo sanus amico, Hor.—6. Of speech or writings: To compress, abridge, make brief: sua verba in duos versis, Ov.—7. To contribute to one's interest, etc.; to be useful or profitable; to profit, serve, be of use (only in 3rd person, or the Inf.): Quint. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To bear, carry, convey, direct a thing somewhere (in haste, for protection, etc.): sua omnia in oppidum, Cæs.—Particular expression: Conferre aliquem in aliquid, To change or transform some one into something: Ov.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To betake or turn one's self, etc.; to go, etc.; se in oppidum, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1.: A. Gen.: To bring, turn, direct something: spes votaque ad deos, Tac.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To apply, turn, direct, or betake one's self: Cic.—2. With the access. idea of application or communication: A. To make use of; to apply, direct, confer, bestow, transfer: operam ad philosophiam, Cic.—b. To refer or ascribe something to a person or thing, as its author (in a good, and freq. in a bad sense); to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.: aliquid ad imperium decurum, Lucr.: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectute, Cic.—c. To bring on, cause, occasion, induce: Pl.; Col.—d. To adduce: exemplum, Ter.—3. To transfer to a future point of time, i.e. to put off, defer, delay, reserve: omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conférer*.

**confer-tim**, adv. [confer-o] In a compact body, closely: Liv.

**confer-tus** (for confere-tus), a, um: 1. P. of confere-o.—2. Pa.: (Pressed together; hence) A. Prop.: Pressed close, crowded, thick, dense: plures simul conferti, Liv.: (Comp.) confertiores steterant, id.: (Sup.) confertissimè acie, Cæs. B. Meton.: Stuffed, filled full, full: otiosa vita conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

**confervè-facio**, no perf., nor sup., *facère*, 3. v. a. [conferve-o; facio] To make glowing or melting: Lucr.

**conferve-sco**, *ferbûi*, no sup., *fervescere*, 3. v. n. [conferve-o] I. Prop.: To begin to boil throughout; to grow hot: granum, Pl. II. Fig.: To become hot, etc.: mea quum confervit ira, Hor.

**confes-sio**, *ônis*, f. [for confat-sio; fr. CONFAT, true root of confit-ore] A confession, acknowledgment, open avowal: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confession*.

**confes-sus** (for confat-sus), a, um: 1. P. of confiteri, through true root CONFAT.—2. Pa.: Undoubted, incontrovertible: res, Cic.—Particular phrases: A. Ex confessione, Confessedly, beyond doubt: Quint.; Sen.—B. In confesso esse, To be notorious, every where known: Tac.—c. In confessum

venire, To be generally acknowledged: Pl.

**confes-tim**, adv. [for confer-tim; fr. confer-o] (By bearing in haste; hence) Immediately, speedily, without delay: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.

**confic-ens**, *entis*: 1. P. of confici-o.—2. Pa.: Effecting, causing, producing, efficient: causæ conficientes, Cic.: (with Gen.) (Sup.) civitas conficientissima literarum, very carefully noting, id.

**confic-io**, *feci*, *fectum*, *ficere* (Perf. Subj.: confexim, Plaut.—In Pass. (besides the regular form conficior), confit, Lucr.: confiseret, Liv.: confiseret, Suet.: confieri, Cæs.; Virg.), 3. v. a. [for confacio] (To make thoroughly; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To prepare, bring about, complete, accomplish, execute, etc.: bellum, Cæs.: anulum, pallium, soccos suâ manu, Cic. B. Esp.: To settle, close a bargain, finish, etc.: tu cum Apellâ Chio conficere decolumnis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To diminish, lessen, weaken an object; to bring to nothing, destroy, kill: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, grind, Cic.: me pene confecit (sc. sica), id.—B. To prepare, provide, procure: permagnam pecuniam ex illâ re, Cic. III. Fig.: A. 1. To produce, cause, make, effect: motus animorum, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, id.—2. Of time: To complete, spend, pass: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, Cic.—3. Pass.: To follow (from something) logically; to be deduced: num aliud conficiatur, aliud dicatur, Cic.—B. To kill, destroy, wear out: aliquid verbiis, Plaut.

**confic-tio**, *ônis*, f. [for conf(n)g-tio; fr. conf(n)g-o] Gen.: An inventing, fabricating: Cic.

**confict-us** (for conf(n)g-tus), a, um, P. of conf(n)g-o.

**confid-ens**, *entis*: 1. P. of confid-o.—2. Pa. (Confidently trusting to something; hence) Self-confident: i.e.: A. In a good sense: Bold, daring, undaunted: (Comp.) aut qui me confidentior? Plaut.—b. In a bad sense: Shameless, audacious, impudent: confidens tumidusque, Hor.: (Sup.) juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

**confiden-ter**, adv. [for confident-ter; fr. confid-ens, confident-is] a. Boldly, courageously, undauntedly, confidently: (Comp.) confidentius dicere, Cic.—b. Boldly, shamelessly, audaciously, impudently: in quâ re confidenter restas, Ter.: (Sup.) confidentissime resistens, Auct. Her.

**confident-ia**, *æ*, f. [confidens, confident-is] A confiding or firmly relying: hence) I. Gen.: A firm persuasion, confidence: Plaut. II. Esp.: A. In a good sense: Self-confidence or reliance, boldness: Script. ap. Cic.—B. In a bad sense: Impudence, audacity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confidence*, *confiance*.

**confident-i-lôqu-us**, a, um, adj. [confidens, confident-is; (l); loqu-ore] Speaking boldly or audaciously: Plaut.

**con-fido**, *sussum*, *dere* (Perf. *confiderunt*, Liv.), 3. v. n. and a. To trust confidently, confide, rely firmly; to believe certainly, be assured of: 1. With personal subjects: a. Neut.: aut corporis firmatæ aut fortunæ stabilitate confidere, Cic.—b. Act.: avos, Stat.: (with Objective clause) opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Cæs.—2. With things as subjects: remis confisa cymba, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confier*.

**con-figo**, *fixi*, *fixum*, *figere*, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To join, fasten together: transtra clavis ferreis, Cæs. II. Meton.: To pierce through, transfix: fillos sagittis, Cic. III. Fig.: To transfix: aliquid sententiis, Cic.

**con-findo**, no perf., nor sup., *êre*, 3. v. a. To cleave asunder: Tib.

**confine**, *is*, v. confinis.

**con-fingo**, *finxi*, *factum*, *fingerè*, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To place together in forming; to form, fashion, fabricate: favos confingunt et ceras mille ad usus vite, Pl. II. Fig.: A. To make up, invent, devise, fabricate, feign, pretend: aliquid Stenio criminis, Cic.—B. To put on, employ (for the purpose of deceit, etc.): lacrimæ confictæ dolis, Ter.

**confinis**, *e*, adj. (Having the same end with another; hence) I. Prop.: Bordering on, adjoining, contiguous: ager, Liv.: (with Dat.) caput colv., Ov.—As Subst.: confine, *is*, n. That which borders upon any thing; a border, confine, boundary: Ov. II. Fig.: Nearly related, nearly like, similar: studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confins*.

**con-fin-ium**, *ii*, n. [con; fin-io] (An ending at the same spot with something else; hence) I. Prop.: A confine, common boundary, limit, border of lands: Cic.; Tac. II. Fig.: Neighbourhood, nearness, close connection: artis et falsi, Tac.

**confio**, *eri*, v. conficio.

**confirmat-e**, adv. [confirmat-us] Boldly, courageously: Auct. Her.

**confirmâ-tio**, *ônis*, f. [confirm(a)-o] 1. An establishing or confirming; confirmation: libertatis, Cic.—2. A confirming of the mind; encouragement, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—3. a. A confirming or verifying a fact; an assertion: Cæs.—b. Rhetor. t. t.: An adducing of proofs: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confirmation*.

**confirmâ-tor**, *ôris*, m. [id.] One who establishes, etc., a thing: Cic.

**confirmâ-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of confirm(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Encouraged, courageous, resolute: (Comp.) confirmator exercitû, Cæs.—b. (Proved, hence) Certain, credible: Cic.

**con-firm-itas**, *âtis*, f. [con; firm-us] Firmness of will, in a bad sense; obstinacy: Plaut.

**con-firm-o**, *avi*, *atum*, *âre*, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To make firm, establish, strengthen: alii hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To confirm or strengthen the courage of; to encourage, make bold: diffidentem rebus suis, Cic.—B. To confirm in disposition, feelings, or fidelity: homines,

# CONFISCATIO

# CONFUSIO

**Cæs.—C.** 1. To confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate, etc.: remi, Cic.—2. To assert, affirm, protest something as true or certain: hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confirmer*.

**confiscā-tio**, ōnis, f. [confisc(a)-o] A forfeiting, confiscation: regis, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confiscation*.

**confisc-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; fisc-ū] 1. To lay up in a chest: summam, Suet. II. A. Prop.: To transfer to the emperor's privy-purse, to confiscate: hereditates, Suet. B. Meton.: To deprive a person of property: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confisquer*.

**confi-sio**, ōnis, f. [for confid-sio; fr. confid-o] Confidence, assurance: Cic.

**confi-sus** (for confid-sus), a, um, P. of confid-o.

**confit-ōr**, fessus sum, fiteāri, 2. v. dep. [for conf-ator] I. Prop.: To fully or entirely acknowledge, confess, own, avow an error, mistake, etc.; to concede, allow, grant: quid confitetur, Cic.: se, to make one's self known, Ov.: (with second Acc. of further definition) se victos, Cæs. II. Meton.: To disclose a thing; to reveal, manifest, show: confessa vultibus iram, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confesser*.

**confixus** (for config-sus), a, um, P. of config-o.

**confi-gro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: I. Neut.: To be in flames, to be on fire, to be burnt up or consumed: A. Prop.: conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. B. Fig.: amoris flammā, Cic. II. Act.: To burn up, consume, or destroy by fire: urbem incendio, Auct. Her.

**conflexus** (for conflect-sus), a, um, P. of conflect-o.

**conflic-tio**, ōnis, f. [for config-tio; fr. config-o] I. Prop.: A striking together, collision: duorum inter se corporum, Quint. II. Fig.: A contest, conflict: rerum, Cic.

**conflic-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for config-to; fr. config-o] (Prop.): To strike or dash together violently; Fig.: A. In Act. or Pass. form, in reflexive force: To dash one's self against; to fight with, contend or struggle with: ut conflictaretur malo, Ter.: qui cum ingenio conflictatur ejusmodi, id.—B. To strike forcibly to the earth, to ruin: rempublicam, Tac.—C. Pass.: To be severely tormented, harassed, afflicted; to be brought to ruin: graviore fortunā conflictatū videmur, Cic.

**conflict-us**, ūs, m. [for config-tus; fr. config-o] A striking of one thing against another (mostly in Abl. Sing.): corporum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conflict*.

**confi-gio**, fixi, flictum, fligēre, 3. v. a. and n.: I. Act.: A. Prop.: To strike against or on; to strike or bring together: semina, Lucr. B. Fig.: To bring together in comparison, to compare: factum cum scripto, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To be in con-

flict; to contend, fight, combat: manu cum hoste configere, Cic. B. Fig.: To be at variance, contend, dispute, etc.: leviores actione, Cic.

**confi-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Prop.: Of fire: To blow together, to blow up, stir up, kindle: incendium, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of metals, etc.: To smelt, fuse, melt down: falces in ensem, Virg.—B. 1. Of personal and material objects: To bring or set together; to join, raise, procure; to make or get up; to compose: exercitum, Cic.: pecuniam, id.—2. Of abstract objects: To bring about, effect, accomplish, make or get up; to produce, occasion, acquire, cause: accusationem et iudicium, Cic.: alieni periculum, id. III. Fig.: A. To kindle, inflame: invidiam inimico, Cic.—B. To unite, etc.: consensus pene confatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confirer*.

**confli-ens**, entis: 1. P. of confli-o.—2. Pa.: Flowing together, falling into another river: ab conflente Rhodano castra movi, i.e. from the confluence of the Rhone (and the Saone): Script. ap. Cic.—As Subst.: 1. Prop.: **confluens**, entis, or **confluente**, lum, m. The place where two rivers unite; the confluence: Cæs.; Liv.—2. Meton.: **Confluente**, lum, f. The town of Coblenz, situate at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confluent*.

**confli-o**, fluxi, no sup., fluēre (Pluperf. Subj. Syncop., confluxit = confluxisset, Lucr.), 3. v. n.: I. Prop.: Of fluids: To flow or run together: Fibrenus divisus æqualiter in duas partes eito in unum confluit, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of the air: To flow, stream, or rush together: Luer.—B. Of a great multitude: To flow, flock, or crowd together: to come together in multitudes: multi confluerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. III. Fig.: Of abstract subjects: To flow or flock together: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas, confluit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *conflier*.

**confodi-o**, fodi, fossum, fodēre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: To dig thoroughly, to prepare by digging: hortum, Plant. II. Meton.: To pierce through, transfix: super exanimem sese projectamque Confossus, Virg. III. Fig.: To pierce, stab, etc.: tot iudiciis confossus, as it were, pierced through, Liv.

**confore**, v. consum.

**conformā-tio**, ōnis, f. [conform(a)-o] I. Prop.: A symmetrical forming or fashioning; conformation, shape, form: Cic. II. Meton.: Of that which is mentally formed: A idea, notion, conception: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conformation*.

**conform-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To form, fashion, shape symmetrically or skilfully: I. Prop.: ad maiora quædam nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. II. Fig.: mentem cogitatione, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conformer*.

**confos-sus** (for confod-sus), a, um: 1. P. of confod-io.—2. Pa.: Pierced through, full of holes (Comp.): te faciam confossiorem, etc., Plant.

**con-fractus** (for confra(n)g-tus), a, um, P. of confring-o, through true root CONFRA(N)G.

**con-frāgōsus**, a, um, adj. Very broken, rough, uneven: I. Prop.: loca, Liv. II. Fig.: conditiones, hard, difficult, Plaut.

**con-frēmō**, frēmū, no sup., frēmēre, 3. v. n. To make a loud noise, to roar; to murmur loudly, etc.: confremere omnes, Ov.

**con-frico**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To rub much or strongly: I. Gen.: faciem sibi, Suet. II. Esp.: In supplication: genua, i.e. to press or grasp firmly or earnestly: Plaut.

**con-fringo**, frēgi, fractum, fringēre, 3. v. a. [for con-frango] I. Prop.: To break in pieces, shiver: digitos, Cic.—Prov.: Confringere tesseram, To break in pieces the tessera, i.e. to dissolve the ties of friendship, violate faith: Plaut. II. Fig.: To break, bring to nought, destroy: consilia, Cic.

**con-fugio**, fugi, no sup., fugēre, 3. v. n. (To flee to a person, etc., in order to be with him, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: To flee for refuge or succour: ad unum aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: To flee for succour, to have recourse: in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, Cic.

**confug-ium**, ii, n. [confug-io] (Prop.): A fleeing for refuge; Meton.: A refuge, shelter: Ov.

**confulgēo**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To shine brightly, to glitter: ædes, Plaut.

**confundo**, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a.: I. A. Prop.: Of liquids: To pour together: melle, aceto, confusis, Pl. B. Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: To mix, mingle, blend, etc.: arenti ramo . . . olivæ Omnia confudit, Ov.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To mix itself, etc., i.e. to mix, mingle, blend: Virg.; Cic.—2. To mingle together in confusion; to mix, etc., up in disorder: signa et ordines equitum atque pedum, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. To mingle, unite, join, combine: sermones in unum, Liv.—2. a. To confound, confuse, jumble together, etc.: pedes, Cic.: fœdus, i.e. to violate, Virg.—b. In mind, etc.: To disturb, disconcert, confound, perplex, etc.: audientium animos, Liv. II. A. Prop.: Of liquids or things in a liquid state: To pour out or empty completely: eruer in fossam confusus, Hor. B. Meton.: As the result of pouring out: To overspread or suffuse: vultum lunæ, i.e. to obscure, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To pour: in orationem, Cic.—2. To spread or diffuse: quæ (sc. vis divina) toto confusa mundo sit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confondre*.

**confus-e**, adv. [confusus-us] Confusedly, without order: dispergere, Cic.: (Comp.) confusus res acta est, id.

**confu-sio**, ōnis, f. [for confu(n)d-sio; fr. confu(n)d-o] 1. A mingling, uniting, combining: virtutum, Cic.—2. Confusion, disorder, etc.: religionum, Cic.—3. Mental confusion, disturb-



ance of mind, perplexity: Tac.—4. *An overspreading or suffusing: oris, i. e. a blushing or reddening, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. confusio.*

**confūsus** (for confu(n)d-sus), a, um: 1. *P. of confu(n)d-o.—2. Pa.: A. Thrown into disorder or confusion; disordered, confused: (Comp.) confusor facies, more than usual disfigured or battered, Tac.—b. Confused, disarranged, disordered, etc.: oratio, Cic. (Sup.) confusissimus mos, Suet.—c. Confused, disturbed, etc., in mind, etc.: ipse confusus animo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. confus.*

**confūtā-tio**, ōnis, f. [confut(a)-o] *A confuting, confutation: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. confutation.*

**confūt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; fut-is, a pitcher] *(To employ a futas exceedingly; hence: Prop.: To cool a thing by pouring water upon it; to cool down; Fig.): A. To damp, repress, keep down, etc.: audaciam, Cic.—B. To overthrow, confuse, refute: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.—C. To destroy, keep down, etc.: tactum . . . An confutabant naves? Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. confuter.*

**confūtūrus**, a, um, P. of consum. **con-gēlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: A. Prop.: To cause to freeze entirely, to congeal: mare, Var. B. Fig.: To freeze, make cold or passionless: te congelat uxor anus, Mart. C. Meton.: To thicken, make hard: rictus serpentis, Ov. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To freeze up: Ister, Ov. B. Fig.: To freeze up, become inactive: congelasse nostrum amicum lætobar otio, Cic. C. Meton.: To become hard as ice: lingua, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. congeler.

**congemīnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [congemina(-o)] *Prop.: A doubling; Meton.: An embracing: Plaut.*

**con-gēmīno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: A. Prop.: To double, redouble, repeat again and again: crebros ensibus ictus Congeminat, Virg. B. Meton.: To use repeatedly: securim, i. e. give repeated blows with, Virg. II. Neut.: To become double: omnes congeminauimus, i. e. we have all produced our like, Plaut.

**con-gēmō**, gēmī, n. sup., gēmēre, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: To sigh or groan deeply, to heave a deep sigh: A. Prop.: congemuit senatus, Cic. B. Fig.: Of a tree: congemuit supremum, Virg. II. Act.: To groan or sigh deeply for; to bewail, deplore, lament: positum feretro, Val. Fl.

**conger**, i, m. = γόγγυρος. *A conger-eel: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. congre.*

**congrē-tes**, ēi, f. [congr-eo] 1. Prop.: A heap, pile, etc.: congeriem secuit, i. e. the mass of Chaos, Ov. II. Fig.: A. A heap, etc.: bonorum, Claud.—B. Rhet. t. l.: Accumulation: Quint.—1. con-gēro, gessi, gestum, gērere, 3. v. a.: 1. Prop.: To bear, bring, or carry together; to collect: viaticum, Cic.: quum sibi sint congesta cibaria, Hor. II. Meton.: A. To build, construct, erect: manu oppida, Virg.—B.

*To heap or pile up: Midæ dormienti formice in os tritici grana congererunt, Cic.—C. To prepare by bringing together: si illi congestæ sint epulæ a clientibus, Plaut.—D. To repeat again and again: oscula, Ov.—E. Pass.: To be full, to swarm: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, Virg. III. Fig.: A.: 1. To bring together or collect; to introduce, etc.: dicta, Quint.—2. To compile: orationem studii, Quint.—B. To heap or pile up: plus æquo in amicitiam, Cic.*

**2. conger-o**, ōnis, m. [1. conger-o] *(A collector; hence) A thief: Plaut.*

**con-gerro**, ōnis, m. *A companion in nonsense, etc.: Plaut.*

**1. conges-tus** (for conger-tus), a, um, P. of conger-o.

**2. conges-tus**, ūs, m. [for conger-tus; fr. conger-o] 1. Prop.: A bearing or bringing together, an accumulation: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A heap, pile, mass: Lucr.; Tac.

**congi-ālis**, ē, adj. [congi-us] *(Pertaining to a congius; hence) Holding a congius: Plaut.*

**congi-ārium**, īi, n. [id.] *(A thing pertaining to a congius; hence) 1. Prop.: A largess of wine, oil, etc., made to the people, of the measure of a congius: Liv.; Quint.; Pl. II. Meton.: A largess in money of undefined amount: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. congiatre.*

**congius**, īi, m. [etym. dub.] *A congius; a Roman measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of an amphora (6 sextarii): Liv.*

**con-glāci-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: A. Prop.: To turn entirely to ice, to freeze up: aqua neque congelatæ frigoribus, neque, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: To freeze up, be inactive: Curionis tribunatus congelat, passes inactively, Script. ap. Cic. II. Act.: To cause to freeze up: congelatio imbre, Pl.

**con-glisco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To grow up: Plaut.*

**conglōbā-tio**, ōnis, f. [conglob(a)-o] *A heaping, gathering, or crowding together: Tac.*

**con-glōbo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. Prop.: To gather into a ball, to conglobate: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique æqualiter, Cic. II. Meton.: To press together in a mass, to crowd together: uti quoque fors conglobaverat, Sall. III. Fig.: To heap together: definitiones conglobatæ, heaped together, accumulated, Cic.

**conglūtīnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [conglutin(a)-o] 1. Prop.: A gluing or cementing together: Cic. II. Fig.: Of words: A joining together: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conglutination.

**con-glūtīno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. Prop.: To glue, cement, join together: vulnera, Pl. II. Fig.: To join, unite firmly together, bind closely, cement: conglutinare rem dissolutam, divulsamque, Cic.—B. To invent, devise, contrive (a means of effecting something): conglutina, ut

senem hodie doctum docte fallas Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. conglutiner.

**con-græ-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [con; Græc-i] *(To live in like manner with the Greeks; hence) To squander in luxury: aurum, Plaut.*

**con-grātūlor**, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. *To wish joy abundantly or warmly; to congratulate: congratulatur libertatem republicæ restitutam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. congratuler.*

**con-grēdiōr**, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for con-gradiōr] *(To step together; hence) 1. Prop.: A. In a friendly sense: To go, come, or meet together or with one: hunc, Plaut.: cum eo, Cic.—B. In a hostile sense: To fight, contend, engage, etc.: contra ipsum Cæsarem est congressus armatus, Cic. II. Fig.: To engage, contend: With persons or things as subjects: tecum, Cic.*

**congrēgā-bilis**, ē, adj. [congreg(a)-o] *Apt to congregate, social: examina apium, Cic.*

**congrēgā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *A assembling together; union, society, association: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. congregation.*

**con-grēgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; grex, greg-is] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To collect into a flock: oves, Pl. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To collect or assemble in a flock, swarm, etc.; to flock, herd, swarm together: Cic.; Pl.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To join one's self to a herd; to herd with: Pl. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: To collect or assemble together; to unite: dissipatos homines, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To unite one's self, etc.: Cic.; Tac. III. Fig.: To collect, gather together: argumenta, Quint.

**congres-sio**, ōnis, f. [for conged-sio; fr. conged-iōr] 1. A (friendly) meeting: Cic.—2. A (hostile) meeting; an attack, contest: Just.

**1. congres-sus** (for conged-sus), a, um, P. of conged-iōr.

**2. congres-sus**, ūs, m. [for conged-sus; fr. conged-iōr] 1.: a. Gen.: A friendly meeting together; a social assembly, interview, etc.: Cic.—B. Esp.: A close union, combination: Lucr.; Quins.—2. A hostile encounter; a contest, fight: Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. congrès.

**congrū-ens**, entis: 1. P. of congruo.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous: genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. b. Esp.: Agreeing with itself in all parts; symmetrical, well proportioned; accordant, harmonious: congruens clamor, Liv.: (Sup.) congruentissima vox, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. congruent.

**congruēn-ter**, adv. [for congruent-ter; fr. congruens, congruent-is] Agreeably, fitly, suitably: congruenter naturæ vivere, Cic.

**congruēnt-ia**, ē, f. [congruens, congruent-is] Agreement, harmony, congruity, symmetry: morum, Suet. **con-grūo**, grūi, no sup., grūere, inf.

*pres. congruere, Ter.*, 3. v. n. [etym. dub.; usually referred to cum and ruo, with *g* prefixed; by some *gruo* is assumed to be the original form of ruo] **I. Prop.**: To run, come, or meet together with something; ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi sunt, congruerunt, Liv. **II. Fig.**: A. Of essence, quality, contents, etc.: To be suited or fitted; to agree with, correspond: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic.—B. Of judgment, sentiment, opinion, etc.: To agree: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic.—C. Of time: To come together, agree, meet: suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.

**congru-ū**, a, um, adj. [congru-o] Agreeing, fit, suitable; concordant: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. congru.

**con-ī-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [conus; (ī); fer-o] Cone-bearing: cyparissī, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. confère.

**con-ī-ger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [conus; (ī); ger-o] Cone-bearing: plusus, Cat.

**conjec-tio**, ōnis, f. [for conjactio; fr. conjic-o, through true root CONJAC] 1. (A disputing; hence) A disputed point, a controverted question: Pl.—2. An interpretation: Cic.—3. A hurling, throwing: Cic.

**conjec-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [conjec-to] [for conjactio; fr. id.] **I. Gen.**: To throw together; cupedias bringorum, Gell. **II. Fig.**: A. To throw or bring together: argutias questionum, Gell.—B. To conclude or infer by conjecture; to conjecture, surmise, guess at, etc.: iter, Liv.—C. To conclude from signs or omens; to augur, forebode, etc.: de genitura ejus multa et formidolosa multis conjectantibus, Suet.

**conjec-tor**, ōris, m. [for conjactor; fr. id.] **I. Gen.**: He who interprets, explains, or divines something; an interpreter: Plaut. **II. Esp.**: A diviner, interpreter of dreams, soothsayer: Cic.

**conjec-trix**, icis, f. [for conjactrix; fr. id.] She who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer: Plaut.

**conjec-tūra**, ōe, f. [for conjactura; fr. id.] 1. A conclusion, conjecture, inference.—2. A drawing of conclusions from signs or omens; a divining; an interpreting of dreams; soothsaying, prophesying: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjecture.

**conjectūr-ālis**, e, adj. [conjectura] Belonging to conjecture or guessing, conjectural: controversia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjectural.

1. **conjec-tus** (for conjac-tus), a, um, P. of conjic-o, through true root CONJAC.

2. **conjec-tus**, ūs, m. [for conjactus; fr. conjic-o, through id.] 1. (A throwing together; hence) a. Prop.: A crowding or uniting together: Lucr.—b. Meton.: A confus, concourse, confluence; a heap, crowd, pile: lapidum, Lucr.: aque, a puddle, id.—2.: a. Prop.: A throwing or casting: Cic.; Liv.—b. Fig.: A casting,

directing, turning, etc.: animorum, Cic.

**con-jic-ō**, jic-ī, jectum, jic-ēre, 3. v. a. [for conjacio] **I.**: A. Prop.: To throw or cast together; to throw into a whole or to one point: sarcinas in medium, Liv. **B. Fig.**: 1. (To put together logically, connect, unite; hence) a. To draw a conclusion from collected particulars; to conclude, infer, conjecture: cito conjici Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic.—b. In augury: To foretell, divine, forebode, predict from omens, etc.: quae tempestas impendat vates melius conjiciet? Cic.—c. Of dreams, oracles, etc., To interpret: somnium huic, Plaut. **II.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To throw, cast, drive, dash, hurt, force, etc.: tela in nostros, Cæs.: aliquem in carcerem, Cic.: aliquos in fugam, Cic.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To cast or throw one's self, i. e. to betake, etc., one's self in haste, etc.: se in fugam, Cic.: se in pedes, to take to one's heels, Ter. **B. Fig.**: 1. To turn, direct, throw, urge, force, drive, bring eagerly or quickly: republicam in perturbaciones, Cic.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To cast or throw one's self; to betake one's self, etc.: se mente ac voluntate in versum, i. e. to devote one's self with zeal to poetry: Cic.

**conjūg-ālis**, e, adj. [conjux, conjug-is] (Of, or pertaining to, a conjux; hence) Relating to marriage, conjugal: Tac. dii. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjugal.

**conjūg-ā-tio**, ōnis, f. [conjug(a)-o] (A combining, joining, connecting; hence) The etymological relationship of words: Cic.

**conjūg-ā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who joins or unites: Cat.

**conjūg-ā-lis**, e, adj. [conjugi-um] Belonging to marriage, conjugal: Ov.

**conjūg-ūm**, ūi, n. [conjug-o] **I. Prop.**: A joining together, connection, union: corporis atque animae, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: A. A connection by marriage, marriage, wedlock: Cic.—B. Coition: Virg. **III. Meton.**: A. Of persons: 1. A husband: Prop.—2. A wife: Virg.—**B. Plur.**: A pair of animals: Pl.

**conjūg-o**, no, perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; root JUG, whence jungo] To join together, unite. **I. Prop.**: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. **II. Fig.**: amicitiam, Cic.: conjugata verba, etymologically related, id.

**conjunct-e**, adv. [1. conjunct-us] 1. In connection, conjointly, at the same time: Cic.—2. In a friendly, confidential manner: Att.: (Comp.) conjunctius amare, Pl.: (Sup.) conjunctissime, Cic.

**conjunct-im**, adv. [for conjung-tim; fr. conjung-o] Unitedly, in common, jointly, together: Cæs.

**conjunct-ō**, ōnis, f. [for conjung-tio; fr. conjung-o] 1. (Prop.) A joining together; Meton.) Grammat. t. t.: A connecting particle, a conjunction: Cic.—2.: a. A connecting, union: Cic.—**B. Rhet. t. t.**: A connection of ideas: Cic.—3.: a. Conjugal union, marriage: Cic.—**B. Family connection, relationship**: Cic.—4. Connection by friendship;

friendship, intimacy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjunction.

**conjunct-us** (for conjung-tus), a, um: 1. P. of conjung-o.—2. Pa.: a. (United, connected; hence, in local relations) Bordering upon, close, near: ratis crepidine saxi, Virg.—b. Connected with or related to something; accordant, agreeing with, conformable to, etc.: (Comp.) talis simulatio vanitati conjunctor, Cic.—As Subst.: conjunctum, i, n.: (a) In Rhet.: Connection: Cic.—(b) The necessary, inherent quality of bodies (as weight, heat, etc.): Lucr.—3.: a. Prop.: (a) Connected by marriage, married: digno viro, Virg.—(b) Connected by relationship or friendship; allied, kindred, intimate, friendly: (Sup.) conjunctissimus officiis, consuetudine, Cic.—b. Meton.: Of a vine: Joined to, or trained about: vitis ulmo marito, Cat.

¶ Hence, Fr. conjoint.

**conjung-o**, xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To join together, connect, unite: calamos plures cēra, Virg. **II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: To join together, unite, etc.: noctem diei, Cæs. **B. Esp.**: 1. To unite, join in marriage or love: connubia, Cic.—2. To connect, unite by relationship or friendship: me tibi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjindre.

**conjūr-ā-tio**, ōnis, f. [conjur(a)-o] 1. In a good sense: (Prop.) A swearing together or in common; Meton.) An agreement, union: Pl.—2. In a bad sense: a. Prop.: A conspiracy, plot: Cæs.; Cic.—b. Meton.: A confederacy; a band of conspirators: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjuration.

**conjūr-ā-tus**, a, um, P. of conjur(a)-o.—As Subst.: conjuratus, i, m. (sc. homo) A conspirator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjuré.

**conjūro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Gen.**: To swear together or in common: quæ jurat, mens est; nil conjuravimus illa, i. e. our mind has had no share in the oath our tongue has uttered, Ov. **II. Esp.**: A. Prop.: 1. In a good sense: a. Gen.: To unite or combine together under an oath; to form a confederacy, etc.: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Cæs.—b. Esp.: Part. Perf. in reflexive force: Having bound themselves, etc., together by oath; having entered into a confederacy, etc.: Græcia Conjuncta tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor.—2. In a bad sense: a. Gen.: To form a conspiracy or plot; to conspire: contra rempublicam, Cic.—b. Esp.: Part. Perf. in reflexive force: Having conspired, etc.: conjuratos cœlum rescindere fratres, Virg. **B. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: 1. To combine together: conjurateque sequuntur Mille rates, Ov.—2. To unite, become united: alterius scilicet Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice, Hor.—3. To conspire: conjurato ab Istro, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjurer.

**conjux**, ūgis, comm. [for conjung-a; fr. conjung-o] (One joined with another; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Of persons: 1. Sing.: A consort, or spouse; a husband; a wife: Cat.; Hor.



—2. Plur. *A married pair*: Cat.—B. Of animals: *A male*: Ov. II. Meton.: For a betrothed: Virg.

conl. v. coll.

comm. v. comm.

con-nec-to, xūi, xum, cōtēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To tie, bind, or fasten together; to connect, entwine*: A. Prop.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic. B. Fig.: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic. II. Esp.: Logic. t. t.: *To annex or subjoin a logical conclusion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connecter*.

connexum, i, n. [for connect-sum; fr. connect-o] *The logical connection*: Cic.

1. connexus (for connect-sus), a, um: 1. P. of connect-o.—2. Pa.: *Connected, joined, cohering together with something*: connexus his funebribus dies, i. e. *following*, Cic.: (Comp.) connexus (sc. corpori), Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connexe*.

2. connexus, ūs, m. [for connect-sum; fr. connect-o] *A joining together, combination, connection*: Liv.

conni-sus (for connit-sus), a, um, P. of connit-or.

con-nitor, nixus or nisus sum, niti, 3. v. dep. I. Prop.: *To lean or push against; to lean upon with all one's force, etc.*: connixa feruntur, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. *To lean, etc.*: ratio, quæ connixa per se (*leaning upon itself, self-supported*), etc., Cic.—B.: 1. *To exert one's self with all one's might; to strive eagerly for something; to strive to reach a place; to ascend, mount*: connitatur (sc. infantes), ut sese erigant, Cic.—2. *To struggle in delivery; to bring forth*: silice in nudā connixa, Virg.

con-nivēo, nivi or nixi, no sup., nivēre, 2. v. n. [con; and late Latin verb niveo, "to wink or blink"] I. Prop.: A. Of persons or animals: *To wink or blink with the eyes; to close or shut the eyes*: connivere somno, Cic.: connivens pullus, Pl.—B. Of the eyes: *To close or shut themselves*: oculi somno conniventes, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To become torpid, drowsy, indolent, etc.*: animus debet esse nunquam connivens, Gell.—B. *To be indulgently unobservant*: Gell.—C. *To leave unnoticed or uncensured; to connive or wink*: quibusdam in rebus connivere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connivier*.

connixus (for connit-sus), a, um, P. of connit-or.

connubī-ālis (in the poets, mostly quadrisyll. — in Claud. ū), e, adj. [connubi-um] *Pertaining to wedlock, connubial*: ubi connubialia jura, Ov.: vegetal merita connubiale lyrae, Claud.

con-nub-um (sometimes in poets trisyll.), ūi, n. [con; nub-o] (*A wedding, or entering into wedlock together*; hence) I. Prop.: *Marriage, wedlock*: connubio jungam stabili, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *The right to intermarry*: Cic.—B. *Cotition*: Ov.

Cōnon, ōnis, m., Κόνων. Conon: 1. An Athenian general.—2. A mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

cōnōpēum (-pium), ēi, n. = κωνοπέριον. A gauze net, a mosquito curtain: Juv.; Hor.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [etym. dub.] *To undertake, attempt, try, venture*: opus magnum, Cic.: transire, Cæs.: (without Object) ad conandum, Liv.

conquassā-tio, ōnis, f. [conquass-(a)-o] *A severe shaking, a shattering*: Cic.

con-quasso, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To shake severely*: I. Prop.: Appuliam maximis terre motibus, Cic. II. Fig.: exteras nationes illius anni furore, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concasser*.

con-quōror, questus sum, quēri, 3. v. dep. *To complain of, bewail, lament passionately or much*: bonorum direptiones, Cic.: (with Objective clause) si immortalis nostra foret mens, Non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr.: (without Object) conquerar, an sileam? Ov.

conques-tio, ōnis, f. [for conquer-tio; fr. conquer-or] *A violent or loud complaining or bewailing; complaint*: I. Prop.: conquestio nulla, Cic. II. Fig.: In Rhetoric: "conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans," Cic.

conques-tum, i, n. [for conquer-tum; fr. conquer-or] *A complaint*: Suet.

1. conques-tus (for conquer-tus), a, um, P. of conquer-or.

2. conques-tus, ūs, m. [for conquer-tus; fr. conquer-or] *A violent or loud complaint* (only in Abl. Sing.): Liv.

con-quesco, ēvi, ātum, escēre (Perf. Sync. Ind.: conquēsti, Cic.:— Inf. conquiesce, Liv.), 3. v. n.: I. Prop.: A. Of living subjects: 1. Gen.: *To rest physically; to be idle, inactive, or in repose*: videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.—2. Esp.: With regard to sleep: *To take repose or rest*: meridie, Cæs.—B. Of things as subjects: *To be quite still or quiet; to be in a state of repose*: quando illius scia conquievit? Cic. II. Fig.: With respect to the mind, mental affections, etc.: *To enjoy entire repose; to find rest, recreation, pleasure, etc.*: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

con-quin-isco, quexi, no sup., quinscēre, 3. v. n. [con; root QUIN, akin to Gr. κιν-εω] *To cover down, squat, stoop down*: Plaut.

con-qui-ro, sivi, situm, rōre, 3. v. a. [for con-quo] *To search out or seek after earnestly, carefully, etc.*: I. Prop.: conquiri Didotum totā provinciā jubet, Cic. II. Fig.: aliquid sceleris, i. e. *to seek to perpetrate*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conquérir*.

conquisit-e, ade, [conquisit-us] *Carefully*: Auct. Her.

conquis-itio, ōnis, f. [for conquis-itio; fr. conquir-or] *through root conquis*: I. Gen.: *A bringing together, procuring, collecting*: Tac. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *A lying, levy*: Cic.

conquis-itor, ōris, m. [for conquis-itor; fr. id., through id.] I. Milit.

t. t.: *A recruiting officer*: Cic.—2. A spy, listener (prps. only in) Plaut.

conquis-itus (for conquis-itus), a, um: 1. P. of conquir-or, through root conquis. —2. Pa.: *Sought out, chosen, select*: conquisitissima epulæ, Cic.

conr. v. corr.

consalū-tio, ōnis, f. [consalut(a)-o] *The greeting of a multitude; a joint or mutual salutation*: Cic.

con-salūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. Of a number of persons: *To join in saluting; to greet or salute*: I. Neut.: quum inter se amicissime consalutassent, Cic. II. Act.: aliquem nomine, Pl.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quum (sc. minimam) Volumniam consalutabant, Cic.: (Pass. with Nom. as predicate) imperator consalutatur, Tac.

con-sānesco, sālūi, no sup., sāl-escēre, 3. v. n. inch. *To become whole or sound, to be healed*: Cic.

con-sanguin-ēus, a, um (Gen. Plur. consanguineum, Lucr.), adj. [con; sanguis, sanguin-is] (*Having or possessing the same blood*; hence)

I. Gen.: *Related by blood, related*: homines consanguinei, Cæs.—As Subst.: consanguineus, i, n. A kinsman, relative: Cic; Virg. II. Esp.: Of a brother or sister; brother-like, sister-like: umbre, Ov.—As Subst.: consanguinea, ōs, f. A sister: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consanguin*.

consanguin-itas, ātis, f. [consanguin-eus] (*The condition of the consanguineus; hence*) *Blood-relationship, consanguinity*: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consanguinité*.

consā-tus (for conse(r)-tus), a, um, P. of I. conser-o.

con-saucio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To wound severely*: corpus vulnere, Auct. Her.

consavio, consavior, v. consuas.

conscēlērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of consceler(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Wicked, depraved*: mens, Cic.: (Sup.) conscleratissimi filii, id.—As Subst.: a. conscleratus, i, m. A wicked person, criminal, rascal, villain: Cic.—b. consclerata, ōs, f. A guilty woman, a criminal: Liv.

con-scēlōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To pollute greatly with guilt, to disgrace by wicked conduct*: aures paternas, Liv.

conscondo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-scando] I. Gen.: *To mount, ascend*: vallum, Cæs.: equos, Liv. II. Esp.: Nautical. t. t.: *To go on board a ship; to embark, take ship, etc.*: navem, Cæs.: in navem, Cic.

conscond-sio, ōnis, f. [for conscond-sio; fr. conscond-o] *An embark-ing*: Cic.

conscī-ens, entis, P. of consci-o, conscient-ia, ōs, f. [consclens, consclent-is] 1. a. Prop.: *A joint knowledge of something, a being privy to, a knowing along with others*: Cic; Liv.—b. Meton.: *Persons who have joint knowledge; participants in the same knowledge*: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: *A knowing with or in one's self; con-*

*actuousness, knowledge, feeling, sense:* Cic.; Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) *A moral sense or consciousness of right or wrong;* conscience: Cic.; Tac.—(b) *A good conscience:* Cic.—(c) *A bad conscience:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conscience.

**con-scindo**, idi, issum, indēre, 3. v. a. *To tear or rend to pieces:* I. Prop.: epistolam, Cic. II. Fig.: advocati sibi illi conscissi, *hissed at*, Cic.

**con-scio**, no perf., nor sup., ire, 4. v. a. *To know with one's self; hence:* To be conscious of: nil conscire sibi, Hor.

**con-scisco**, scōvi, scitum, sciscōre, 3. v. a. and n.: I. Prop.: Polit. t. t.: *To approve, assert, accept, decree together or in common:* bellum, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: *To come to an agreement upon something; to unite, agree:* in illo laudando, Nep.—B. Act.: *To inflict or bring upon one's self, take to one's self:* veneno sibi mortem, Cic.

**conscis-sus** (for consc(n)d-sus), a, um, P. of consc(n)d-o.

**con-sci-us**, a, um, adj. [con; sci-o] 1. *Knowing or privity of something with another; privity to, aware of:* fac me consciam, Plaut.: officiorum, Cic.: facinori, id.—As Subst.: **conscius**, ii, m.: a. *An accomplice, joint conspirator,* etc.: Tac.; Nep.—b. *A trusty friend,* etc.: Tac.—2. a. *In good or bad sense: Knowing something in one's self, conscious to one's self, self-conscious:* virtus, Virg.: sibi nullius culpe, Cic.—b. *Conscious of guilt:* animus, Lucr.—**con-scīorē**, no perf., āri, i. v. dep. *To hawk or hem:* Plaut.

**con-scribo**, psi, ptum, bēre (conscripti, Syncr. for conscripsi, Plaut.), 3. v. a.: I. A. Prop.: *(To write together in a list; hence)* I. Milit. t. t.: *To enlist, levy, enrol:* legiones, Cæs.; milites, Cic.—2. *Of enrolling in a particular class of citizens: To appoint, choose, arrange, order:* centurie tres equitum conscriptæ sunt, Liv.—3. Part. Perf.: *Of senators: Chosen, elect,* etc.: Patres Conscripti, Liv.—4. *To enrol, etc., for the purpose of bribery:* homines vicatim, Cic. B. Meton.: *To put together or draw up in writing; to compose, write, volumen, Cic. (without Object) de quibus ipse conscripsi, id. II. To write something all over:* mensam vino, Ov.

**con-scrip-tio**, ōnis, f. [for conscrib-tio; fr. conscrib-o] (Prop.: *A drawing up in writing; Meton.:* A representation, treatise, writing, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conscription.

**con-scrip-tus** (for conscrib-tus), a, um, P. of conscrib-o.—As Subst.: **conscriptus**, i, m. (sc. pater) A senator: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. conscrit.

**con-sēco**, cūi, ctum, cāre, i. v. a. *To cut into small pieces, to dismember:* membra fratres, Ov.

**con-sēcrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [for consēcr(a)-o] *A religious dedication, consecration, dedication:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. consécration.

**con-sēcro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for con-sacro] *To make wholly sacred; hence* I. Prop.: A. Of things: *To dedicate, consecrate, devote to a deity:*

candelabrum Jovi, Cic.—B. Of persons: *To elevate to the rank of deity, to declare to be divine, to deify:* Liberum, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To devote, dedicate, consecrate:* omnia nostra, Cic.—B. *To make immortal, immortalise:* disputandi rationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. consacrer.

**consect-ārius**, a, um, adj. [consect-us] *That follows logically, consequent:* Cic.—As Subst.: **consectā-rium**, ii, n. A conclusion, inference: Cic.

**consectā-tio**, ōnis, f. [consect(a)-or] *An eager pursuit of a thing, a striving after:* Cic.; Pl.

**consectā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] *She who eagerly pursues; an adherent, friend:* Cic.

**consec-tio**, ōnis, f. [consec-o] *A cutting or cleaving to pieces:* Cic.

**con-sector**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. I. *In a good sense:* A. Prop.: *To attend eagerly or continually; to go after a person or thing:* hos, Ter.: rivulos, Cic. B. Fig.: *To pursue eagerly, strive after, emulate, imitate:* benevolentiam, Cic.: dolorem, id. II. *In a bad sense:* *To follow in a hostile manner, to persecute, pursue:* aliquem clamoribus, Cic.

**consec-tus**, a, um, P. of consec-o. **consec-ūtio** (consequ-), ōnis, f. [consequ-or] 1. In Philos. lang.: *An effect, consequence:* Cic.—2. In Rhetoric: *The proper following of one thing after another; order, connexion, sequence:* Cic.

**con-sēnesco**, nūi, no sup., nescōre, 3. v. n. inch. *To grow old together, to grow or become old:* I. Prop.: illā consensuere cāsā, Ov. II. Meton.: *To become weak or infirm; to waste away, fall into disuse, decay, fade, lose force:* Of persons or things: quamvis consenuerint vires, Cic.: præmōre, Plaut. III. Fig.: *To lose consideration or respect:* omnes illius partis auctores consensescere, Cic.

**con-sē-sio**, ōnis, f. [for consensitio; fr. consens-io] 1. *In a good sense:* A. Prop.: *An agreeing together, agreement, unanimity:* Cic.; Cæs.—b. Meton.: *Of things without life: Harmony:* nature, Cic.—2. *In a bad sense:* a. Prop.: *A plot, combination, conspiracy:* Cic.; Nep.—b. Meton.: *Conspirators:* Nep.

**1. consen-sus** (for consens-sus), a, um, P. of consens-io.

**2. consen-sus**, ūs, m. [for consens-us; fr. consens-io] I. Prop.: *Agreement, unanimity, concord:* Cæs.; Cic.; Tac.—Adverbial expression: *Consensu, Unanimously, with general consent:* Liv. II. Meton.: *Of things without life: Agreement, harmony:* Lucr.; Cic.

**consent-āneus**, a, um, adj. [consent-io] *Agreeing, according with something, suited, becoming, meet, fit, proper:* formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaque maxime consentanea, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Consentaneum est, etc. It is, etc., fitting or proper:* neque sit consentaneum

... pædagogus illis una ut siet, Plaut.

**Consentiā**, æ, f. *Consentia; a town of the Brutii (now Cosenza).—Hence, Consent-ini, orum, m. The inhabitants of Consentia.*

**consenti-ens**, entis: 1. P. of consenti-o.—2. Pa.: *Agreeing, accordant, unanimous:* cognatio, Cic.

**con-sentio**, si, sum, tīre, 4. v. n and a. I. A. Prop.: *With personal subjects:* 1. *In a good sense:* a. Neut.: *To agree, accord, harmonize with any person or thing; to assert, determine or decree something:* de amicitie utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic.: sibi ipse, t. e. *is consistent with:* id.—b. Act.: *To agree to something, or that some thing be done, etc.:* consensit senatus bellum, has agreed to or voted war, Liv.: (with Objective clause) consensit arma ... contra illam pestem esse capiendam, Cic.—2. *In a bad sense:* *To agree or combine for any wrong purpose; to plot together, conspire:* a. Neut.: cum aliquo, Cæs.—b. Act.: quum confiterentur se urbem inflammare consensisse, Cic. B. Fig.: *Of things without life:* *To accord, agree, harmonize with, fit, suit:* utrumque nostrum incredibilem modo Consensit astrum, Hor. II. *To perceive at the same time or together:* tempore in uno consentimus, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. consentir.

**con-sēpio**, no perf., tum, ire, 4. v. a. *To wholly inclose, hedge in:* bustum, Suet.: consēptus ager, Cic.

**consep-tum**, i, n. [consep-io] 1. *(That which is hedged in; hence): An inclosed place, an inclosure:* Liv.—2. *(That which hedges in; hence): A fence, boundary, etc.:* Quint.

**consequē-e**, adv. [consequ-us] *Consequently:* Lucr.

**consequē-ens**, entis: 1. P. of consequ-or.—As Subst.: *A consequence:* Cic.—2. Pa.: *According to reason, suitable, fit:* in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic.—Particular expression: *Consequens est, it is in accordance with reason, fit, suitable, etc.:* consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conséquent.

**consequēt-ia**, æ, f. [consequens, consequent-is] *A consequence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conséquence.

**consequē-ia**, æ, f. [consequ-or] *A consequence:* Lucr.

**con-sēquor**, sēcūtus or sequitus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. *(To follow thoroughly; hence)* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To follow or walk after, attend, accompany:* aliquem, Plaut.: (without Object) comitibus non consecutus, t. e. *without attendants,* Cic. B. Esp.: *To follow after, pursue in a hostile manner:* copias Helvetiorum, Cæs. II. Meton.: *As the result of following:* *To reach, overtake, etc.:* virum, Ov.: (without Object) si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. III. Fig.: A.: 1. *Of time:* *To follow, come after:* ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor consequatur, Cic.: (without



*Object*) ejusmodi tempora post tuam protectionem consecuta esse, id.—2. To follow a model or copy, to imitate: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens, Cic.—3. To follow a preceding cause as effect; to ensue; to be the consequence: to arise or proceed from: a. Gen.: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep.: (without *Object*) illud naturā consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrā antepanamus, id.—b. Esp.: Of logical sequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.—B.: 1.: a. Of things as objects: To reach, overtake, obtain: opes quam maximas, Cic.—b. Of Personal objects; but with things as subjects: To reach, come to, overtake, spring or arise from: tanta prosperitas Cæsarem est consecuta, ut, etc., Nep.—2.: a. To become like, equal to in any property or qualification: to attain, come up to, equal: aliquem maiorem, Cic.—b. To attain to something intellectually or by speech; to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully: similitudinem veri, Cic. consequus, a, um, adj. [consequor] Consecutive, following: Lucr.

1. con-sēro, sēvi (sērti, Liv.), sēm or sātum, sēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To sow or plant with something; ager arbutus constitus, Sall. B. Fig.: To cover or strew over with something: lumine consecit arva, Lucr.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) mentem caligine Theocles Constitus, Cat. II. To sow, plant, etc.: arborem, Liv.: agros, Cic.

2. con-sēro, sērti, sertum, sēre (Part. Perf., consita, Claud.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, unite, bind into a whole: tegumen spinis, Tac. B. Esp.: To join, press together, etc.: latus lateri, Ov.—Particular phrases: 1. In military matters: a. Conserere manum, etc., or simply conserere, To bring hand to hand; to engage in close combat, join battle, come to close quarters: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—b. Conserere pugnam, etc., To engage in, enter into a battle, etc.: Plant.; Liv.—c. Conserere navem, etc., To bring a ship, etc., to close quarters: Liv.—2. Of legal cases: Conserere manum, To make a joint seizure (this was done by the litigant parties laying hands at the same time upon the thing in dispute, each one claiming it as his own. This at first took place before the prætor. At a later period, instead of this seizure before the court, one party called the other to the field in dispute, whence they carried a clod of earth into the city before the prætor, and there made their claim, as if in the presence of the whole field): Cic. II. Fig.: A. To join together, unite, etc.: nocti diem, Ov.—B. To employ with hostile intent: Liv.

consert-e, adv. [consert-us] Connectedly: Cic.

con-ser-tus, a, um, P. of 2. con-ser-o.

con-serva, m, f. (a female) fel-

low-slave: I. Prop.: Ter. II. Fig.: Of things: fores conserva, Ov.

conservā-tio, ōnis, f. [conserv-(a)-o] A keeping, preserving: frugum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conservation.

conservā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A keeper, preserver, defender: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conservateur.

conservā-trix, tris, f. [id.] She who preserves or defends: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conservatrice.

con-servitium, ii, n. [cum; servitium] Joint servitude: Plaut.

con-servo, āvi, ātum, āre (Inf. Perf., usually conservāsse), 1. v. a. To keep thoroughly; to retain, keep something in existence; to hold up, preserve, leave unhurt or safe: Cæsar esse eos conservatum dixit, Cæs.: iusjurandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conserver.

con-servus, i, m. A fellow-slave, a companion in servitude: Cic.

conses-sor, ōris, m. [for consessor; ir. consid-o, through true root CONSED] One who sits near or by a person or thing, an assessor: Cic.; Liv.

conses-sus, ūs, m. [for consed-sus; fr. id.] (Prop.: A sitting together; Meton.) A number of persons sitting together; an assembly (in courts of justice, the theatre, etc.): Cic.; Tac.

considerā-ns, ntis, P. of consider(a)-o.

considerāt-e, adv. [considerat-us] Considerately: fieri, Cic.: (Comp.) bellum consideratus gerere, Liv.: (Sup.) facere consideratissime, Cic.

considerā-tio, ōnis, f. [consider-(a)-o] Contemplation, consideration, reflection: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. considération.

considerā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of consider(a)-o.—2. P. a. a. Prop.: Well considered, naturally reflected upon: via vivendi, Cic.: (Sup.) verbum consideratissimum, id.—b. Meton.: Of a person: That acts with consideration; considerate, circumspect: (Comp.) consideratio factus, Hirt.

con-sid-ēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; root sid-, akin to id-; acc. to some connected with sidus] I. Prop.: To look at closely, eagerly, carefully; to inspect, examine: argentum, Cic. II. Fig.: To observe with the mind; to consider, think of attentively: mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter.: (Impers. Pass.) considerandum est, ne aut temere desperet, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. considérer.

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 3. v. n.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To sit down together, to settle: considamus hic in umbrā, Cic.: transtris, Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) in silvam venit et ibi considitur, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In assemblies of the people, courts of justice, etc.: To sit, hold sessions, be in session: in theatro, Cic.: in reum, id.: ad ius dicendum, Liv.—2. Milit. t.: To encamp, pitch, take one's station: in insidiis, Liv.: sub monte, Cæs.—3. To settle down for a long time or permanently; to take up one's abode; to establish one's self: antequam aliquo loco con-

sedere, Cic.—4. Of inanimate subjects, esp. of places: To settle, sink down, sink in, give way, subside, etc.: licet considant (sc. Alpes), Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To settle together: totam videmus Condidisse urbem luctu, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. To settle down permanently: iustitia cujus in mente consedit, Cic.—2.: a. To lose force, abate, subside, diminish; to be appeased or quieted; to cease: consedit furor, Cic.—b. Of speech: To sink, as it were, i. e. to conclude, end: Cic.

con-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Prop.: To furnish with a seal; to affix or put one's seal to; to seat, sign, subscribe: decretum, Liv.: tabulas signis, Cic. II. Meton.: To note, write down, register, record: motum temporis, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To attest, certify, establish, vouch for: monumentis consignata antiquitas, Cic.—B. To note, write down, register, record: tot rerum consignata in animis notiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. consigner.

con-silesco, silti, no sup., silesce, 3. v. n. To become entirely still or quiet; to grow dumb: Plaut.

consili-ārius, a, um, adj. [consili-um] Pertaining to counsel, counselling: amicus, Plaut.—As Subst.: consiliarius, ii, m.: 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: A counsellor, adviser: Cic.—b. Esp.: Law t.: An assessor in a court of justice: Suet.—2. Meton.: Of an augur, as the interpreter of the divine will: Cic.

consili-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] (To counsel; hence) I. To take counsel, to consult: ad consiliandum, Cic. II. To impart counsel, to counsel, advise: amice, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. conseiller.

consilium, ii, n. [etym. dub.; prob. for consul-um; fr. consul-o] I. Prop.: Deliberation, consultation, counsel: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A.: 1.: a. Gen.: A conclusion made with consideration; a determination, resolution, plan, purpose: Cæs.; Cic.—Particular phrase. Consilium est, I am resolved, I am determined. Plaut.; Cic.—A verbal expression: Consilio, Intentionally, designedly: Virg.; Liv.—b. Esp.: Milit. t.: A warlike device, stratagem: Cic.—2. Counsel, advice: Ter.; Ov.—3. Aptness to deliberate, consideration, discretion, prudence: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Concr.: 1. A deliberative assembly; a council, senate, bench of judges, council of war: Cic.; Hor.—2. A counsellor: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. conseil.

con-similis, e, adj. Quite, or entirely similar; similar in all parts: studium, Tac.: (with Gen.) causarium, Cic.: (with Dat.) rebus iis, id.: (with atque) tam consimilis atque ego, Plaut.: (with et) quidnam tremulis facere artibus hædi Consimile in cursu possint, et fortis equi vis, Lucr.: (with quasi) quia consimile est quom stertas, quasi sorbeam, Plaut.

con-sipio, no perf. nor sup., sipere, 3. v. n. [for con-sapio] To be quite

*in one's senses, to be of quite sound mind:* meritis, Liv.

**con-sisto**, stitū, stitum, sistere, 3. v. a. and n.: **I.** Act.: *To make to stand; to settle, establish:* vitam consistere tutam, *to render safe*, Lucr. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To place one's self any where; to take one's stand; to stand still, remain any where:* ut viatores consistere cogant, Cæs.: *ter frigore constitit Ister, i. e. froze*, Ov. *ad mensam consistere*, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** Consistere cum aliquo, *To place one's self in company with another person for conversation; to stand and talk with:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. t. t.: *To take a stand, make a halt, keep a position, stand, etc.:* constitit utrumque agmen, Liv.—**b.** Naval t. t.: *To take up a position:* naves eorum nostris adversæ constituerunt, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of abstract things: *To take up a position, to stand:* ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic.—**2.** *To remain standing at a thing, i. e. to dwell upon, delay:* in uno nomine, Cic.—**3.** *To be or remain firm, unshaken, immovable; to stand firmly, maintain one's ground:* neque mente, neque lingua, neque ore, Cic.—**4.** *To agree:* Zenonem cum Aristone verbis (as far as words go) consistere, Cic.—**5.** *To be, exist take place:* vix binos oratores laudabiles constituisse, Cic.—**6.** *To consist in or of, to depend upon:* in eo salus et vita optimi cuiusque consistit, Cic.—**7.** *To stand still, come to a stand, rest, cease:* forensium rerum labor constitit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consister*.

**consi-tio**, ōnis, f. [for consa-tio; fr. 1. conse-ro, through root CONSŖ] *A sowing, planting:* Cic.

**consi-tor**, ōris, m. [for consa-tor; fr. 1. conse-ro, through id.] *A sower, planter:* Ov.

**consi-tus** (for consa-tus), a, um, P. of 1. conse-ro, through id.

**con-sōbrina**, ne, f. *A (female) cousin-german:* Nep.

**con-sōbrinus**, i, m.: **I.** P. Prop.: *A (male) cousin-german:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A cousin or relation in a more remote degree:* Suet.

**con-sōcer**, ōri, m. *A joint father-in-law:* Suet.

**consociā-tio**, ōnis, f. [consoci(a)-o] (Prop.: *A uniting; Meton.:*) *A union, association:* Cic.

**consociā-tus**, a, um: **1.** P. of consoci(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *United, agreeing, harmonious:* (Sup.) consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

**con-sōcio**, ōvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To make common; to share with one; to associate, join, unite, connect:* quapinus ingens abaque populus Umbram hospitalem consociare amant, Hor.: *injuriam cum amicis*, Cic.

**consolā-bilis**, e, adj. [consolo(a)-or] *That may be consoled; consolable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolable*.

**consolā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** P. Prop.: *A consoling, consolation, comfort:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A consolatory discourse or treatise:* Cic.—**B.** *An alleviating by encouragement or consola-*

*tion:* Hirt.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolation*.

**consolā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *One who consoles, a comforter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolateur*.

**consolātor-i-us**, a, um, adj. [consolator] *Pertaining to a consoler; consolatory, of consolation:* literæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolatoire*.

**con-sōlido**, ōno, perfi., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To make very solid, firm, or compact:* parietem, Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *To adjust, balance:* rationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolider*.

**con-sōlor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **1.** With personal objects: *To comfort greatly; to console, encourage, animate, cheer:* vosmet ipsos, Cic.: (without Object) Cæsar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, etc., *encouraging him*, Cæs.—**2.** With things as objects: *To mitigate, alleviate, lighten, relieve:* doloris magnitudinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consoler*.

**con-somniō**, ōvi, ōno sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To dream about:* quid consomniavit? Plaut.

**con-sōno**, ōi, ōno sup., āre, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To sound together or at the same time:* consonans clamor, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To agree, accord, harmonize:* moribus oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consonner*.

**consōn-us**, a, um, adj. [conson-o] **I.** Prop.: *Sounding together, harmonious:* fila lyrae, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Accordant, fit, suitable:* credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, etc., Cic.

**con-sōpiō**, ōno, perfi., itum, ire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put or lull thoroughly to sleep:* Endymion a Luna consopitus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Pass. In reflexive force:* To lull one's self to sleep, fall asleep: Suet. **II.** Meton.: *To render senseless, etc.:* lumen extinctum consopit, Lucr.

**con-sors**, sortis, adj. (Having a sors in common with another or others; hence) **1.** *Having an equal share with another or others; partaking of in common:* tres fratres consortes, Cic.—**2.** **a.** Of persons: *Having a like condition with another or others; connected, common, kindred, etc.:* sanguis, Ov.—**As Subst.:** comm. gen.: (a) *A brother or sister:* Tib.; Ov.—(b) *A kinsman, relative:* Lucr.—(c) *A colleague, partner, comrade, etc.:* Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Of things: *Of the same condition, common:* tecta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consorts*.

**consort-io**, ōnis, f. [consors, consort-is] *Fellowship, community, partnership, society, association:* Cic.; Liv. **consort-ium**, ū, n. [id.] **1.** *Community of goods:* Suet.—**2.** *Fellowship, participation, society:* Liv.; Tac.

**1. conspec-tus**, a, um: **1.** P. of conspec-io, through true root CONSPEC.—**2.** Pa.: *Striking, distinguished, remarkable:* (Comp.) supplicium conspectus, Liv.

**2. conspec-tus**, ūs, m. [fr. conspec-io, through id.] **I.** Prop.: **A**

*look, sight, view:* Ter.; Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Mental view; a glance, survey, consideration:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Presence, proximity:* Ter.; Cic.—**Particular phrase:** In conspectu, *in the presence or vicinity, before the eyes, before the face of, in sight:* Cic.

**con-spergo** (-spargo), si, sum, gère, 3. v. a. [for con-spargo] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To sprinkle, strew:* me lacrimis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Of oratorical ornament:* To besprinkle or strew, cover: conspersa sit (sc. oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. **II.** *To scatter, as it were, in all directions:* to sprinkle, bespatter: conspergere farinæ libras duas, Cato: (without Object) conspergere ante ædes, Plaut.

**con-sper-sus** (for consperg-sus), a, um, P. of conspergo.

**conspici-endus**, a, um: **1.** P. of conspici-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished:* insidant celeri conspiciendum equo, Tib.: forma, Ov.

**con-spicio**, spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-specio] **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of living subjects: **a.** Gen.: *To look at or behold with attention; to observe, direct the sight to:* infestis oculis conspici, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Pass. To attract notice or attention by one's pre-eminence or superiority; to be an object of attention; to be distinguished:* conspici dum tale facinus faceret, Sall.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: *To behold, see:* si illud signum (sc. Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To get a sight of, descry, perceive:* conspicietis luminibus crebris, Liv.: (with Objective clause) qui nostros viatores flumen transisse conspexerant, Cæs.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** *To consider maturely, to weigh:* conspicere, quibus vitis affectum esse necesse sit eum, etc., Cic.—**2.** *To perceive mentally, understand, comprehend:* corde aliquid, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To look steadily, gaze, etc.:* sursum in cælum conspiciere, Plaut.

**con-spic-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for con-spec-or; fr. con; SPEC, root of spec-io] *To get a sight of, to descry, see:* id conspiciat, Cæs.: (with Relative clause) quæ res gererentur, conspiciat, Cæs.

**conspici-tus**, a, um, adj. [1. conspici-o] **I.** Prop.: *That is or comes in view; visible:* late viret, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *That attracts attention, striking, distinguished, remarkable:* ambo conspiciui, Ov.

**conspirāt-e**, adv. [conspirat-us] *Unanimously, with one accord:* ad arma concurrere, Just.

**conspirā-tio**, ōnis, f. [1. conspir(a)-o] **1.** In a good sense: *An agreement in feeling or opinion, union, unanimity, concord, harmony:* Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *A plotting, plot, conspiracy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conspiration*.

**1. conspirā-tus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Having conspired or entered into a conspiracy:* conspiratis partibus, Phad.



**as Subst. : conspirati, ōrum, m.** (sc. homines) *Conspirators*: Suet.

**2. conspirā-tus, a, um, P. of conspir(a)-o.**

**1. con-spi-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop. : To blow together, sound together :** aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. **II. Fig. : A. Gen. : To harmonize, agree, accord :** rerum consensiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. **B. Esp. : 1.** In a good sense : *To agree together in thought or feeling ; to accord, unite :* colligite vos, conspirete nobiscum, consensite cum bonis, Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense : *To plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire :* priusquam plures civitates conspirent, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. conspire*.

**2. con-spi-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con ; spi-r-a] I. Prop. : To coil up :** anguis se conspavit, Sext. Aur. Vict. **II. Meton. : To crowd closely together :** milites conspirati, Cæs.

**con-sponsor, ōris, m. A joint surety :** Cic.

**con-spon-sus (for conspond-sus), a, um, P. of conspond-co.**

**con-spō, ō no perf., ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a. : I. Prop. : A. Gen. : To spit upon :** sinum, Juv. **B. Esp. : To spit upon in contempt :** Plaut. **II. Meton. : To besprinkle, to cover over :** Alpes nive, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. conspuer*.

**con-spur-co, ō no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. : To defile, pollute :** Lucr.

**con-spū-to, ō no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [conspu-o] To spit upon in contempt :** nostros, Cic.

**con-spū-tus, a, um, P. of conspu-o.**

**con-stā-bī-li, ōvi, ō no sup., ire, 4. v. a. : To confirm, establish, make firm :** rem meam, Plaut.

**con-stā-bī-li-tus, a, um, P. of constabi-li-o.**

**consta-ns, ntis, 1. P. of const(a)-o.—2. Pa. : a. Standing firm, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, invariable (Comp.) mellis constantior est natura (sc. quam aque), Lucr.—b. Firm, constant, uniform, invulnerable :** fides, Hor.—**c. Agreeing, accordant with itself, consistent, harmonious :** oratio, Cic.—**d. Intellectually or morally certain ; sure, steadfast, constant, steady, unchanging :** amici, Cic. (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, a very constant steadfast man, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. constant*.

**constan-ter, adv. [for constant-ter ; fr. constans, constant-is] 1. Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily (Sup.) constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversarias, Cic.—2. Uniformly, consistently, harmoniously (Comp.) constantius sese res humane habent, Sall.—3. Firmly, constantly, perseveringly, steadfastly :** constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

**constant-ia, re, f. [constans, constant-is] The quality of the constants ; hence) I. Prop. : A firm standing, steadiness, firmness, immutability, constancy, perseverance :** Cic. ; Hirt. **II. Fig. : A. Agreement, harmony, sym-**

**metry :** Cic.—**B. Firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy :** Cæs. ; Cic. ; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. constance*.

**Constantinōpōlis, is, f. Constantinople (i. e. the city of Constantine ; anciently called Byzantium ; Turkish, Stambul).**

**conster-nā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. conster-na(a)-o] 1. Dismay, alarm, fright, disturbance, consternation :** Liv. ; Tac.—**2. Mutiny, tumult, disorder, sedition :** Liv. ; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. consternation*.

**1. con-ster-no, strāvi, strātum, sternere, 3. v. a. : 1. To strew over, bestrew :** consterunt terram . . . frondes, Virg. : *constrata navis, a decked vessel,* Cic. **II. To throw down, prostrate :** tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

**2. con-ster-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [access. form of the preced., acc. to no. II.] (mostly Pass.) I. Gen. : A. To throw into confusion, disquiet, terrify, alarm, affright, dismay :** ita consternavit hostes, Liv. : *animo consternavi, Cæs.—B. Of animals : To frighten, startle :* consternavit equos, Liv. : *consternantur equi,* Ov. **II. Esp. : To excite to sedition or revolt :** tumultu etiam sanos consterunt animos, Liv. : *metu servitutis ad arma constermati, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. consterner*.

**con-stī-po, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. : To press or crowd closely together :** numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. constiper*.

**constitu-ens, entis, P. of constitu-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. constituant.**

**con-stī-tuo, ūi, ātum, ūere, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo] I. : A. Gen. : To place, put, or set together :** impedimenta, Liv. **B. Esp. : Milit. t. t. : To draw up an army or fleet in order of battle :** legiones pro castris, Cæs. **II. : A. Prop. : 1. Gen. : To put, place, set, station, etc. : hominem ante pedes, Cic. : vobis ego candentem in littore taurum Constituam ante aras, Virg.—2. Esp. : a. Milit. t. t. : To halt, cause to halt or stop :** agmen, Sall.—b. To erect, set up, etc. : sepulchrum, Ov. : *turres, Cæs.—c. To establish, found, create, form, etc. : quorum (sc. hominum) omnia causā Constituisset deos fingunt, Lucr.—d. To cause, produce, etc. : ignem constituit natura, Lucr. B. Fig. : 1. To put, set, place, etc. : constituitote ante oculos huius miseri senectutem, Cic.—2. To prepare, make, establish, etc. : amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic.—3. To establish, set in order, manage, regulate, arrange, dispose, appoint, etc. : civitates, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) quem ibi regem constituerat, Cæs. (Pass. with Nom. as predicate) constitutus imperator belli gerundi, Cic.—4. To fix, appoint, determine, define, etc. : summum pretium, Cic. : *diem concilio, Cæs.—5. To fix, appoint, settle, agree upon, concert, etc. : vadimonia, Cic. (with Objective clause) sane, inquit, vellem non constituissem in Tuscanum me hodie non venturum esse Lælio, id. : (without Object) sic constituunt, Tac.—6.**

*To determine to do something ; to take a resolution, resolve, determine :* cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. constituer*.

**constitū-tio, ōnis, f. [constitu-o] I. Prop. : A constitution, disposition, nature :** Cic. **II. Fig. : Rhet. t. t. : The issue in a cause, the point in dispute :** Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. constitution*.

**constitū-tum, i, n. [id.] 1. An institution, ordinance, law :** Sen.—**2. An agreement, appointment, compact :** Cic.

**1. constitū-tus, a, um : 1. P. of constitu-o.—2. Pa. : a. Constituted, arranged, disposed bene constitutum corpus, Cic.—b. Fixed, established :** cursus siderum, Quint.

**con-sto, stitī, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. : I. : A. Prop. : To stand with another person ; to stand together :** constant ; conferunt sermones, Plaut. **B. Fig. : To agree or accord with ; to be consistent with ; to correspond to ; to fit, etc. : si humanitati tuæ constare voles, Cic.—Particular phrases : 1. Constare sibi, etc., To agree or accord with one's self, etc. ; to remain like one's self, etc. ; to be consistent :** Cic.—**2. Ratio constat, The account agrees, is correct, tallies, or proves right :** Cic. ; Tac. **II. : A. Prop. : To stand firm or immovable :** priusquam constaret acies, Liv. **B. Fig. : 1. To be firm, remain immovable, unchanging, steadfast ; to last, persevere, endure :** in sententiā, Cic.—**2. Of facts, reports, etc. : A. To be established, settled, certain, evident, well known :** quæ quum constant, perspicuum debet esse, etc., Cic. (Impers.) quum de Magico constet, id.—**b. Constare, etc., mihi, etc. : It is my, etc., fixed determination ; 1, etc., am determined or fully resolved :** Cæs. ; Cic.—**3. To exist, be extant, be, etc. : quorum quidem scripta constant, Cic.—4. To consist in or of ; to be composed of :** homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. **III. To stand in, i. e. to cost :** A. Prop. : *Mercantile t. t. : prope dimidio minoris constabit (sc. ambulatimcula) isto loco, Cic.—B. Fig. : odio constantia magno, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. coûter*.

**constra-tus, a, um, P. of 1. conster-no, through root CONSTR.—A Subst. : constratum, i, n. A covering :** Liv.

**constric-tus (for constrin(g)-tus), a, um, 1. P. of constrin(g)-o.—2. Pa. : Compressed into a small compass ; compact (Comp.) folium constrictus, Pl.**

**con-stringo, inxi, lectum, ingere, 3. v. a. : I. Prop. : A. Gen. : To draw or bind together :** sarcinam, Plaut. **B. Esp. : To bind together with fetters, etc. ; to fetter, bind :** illum laqueis, Cic. **II. Fig. : A. To hold or bind together, hold fast, fetter, keep within bounds, restrain, hold in check :** fidem religionis potius quam veritate, Cic.—**B. Of discourse or reasoning : To bring into a narrow compass, to compress :** rem dissolutam, Cic.

**construc-tio, ōnis, f. [fr. constru-o, true root of constru-o] 1, 4**

forming, making, etc.: hominis, Cic.—2. *A setting in order, arrangement, etc.*: Fig.: verborum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. construction.

**construc-tus**, a, um, *P.* of constru-o, through true root CONSTRUC-

**con-strūo**, uxi, uctum, ūre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To heap or pile together; to heap up*: acervi numerorum apud istum construntur, Cic. II. *To build, erect, construct, make, etc.*: Cic. III. *To form, make*: cubilia sibi aves construnt, Cic. IV. *To set in order, arrange*: dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. construire.

**con-stūpō**, stūpī, no sup., stūp-ēre, 2. v. n. *To be much astonished*: Juv.

**constuprā-tor**, ōris, m. [constupr(a)-o] *A defiler, ravisher*: Liv.

**constupro**, ūvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To violate, ravish, debauch, defile, deflower*: I. Prop.: matronas, Liv. II. Fig.: iudicium, Liv.

**con-suādō**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. and n. *To advise or counsel strongly*: I. Act.: id consuadeo, Plaut. II. Nent.: consuadere homini, Plaut.

**Ccnsualia**, ium, v. Consus.

**consuā-sor**, ōris, m. [for consuad-sor; fr. consuad-eo] *A counsellor, adviser*: Cic.

**con-sūdo**, ūvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To sweat much or profusely*: Plaut.

**consūe-fācio**, fēci, factum, fac-ēre (in poets, quinesyll.), 3. v. a. [consue-o; facio] *To make accustomed; to accustom, habituate, etc., to a thing*: brachia, Lucr.: eorum multitudinem . . . consuefacit ordines habere, Sall.

**con-sūō**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be accustomed, habituated, or wont*: Prop.

**consue-sco**, ēvi, ētum, escēre (in the temp. perf., the syncopated forms prevail: consueī; consueārem, etc.), 3. v. a. and n. [consue-o; I. Act.: To accustom, habituate, etc.: consue-ta domū (= domus) catulorum blanda propago, Lucr. II. Nent.: A. Gen.: To accustom one's self;—in temp. perf.: To have accustomed one's self; i. e. to be accustomed, etc.: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, etc., Cæs.: quemadmodum consueūnt dicere, causam velint dicere, Cic.: adeo in tenuis consuescere multum est, Virg. B. Esp.: To be accustomed to intercourse in love, to have intercourse with: Cic.

**consue-tūdo**, ūnis, f. [for consuet-tudo; fr. consuet-us] (*The quality of the consuetus; hence*) I. Gen.: *A being accustomed, custom, habit, use, usage*: Cic.—Particular expressions: Ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, or simply consuetudine, According to or from custom or use; by or from habit; in a usual or customary manner; agreeably with custom: Cæs.; Cic. II. Esp.: A.: 1. *Social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation*: Cic.—2. *An amour, love intrigue*: Ter.; Sall.; Liv.—B. In grammar: *A usage or idiom of language*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coutume.

**consue-tus** (in the poets trisyll.), a, um: 1. *P.* of consue-sco.—2. *Pa.*: Of things: *Accustomed; usual, ordinary, wonted, customary*: (Sup.) consuetissima cuique Verba, Ov.

**consul**, ūlis, m. (usually shortened COS.; so for the plur., for which COSS. became usual in the later time of the empire) [etym. disputed; prob. consul-o, and so, consellor] I. Prop.: *A consul (one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings): consul ordinarius, ordinary or regular consul, i. e. one who administered the office from the first of January; opp. to consul suffectus, consul substitute, i. e. one chosen in the course of the year in the place of one who had died; or, after the time of the emperors, as a title of honour: consul designatus, consul designate or nominated (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the first of January): consul major, the greater or higher consul, i. e. one who had the largest number of votes, or with whom the Fasces were, or one who was oldest or had most children, etc.*: Liv.—In Abl. together with the name of the consuls or a consul, for the designation of the year: Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo, Cic.: amphora fumum bibere instituta Consule Tullo, Hor. II. Meton.: For proconsul: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. consul.

**consulār-is**, e, adj. [consul] *Of, or pertaining to, a consul; consular: ætas, the age required by law for the consular office (viz., the 43rd year), Cic.: comitia, for the choice of consul, id.*—As Subst.: **consularis**, is, m.: 1. Prop.: *One who has been consul; a consular man; one of the rank of consul*: Cic.—2. Meton.: In the time of the empire: *A legate (sent by the emperor as governor into a province)*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulaire.

**consulār-iter**, adv. [consular-is] *Like a consul, as a consul ought*: Liv.

**consul-ātus**, ūs, m. [consul] *The office of consul; the consulate or consulship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulat.

**consūlo**, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.; usually referred to obsol. CONSO. of same meaning] I. Prop.: *To consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, consult*: A. Neut.: satisfacere consulentibus, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ter soribus consultum dicebat, Cæs.—Particular phrase: *Consultare alicui, or alicui rei, To take counsel for some one or some thing; to care for, take care of, look to, have regard for, consult for*: Ter.; Cæs.; Cic.—B. Act.: 1.: a. Gen.: *To consult a person or thing; to ask the opinion or advice of; to ask counsel of*: te, qui philosophum audis, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) nec te id consulo, id.—b. Esp.: (a) Relig. t. t.: *To consult a deity, an oracle, omens, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—(b) Law t. t.: *To ask advice of a lawyer; to consult him, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—(c) Polit. t. t.: *To take counsel with the competent author-*

ities, to consult: Cic.—2.: a. *To take counsel or deliberate upon something, to consider*: rem, Cic.—b. *To advise something; to give advice about*: tui consulis quicquam? Ter. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: *To come to a conclusion; to take a resolution, conclude, determine, take measures or steps*: de nullis, quam de vobis infestius aut inimiculus consulerunt, Liv.—B. Act.: *To come to a conclusion about; to determine or resolve upon, etc.*: ne quid gravius de salute tuā consulas, Script. ap. (Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) urbi satis esset presidiū consulum est, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Boni consulere, To take in good part, interpret favourably, put a favourable construction on, be contented, pleased, or satisfied with*: Ov.

**consultā-tio**, ōnis, f. [consult(a)-o] 1.: a. Prop.: *A mature deliberation, consideration, consultation*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *A subject of consultation*: Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: *An asking of advice, inquiry*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *A subject of consultation, an inquiry*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. consultation.

**consult-e**, adv. [consult-us] *Deliberately; considerately; designedly, on purpose*: consule gesta, Liv.: (Comp.) consultius, Tac.: (Sup.) consultissime, Capitol.

1. **consult-o**, adv. [1. consult-us] *Considerately, deliberately, designedly, on purpose*: Cic.; Hor.

2. **consult-to**, ūvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [consult-o] I. *To think or reflect upon, consider maturely, deliberate or consult about*: ad hæc consultanda, Liv.: (with Adverbial Relative clause) consultabat utrum Romam proficeretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Consultare alicui, or alicui rei, To take care of, or have a care for, a person or thing*: Sall. II. *To consult, to ask advice of*: quid me consulas? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulter.

**consultor**, tōris, m. [id.] 1. *One who gives counsel; a counsellor, adviser*: a. Prop.: *consultor et socius adero*, Sall.—b. Fig.: Of abstract qualities: ita cupiditate atque iræ, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall.—2. *One who asks counsel, a consultant*; esp. used of him who consults a lawyer in reference to a suit at law: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulteur.

**consult-trix**, tricis, f. [id.] *She who has a care for or provides: Cic.*

**consult-tum**, ti, n. [id.] 1. *A consultation, inquiring of a deity*: Tac.—2.: a. Prop.: *A decree, decision, resolution, plan*: Senatus consultum (or in one word, Senatusconsultum), a decree of the Senate, Cic.; so, consulta Patrum, Hor.—b. Plur.: Meton.: *Oracles, divinations*: dum consulta petis, Virg.

1. **consult-us**, a, um: 1. *P.* of consul-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Well considered, weighed, deliberated upon, maturely pondered*: omnia, Cic.—b. *Knowing, skillful, skilled, experienced, practised, esp. in reference to right law; skilled or learned in the law*: (with Gen.) non



ille magis juris consultus quam justitiae fuit, Cic.: (*Sup.*) consultissimus vir divini atque humani juris, Liv.—*As Subst.*: **consultus**, i, m. (with or without juris, and either separate or as one word) *A lawyer*: Hor.; Nep.

**2. consul-tus**, ūs, m. [consul-o] *Deliberation, prudence*: Liv.

**con-sum**, fūi, fūtūrum, fōre. *To bc, to happen*: Plaut.; Ter.

**con-summ-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [con; summ-a] **I.** Prop.: *To eat or sum up*: sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticon, Vitruv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To bring about, accomplish, complete, finish, perfect, consummate*: rem, Liv.—**B.** *To complete a time of service, serve one's time*: Suet. **III.** Fig.: *To bring together, unite*: bellum gloriam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consommer*.

**con-sumo**, sumpsi, sumptum, sumēre (*Perf. syncope*, consumisti, Prop.—*Inf.* consume, Lucr.), 3. v. a. (*To take wholly or completely*; hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *Of food*: *To take to one's self; to consume, devour*: frumenta, Caes.: angues, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1. a.** *Of things*: (*a.*) *To consume, devour, waste, squander, annihilate, destroy, bring to naught*: fortunas sociorum, Caes.—(*b.*) *Of time*: *To spend, pass*: horas multas suavissimo sermone, Cic.—**b.** *Of persons*, etc.: (*a.*) *To destroy, kill*: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpisset, Cic. (*b.*) *To waste, weaken, enervate*: vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic.—**2.** *To bestow upon; to use, employ, spend upon or about*: studium in virorum fortium factis memoria prodendis, Cic. **II.** *To receive or take*: tela omnia solus pectore, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consommer*.

**consum-ptio**, ōnis, f. [consum-o] **1.** *A consuming, wasting, consumption*: Cic.—**2.** *An employing, bestowing, application, use*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consumption*.

**consum-ptor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A consumer, destroyer*: Cic.

**consum-ptus**, a, um, *P.* of consum-o.

**con-sūo**, no perf., sūtum, sūere, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To sew, stitch, or join together*: tunicae, Var. **II.** Fig.: *To patch together*: consutis dolis, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cousu*, *P.* of *coudre*.

**con-surgo**, rexi, rectum, gere, 3. v. n. **I.** Gen.: *To raise one's self, to rise* (esp. of a multitude); *to stand up, arise*: quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset... con-surxerunt omnes, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) honorifice consurgitur, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Of persons*: *To rise or stand up for any* (esp. a hostile) *action*: in arma, Virg.—**B.** *To arise, take rise, commence*: vespere ab atro Consurgunt venti, Virg.

**con-surget-tio**, ōnis, f. [for con-surget-tio; fr. con; SURREGO, true root of surrig-o, the original form of surg-o] *A rising up* (as a sign of assent in public transactions): Cic.

**Consus**, i, m. [etym. dub.; prps. from a root CONSO, or else for con-es-us from con and the root ES, to be]

(*The Counsellor*:—*The Co-existent*) **Consus**: *a very ancient deity of Italy, presiding over counsels and secret plans*.—Hence, **Consū-ālia**, lum, n. (sc. festa) *The Consualia, or games in honour of Consus. These originated with Romulus at the time of the rape of the Sabine virgins.*

**con-sūs-surro**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. *To whisper together*: Ter.

**consū-tus**, a, um, *P.* of consū-o.

**con-tā-befācio**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To wear out, consume*: Plaut.

**con-tā-besco**, tābui, no sup., tāb-escere, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To waste away gradually; to be consumed, pine away*: Cic.

**contābūla-tio**, ōnis, f. [contabul(a)-o] *A joining of boards together, a floor or story*: Caes.

**con-tābūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [con; tabul-o] (*To put boards together for any purpose*; hence) **I.** *To board; to plank or board over*: murum turribus, i. e. *to cover the wall with wooden towers*, Caes. **II.** *To build or construct of boards or planks*: turres, Caes.

**contābundus**, v. cunctabundus.

**1. contac-tus** (for contag-tus), a, um, *P.* of conting-o, through root CONTACT.

**2. contac-tus**, ūs, m. [for contag-tus; fr. conting-o, through id.] **I.** Gen.: *A touching, contact*: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A touching of something unclean; hence, a contagion*: Liv. **B.** Fig.: *Bad example, contagion*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contact*.

**contāg-es**, is, f. [CONTACT, true root of contingo] *A touching; contact, touch*: Lucr.

**contāg-ŏ**, ōnis, f.; -ŏrum, ŏi, n. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A touching, contact, touch, participation, connection*: contagio corporis, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Contact with something physically unclean; contagion*: vicini pecoris contagia, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *An infection, pollution, vicious companionship or intercourse, participation, etc.*: sceleris, Cic.: laceri, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contagion*.

**contāminā-tus**, a, um. **1.** *P.* of contamin(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** Prop.: *Polluted, contaminated*: grex virorum, Hor.—**b.** Fig.: *Stained with guilt; morally polluted, contaminated, impure, defiled*: (*Sup.*) homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **contaminatus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A polluted or impure person*: Tac.

**con-tā-min-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for con-tag-min-o; for con; root TAG, whence tango] (*To cause to touch together, to bring into contact*; hence) **I.** *To mingle, blend, unite*: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. **II.** (From the idea of bringing an impure, etc., body into contact with a pure one): **A.** Prop.: *To contaminate, pollute, etc.*: ut anteponatur integra contaminatibus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Morally*: *To spoil, mar, destroy, cloud, pollute, defile*: se humanis vitis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contaminar*.

**contatio**, ōnis, etc., v. cunct. **con-techn-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. a. dep. [con; techn-a] *To devise plots, contrive tricks*: Plaut.

**contec-tus** (for conteg-tus), a, um, *P.* of conteg-o.

**con-tēgo**, texi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To cover; to cover up or over*: **A.** Prop.: *tumulus corpus contexerat*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *alii fide clientium contecti*, Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To preserve, keep*: arma, Caes.—**B.** *To conceal by covering; to cover, hide, conceal*: **I.** Prop.: *partes corporis*, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *libidines fronte et supercilio*, Cic.

**con-tēmēro**, āvi, no sup., āre, i. v. a. *To pollute greatly, defile*: Ov.

**con-temno** (-pno), psi, ptum, nēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To set a small value on; to value little, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, contemn, despise, disdain*: corporis voluptatem, Cic.: (without Object) *ut irascatur iudex, faveat, contemnat, etc.*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To put a small value upon one's self, to have an humble or low opinion of one's self*: Plaut.; Cic.

**contemplā-tio**, ōnis, f. [contempl(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *An eager, attentive considering; a viewing, surveying, contemplation*: coell, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A mental contemplation, etc.*: natura, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *An accurate or certain aiming with a weapon, a sure aim*: Pl.—**B.** *A consideration, regard*: liberorum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contemplation*.

**contemplā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A contemplator, observer*: coeli ac deorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contemplerateur*.

**1. contemplā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of contempl(a)-or.

**2. contemplā-tus**, ūs, m. [contempl(a)-or] *A consideration, contemplation, observance* (only in Abl. Sing.): mali, Ov.

**con-templ-o**, prps. no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [con; templ-um] = *contemplor*: *contempla aurum et palliam*, Plaut.

**con-templ-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. e. dep. [id.] (*To mark out a templum, or place for observation on every side*; hence) *To consider, look at, view attentively, survey, behold, give attention to, observe, mark, contemplate*. **I.** Prop.: *oculis pulchritudinem rerum*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *causam*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contempler*.

**contem-ptim**, ade. [for contem-p-tim; fr. contemn-o] *Contemptuously, scornfully*: Liv.

**contem-ptio**, ōnis, f. [for contem-p-tic; for contemn-o] *A despising, contempt, scorn, disdain*: Cic.

**contem-ptus**, comp. ade. [contem-pt-us] *More contemptuously or scornfully, with greater contempt*: Suet.

**contem-ptor**, ōris, m. [for contem-p-tor; fr. contemn-o] *He who puts small value upon or makes light of a thing; he who disregards or despises; a contemner, despiser*: Virg.; Pl.—*Adj.*: *Proud, disdainful*: *contemptor*

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**animus**, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contemp-teur*.

**contem-pxix**, *fcis, f.* [for *contem-pxix*; fr. *contemn-o*] *She who puts small value upon a thing; a despiser, contemner*: Plaut.; Ov.

1. **contem-ptus** (for *contemn-ptus*), *a, um*: 1. *P. of contemn-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Despised, despicable, contemptible, vile, object.* (Comp.) *vox contemptor*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *consules contemptissimi*, id.

2. **contem-ptus**, *us, m.* [for *contemn-ptus*; fr. *contemn-o*] *A despising, contemning, contempt, scorn*: Cæs.; Tac.

**con-tendo**, *di, tum, dēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. A. Prop.*: *To stretch or stretch out with all one's might; to draw tight, strain*: arcum, Virg.: tormenta, Cic. *B. Meton.*: *As the result of stretching or bending: To hurl, throw, cast a weapon, etc.*: telum in auras, Virg. *C. Fig.*: *To strain violently, etc.*; *to exert, put forth, bend, direct, etc.*; *in quo omnes nervos etatis industriæ meæ contenderem*, Cic.—

2. *a. Act.*: (a) *To strive eagerly after, to pursue earnestly, to exert one's self or strive zealously for, etc.*: id sibi contendendum, Cæs.—(b) *To exert one's self vigorously to do, etc.*; *to apply one's self with zeal: locum oppugnare*, Cæs.—*b. Neut.*: *To exert one's self, to strive*: contendere, queso, atque elabora, ut illa omnia superasse videare, Cic.—3. *With accessory notion of hostility, opposition, etc.*: a. *To strive, dispute, or contend*: humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *summo jure contenditur*, Cic.—*b. At auctions: To vie with in bidding; to bid against*: Cic.—

4. *To demand, ask, beg, entreat, solicit earnestly*: aliquid a te, Cic.—5. *To assert or affirm earnestly; to contend or maintain energetically*: sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi, etc.: Cic. *II.*: *a. 1.* *With cursum, etc.*, *To direct or bend one's course eagerly, etc.*: Cic.—2. *To proceed or set out eagerly to go, etc.*: Dyrrhachium petere, Cic.—*B. To go, travel, journey, bend one's way or course, in haste, eagerly, etc.*: 1. *Prop.*: *ex eo loco ad flumen*, Cæs.—2. *Fig.*: *magna spectare, atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere*, Cic. *III.*: *To bend or stretch one thing with another; hence: To compare, contrast, etc.*: rationem meam cum tuâ ratione, Cic.

1. **content-e**, *adv.* [1. *content-us*] *With great exertion, earnestly, vehemently: propugnare*, Gell.: (*Comp.*) *contentius ambulare*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *contentissime clamitare*, App.

2. **content-o**, *adv.* [2. *content-us*] *In a restrained manner, closely, strictly, tightly*: Plaut.

**conten-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [for *contenditio*; fr. *contend-o*] 1. *A straining violently, etc.*; *exertion, effort, vehemence, etc.*: Cic.—2. *A striving eagerly for; a zealous pursuit of something*: Cic.; Liv.—3. (*Prop.*) *A striving, disputing, etc.*; (*Meton.*) *A contention, contest, dispute, strife, fight, controversy*:

Cic.; Tac.—4. *a. Gen.*: *A placing of one thing with another in comparing; comparison, contrast*: Cic.—*b. Esp.*: *Rhet. l. t.*: *A contrasting of one thought with another, antithesis*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contention*.

1. **conten-tus** (for *contend-tus*), *a, um*: 1. *P. of contend-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Prop.*: *Stretched, strained, tense, tight: contentâ cervice trahunt plaustrâ boves*, Virg.—*b. Fig.*: *Eager, intent*: vox, Cic.

2. **conten-tus**, *a, um*: 1. *P. of contin-o*, through true root *CONTEN*.—2. *Pa.*: (*That restrains himself from passionate longing; hence*) *Contented, satisfied, content*: contentus esse, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *di deaque ceteri Contentiores mage erunt*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *content*.

**con-termi-nus**, *a, um, adj.* *Bordering upon, neighbouring, having a common border: morus fontis*, Ov.—*As Subst.*: *conterminum*, *l. n.* *A neighbouring region, confine, border*: Tac.

**con-tēro**, *trivi, tritum, terēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To grind, bruise, pound; to crumble greatly: horrendis infamia pabula succis* Conterit, Ov. *II. Meton.*: *To diminish by rubbing; to waste, destroy, wear away; to rub off; to use, wear out, destroy: librum legendo*, Cic. *III. Fig.*: *A. Of time: To waste, consume, spend, pass, employ, devote: omne otiosum tempus in studiis*, Cic.—*B. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To occupy one's self continually; to be fully engaged or employed: Cic.*—*C. To consume, expend, waste, exhaust, wear out: operam*, Plaut.: *injurias oblivione, i. e. oblitare from the memory: Cic.*

**con-ter-rēo**, *ti, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To terrify greatly, to frighten: longinus erectos . . . novum pugnae contreruit genas*, Liv. *II. Fig.*: *loquacitatem nostram*, Cic.

**con-tes-tor**, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. I. To call to witness: deos hominesque*, Cic. *II.*: *A. Law l. t.*: *Contestari item, To introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring or set on foot an action: Cic.*—*B. Part. Pass.*: *Accredited, tried, proved: ab hac perenni contestatâque virtute majorum*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contestere*.

**con-texo**, *xūi, xtum, xēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To weave or twine together; to unite, connect: ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur*, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *To prepare by joining together; to compose, make, build, construct, form, put together: equum trabibus acruis*, Virg. *III. Fig.*: *A. To weave, entwine, unite, connect: memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum ætate contextitur*, Cic.—*B.*: *1. To compose, make up: librum*, Quint.—2. *To devise, contrive, invent: crimen*, Cic.

**context-e**, *adv.* [context-i-ns] *Connected together, in close connection: Cic.* 1. **context-us**, *a, um*: 1. *P. of context-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Cohering, connected: a. Prop.*: *corpora*, Lucr.—*b. Fig.*: *oratio*, Quint.

2. **context-us**, *us, m.* [context-o] 1. *A uniting, connecting, etc.*: Lucr.—2. *Connection, coherence: Cic.*; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contexte*.

**contice-sco**, *ctici, n. sup., tice-scere, 3. v. n. inch.* [post-class. *contice-o*] *I. Prop.*: *Of living beings: To become still; to grow dumb, hold one's peace: conscientiâ convictus repente conticuit*, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Of things: To be silent, still, quiet: conticuit lyra*, Hor.

**contignatio**, *ōnis, f.* [contign(a)-o] (*A joining together of beams; hence*) *Joists; a story, floor*: Cæs.

**con-tign-o**, *no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [cōn; tign-nū] *To join together with beams; to furnish with beams; to joist, rafter*: Cæs.

**contig-nus**, *a, um, adj.* [contig-nū-g-o] 1. (*Touching; hence*) *Neighbouring, near, adjacent, contiguous, close: contiguas tenere domos*, Ov.—2. *That may be touched, within reach: hinc tibi contiguum missæ fore credidi haste*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contigu*.

**contine-nis**, *ntis, 1. P. of contin-e-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a. That restrains his passions; continent, moderate, temperate*: (*Comp.*) *continentior in vitâ hominum quam in pecuniâ*, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) *continentissimi homines*, Cic.—*b. In Rhet.*: *only as Subst.*: *continentes*, *ntis, n.* *That on which something rests or depends; the chief point, hinge*: Cic.; Quint.—*c. (A) Prop.*: *Of place: Bordering upon, neighbouring, contiguous, lying near, adjacent: continentes silvas ac paludes habebant*, Cæs.—(b) *Fig.*: *Following, close upon: motus sensui junctus et continens*, Cic.—*d. Of time: Following: contentibus diebus*, Cæs.—*e. (A) Prop.*: *Lying together, cohering, connected, uninterrupted: terra, the main land, continent*, Nep.—*As Subst.*: *continentes*, *ntis, f.* (*Abi. in e and i equally used*) *The main-land or continent*: Cæs.; Liv.—(b) *Fig.*: *In time: Continuous, uninterrupted, successive: bella*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continent*.

**continen-ter**, *adv.* [for *continent-ter*; fr. *continentes*, *continent-is*] *Temperately, moderately: vivere*, Cic.—2. *a. In space: In unbroken succession: continenter sedetis insulis*, Cat.—*b. In time: Continuously, without interruption: totâ nocte continenter ierunt*, Cæs.

**continent-ia**, *æ, f.* [continentes, *continent-is*] 1. *A holding back: crepitûs ventris*, Suet.—2. *A bridding, restraining of the passions and desires; abstemiousness, abstinence, continence, temperance, moderation: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *continence*.

**continēo**, *lnti, tentum, tinēre, 2. v. a. and n.* [for *cont-teneo*] 1. *Act.*: *To hold something on all sides, to hold or keep together: A. G. n. 1. Prop.*: *mundus omnia complexu suo continet*, Cic.—2. *Fig.*: *artes omnes cognitione quâdam inter se continetur*, Cic.—*B. Esp.*: 1. *Of places: Pass.*: *To be comprised, inclosed in, surrounded, encompassed, environed by: vicus mont*



ibus continetur, Cæs.—2. To hold or keep together; to keep, preserve, retain:

**a.** Prop.: merces, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides, Cic.—3. To keep, keep still, detain, restrain, repress, inclose: **a.** Prop.: exercitum castris, Cæs.—**b.** Fig.: To hold back, detain, repress, hold in check, curb, check, tame, subdue, etc.: omnes cupiditates, Cic.—4. **a.** Act.: To comprise, comprehend something in itself: fabula Stultorum regum et populorum continet æstus, Hor.—**b.** Pass.: Contineri aliquā re, To be contained in something; to be composed of, consist of or in: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Neut.: To hold together in itself, to hang together: utroque commineatus continet, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continere*.

1. **con-tin-go**, tigi, tactum, ting-ere, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-tango] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To touch, as it were, on all sides; to touch, take hold of: cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. To touch in eating; to eat, partake of, taste: ebros ore, Ov.—2. To touch impurely: Plaut.—3. To touch, come in contact with; to be near or contiguous, border upon; to reach, extend to: **a.** Act.: Helvi, fines Arverorum contingunt, Cæs.—**b.** Neut.: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripæ fluminis contingant, Cæs.—4. To reach something by moving; to attain to, reach, come to, arrive at, meet with: fines Illyricos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To touch, to seize upon, to meet: me manifesta libido Contigit! Ov.—**B.** To touch with pollution; to pollute, stain, defile: prps. only in Part. Perf.: contigit sceleris, Liv.—**C.** To be connected with or related to; to concern: deos quoniam propius contingis, Hor.—**D.**: 1. To attain to, reach, arrive at something; to come to: naturam sui similem contigit animus, Cic.—2. **a.** Act.: To happen to one, befall, fall to one's lot: sors Tyrrenum contigit, Vell.—**b.** Neut.: To happen, fall out, turn out, come to pass: quod isti contigit uni, Cic.

2. **con-tingo** (-guo), non perf. nor sup., ere, 3. v. a. To wet, moisten: **I.** Prop.: pocula liquare, Cic. **II.** Fig.: cuncta lepore, Lucr.

**continua-tio**, ònis, f. [2. continu(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: A following of one thing after another; an unbroken series, continuation, succession: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: In Rhet. (with or without verborum) A period: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continuation*.

1. **continû-o**, adv. [continu-us] **I.** Gen.: Immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay: continuo ut vidit, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With a negative, or a question implying a negation: Not immediately; i. e. not by consequence, not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence—in questions; perhaps then? perhaps therefore? Cic.

2. **continû-o**, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] **I.** Act.: To join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession; hence) **A.** In space: To connect, unite: agrum latissimè, Cic.

—**B.** Of time: To continue uninterruptedly; to do in succession or one thing after another: iter die ac nocte, Cæs. **II.** Neut.: To continue, last: febres, ita ut cæpere, continuant, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continuer*.

**continû-us**, a, um, adj. [contin-co, no. II.] 1. Joining, connecting with something, or hanging together in its parts; uninterrupted, continuous: **a.** Prop.: In space: Leuceada continuum veteres habuere coloni, Nunc freta circum, joined to the main land, Ov.—As Subst.: continuus, 1. m. He who is always about one, an attendant: princeps, Tac.—**b.** Fig.: continuas translationes, Cic.—2. Of time and things relating to it: Successive, following one after another: continui complures dies, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continuu*.

**contingucula**, æ, v. concinacula.

**cont-tollo**, non perf. nor sup., ere, 3. v. a. To carry; to gradum, to go, Plaut.

**cont-tōnat**, v. impers. It thunders heavily: Plaut.

**contor**, ari, v. cunctor.

**contor-quēo**, si, tum, quēre, 2. v. a. To turn, twirl, wind, swing, whirl round violently: **I.** Prop.: magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: quæ verba contorquet! Cic.

**contort-e**, adv. [contort-us] Intricately, perplexedly, obscurely: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) contortius, id.

**contort-ō**, ònis, f. [for contorqu-ō; fr. contorqu-eo] **I.** Prop.: A whirling round: dextrae, Auct. Her. **II.** Fig.: An intertwining, involving; intricacy, complication: orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contorsion*.

**contor-tor**, ōris, m. [for contorquor; fr. contorqu-eo] **A** wrestler: legum, Ter.

**contortu-lus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for contorto-lus; fr. contortus (uncontr. Gen.) contorto-i] Somewhat complicated or intricate: Cic.

**contort-us** (for contorqu-tus), a, um: 1. P. of contorqu-co.—2. P. of language: **a.** Full of motion, powerful, vehement, energetic, strong: oratio, Cic.—**b.** Involved, intricate, obscure, perplexed, complicated: Cic.

**contrā** (contro in the compounds contro versus, and its derivatives), adv. and prep. [prob. adverbial Abl. of an obsolete ad. CON-TERUS, from con=cum]: **I.** Adv.: **A.** Prop.: Of place: Over against, on the opposite side, opposite to: omnia contra cireque hostium plena erant, Liv. **B.** Meton.: Of action or condition: 1. Denoting correspondence: On the other side, on the other hand, in return, etc.: quæ me amat, quam contra amo, Plaut.: si laudabit hæc illius formam, tu hujus contra, Ter.—2. Denoting opposition or antithesis: Against, on the contrary, on the opposite side, in opposition, just the contrary: ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic.—Particular e combination: Contra atque or quam, Otherwise than, contrary to what, in opposition to that which: Cic.—3. De-

noting hostility, etc.: In opposition, against: quâ legione pulsâ futurum, ut reliqua consistere non auderent, Cæs.—4. Denoting competition or value: **a.** Prop.: non caru't auro contra, i. e. is worth his weight in gold, Plaut. **II.** Prop.: **a.** Prop.: Of places: Over against, opposite to, against: regiones, quæ sunt contra Gallias, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: 1. **a.** Against, opposite to, contrary to: contra naturam, Cic.—Particular expression: Contra ea, On the contrary, on the other hand: Cæs.—**b.** Of friendly bearing or conduct: Towards: clementia contra minus validos, Pl.—2. With the notion of hostility: Against: hoc non modo non pro me sed contra me est potius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contre*.

**contrac-tio**, ònis, f. [for contrah-tio; fr. contrah-o] 1. A drawing together, contraction: Cic.—2. **a.** Abridging, shortening, shortness, brevity: **a.** Prop.: paginæ, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contraction*.

**contractiō-cula**, æ, f. dim. [for contraction-cula; fr. contractio, contraction-is] An abridging, etc.: animi, i. e. dejection, sadness: Cic.

**contracto**, are, v. contracto.

**contract-us** (for contrah-tus), a, um: 1. P. of contrah-o.—2. **a.** Drawn together into a narrow space, i. e. compressed, contracted, close, short, narrow, restricted: **a.** Prop.: locus, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: (Comp.) quæ studia in his jam ætatis nostris contractiora esse debent, Cic.

**contrā-dico**, xi, etiam, cēre, 3. v. n. To speak against, contradict: (Impers. Pass.) preces erant, sed quibus contradicere non posset, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contredire*.

**contrādic-tio**, ònis, f. [contradic-o] A speaking against, reply, objection, contradiction: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contradiction*.

**contrā-ō**, non perf. nor sup., ire, v. n. To oppose one's self to; to oppose, make resistance (sts. written as two words): sententiæ Cassii, Tac.

**con-trāho**, xi, etiam, hēre, 3. v. a. To draw together; to collect, assemble. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: omnes copias Luceriam, to Luceria, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To draw close or together; to contract, shorten, lessen, abridge, diminish: frontem, i. e. to wrinkle, Cic.: vela, i. e. to take in or furl, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To bring about, draw on, contract, occasion, cause, produce, make, etc.: amicitiam, Cic.—**B.** To make a contract or conclude a bargain about: rem, Cic.—**C.** To draw in, lessen, shorten, check, restrain: te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Contrahere eum aliquo, To have intercourse, to associate with: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contracter*.

**contrāri-o**, adv. [contrari-us] In an opposite direction: Cic.; Tac.

**contrāri-o**, adv. [id.] On the contrary, on the other hand: Nep.

**contrā-rius**, a, um, adj. [contra] **I.** Prop.: Of places: Lying or being over against, opposite: tellus, Ov.: (with

**Dat.) tignis contraria tigna, Cæs. II.** Fig.: **A. Opposite, contrary, opposed:** dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) vitium illi virtuti, Quint.—**As Subst.: contraria, ōrum, n. Things contrary, opposite:** Virg.—**Adverbial expressions:** Ex (e) contrario, in contrarium, *On the contrary, on the other hand:* Cic.; Quint.; Pl.—**B. Standing over against in a hostile manner; injurious, hurtful, pernicious:** (with *Dat.*) Averna avibus, Lucr.—**C. Of remedies, etc.: Acting against, counteracting, etc.:** usus lactis contrarius capitis doloribus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contraire*.

**contractābil-iter, adv.** [late Latin adj., contractabilis, *That may be handled or felt*] *so as to be handled or felt:* Lucr.

**contractā-tio, ōnis, f.** [contract-(a)-o] *A touching, touch:* Cic.

**con-tracto (-actō), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [for con-tracto] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To touch, handle:** librum manibus, Hor. **B. Esp.: 1. To touch in examining; to search:** pueros et puellas, Suet.—**2. To touch carnally; to have illicit intercourse with:** Plaut.; Suet. **II. Fig.: A. To weigh over, consider, think over:** mente voluptates, Cic.—**B. To violate, dishonour:** pudicitiam, Tac.

**con-trēm-isco, ūi, no sup., iscēre, 3. v. n. and a. incho.** [con-tem-o] **I. Neut.: To tremble all over; to shake, quake:** A. Prop.: omne Contremui nemus, Virg.—**B. Fig.: cujus nunquam fides virtutis contremuit, i. e. have never wavered:** Cic. **II. Act.: To shudder at, to tremble very much from fear of something:** periculum . . . contremui domus Saturni, Hor.

**con-trēmo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n.** **I. To tremble greatly, to quake:** tellus, Lucr.

**con-trībū-o, ūi, ātum, āre, 3. v. a.** **I. (To assign to the same tribe; hence) To annex, incorporate:** Oscenses et Calaguritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Cæs. **II. (To give with others; hence) To contribute:** ali-quid, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contribuer*.

**contribū-tus, a, um, P.** of contribuo.

**con-trist-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [con; trist-is] **I. Prop.: To make very sad, to sadden:** contristavit hec sententia Balbum, Script. ap. Cic. **II. Fig.: Of the weather, light, colours, etc.: To make dark, render gloomy; to cloud, dim, darken, etc.:** contristat (sc. Auster) frigore cœlum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contrister*.

**contri-tus, a, um: 1. P.** of contritio (as from root contri; v. tero init.).—**2. Pa.: Worn out, trite, common:** præcepta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contrit*.

**controvĕrs-ia, æ, f.** [controversus] *(The state of the controversus; hence) Controversy, quarrel, dispute:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *controverse*.

**controvĕrsi-ōsus, a, um, adj.**

[controvers-i-a] *(Full of controversia; hence) Much controverted:* res, Liv.

**con-trō-versus, a, um, adj.** [for contra-versus] (Prop.: *Turned against, in an opposite direction;* Fig.): **1. That is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed, questionable:** quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic.—**2. Litigious, quarrelsome, disputulous:** gens controversa naturā, Cic.

**con-trūcido, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** **I. Prop.: To hew, or cut to pieces, to put to the sword:** I. Prop.: corpus, Cic.: plebem, Sen. **II. Fig.: rempublicam,** Cic.

**con-trūdo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.** **I. Gen.: To thrust together:** nubes in unum, Lucr. **II. Esp.: To press, thrust, or crowd in somewhere:** aliquos in balneas, Cic.

**con-trūco, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a.** **I. Prop.: To cut down or to pieces:** filios, Plaut.: cibum, id.

**con-tri-sus** (for con-tri-sus), a, um, P. of con-tri-ō.

**con-tūbern-ālis, is, comm.** [for con-tabern-ālis; fr. con; tabern-a] *(One belonging to the same tent; hence)* **I. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: A comrade:** Cic.; Tac. **II. Meton.: A. A young man who accompanied a general on active service in order to learn the art of war; one of a general's suite; an attendant:** Cic.—**B. He who lives with one, etc.; a comrade, companion, mate:** Cic.

**con-tūbern-ium, ūi, n.** [for con-tabern-ium; fr. con; tabern-a] *(A belonging to the same hut, etc.; hence)* **I. Prop.: Tent-companionship, ad dwelling together in a tent:** Tac. **II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: Companionship, intercourse, attendance (of teachers, friends, etc.):** Tac.; Suet.—**2. Esp.: a. Concubinage:** Suet.—**b. Of animals: A dwelling together:** Phæd. **B.: 1. A common war-tent:** Cæs.; Tac.—**2. The suite of a general (consisting of the young Roman nobility who were trained to warfare under him):** Cic.; Sall.—**3. A common dwelling-place:** Suet.—**4. The abode of a male and female slave:** Tac. **III. Fig.: A dwelling together:** felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, i. e. they do not co-exist, Val. Max.

**con-tūōr, tūltus sum, tūōri (Præs. contulmur, Lucr.—Inf. contui, Plaut.), 2. v. dep. I. Prop.: To look out, as it were, to all sides; to look on, gaze upon, survey, take a full view of, consider attentively:** terram, Cic.: aliquem oculis, id. **II. Fig.: To take into consideration; to observe closely:** Lucr. **III. Meton.: To come into sight of, get a view of, perceive, descry:** si voluitur forte possis contui, Plaut.

**1. contui-tus, a, um, P.** of contui-or.

**2. contū-ītus (contū-tus), ūs, m.** [contui-eor] *An attentive looking view, sight (only in Abl. Sing.):* Plaut.

**contūmāc-ia, æ, f.** [contumax, contumac-is] *(The quality of the contumax; hence)* **1. Haughtiness, overweening or stubborn pride, insolence:**

Cic.—**2. Conspicuous firmness:** Cic.—**3. Of things: An unyielding nature or quality; obstinacy:** Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contumace*.

**contūmāc-iter, adv.** [id.] **1. Haughtily, insolently:** contumaciter scribere, Cic.: (Comp.) contumacius se gesserant, Nep.—**2. Unyieldingly, obstinately:** Pl.

**con-tūm-ax, ācis, adj.** [con; tum-eo] *(Exceedingly swollen; hence, with reference to character)* **1. Haughty, proud, etc.:** Mart.—**2. a.** In a bad sense: (a) Gen.: *Unbending, obstinate, stubborn:* (Comp.) quis contumacior? Cic.: (Sup.) contumacissimus, Sen.—(b) Esp.: *Of debtors who refuse or neglect payment: Obstinate, refractory, etc.:* Pl.—**b.** In a good sense: *Unyielding, firm, steadfast:* fides, Tac.—**3. Of things: Not yielding, resisting:** contumax (sc. cardomum) frianti, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contumax*.

**contūmēl-ia, æ, f.** [contume-o, through obsol. adj. contumei-us "swelling greatly"] *(The quality of the contumeliosus; hence)* **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Abuse, insult, affront, contumely:** Cic.; Cæs. **B. Esp.: Violation:** Liv. **II. Meton.: Of things: Detriment, injury, damage:** Cæs.

**contūmēl-iōs-æ, adv.** [contumeli-os-us] *Abusively, reproachfully, injuriously, etc.:* dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) contumeliosius, Liv.: (Sup.) contumeliosissime, Cic.

**contūmēl-i-ōsus, a, um, adj.** [contumeli-a] *(Full of contumelia; hence) Full of abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive, ignominious:* dicta, Sall.: (Comp.) contumeliosior, Cic.: (Sup.) quod contumeliosissimum fuit, Quint.

**con-tūmūl-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a.** [con; tumul-us] **I. To heap up like a mound:** stragulum molle ovīs, Pl. **II. To cover with a mound; to inter, bury:** saucium, Ov.

**con-tundo, tūdi, tāsum, tundēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To beat, bruise, grind, crush, pound exceedingly or to pieces:** hydram, Hor.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) equus duris contunditur oralupatis, Ov. **II. Meton.: To break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, check, quash, etc.:** Hannibalem, Liv. **III. Fig.: A. Of abstract objects: To weaken, break down, check, repress:** audaciam, Cic.—**B. Of time: To complete, spend, pass:** annua tempora, Lucr.

**contuor, ūi, v. contuor.**

**conturbā-tio, ōnis, f.** [conturb-(a)-o] *Confusion, disquiet, perturbation of mind:* Cic.

**conturbā-tus, a, um: 1. P.** of conturb(a)-o.—**2. Pa.: Distracted, disturbed, disquieted:** (Comp.) in scribendo conturbator, Cic.

**con-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To throw into disorder or confusion; to confuse, derange, disorder, confound:** ordines militum, Sall. **B. Fig.: To disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling:** valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. **II. Esp.:**



Mercantile, etc., *i. t.*: To embarrass a person or one's affairs; to make one bankrupt: **A. Prop.**: aliquidem, Cic.—**B. Fig.**: rationes, Ter.

**contus**, *i, m.* = *κόρυς*. **A pole, pike**: Virg.; Tac.

**contū-sus** of *contu(n)d-sus*, *a, um, P.* of *contu(n)d-o*.

**contūtus**, *us, v. 2.* *contuitus*.

**cōnus**, *i, m.* = *κώνος*. **A. Prop.**: **A cone**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: The apex of a helmet: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cōne*.

**con-vālesco**, *vālūi, no sup., vāl-escere, 3. v. n. inch.* To grow quite strong; to regain health or strength: **I. Prop.**: ex morbo, Cic. **II. Fig.**: ut convalescere civitas posset, Cic.

**con-vallis**, *is, f.* **A valley inclosed on all sides**: Liv.; Virg.

**con-vās-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [con; vas-] To pack vessels or implements together; to pack up: Ter.

**conveo-to**, *no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens.* [for *conveh-to*; fr. *conveh-o*] To bear, carry, or bring together in abundance: praedas, Virg.

**con-vector**, *ōis, m.* **A fellow-passenger**: Cic.

**con-vēho**, *vexi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a.* To carry or bring together; to convey: lūtribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, cēmenta, arma convexit, Cic.

**con-vello**, *velli, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a.* To pluck or pull violently; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To tear loose or away; to separate from; to pluck or pluck up: simulacrum e sacro, Cic.: viridem silvam ab humo, Virg. **B. Esp.**: Milit. *t. t.*: Convellere signa, to pluck up the standards (from the ground and decamp): Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: To tear; to rend into several parts or small pieces; to dismember: dapes avido dente, Ov. **B. Esp.**: Part. Perf. *t. t.*: Suffering from convulsions, convulsed, spasmodic, convulsive: latus, Suet.

**III. Fig.**: **A.** To shake something, as it were, in its foundations; to make to waver; to shake, tear away, destroy: epistolae me convellerunt de pristino statu, Cic.—**B.** To tear, rend: verbis convellere pectus, Ov.

**convēn-a**, *ae, adj. comm. gen.* [conven-io] Coming together, assembling, meeting: amantes, Plaut.

**convēn-ae**, *arum, plur. gen. comm.* [id.] Persons who come together, a multitude collected together, assembled strangers: Cic.

**convēn-ens**, *entis*: **1. P.** of *convēni-o*.—**2. Pa.**: **A.** Agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious: convenientes optime propinqui, Cic.—**B.** Fitting to something; appropriate to it; meet, fit, suitable: (Comp.) nihil convenientius, Suet.: (Sup.) convenientissimum erat, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. convenient*.

**convēn-ter**, *adv.* [for *convēnient-ter*; fr. *convēniens, convēnient-is*] Fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Liv.

**convēn-ia**, *ae, f.* [fr. *id.*] **A meeting together, agreement, accord**,  
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harmony, proportion, suitableness, fitness: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. convenance*.

**convēnio**, *vēni, ventum, vēnire* (*Fut.*, *convēnibo*, Plaut.—*Præs. Subj.*, *convēnat, id.*), *4. v. n. and a.* To come or meet together, assemble: **I. Gen.**: Of persons or things: mei capitis servandi causa Romam Italia tota convenit, Cic.—Particular expression: Of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio) comes into the manus of her husband: Convenire in manus, To marry: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Act.**: To go to one, to speak to him, make a request of him, etc.; to address, accost, meet: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afflictit, ut se conveniri nolit, Cic.—**B. Neut.**: To come together into a whole; to unite, join, combine, couple: **1. Prop.**: tandem conveniant ea, quae convēnta, etc., Lucr.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** Of persons: To agree with in wishes, decisions, etc.; to accord, harmonize: si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Plaut.—**b. Res, etc.**, *convēnit* or *impers. convēnit*, *It is agreed upon*, or *there is unanimity in respect to something, the matter is decided*: Plaut.; Liv.; Cæs.—**c.** Aliquid or aliquis *convēnit*, *Something or some person is agreed upon; something is decided*: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—**d. Impers.**: (a) *Convēnit, etc., It is, etc., agreed upon or decided*: Cic.; Liv.; Suet.—(b) As a term of assent: Well, it is agreed, etc.: Plaut.—**c.**: **1. Prop.**: **Neut.**: To fit with, in, or to something, by meeting together: si cothurni velle illa esset, ad pedem apte convēnire, Cic.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** Aliquid *convēnit, etc.*: (a) *Act.*: Something is, etc., fit, suitable, appropriate, etc., for: allam aetatem aliud factum convēnit, Plaut.—(b) *Neut.*: Something is becoming, seemly, fit, suitable, or proper: quid enim minus hunc ordinem convēnit? Cic.—**b. Impers.**: *Convēnit, etc., It is, etc., fit, becoming, suitable, proper, appropriate, etc.*: quid enim convēnit, ut improbus esse malint, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. convenir*.

**convēnt-iculus**, *i, n.* [id.] **A meeting or assembly**; i. e. to coming together, or intercourse: patres, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **convēnticulus**, *li, n.* Money which Greek citizens of a lower order received for attendance in the assemblies of the people: Cic.

**convēnt-iculum**, *i, n. dim.* [id.] **A. Prop.**: An assembly, meeting, association: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A place of assembly: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. convēnticule*.

**convēnt-ō**, *ōnis, f.* [conven-io] **1. An assembly, meeting**: Var.—**2. Agreement, covenant, convention, compact**: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. convēntion*.

**convēnt-tum**, *i, n.* [id.] **An agreement, compact, covenant**: Cic.

**1. convēnt-us**, *a, um, P.* of *convēnt-io*.

**2. convēnt-us**, *us, m.* [conven-i] **1. a. Prop.**: A coming together; a

meeting, conjunction, etc.: duarum, stellarum, Sen.—**b. Metou.**: (a) **Gen.**: An assembly, assemblage, meeting, etc., of persons: Cic.—(b) **Esp.**: (a) **Persons combined in a provincial town for the purposes of trade; a company, guild, corporation**: Cæs.; Cic.—(b) **A judicial assembly, a court of justice**: conventum agere, i. e. to hold a court, Cic.—**2. A union, connection**: Lucr.—**3. A compact, agreement, covenant**: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, *Fr. covenant*.

**convērbēro**, *āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* To strike severely, to bruise: **I. Prop.**: faciem, Pl. **II. Fig.**: vitia, to chastise, Sen.

**convēro**, *ri, sum, rēre, 3. v. a.* To sweep or brush together, to sweep or clear away: **I. Prop.**: tu hoc convēre, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: hereditates omnium, i. e. to scrape together, Cic.

**convērs-ō**, *ōnis, f.*: **1.** [convers(a)-] **Frequent use**: Sen.—**2.** [convers(a)-or] **a. Usual abode in a place**: Pl.—**b. Intercourse, conversation**: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. conversation*.

**convērs-ō**, *ōnis, f.* [for *convērsio*; fr. *convērt-o*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A turning round, revolving, revolution: coeli, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Periodical return of seasons, etc.: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Subversion, alteration, change**: Cic.—**B. Rhet.**: **1.** Repetition of the same word at the end of a clause: Cic.—**2. A periodic rounding**: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. conversion*.

**convērs-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens.* To turn frequently: animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

**1. convērs-sus** (for *convērt-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *convērt-o*.

**2. convērs-sus** (for *convērt-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *convērt-o*.

**convērt-o** (*vorto*), *tī, tūm, tēre, 3. v. a. and n.* **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: To turn or turn round: conversa signa, having been wheeled round, Cæs.: aspectum, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self round, to turn round: Cic.; Cæs. **B. Fig.**: **1.**: **a. Gen.**: To turn or direct: animos in hilaritatem rismusque, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To turn or direct one's self: Cic.—**2.** To turn the attention of a person, etc., towards one: Rhodiorum legati civitatem converterunt, Liv.—**3.** To alter, turn, transform the form, nature, etc., of any person or thing: conversa res est, Cic.: convertere in pretium (=aurum) deo, Hor.—**4.** To change, exchange: castra castris, Cæs.—**5.** To translate, render, etc.: orationibus e Graeco conversis, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To turn one's self, to turn: ad pedes convertit, i. e. betook himself, Sall. **B. Fig.**: To change or alter itself: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. convertir*.

**convēstio**, *īvi, itum, ire, 4. v. a.* To clothe, cover with clothing: **I. Prop.**: cruenta corpora, Enn. **II. Fig.**: domum lucis, i. e. to surround with groves, Cic.

**convexus**, a, um, *adj.* [for *convexus*; fr. *convex*-o] (*Carried together or brought round*; hence) **1.** Vaulted, arched, rounded, *convex*: cœlum, Ov. — **2.** a. Prop.: *Convexae*: foramina terræ, Ov. — *As Subst.*: **convexum**, i, n. *a. vault, arch, concavity*: Virg.; Just. — **b.** Meton.: *Situate in a concave place*: sidera, in the concave heavens (as viewed from below), Ov. — **3.** Inclined, sloping downward: *convexus in aquora vertex*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convexe*.

**conviciā-tor**, ōris, m. [convici(a)-or] *a railer, reviler*: Cic.

**convici-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. *dep.* [convici-um] *To revile, reproach, taunt, rail at*: aliquid, Var.: aliquid, Quint.: (without *Object*) *ut accusare potius vere, quam conviciari, videantur*, Liv.

**convici-um**, ū, n. [prob. for *convoc-um*; fr. *con*; *vox, voc-is*] (*A thing pertaining greatly to vox*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A. Prop.*: *A violent or loud noise, a cry*: Of persons: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A chattering, one who raises a clamour*: *memoriam convicia, piceæ*, Ov. **II.** Esp.: *A. Of persons*: **1.** The sound of wrangling, the cry of altercation or contention: Cic. — **2.** An urgent or clamorous importunity: Cic. — **3.** A loud, violent, disapprobation or contradiction: Cic. — **4.** Loud or violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, insult: Cic.; Hor. — **B.** Of things: Censure, reproof, correction: Cic.

**convic-tio**, ōnis, f. [for *convig-tio*; fr. *conviv-o*, through true root *CONVIGV*] *Companionship, intimacy*: Cic.

**convic-tor**, ōris, m. [for *convig-tor*; fr. *conviv-o*, through id.] *He who lives with one; a table companion, familiar friend*: Hor.

**convic-tus** [for *convici(n)c-tus*], a, um, P. of *convici(n)c-o*.

**2. convic-tus**, ūs, m. [for *convig-tus*; fr. *conviv-o*] **I.** Prop.: *A living together socially, social intercourse*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A banquet, feast, entertainment*: Juv.

**con-vinco**, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. **I.** (*To thoroughly or completely overcome in some respect*; hence) *To convict, prove guilty or wrong*: si negem, quo me teste convinco? Cic.: (with *Gen.*, or *Abi.* of charge) *probrisi carminis convictus*, Tac.: *multisavaritiae criminibus*, Cic. **II.** *To prove strongly, conclusively, triumphantly or incontestably*: *to show clearly, to demonstrate* (esp. something as wrong): *errores Epicuri*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convaincre*.

**con-viso**, o, perf. *nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a. **I.** (*To consider attentively; to survey, or examine thoroughly*: *omnia loca oculis*, Lucr.

**con-viv-a**, æ, m. [con; viv-o] (*One who lives with another*; hence) *A table companion, guest*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convive*.

**conviv-ālis**, e, *adj.* [conviv-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a guest; festal*: Juv.

**convivā-tor**, ōris, m. [conviv(a)-or]

*or*] *He who makes a feast, gives an entertainment*: Liv.

**con-viv-ium**, ū, n. [con; viv-o] (*A living together*; hence) **1.** *A meal in company; a feast, entertainment, banquet*: Cic.; Cat. — **2.** *Company at table, guests*: Ov.; Quint.

**conviv-or**, ātus sum, āri (*Inf.* *Præs.* *convivari*, Ter.), i. v. *dep.* [conviv-a] *To feast or banquet with others, to carouse together*: *de publico*, Cic.

**convocā-tio**, ōnis, f. [convoc(a)-o] *A convoking or assembling together*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convocation*.

**con-vōco**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** *To call together, convoke, assemble; to call for consultation, to arms, etc.*: **A.** Prop.: *auditores*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *consilia in animum*, Plaut. **II.** *To call, summon*: *me in concionem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoyer*.

**con-vōlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. (*To fly or flock together*; hence) *To come hastily together; to run together*: *statim*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoler*.

**convolvū-tus** [for *convolv-tus*], a, um, P. of *convolv-o*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoluté*.

**con-volvo**, volvi, vōlūtum, volvēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll together, roll up*: *ignis Semina convolvunt enubibus*, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To roll one's self, etc., together, up, etc.*: Cic.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To involve*: *Gallgræciam belli ruinā*, Flor.

**con-vōmo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a. *To bespew, vomit upon*: *mensas*, Cic.

**con-vulnēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *To wound severely*: **I.** Prop.: *multos jaculis*, Hirt. **II.** Fig.: *mores et vitam*, Sen.

**convul-sus**, a, um, P. of *convell-o*, through root *CONVUL*; v. *vello* *into*.

**cō-ōperio**, ūi, tum, ire (*constr.* *form cōperiant*, Lucr.), 4. v. a. *To cover entirely; to cover over*: **I.** Prop.: *lapidibus eum cooperuerunt*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *famosis versibus coopertus, i. e. abused, reviled*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couverir*.

**cōoptā-tio**, ōnis, f. [cōopt(a)-o] *An election, choice*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cooptation*.

**cō-opto**, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf.* *Subj.* *cōoptāssint*, Liv.) — *constr.* *Inf.*, *cōptari*, Cic.), i. v. a. *Polit. t. t.*: *To choose or appoint (esp. several) to something; to receive, elect, or admit into some body or to an office*: *quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cōptarunt*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coopter*. **cō-ōrior**, ortus sum, ōriri, 3. and 4. v. *dep.* **I.** Gen.: (*To come forth complete; hence*) *To arise, rise up, appear, break forth*: *cōortas sunt*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *With accessory notion of hostility*: **A.** Of persons: *To rise, rise up*: *cōorti pugnam integram ediderunt*, Liv. — **B.** Of things: *To rise, break forth*: *libero conquestu voces cōortas sunt*, Liv.

**1. cōor-tus**, a, um, P. of *coor-lor*.

**2. cōor-tus**, ūs, m. [coor-lor] *A rising, originating*: Lucr.

**Cōpæ**, ārum, f. *Cōpæ*; *an ancient town of Boeotia* — Hence, **Cōp-ais**, idis, f. *Copatis*; *a lake near Copæ*.

**cōphinus**, i, m. = *κόφινος*. *A basket*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coffre*.

**cō-p-ia**, æ, f. [constr. fr. *co-op-ia*; fr. *co*; *op-is*] (*A thing pertaining to ops*; hence) **1.** *Ability, power, means, etc.*: *fandi*, Virg. — **2.** a. (a) Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Fulness, copiousness, multitude, number, abundance*: *virorum*, Cic.: *narium, of scents*, Hor. — (B) Esp.: *Copiousness or fulness of expression*: Cic. — (b) Meton.: *Personified*: *The goddess of plenty*: Hor. — **b.** *Wealth, riches, possessions, resources* (both in Sing. and Plur.): *Cæs*; Cic.; Hor. — **c.** *Milit. t. t.*: *Forces, troops* (both in Sing. and Plur.): *Cæs*; Cic.

**cōpī-ōlæ**, ārum, f. *dim.* [copi-a] *A small number of troops*: *Scrip.* ap. Cic.

**cōpiōs-e**, *adv.* [copios-us] *In great abundance, copiously, abundantly, plentifully*: **I.** Gen.: *copiose parare pastum*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Of language*: (*Comp.*) *copiosius omnia exsequi*, Quint.: (*Sup.*) *copiosissime dicere*, Cic.

**cōpi-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [copi-a] (*Full of copia*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Furnished abundantly with a thing, well supplied, having abundance, rich, abounding* (in wealth, means of living, etc.): *copiosa mulier*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *copiosior provincia*, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) *copiosissimum oppidum*, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *Of an orator, or of style*: *Rich in language, copious in expression, eloquent*: *ad dicendum*, Cic.: *oratio*, *id.* **II.** Meton.: *Existing in rich abundance, copious*: *liquor putei*, Phædr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copieux*.

**1. cō-p-is**, is, *adj.* [constr. fr. *co-op-is*; fr. *co*; *op-is*] (*Pertaining much to ops*; hence) *Abundantly supplied with something, abounding in, rich*: *Plautus*.

**2. cōpis**, idis, f. = *κόπης*. *A cutting thing*: A sword: Curt.

**cōpræ**, æ, m. = *κωπίας*. *A low buffoon, a filthy jester*: Suet.

**Coptos**, i, f. = *Κοπτός*. *Coptos*; *a town of the Thebaid, in Egypt, afterwards called Justinianopolis* (now *Caf*, or *Keft*).

**cō-p-ūla**, æ, f. [constr. fr. *co-ap-ula*; fr. *co*; *ap-ulo*] (*That which joins together*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *band, rope, line, etc.*: *dura canem tenet, i. e. leash*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: *A bond, tie*: *irrupta*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copule*.

**cōpūlā-tio**, ōnis, f. [copul(a)-o] *A coupling, joining, connecting, uniting, binding together*. **I.** Prop. **Cic.** **II.** Fig.: *Of language, social intercourse, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copulation*.

**cōpūlā-tus**, a, um : **1.** P. of *copul(a)-o*. **2.** Pa.: *Joined together, united, connected*: (*Comp.*) *nihil copulatus*, Cic.

**cōpūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre (*Part. Perf.* *constr.* *copulata*, Lucr.), i. v. a. [copul-a] *To couple, join, connect, unite, bind or tie together*. **I.** Prop.: *hominem cum beluā*, Cic. **II.** Fig.:



trā honestatem cum voluptate copulablis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. copuler.

**cōqu-a**, æ, f. [coqu-o] (*She that cooks*; hence) *A female cook*: Plant.

**coquina**, æ, v. coquinus.

**cōquin-o**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, l. v. a. [coquin-a] (*To do the business, etc., of a kitchen*; hence) *To cook*: Plant.

**cōqu-inus**, a, um, adj. [coqu-us] *Of, or pertaining to, a cook, or to cooking*: forum, Plant.—As Subst.: **coquina**, æ, f. *A kitchen*: Pall. ¶ Hence, Fr. cuisine.

**cōqu-o**, coxi, coctum, cōquere (*Pres. Subj. coquint, Plant.*) 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root PACH, Greek πέρσσειν, εἶπειν, Lat. pop-ina] I. Prop.: *To cook, dress, boil, etc.*: illa, Cic.: *without Object* in coquendo, Ter. II. Meton.: *A. To prepare by fire or heat*; *to bake, parch, etc.*: laterculos coquito in fornacem, Cato: glebasque jacentes Pulverulentā coquat maturis solibus astat, Virg.—B. *To ripen, make mature*: mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis, Virg.: *C. To digest, assimilate*: cibis coctus, Cic. III. Fig.: *A. To elaborate something in mind*; *to consider, think of, meditate upon, contrive, plan*: consilia secreto, Liv.—B. *To vex, harass, torment, disturb the mind*: *to coquit cura*, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. cuire.

**cōqu-us** (cōc-us) i, m. [coqu-o] (*He who cooks*; hence) *A cook*: Cic.

1. **cōr**, cordis, n. [akin to Gr. κῆρ, Sanscrit kṛid] I. Prop.: *The heart*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A person*: juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. III. Fig.: *A. The heart*, as the seat of feeling, emotion, etc.; *the soul, feeling*: corde tremit, Hor.—Particular phrase: Cordi esse aliquid, *To be at one's heart*; *to please*; *to be pleasing, agreeable, or dear*: Cic.; Hor.—B. *Heart, mind, judgment*: Cic.; Ov.—C. *As a term of endearment*: *Heart*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. cœur.

2. **cor**, v. cur.

**Cōra**, æ, f., Kōpa, *Cora*; *a town of Latium* (now the village Core).

**cōrāl-um** (-cūr-), n., n. = κοράλλιον, Ion. κοράλλιον. *Red coral*: Lucr.; Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. corail.

**Cōrallī**, ōrum, m. *The Coralli*; *a people of Lower Messia, on the Danube*.

**cōr-t-am**, adv. and prep. [contr. fr. co-or-am; fr. co; os, or-is] I. Adv.: *A. Prop.*: *In the presence of; before the eyes of; before anyone*: ut veni coram, singulūm pauca locutus, Hor. B. Meton.: 1. *In one's own person, personally*: quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, Cic.—2. *Of time*: *On the spot, immediately*: Suet. II. Prep.: *Abl.*: *In the presence of, before the eyes of any one*: coram genero meo quæ dicere ausus es? Cic.

**corb-is**, is, c. [pprs. akin to curv-us] (*The rounded thing*; hence) *A circular wicker basket*: Cic.

**corb-ita**, æ, f. [corb-is] (*The thing provided with a corbis*) *A slow-sailing ship of burden* (so called, acc.

to Festus, from a corbis being suspended from the mast): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corvette.

**corb-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little basket*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. corbeille.

**cor-cūlum**, i, n. dim. [for cord-cūlum; fr. cor, cord-is] *A little heart*: I. Prop.: Plant. II. Fig.: *As a term of endearment*: Plant.

**Corcyra**, æ, f., Kόρκυρα. *Corcyra*; *an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus*; in fable, Scheria, the abode of Alcinoos (now Corfu).—Hence, **Corcy-ræus**, a, um, adj. *Of Corcyra*; *Corcyrean*.—As Subst.: **Corcyraei**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Corcyra*.

**cordāt-o**, adv. [cordat-us] *With prudence, wisely*: Plant.

**cord-āt-us**, a, um [cor, cord-is] (*Provided with cor*; hence) *Wise, prudent, sagacious*: Enn.

**cor-dōl-um**, n., n. [cor; dol-eo] (*The thing grieving the heart*; hence) *Sorrow at heart, grief*: Plant.

**Cordūba**, æ, f., Corduba; *a town of Spain on the river Bætis* (now Cordova).—Hence, **Cordub-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Corduba*.—As Subst.: **Cordubenses**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Corduba*.

**Corfinium**, n., n. *Corfinium*; *a strongly fortified town of the Peligni, north of Sulmo*.—Hence, **Corfini-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Corfinium*.

**Cōrinna**, æ, f., Kόριννα. *Corinna*: 1. *A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar*.—2. *A fictitious name in Ovid*.

**Cōrīnthia**, ōrum, v. Corinthus. **Cōrīnthus**, i (Nona. Gr. Corinthos, Ov.:—Acc. Gr. Corinthon, id.), f., Kόρινθος. I. Prop.: *Corinth*; *a celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, pillaged and destroyed by Mummius*; *it was situate on the isthmus, which took its name from it*.—Hence, **A. Cōrīnth-ius**, a, um, adj. *Corinthian*.—As Subst.: 1. **Corīnthii**, ōrum (sc. cives). *The Corinthians*.—2. **Corīnthia**, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa) *Vessels of Corinthian bronze*.—B. **Cōrīnth-iācus**, a, um, adj. *Corinthian*.—C. **Cōrīnthi-ensis**, e, adj. *Corinthian*. II. Meton.: *Implements made of Corinthian brass*: captiva Corinthus, *an entire Corinth, full of brazen statues*, Hor.

**Cōrīōl**, ōrum, m. *Corioli*; *a town of Latium, destroyed by Caius Marcius*.—Hence, **Coriōl-ānus**, i, m. *Coriolanus* (i.e. *The man pertaining to Corioli*); *a cognomen of Caius Marcius*.

**cōr-um**, n., n. (-us, n. m. Plant.) = χοῖρον. I. Prop.: *Skin, hide of animals*: Cic.; Plant.—Prov.: *Canis a corio nunquam abstergebatur uncto*, *The dog will never be frightened away from the greasy hide*; i.e. *a habit once formed is difficult to put away*: Hor. II. Meton.: *Of things made of skin, etc.*: *A leather whip, thong, or strap*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. cuir.

**Cornēlius**, i, m., -a, æ, f. *Cornelius* and *Cornelia*; *the name of a Roman*

gens.—Hence, **Cornell-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Cornelius*; *Cornelian*.—**Corneliana Castra**, *The Camp of Cornelius*; *a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war*.

**cornēō-lus**, i, adj. n. dim. [l. corne-us, (uncontr. Gen.) corneo-i] *Horny, of horn*: Cic.

1. **corn-ēus**, a, um, adj. [corn-u] I. Prop.: *Of horn, horns, horn*; *rostrum*, Cic. II. Fig.: *Hard, callous, unfreeling*: fibra, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. corneil.

2. **corn-ēus**, a, um, adj. [corn-us] *Of, or belonging to, the cornel-tree or cornel-wood*: virgulta, Virg.

**corn-i-cen**, inis, m. [for corn-i-can; fr. corn-u; (i); can-o] (*One playing on the cornu*; hence) *A horn-blower*: Liv.; Juv.

**cornic-or**, *no perf.*, āri, l. v. dep. [cornix, cornic-is] *To caw like a crow*: Pers.

**cornic-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little crow*: Hor.

**cornicūl-ārius**, n, m. [cornicūlum] (*One pertaining to a cornicūlum*; hence) *A soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops, or one who had been presented with a cornicūlum, and thereby promoted*; *an adjutant of a centurion, tribune, etc.*: Suet.

1. **corn-i-cūlum**, i, n. dim. [for cornu-cūlum; fr. cornu] I. Prop.: *A little horn*: Pl. II. Meton.: (Prob.) *A horn-shaped ornament (upon the helmet, as a reward for courage)*: Liv.

2. **Cornicūlum**, i, n. *Cornicūlum*; *a town of Latium*.—Hence, **Cornicūl-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Cornicūlum*.

**corn-i-ger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [corn-u; (i); ger-o] *Having or bearing horns*; *horned*: cervi, Ov.

**corn-i-pes**, ēdis, adj. [corn-u; (i); pes] *Horn-footed, horn-hoofed*: equi, Virg.

**cornix**, icis, f. [akin to κορώνη] *A crow*: Cic.; Virg.—Prov.: *Cornicūm oculos confingere*, *To pierce the eyes of crows, i.e. to delude or deceive the most wary*: Cic.:—ellipt. cornici oculus, Cic.

**cor-nu**, u, n. [akin to Gr. κέρας] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A horn*: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: *A. Of that which is of the nature of horn*: 1. *A horny hoof*: Virg.—2. *A horny beak*: Ov.—B. *Of that which is similar to a horn in shape*: 1. *Of an elephant's tusk*. Mart.—2. *Of the point or horn of the moon, a constellation, etc.*: Virg.; Ov.—3. *An arm of the shore, a tongue of land*: Ov.—4. *The extremity or end of the sail yards*: Virg.—5. *The cone of a helmet in which the plume was fixed*: Virg.—6. *The end or tip of a stick round which writings, etc., were rolled*: Ov.—7. *Of the tip or extreme point of a bow*: Ov.—8. *Of the end, extremity, etc., of a place*: Liv.—9. *Of a mountain*: a. *A top or summit*: Stat.—b. *A ridge, spur, or branch*: Curt.—10. *Of the wing of an army*:

**Cæs.**; Liv.—**C.** Of things made of horn: 1. *A bow*: Ov.—2. *A bugle, horn, trumpet*: Hor.—3. *A lantern*: Plaut.—4. *A horn cruel*: Hor.—5. *A drenching-horn or funnel*: Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** As an emblem of power, courage, strength, might: Hor.—**B.** Cornua disputationis commovere, *To overreach one in a dispute*, the figure being taken from outflanking and routing an army, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corne*.

**1. cornum, i, n.** *The cornel-cherry*: Ov.

**2. cor-num, i, n.** [akin to *kép-as*] **I. Prop.**: *A horn*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A plate of horn*: Lucr.

**1. cornus, i, f. (-um, i, n., Ov.)** **I. Prop.**: *A cornel cherry-tree*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A javelin made of cornel-wood*: Virg.

**2. corn-us, us, m.** [akin to *kép-as*] *A horn* (prps. only once): Cic.

**Cöræbus, i, m., Kōpōbos.** *Coræbus*; a Phrygian, an ally of Priam.

**cōrol-la, æ, f. dim.** [for *coron-la*; fr. *coron-a*] *A small wreath or garland*: Plaut.; Cat.

**cōroll-ārūm, ū, n.** [coroll-a] (*a thing pertaining to a corolla*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A chaplet of gold or silver flowers, given as a reward to a good actor, etc.*: Suet. **II. Meton.**: *A gift, present, douceur, gratuity*: Cic. ¶ Hence (from late Lat. meaning, *a corollary*), Fr. *corollaire*.

**cōrōna (cho-), æ, f. = Kōpōnē** **I. Prop.**: *A garland, wreath, crown, chaplet*: Lucr.; Cic.—**Particular phrases**: **A.** Sub coronā vendere, *To sell under a crown*; i.e. *to sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned like an animal for sacrifice): Cæs.—**B.** Sub coronā venire or venumdari, *To be sold under a crown*, i.e. *to be sold as slaves*: Liv.; Tac.—**C.** Sub coronā emere, *To buy under a crown*; i.e. *to buy as slaves*: Var. **II. Meton.**: **A.** As a constellation: *The (northern) crown* (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg.—**B.** Of things in the form of a crown: **1.** **A. Gen.**: *A circle of men, an assembly, crowd, multitude*: Cic.; Hor.—**B. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*: (a) *The besiegers round a hostile place, the line of siege or circumvallation*: Cæs.—(b) *A circle of men for the defence of a place*: Liv.—(c) *A parapet, rampart*: Curt.—**2.** *A halo around the sun*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couronne*.

**cōrōn-ārūs, a, um, adj.** [coron-a] (*Of, or belonging to, a corona*; hence) **1. Of, or belonging to, a wreath**: *anemone*; suitable for garlands, Pl.—**2. Of, or for a crown**: *aureum*, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general: Cic.

**Cōrōnēa, æ, f., Kōpōnēta** (*The thing pertaining to a crown*; crow-town). *Coronea*; a town of Boeotia.—Hence, **1. Cōrōn-æus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Coronea*.—**2. Cōrōnensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Coronea*.**

**Cōrōneus** (trisyll.), ei, m., Kōpov-

εύς (Crow-man). *Coroneus*; a king of Phocis, father of Coronis, who was changed into a crow.—Hence, **Cōrōn-ides, æ, m.** *The descendant of Coroneus*, i.e. *Æsculapius*.

**Cōrōnis, Idis, f. (Gr. Acc. Coron-ida, Ov.), Kōpōnīs** (*The curved thing*; here, perhaps, Garland). *Coronis*; a daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius.

**cōrōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a.** [coron-a] **I. Prop.**: *To furnish with a garland or crown*, to crown: *cpulas* habuit coronati, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) coronatus Mälobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. (Pass. with Acc. denoting the contest) quis . . . coronari contemnunt Olympia? *To be crowned in the Olympic games*, id. **II. Fig.**: *To reward or honour*: *nomine novo coronari*, Pl. **III. Meton.**: *To surround, encompass, inclose something*; *to wreath*: *omnium abutium custode*, Virg.—**B.** Of wine: *To fill (bowls) up to the brim*: *vina coronant*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couronner*.

**corpōr-ūs, a, um, adj.** [corpus, corpor-is] **1. Corporeal**: Cic.—**2. Composed of flesh, fleshy**: *humerus*, Ov.

**corpū-lentus, a, um, adj.** [for *corpōr-lentus*; fr. *corpus*, *corpor-is*] (*With a large corpus*; hence) *Corpulent, fleshy, fat*: (Comp.) *corpulentior* videre, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corpulent*.

**corpus, ōris, n.** [akin to Sanscrit root *klip*, to make] (*That which is made or formed*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A body, whether animate or inanimate*: Cic.; Lucr. **B. Esp.**: **1. The flesh (of animal bodies)**: Cic.; Lucr.; Ov.—**2. A lifeless body, a corpse**: Liv.; Ov.—**3. Opp.** to the head, *The trunk*: Ov. **II. Fig.**: *The principal component part, the essential matter or pith of a thing*: Quint. **III. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. A person**: Liv.; Virg.—**2. Of persons**: *A body (corporate)*; a community, class, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**3. Of books, etc.**: *A collection*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** *Of the wood under the bark of a tree*: Pl.—**C.** *The souls of the dead*; the shades, or departed spirits: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corps*.

**corpūs-cūlum, i, n. dim.** [for *corpōr-cūlum*; fr. *corpus*, *corpor-is*] **1. A little body**: a. Prop.: Cic.; Juv.—**b. Fig.**: *As a term of endearment*: Plaut.—**2. A collection: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corpuscule*.**

**cor-rādo (con-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.** **I. Prop.**: *To scrape or rake together*: *corpora*, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To scrape together*: **1.** (As in Eng.) *Of the laborious scraping together of money*: *trecentos Philippos*, Plaut.—**2.** *Of the collecting together of one's effects for sale*: *conrasi omnia*, Ter.—**B.** *To procure*: *fidem dictis*, Lucr.

**corrā-sus (conr-)** (for *corrād-sus*), a, um, *P. of corrād-o*.

**correc-tio (conr-), ōnis, f.** [for *correg-tio*; fr. *corrig-o*, through true root *CORREG*] *An amendment, improvement, correction*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *correction*.

**correc-tor (conr-), ōris, m.** [for

*correg-tor*; fr. *corrig-o*, through id.] **I. Gen.**: *A corrector, improver*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: *In the time of the emperors*: *Corrector*; the title of a provincial civil governor: Entr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *correcteur*.

**correc-tus (conr-), (for corrig-tus) a, um, P. of corrig-o**, through id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *correct*.

**cor-rēpo (conr-), si, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. I.** *To creep together*: *correpunt membra pavore*, Lucr. **II.** *To creep, crawl*: *in dumeta*, Cic.

**correp-t-e (conr-), adv.** [correp-tus] *Shortly*: *dicere*, Gell. (*Comp.*) *corruptus*, Ov.

**correp-t-us (conr-), (for corrup-tus), a, um, P. of corrip-i-o**, through true root *CORRAP*.

**corrīg-la, æ, f.** [corrīg-o] (*That which makes straight, etc.*; hence) *A thong, shoe-tie, shoe-latchet, boot-lace*: Cic.

**cor-rīgo (conr-), rexi, rectum, rigēre, 3. v. a.** [for *con-rego*] **I. Prop.**: *To make straight, set right, bring into order*: *inde agere correctus cursus*, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To improve, amend, correct, make better*: *ita mutat, ut ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To improve, correct a discourse*: *s. i. quid recitares*, Corrige, Hor.—**2.** *Medic. t. t.*: *To heal, cure*: *inacium corporis*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corriger*.

**cor-rīpio (conr-), ripi, reptum, ripēre, 3. v. a.** [for *con-rapio*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To seize, draw, or pull*, as it were, on all sides or entirely; to collect together, seize upon violently, take hold of: *hominem*, Cic.: *arcum*, Virg.—**Particular phrase**: *Corripere corpus*, *To rise up quickly, start up*: Lucr.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** With Personal pronoun: *To get or rise up hastily*; *to betake one's self in haste*, etc.: Virg.—**2.** *To seize upon in the way of robbery*; *to carry off, rob, plunder*: *pecunias*, Cic.—**3.** *In law*: *To seize upon with accusations*; *to accuse, inform against*: *aliquem accusatione*, Tac.—**4.** *Of fire, etc., or of diseases*: *To attack, seize, sweep, or carry away*: *neq singula morbi Corpora corripuit*, Virg.: *ipsas igni corripuere casas*, Ov.—**5.** *To lessen, draw in, contract, shorten, abridge, diminish*: *impensas*, Suet. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To reproach, reprove, chide severely, blame*.—**B.** *Of the passions, emotions, etc.*: *To seize upon, attack*: *Omnes*, Virg. **III. Meton.**: *Of travelling*: **A.** *Of the space traversed*: *To hasten through or along, to pass quickly over*: *viam*, Ov.—**B.** *Of that by which the traversing is effected*: *To hasten, quicken*: *gradum*, Hor.

**cor-rōbōro (conr-), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a.** [for *con-roboro*] **I. Prop.**: *To strengthen very much*, make very strong: *quum is jam se corrobora-visset, i. e. had become stronger, greater, was grown up*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To corroborate, support*: *philosophiam*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corroborer*.

**cor-rōdo (conr-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.** [for *con-rodo*] *To gnaw, gnaw*



60 pieces, scuta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corroder.

**cor-rōgo (con-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-rōgo] (To entreat together, i. e.) To bring together or collect by entreaty: Cic. = nummulos, Cic.

**corrō-sus (conr-),** (for corrod-sus) a, um, P. of corrod-o.

**cor-rūgo (con-),** no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-rūgo] To make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle: ne sordida mappa corrūget nares, i. e. produce loathing in you: Hor.

**cor-rumpo (cōn-),** rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [for con-rumpo] (To break completely; hence) I. Prop.: To destroy, bring to nought: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruerunt, Cæs. II. Meton.: To corrupt, mar, injure, spoil, adulterate, make worse, etc.: concusa aqua facile corrumptur, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To destroy, spoil, mar: sese suasque spes, Sall.—B.: 1. Of personal objects: a. To corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead: non solum obusant (sc. vitiosis principibus) ipsi, quod corrumptunt, Cicer. et etiam quod enrumpunt, Cic.—b. To gain to one's self by gifts, etc.; to bribe, buy over, etc.: aliquem pecunia, Cic.—2. Of things as objects: a. To corrupt, spoil, mar, trouble, interrupt, etc.: literas publicas, Cic.—b. To bribe: nutricis fidem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. corrompre.

**cor-rūo (con-),** ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for con-rūo] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To fall together; to fall down, fall, sink to the ground, etc.: aedes corruerunt, Cic.—2. Esp.: To tumble, fall somewhere; quo quum corruit, Lucr. B. Fig.: To fall, go to ruin, be ruined: si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. II. Act.: To throw together or into a heap: A. Prop.: ibi me corruere posse aiebas divitias, scrape together, Plaut. B. Fig.: in quo me corruerit genere, Cat.

**corrupt-e (conr-),** adv. [corrupt-us] 1. Prop.: From corrupt motives: judicare, Cic.—2. Corruptly, in a wrong or improper way: (Comp.) corruptius explicare, Sen.

**corrupt-ēla (conr-),** ē, f. [cor-rumpo, (Sup.), corrupt-um] I. Prop.: That which corrupts, misleads, bribes, etc.; a corruption, seduction, bribery, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A corrupter, misleader: Ter.

**corrup-tio (conr-),** ōnis, f. [corru(m)p-o] A corrupting, corruption: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corruption.

**corrup-tor (conr-),** ōris, m. [id.] A corrupter, misleader, seducer, briber: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corrompteur.

**corrup-trix (conr-),** icis, f. [id.] She that corrupts or seduces; or as f. Adj., Corrupting: provincia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corruptrice.

**corrup-tus (conr-),** a, um: I. P. of corru(m)p-o. II. Pa.: Spoiled, marred, corrupted: A. Prop.: (Comp.) iter factum corruptus imbi, Hor. B. Fig.: quis corruptus, qui, etc.? Cic. (Sup.) homines corruptissimi, Sall.

**Corsica,** ē, f. Corsica; an island

in the Mediterranean Sea. — Hence, **Corsic-us (Corsus),** a, um, adj. Corsican.

**cortex,** icis, m. and f. [akin to Sanscrit root, KRIT, to split] (The split or splitting thing; hence) I. Gen.: The bark of trees; the rind, shell, hull of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. II. Esp.: The bark of the cork-tree, cork: hic dies . . . Corticem adstrictum pice demovebit Amphora, Hor. — Prov.: Nare sine cortice, To swim without corks, i. e. to need no more assistance, Hor.

**cortina,** ē, f.: I. Prop.: A round vessel, kettle, or caldron: Plaut. II. Meton.: A.: 1. The tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron: Virg.—2. A tripod as a sacred offering to Apollo: Suet.—B. Of any thing caldron-shaped: 1. Of the vault of heaven: Enn.—2. Prps. also of a circle of hearers: Tac.

**Cortōna,** ē, f. Cortona; a town of Etruria. — Hence, **Cortōn-enses,** ium, m. The inhabitants of Cortona.

**corulus,** i, v. corylus.

**Corus,** i, v. Caurus.

**cōru-sco,** no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. and n. [akin to κορύσσω] I. Prop.: Neut.: To thrust or push with the horns: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: To move something or one's self quickly hither and thither; to vibrate, shake, wave: 1. Act.: duo quique Alpina coruscant Gesa manu, Virg.—2. Neut.: a. To vibrate, move quickly: apes pennis coruscant, Virg.—b. To shake, move backwards and forwards: abies, Juv.—B. Esp.: Of the tremulous motion of brilliant bodies: Neut.: To flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate: elucant aliae (sc. apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg.

**cōrusc-us,** a, um, adj. [corusc-o] 1. In waving motion, waving, vibrating, tremulous: silvæ, Virg.—2. Flashing, gleaming, glittering: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

**corvus,** i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUC, to cry; Greek, κράω, κρώω, to creak] (The crier or croaker; hence) A raven: Ov. — Prov.: In cruce corvos pascere, To feed ravens on the cross, i. e. to be crucified: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. corbeau.

**Cōrybantes,** ium, Κορύβαντες. The Corybantes; the priests of Cybele or Ops.—Hence, **Cōrybant-ius,** a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Corybantes.

**Cōrycēs,** Idis, f. adj. = 1. Coryc-us: Ov.

1. **Cōrycius,** a, um, adj., Κορύκιος. Corycian: of, or belonging to, the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus.

2. **Corycius,** a, um, v. Corycos.

**Cōrycos (-us),** i, f., Κώρυκος. Corycos or Corycus; a promontory of Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; famous for its production of saffron.—Hence, **Cōryc-ius,** a, um, adj. Corycian.

**cōryl-ētum,** i, n. [coryl-us] (A thing provided with corylus; hence) A hazel thicket: Ov.

**cōrylus (-ulus),** i, f. = κόρυλος A hazel or filbert tree: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. coudre.

**Cōrymb-ī-fer,** i, m. [corymb-us; (i); fer-o] Bearing clusters of ivy-berries: Ov.

**cōrymbus,** i, m. = κόρυμβος. A cluster of fruit, flowers, ivy-berries, etc.: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. corymbe.

**cōryphaeus,** i, m. = κορυφαίος. A leader, chief, head: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coryphée.

1. **Cōrythus,** i, m. Corythus; the founder of the town of the same name.

2. **Cōrythus,** i, f. Corythus; a town of Etruria (later called Cortona).

**cōrytōs,** i, m. = κωρύτος. A quiver: Virg.

1. **cōs, cōtis,** f. [akin to Sanscrit root cō, acere] (That which sharpens; hence) I. Prop.: A whetstone, hone, grindstone: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A hard stone, flintstone: Liv.

2. **Cōs or Cōtus (-os),** Cōi, f., Κῶς or Κόως. Cos or Cus; a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas.—Hence, **Cō-us,** a, um, adj., Κῶος. Of Cos, Coan.—As Subst.: 1. **Co(m),** i, n. (sc. vinum) Coan wine: Hor.—2. **Coa,** ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta) Coan garments: Hor.

1. **Cōsa, a, ē, ārum,** f. Cosa or Cosce; a town of Etruria (now Ansedonia).—Hence, **Cōs-ānus,** a, um, adj. Of Cosa.

2. **Cōsa, a, ē, f. Cosa;** a town of Lucania.—Hence, **Cos-anus,** a, um, adj. Of Cosa.

**cosmēta,** ē, f. = κοσμήτης. He who ornaments one, an adorning (the designation of a slave who had charge of the wardrobe, etc., of his mistress): Juv.

**Cossyra (Cosy-),** (-ūra, Cōs-), ē, f., Κόσσυρα. Cossyra, Cossura, or Cosyra; a small island between Sicily and Africa (now Pantellaria).

**costa,** ē, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A rib: Lucr.; Virg. II. Meton.: A side: aheni, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. côte.

**costum,** i, n. Costum; an Oriental aromatic plant: Ov.; Hor.

**cōthurn-ātus,** a, um, adj. [cōthurn-us] (Provided with a cōthurnus; hence) Elevated, lofty, tragic: Ov.

**cōthurnus,** i, m. = κόθορνος. A cōthurnus: I. Gen.: A high Greek hunting boot (laced up in front, and covering the whole foot): Virg. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: The boot (worn by Athenian actors in tragedy, similar in shape, and furnished with high soles): Hor.—B. Meton.: 1. An elevated style in poetry, etc.: Virg.; Pl.—2. A high Greek shoe: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cōthurne.

**cotidianus** and **cotidie,** v. quotidi.

**Cōtiso,** ōnis, m. Cotiso; a king of the Getae — called also king of the Dacians, Hor.

**cottābus,** i, m. = κότταβος (a game carried on by the dashing of the heel-taps of wine-cups into a metal basin; hence) A clap, stroke: Plaut.

**Cottius,** ii, m. Cottius; the name

of two kings of northern Italy.—Hence, **Cottius**-(**anus**), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cottius; Cottian.*

**coturnix**, *icis, f.* [onomatop.] *A quail; Lucr.; Ov.*

**Cotys**, *fos -us, i, m.* *Cotys, or Cotys. 1. The name of certain Thracian kings.—2. A brother of Mithridates, king of the Bosphorus; Tac.*

**Cotyttia**, *orum, n.* = *Korūtta. The Cotyttia, or festival of Cotytto; Hor.*

**Cotyttio**, *ūs, f.* *Korūtta. Cotytto; the goddess of lewdness.*

**cōvin-ārius** (**cōvin-**), *ii, m.* [*cōvin-us*] (*One pertaining to a cōvinus; hence*) *A soldier who fought from a chariot, a chariot-warrior; Tac.*

**cōvinus** (**cōvin-**), *i, m.* [*Celtic*] *I. Prop.: A war-chariot (of the Britons and Belgæ); Luc. II. Meton.: A travelling chariot; Mart.*

**coxa**, *æ, f.* [*akin to Sanscrit root qag, to leap*] (*The leaper; hence*) *I. Prop.: The hip; Cels. II. Meton.: The hip-bone; Pl.*

**coxendix**, *icis, f.* [*akin to coxa*] *I. Prop.: The hip; Plaut. II. Meton.: The hip-bone; Pl.*

**crābro**, *ōnis, m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A hornet; Virg.*

**Crāgus**, *i, m.* *Krāyos. Cragus; a promontory of Lycia with the rocky valley Chimaera.*

**crambe**, *ēs, f.* = *κράμβη. A (species of) cabbage; I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: crambe repetita (cabbage warmed up, served again, used proverbially of a thing frequently repeated, an old tale; Juv.*

**Cranon**, *ōnis, f.* *Krānōn. Cranon; a town of Thessaly (now Sarliki or Tzeres).—Hence, Cranon-ius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cranon.*

**Crantor**, *ōris, m.* *Kρανῶρ (Accomplisher). Crantor: 1. The armour-bearer of Peleus.—2. A distinguished philosopher of the old Academic school.*

**crāpūla**, *æ, f.* [*κραπάλη*] *Excessive wine-drinking, intoxication, inebriation; Cic.; Liv. Hence, Fr. crapule.*

**crāpūl-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* [*crapul-a*] *Pertaining to intoxication; Plaut. crās, adv. [akin to Sanscrit cras] I. Prop.: To-morrow; Cic.; Hor.—As Subst.: cras, n. indecl.: hesternum, yesterday, Pers. II. Meton.: A. On or for the morrow; Mart.—B. For the future, in future: quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere, Hor.*

**crasse**, *e, adv.* [*cras-us*] (*Prop.: Thickly; Fig.: Grossly, rudely; Hor. crass-ītudo*, *inis, f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the crassus; hence*) *Thickness, density; parietum, Cæs. ætēris, Cic.*

*1. crassus, a, um, adj.* [*pprs. akin to Sanscrit root rīdh, to grow, increase*] *I. Gen.: (That which has grown or increased; hence) Solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc.: A. Prop.: (Comp.) crassius semen, Lucr. B. Fig.: abnormis sapiens crassaque Minervā, i. e. of strong plain, straightforward sense; Hor. II. Esp.: Of thick, dense, heavy atmosphere: (Sup.) crassissimus aer, Cic. Hence, Fr. crasse;—and (from grossus, a late Latin form of crassus) gros.*

*2. Crassus, i, m.* [*1. crassus*] *Crassus; a Roman family name. cras-tinus, a, um, adj.* [*cras*] *Of to-morrow; dies, Cic.—Particular phrase: In crastinum (sc. tempus), To-morrow, on the morrow; Plaut.; Cic. Cratæis, idis, f., Kπαταις. Cratæis; the mother of Scylla. cratēra, æ, f., -er, ēris, m.* (*Acc. Gr. Sing.: cratēra, Ov.—Plur.: cratēras, Virg.*) = *κρατήρ (A mixer; hence) I. Prop.: A vessel in which wine was mingled with water; a bowl; Liv.; Hor.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of objects of a form corresponding to a crater: A. An oil-vessel; Virg.—B. A water-basin, a reservoir; Pl.—C. The aperture of a volcanic mountain, crater; Lucr.—D. A volcanic opening of the earth; Ov.—E. (The constellation the) Bowl; Ov. Hence, Fr. cratère.*

**Cratērus**, *i, m.* [*κρατήρ*, "strong"] *Cratērus: 1. a. Prop.: A physician in the time of Cicero.—b. Meton.: For a great physician; Hor.—2. A general of Alexander the Great.*

**crātes**, *is, f.* [*Sans. root CRATE, "to tie"*] (*That which is tied; hence*) *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Wicker-work, a hurdle; Virg.; Hor.—B. Esp.: 1. A hurdle (used after the harrow in pulverizing the ground); Virg.—2. A hurdle (cast over condemned persons who had been previously thrown into a pond, etc., and on which stones were heaped in order to sink them); Tac.—3. Milit. t. t.: Fascines; Cæs. II. Meton.: A. In bee-hives: A cell; favorem, i. e. a honey-comb, Virg.—B. A joint; spinæ, i. e. of the back-bone, Ov.*

**Crāthis**, *idis, m.* *Kράθις. Crathis; a river of Magna Græcia, the water of which was said to reddén the hair.*

**Crātinus**, *i, m.* *Kρατινός (One gifted with strength). Cratinus; a comic poet; the contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.*

**crēa-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*cre(a)-o*] *Of magistrates, etc.: A selection, choice, etc.; Cic.*

**crēa-tor**, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *A creator, author, begitter, founder; Cic.; Ov. Hence, Fr. créateur.*

**crēa-trix**, *icis, f.* [*id.*] *She who brings forth or produces, a mother; Lucr.; Virg. Hence, Fr. créatrice.*

**crē-ber**, *bra, brum* (*Sup. crebrissimus, Gell.*) *adj. [from the root CRE in cresco] (Made to increase; hence) I. Prop.: Thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous, repeated: venæ et arteriæ crebræ, Cic. (Comp.) crebriores literæ, Cæs. (Sup.) ignes creberrimi, Sall.—Adverbial expression: Crebra, Frequently; Virg. II. Meton.: That is furnished or produces abundantly; crowded with, abundant, abounding in: ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut, etc., Cic.*

**crēb-esco** (**-besco**), *brūi (būi)*, *no sup., Brescere (bescere), 3. v. n. inch.* [*super, crebr-i*] *To become frequent, increase, grow strong;—of a rumour or report, to spread abroad; Virg.; Tac.; Quint.*

**crebr-itas**, *ātis, f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the creber; hence*) *Thickness, closeness, frequency; Cic.*

**crēbr-o**, *adv.* [*id.*] *Close, one after another (in time or number), repeatedly, often, oftentimes, frequently, many times: mittere literas, Cic. (Comp.) crebrius, Plaut. (Sup.) creberrime, Cic.*

**crēd-ibilis**, *e, adj.* [*cred-o*] *That may or can be believed; credible: creabile fore non arbitrabar, Cic. (Comp.) nihil credibilis, Quint.: (with Sup.) in u) vix credibile dictu, Curt. Hence, Fr. croyable.*

**crēdibil-iter**, *adv.* [*credibil-is*] *Credibly; Cic.*

**crēd-itor**, *ōris, m.* [*cred-o*] *A creditor; Cic. Hence, Fr. créditier.*

**crēd-o**, *didi, ditum, dēre* (*Præs. Subj.: credam, Plaut.: crednas, id.: creduat, id.—Perf.: credidis, id.: credit, id.*, *3. v. n. and a.* [*akin to Sanscrit crāt, "fides;" do*] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put faith, to trust or confide in; to have confidence in; to trust: (with Dat.) fortunæ, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. To trust one in his declarations, etc.: to give one credence; to believe one; (with Dat.) credam tibi de istis, Plaut. (with Acc. of neut. pron.) vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile est, credere? Ter.: (with Respective Gen.) culonium rerum ipse semper credit, with respect to all matters, Plaut.—Particular phrases: a. Mihi crede, etc., Believe me; confide in my words (an expression of confirmation); Cic.; Hor.—b. Credor, etc., in Ovid several times=creditor mihi, etc.—2. a. To believe a thing, hold or admit as true: liberet homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Cæs.—b. To be of opinion; to think, believe, suppose: inhospita tesqua Credis, Hor.: (with Objective clause) quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Cæs.—c. As an expression of mere opinion: I believe, as I think, I suppose: ex eo, credo, quibusdam usu venire, ut, etc., Cic. II. Meton.: A. Act.: To commit or entrust to one for safe-keeping, etc.; to consign to one's care, etc.: quos tuæ fidei commisit et credidit, Cic.—B. 1. Act.: To put out something on loan; to lend something: huic grandem pecuniam, Cic.—2. Neut.: To make a loan; to lend, etc.: (with Dat.) populus, Cic. Hence, Fr. croire.*

**crēdūl-itas**, *ātis, f.* [*credul-us*] *I. Prop.: Credulity, easiness of belief; Cic. II. Meton.: Personified: Credulity; Ov. Hence, Fr. crédulité.*

**crēd-ulus**, *a, um, adj.* [*cred-o*] *1. That quickly or easily believes a thing; credulous, easy of belief, confiding: a. Prop.: creduli senes, Cic. (with Dat.) non ego credulus illis, Virg.—b. Fig.: Of things: spes animi credula mutui, Hor.—2. That is easily believed: fama, Tac. Hence, Fr. crédule.*

**Crēmēra**, *æ, f.* *The Cremera; a small river of Etruria, rendered famous by the heroic death of the Fabii.—Hence, Cremer-ensis, e, adj. Of Cremera.*



**crēmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḥāl*, to cook] To burn, consume by fire. I. Gen.: crematā urbe, Liv. II. Esp.: A. Of the burning of the dead, customary in antiquity: cuius a me corpus crematum, Cic.—B. Of the burning of victims, etc., in sacrifices: boum fibris de more crematis, Ov.—C. Of things devoted: sacrum id (f. e. arma) Vulcanico, Liv.

**Crēmōna**, æ, f. Cremona; a town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po.—Hence, **Crēmōnensis**, e, adj. Of Cremona.—As Subst.: **Crēmōnenses**, tum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Cremona.

**crēmōr**, ōris, m. The thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances; thick broth, cream, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crème*.

1. **crēō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḥṛi*, to make, Greek *κρῖναι*, to accomplish] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Verb. fin.: To bring forth, produce, make, create, beget: Ænean Silvium creat, Liv.: ignes e lignis, Lucr.—2. Part. Perf.: Sprung from, begotten by, born of (with Abl.) dubio genitore creatus, Ov. B. Esp.: Polit. i. t.: To make or create for any jurisdiction or office, i. e. to choose, elect: consules, Cæs. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: To produce, prepare, cause, occasion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *créer*.

2. **Crēō** (-on), ontis, m., *Κρέων* (Ruler, Prince). *Creo* or *Creon*: 1. A king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason.—2. A brother of Jocasta.

**crēper**, ēra, ērum, adj. [a Sabine word; prps. akin to *κνέφας*] (Prop.: Dusky, dark; Fig.: Uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering: bellum, Lucr.

**crēpida**, æ, f. = *κρηπίς*. The sole (which served the Greeks, and the Romans who adopted Greek habits, as a shoe); a sandal: Cic.—Prov.: Nesutor supra crepidam, Let not the cobbler go above the sole; or, shoemaker, stick to your last, Pl.

**crēpid-ātus**, a, um, adj. [crepid-a] (Provided with crepidæ; hence) Wearing soles or sandals: Cic.

**crēpido**, inis, f. [κρηπίς] I. Prop.: A basis, foundation, pedestal, base: Cic. II. Meton.: Any high or raised border; a pier, bank, mound, dam, etc.: Liv.; Virg.

**crēpid-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [crepid-a] A little sandal: Plaut.

**crēpitācil-um**, i, n. dim. [for crepitacil-um; fr. crepitacul-um] A little rattle: Lucr.

**crēpitā-cūlum**, i, n. [crepit(a)-o] (That which causes a rattling; hence) A rattle: Quint.

**crēp-ō**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens [crep-o] To rattle much; to crack, rustle, crackle, clatter: crepitabat bractea vento, Virg.

**crēp-itus**, ūs, m. [id.] I. Gen.: A rattling, creaking, clattering, rustling, etc.: armorum, Liv.: dentium, i. e. a chattering of the teeth, Cic. II. Esp.: Of the stomach: A loud wind: Cic.

**crēpō**, tū, itum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to *κρέπω*,

Eng. crack] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter: motu nubes crepere sinistras, Ov.—2. Esp.: To break wind: Mart. B. Meton.: To break with a crash: remi, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. To make something to sound; to make a noise with; to cause to resound or rattle: qui crepet aureolos, Mart.—2. To raise, to make: lætum sonum, Hor. B. Fig.: To say something, talk noisily, or make much ado about; to boast of; to prattle or prate about: sulcos et vineta, Hor.

**crēp-undā**, ōrum, n. [crep-o] 1. A rattle; mostly a child's rattle: Cic.—2. A rattling musical instrument: Just.

**crēpus-cūlum**, i, n. [for creper-culum] (That which serves for making creper; hence) I. Prop.: Twilight, dusk; and esp. evening twilight, the dusk of the evening: Ov. II. Meton.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crépuscule*.

**Cres**, etis, v. 1. Creta.

**cre-sco**, crēvi, crētum, crescere (Inf. Perf. sync. crēsse, Lucr.), 3. v. n. inch. [prps. akin to Sanscrit root, *sri*, tre] I. Of things not previously in existence: A. Verb. Fin.: To come forth, grow; to arise, spring, be born, become visible, appear: 1. Prop.: corpore de patris et materno sanguine crescent, Lucr.—2. Fig.: terris crescit labor, Sil.—B. Part. Perf.: Arisen, sprung, descended, born from: Fauno Nymphæque, Ov.: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. II. Of things already in existence: A. Prop.: To rise in height; to rise, grow, grow up, thrive, increase, etc.: ut cum lula pariter crescant (sc. ostrea), pariterque decrescant, Cic.: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescent, grow into, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To increase: hostium opes inimique, Cic.—2.: a. To rise or increase in distinction, honour, courage, etc.; to be promoted or advanced, to prosper, to become great, to attain honour: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic.—b. To increase in number; to augment, multiply: non mihi absentis crevisse amicos, Cic.—c. Of the day: To increase in length, to grow longer: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croître*.

1. **Crēta**, æ, -e, es, f., *Κρήνη*. Creta or Crete; an island in the Mediterranean Sea (now Candia).—Hence,

1. **Cre-s** (for Cret-s), ētis, m. adj. Cretan.—As Subst.: Cretes, um, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Crete: (Acc.) Cretas, Cæs.—2. **Cress-a** (for Cret-sa), æ, f. adj. Cretan.—As Subst.: **Cressa**, æ, f. (sc. femina) A Cretan woman: a. For Ariadne.—b. For *Ærope*.—3. **Crēs-ius** (for Cret-ius), a, um, adj. Cretan.—4. **Crēt-æus**, a, um, adj. Cretan.—5. **Crēt-ānus**, i, m. A Cretan.—6. **Crēt-ensis**, e, adj. Cretan.—As Subst.: Cretenses, tum, m. (sc. incolæ) The Cretans.—7. **Crēt-icus**, a, um, adj. Cretan.—As Subst.: **Creticus**, i, m. Creticus; an agnomen of Q. Metellus, from his subjugation of Crete.—8. **Crēt-is**, Idis, f. adj. Cretan.

2. **crēta**, æ, f. [orig. adj., from 1. Creta] 1. Prop.: Cretan earth, i. e. chalk (or a similar kind of earth): Plaut.; Cic. II. Fig.: From the white colour of chalk: for something favourable or lucky: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *craye*, crayon.

**Crētaus**, a, um, Cretanus, i, v. 1. Creta.

**crēt-ātus**, a, um, adj. [2. Cret-a] (Provided with creta; hence) Marked with chalk: I. Prop.: fasciæ, Cic. II. Fig.: ambitio, i. e. of the candidates for office, clothed in white, Pers.

**crēt-ūs**, a, um, adj. [id.] Made of chalk, chalk: persona, Lucr.

**crē-tio**, ōnis, f. [CRE, true root of cer-no] A (legal declaration about the) entering upon an inheritance: Cic.

**crēt-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [2. Cret-a] Abounding in chalk or clay: rura, Ov.

**crēt-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] White clay (used for sealing letters): Cic.

1. **crēt-us**, a, um, P. of cer-no, through its root CRE.

**Crēūsa**, æ, f., *Κρέουσα* (Princess). *Creusa*: 1. A daughter of King Cereus, of Corinth.—2. A daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.

**cri-bri-um**, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḥṛi*, to separate, Lat. CRE or CER, whence cerno] (That which effects the separating; hence) A sieve: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crible*.

**cri-men**, inis, n. [prps. id.] (The separating or sifting thing; hence, in Law, A judicial sifting of a case; and so, of that which is subjected to such a decision, and with reference to the accuser or accused) I.: A. Prop.: A charge, accusation, reproach (esp. when unfounded); a calumny, slander: Ter.; Cic.; Virg. B. Meton.: An object of reproach or invective: Ov. II.: A. Prop.: A fault complained of; an error, crime, fault, offence: Cic.; Ov. B. Meton.: 1. An object representing a crime: Ov.—2. A cause of crime; a criminal: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crime*. **crimīnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [crimin(a)-or] An accusation, complaint, etc.: Cic.; Liv.

**crimīnā-tōr**, ōris, m. [id.] An accuser; a calumniator: Plaut.; Tac.

**crimīn-o**, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [crimen, crimin-is] To accuse of crime, complain of, etc.: servos apud herum, Plaut.: (Pass. with clause denoting the charge) Sullanus res defendere crimino, Cic.

**crimīn-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] 1. With personal objects: To accuse of crime, complain of, impeach, calumniate: patres, Liv.: (with clause denoting the charge) Metellum apud populum crimīnatus est, bellum illum ducere, etc., Cic.—2. Of things as objects: To complain of, object to, etc.: quibus (sc. concionibus) potentiam meam criminabatur, Cic.

**crimīn-os**, adv. [criminos -ns] Reproachfully, by way of accusation: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) criminosius incusare, Tac.: (Sup.) criminosissime insectari, Suet.

**crimīn-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [crimen, *crimīn-is*] (*Full of crime; hence*) *Full of reproaches, reproachful, criminating, calumniating, slanderous*: (Comp.) *criminosior oratio*, Auct. Her.: (*Sup.*) *criminosissimus liber*, Suet.: (*with Dat.*) *id mihi criminosum*, Cic.

**Crimisus (-issus)**, i, m., Κριμισός (Κριμισός). *Crimisus*; a river on the south-west coast of Sicily.

**crīn-ālis**, e, adj. [crīn-is] (*Of, or pertaining to, crinis*; hence) **I.** *Of, or pertaining to, the hair, hair-*: aurum, Virg.—As Subst.: *crīnāle*, is, n. *A hair-pin*: Ov.—**2.** *Of a polypus*: *Furnished with feelers*: Ov.

**crī-nis**, is, m. [prob. for *crē-nis*; fr. *crē-sco*] *The growing thing*; hence, with reference to the head) **I.** Prop.: *The hair*: Cæs.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Of the tail of a comet*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crin*.

**crīn-itus**, a, um, adj. [crīn-is] (*Provided with crinis*; hence) **1.** *Provided with or having hair*; hairy: *puella male crinita*, Ov.—**2.** *With a hair-like tail*: *stella*, i. e. a comet, Cic.

**crisp-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, i. t. a. and n. [crisp-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To curl, crisp*: capillum, Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To make rough or uneven*; to agitate, etc.: *crispans pelagus Titania*, Val. Fl.—**2.** *To put into a trembling motion*; to swing, brandish, wave: *bina manu lato crispans hastula ferro*, Virg. **II.** Neut. only in Part. Præs.: *Curled, uneven, wrinkled*: *nasus*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crisper, créper, crépir*.

**crisp-ūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *Curled, having curled hair*: Mart.

**1. crispus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Of the hair*: *Crisped, curled*: *cincinni*, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) *leo crispioribus jubis*, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of persons*: *Having curled hair, curly-headed*: Ter.—**B.** *Of things*: **1.** *Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled*: (*Sup.*) *lactuca crispissimi folii*, Col.—**2.** *In waving motion, quivering, trembling*: *pecten*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crispé*. **2. Crispus**, i, m. [*1. crispus*] *Crispus*; a Roman cognomen.

**crīsta**, æ, f. [akin to Gr. κόρυς, *korūp-os*; and so to *κάρα*, head, and *κέρας*, horn] **I.** Prop.: *A tuft on the head of animals*; most freq.: **A.** *Of the comb of a cock*: Juv.—**B.** *Of the top-knot of a hoopoe*: Ov.—**C.** *Of the crest of a serpent*: Ov.—Prov.: *Illius surgunt crīste, Illi crest rises*, i. e. he is concealed, Juv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A tuft of leaves on plants*: Pl.—**B.** *The crest of a helmet, plume*: Lucr.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crête*.

**crīst-ātus**, s, um, adj. [crīst-a] (*Provided with a crīsta*; hence) **1.** *That has a tuft or crest*; tufted, crested: *draco*, Ov.—**2.** *Having a crest or plume*: *galeæ*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crêlé*. **crītīcus**, i, m., = κριτικός (*One capable or fit for judging*) *A critic*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *critique*.

**crōc-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [croco-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-*: *odores*, Virg. **II.** Meton.

*Saffron-coloured, yellow, golden*: *flores*, Virg.

**crōc-īnus**, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-*: *unguentum*, Cels.—As Subst.: *crocinum*, i, n. (*sc. oleum*) *Saffron-oil*: **A.** Prop.: Prop. **B.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: **Plaut.** **II.** Meton.: *Saffron-coloured*: *tunica*, Cat.

**crōc-ō**, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. = κρώω. *To croak as a raven*: **Plaut.** **crōcōdīlus** (*crōc-ō*), i, m., = κροκόδειλος. *A crocodile*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocodile*.

**crōc-ōta**, æ, f., = ὁ κροκωτός (*sc. χιτών*). *A saffron-coloured dress for women*: Cic.

**crōc-ōt-ārius**, a, um, adj. [croco-t-a] *Of, or belonging to, saffron-coloured garments*: **Plaut.**

**crōc-ōt-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A small saffron-coloured robe*: **Plaut.**

**crōc-ūs**, i, m., -um, i, n., = κρόκος. **I.** Prop.: *Saffron*: Ov.; Pl.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Saffron-colour*: Virg.—**B.** *Personified*: *Crocus*; the youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocus*.

**Crōsus**, i, m., Κροisos. *Cræsus*: **I.** Prop.: *A king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches*. **II.** Meton.: *For a rich man*: Ov.

**Crōm-yon**, ōnis, m., Κρομύων. *Cromyon*; a village in Megaris (now Castro Teichos).

**crōtālīstrīa**, æ, f. [κροταλίω] *A (female) castanet dancer*: Prop.

**crōtālūm**, i, n., = κροτάλον. *A rattle, bell, castanet*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crotale*.

**Crōto**, ōnis, comm. gen., Κρότων. *Croto*; a town founded by the Achæans, on the east coast of Bruttium (now Crotone).—Hence, **Crōtōn-lātes**, æ, m., Κρωτωνιάτης. *An inhabitant of Crotone*.

**crūciā-bilis**, e, adj. [cruci(a)-o] *That can or does torture*; tormenting, torturing: *exitus*, Gell.

**crūciābīl-itas**, ātis, f. [cruciābil-is] (*The state or condition of the cruciābilis*; hence) *Torment, torture*: **Plaut.**

**crūciā-mentum**, i, n. [cruci(a)-o] (*That which tortures*; hence) *Torture, torment, pain*: **Plaut.**; Cic.

**crūciā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] **1.** *Torture, torment*; a torturing, execution, etc.: Cic.; Sall.—**2.**: **a.** *Agony of mind*; intense or anxious care: Cic.—**b.** *Of sorrow*: *Anguish*: Cic.

**crūc-īo**, ī, āvi, tātum, āre, i. v. a. [crux, cruc-is] **I.** Prop.: *To crucify* (so, only in Eccl. Lat.). **II.** Meton.: *To torture, torment*: *quum vigilis et fame cruciaretur*, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Mentally*: **A.** Gen.: *To torment, torture, afflict, distress*: *me deliberatio cruciat cruciavique adhuc*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To afflict one's self*; to grieve, be afflicted: *Hor.*; **Plaut.**

**crūd-ēlis**, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUDH, "to be wrathful"] *Wrathful, furious, hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce*: *Of living beings or things*: *crudelis mulier*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *crudelior ignis*, Cat.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissimi parricidæ*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cruel*.

**crūd-ēl-itas**, ātis, f. [crudel-is] (*The quality of the crudelis*; hence) *Harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity*: Cic.; Cæs.; hence, Fr. (old) *crudéité*, (*mod.*) *cruauté*.

**crūd-ēl-iter**, adv. [id.] *Cruelly*: *crudeliter factum*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *deus crudeliter urit*, Quos videt, etc., Tib.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissime dicere*, Cæs.

**crūd-esco**, ūi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. [crud-us] *To become hard, violent, or bad*: *capit crudescere morbus*, Virg.

**crūd-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the crudus*; hence) *An overloading, repletion, indigestion, crudity of the stomach*: *caret vinolentia, et cruditate, et insomniis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crudité*.

**crūd-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUDH, "to be wrathful" see crudelis] **I.** Prop.: *Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless*: *bella*, Ov.: *ensis*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Bloody, bleeding, etc.*: *bos*, Hor.—**B.** *Of food*: **1.** *Raw, not cooked*: *exta*, Liv.—**2.** *Undigested*: *crudum pavonem in balnea portas*, Juv.—**C.** *Dyspeptic, suffering from indigestion*: (*Comp.*) *crudior*, Cic.—**D.**: **1.** *Unripe, immature, crude*: *poma*, Cic.—**2.** *Unprepared, raw, crude*: *cestus, made of raw hide or undressed leather*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Of reading*: *Undigested, not carefully pondered over, or reflected upon*: *lectio*, Quint.—**B.**: **1.**: **a.** *Premature, too early*: *funera nepotis*, Stat.—**b.** *Young, fresh*: *servitium*, Tac.—**C.** *Fresh, vigorous*: *cruda deo viridissimus senectus*, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** *Of verses*: *Rude, unpolished*: Pers.—**b.** *Of character or manners*: *Low, vulgar, rude, uncultivated*: Script. ap. Suet.—**C.** *Of pronunciation*: *Rough, hoarse, harsh*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cru*.

**crūent-e**, adv. [cruent-us] *Cruelly, severely*: *cruentes ævire*, Just.: (*Comp.*) *arma cruentius exerceo*, Sen.

**crūent-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make bloody, to spot or stain with blood*: *gladium*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To cover with shame or confusion or feelings of disgrace*: *hæc te cruentat oratio*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To spot, stain, pollute*: *vestem*, Lucr.

**crū-entus**, a, um, adj. [prob. from same root as *crū-* or *crūd-*] **I.** Prop.: *Bloody, blood-stained, gory*: *Hor.* **II.** Meton.: *Blood-red, red*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Attended, marked, or defiled with blood*: (*Sup.*) *cruentissima, dies*, Vell.—**B.**: **1.** *Of persons*: *Delighting in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel*: (*Comp.*) *bello cruentior*, Ov.—**2.** *Of things*: *Bloody, cruel*: *ira*, Hor.

**crūmēna (-ina)**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A small money-bag*: **Plaut.** **II.** Meton.: *Money*: Hor.

**crū-or**, ōris, m. [akin to Sanscrit *kravya*, "raw flesh" (see *caro*), and *krū-ra*, "sore, bloody"] **I.** Prop.:



*Blood from a wound; a stream of blood, gore:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Vital power, vital strength, life:* imperii, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: **A.** The pouring out of blood, murder: Ov.; Hor.—**B.** For sanguis: The blood in the body: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. cruor.

**cruppellarii**, ōrum, m. [Celtic] *Harnessed combatants (among the Gauls):* Tac.

**crūr-ī-frāg-ius**, ī, m. [crus, cruris; (ī); fra(n)g-o] *One whose legs are broken:* Plaut.

**cr-ūs**, ūris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *crū*, to go, to run] *The thing which goes; hence: The leg:* Cic.; Virg.

**crusta**, ae, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *krīt*, to split] *The splitting thing; hence:* I. Prop.: *The skin, rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.:* Plin.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco-work, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. croûte.

**crust-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [crust-a] *To cover with a rind, shell, plaster-work, embossed figures, etc.:* domum marmoribus, Luc.

**crust-ūlum**, i, n. dim. [crust-um] *Small pastry, confectionery:* Hor.

**crustum**, i, n. [access. form to crusta] *Anything baked; pastry, bread, etc.:* Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. croûton.

**Crustumēria**, ae, f., -ēri, ōrum, m. **Crustumērii**, ī, n. *Crustumēria, Crustumēri, or Crustumium; a town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fidenæ, afterwards belonging to the Tuscans.—Hence, 1. Crustum-inus, a, um, adj. Of Crustumium.—As Subst.: Crustum-ini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Crustumium.—2. Crustum-ius, a, um, adj. Of Crustumium.*

**crux**, ūcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Two pieces of wood placed cross-wise, a cross; pendula, the pole of a carriage:* Stat. **B.** Esp.: *As an instrument of punishment for malefactors: A cross:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach: A gallows-bird, a hempen rascal:* Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *Torture, trouble, misery, destruction: aliqua mala crux, Plaut.—Particular phrase: I (abi, etc.) in (malam) crucem! Go to the cross! i. e. go and be hanged! Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. croix, crocse.*

**crypta**, ae, f. = κρυπτή *A concealed, subterranean passage; vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit:* Suet.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. crypte.

**crystallinus**, a, um, adj. = κρυστάλλινος. *Made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* Pl.—**As Subst.: crystallina**, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa) *Crystal vases:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cristallin.

**crystallum**, i, n. = κρύσταλλος. **I.** Prop.: *A crystal, mountain crystal:* Pl.; Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A crystal vase for drinking: Mart.—**B.** The glittering, precious stone of a ring: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. cristal.

**cubicul-āris**, e, adj. [cubicul-

um] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* lectus, Cic.

**cubicul-āris**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* Pl.—**As Subst.: cubicularius**, ī, m. *A chamber-servant, valet de chambre:* Cic.

**cūb-icūlum**, i, n. [cub-o] *(That which serves for lying down; hence) 1. An apartment for reclining or for sleeping; a resting- or sleeping-chamber:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** The raised seat of the emperor in the theatre: Suet.

**cūb-ile**, is, n. [id.] *(A thing for lying down; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of persons: 1. a. Gen.: A couch, bed:* Cic.; Liv.—**b. Esp.: A marriage-bed: Cat.; Virg.—**2. A chamber: saluatorium, an audience chamber: Pl.—**B. Of animals: 1. Of wild animals: A den, lair: Cic.; Phaed.—**2. Of dogs: A bed, etc.: Phaed.—**3. Of birds: A nest in which to sleep; a sleeping place: Cic.—**4.** Of mice, moles, etc.: *A nest or hole:* Plaut.; Virg.—**5. Of bees: A hive: Virg.—**C. The couch of the setting sun: Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Couch, litter: avaritie, Cic.***************

**cūbit-al**, is, n. [cubit-um] *(A thing pertaining to a cubitum; hence) An elbow-cushion:* Hor.

**cūbit-ālis**, e, adj. [id.] *(Pertaining to a cubitum; hence) An ell long:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cubital.

**cūb-ito**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. freg. [cub-o] *To lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down:* Cic.; Tac.

**cūb-ītum**, i, n. [id.] *(The reclining thing; hence) I. Prop.: The elbow as serving for leaning upon: Virg. II. Meton.: A. The bending, curvature of a shore: Pl.—B. As a measure of length: An ell, a cubit:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coude.

**cūb-o**, ūi, ūtum, āre (Perf. Subj. cubāris, Prop. —Perf. Inf. cubāsse, Quint.), 1. v. n. [akin to Gr. κυβ-ω] **I.** Of living subjects: **A.** Gen.: *To lie down, or be in a recumbent posture; to lie in one's bed; to lie in lectica, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To lie asleep: cubitum, lie, Cic.—2. To recline at table: quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic.—3. To lie sick, to keep one's bed through sickness, etc.: cubat, ille valet, Ov. II. Of things as subjects: **A.** To lie, extend itself: quia cubat unda freti, Mart.—**B.** To slope, slant: cubantia tecta, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. couver.*

**cūcullus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] *A hood, cowl, etc.:* Juv.; Mart.

**cūcūlus** (-ullus), i, m. [akin to Sanscrit *kukila*; Gr. κόκκυς, ὄψος] *A cuckoo:* I. Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach:* Plaut.; Pl.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. coucou.

**cūcūmis**, ōris, m. [etym. dub.] *A cucumber:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. concombre.

**cūcurbīta**, ae, f. [prps. reduplicated form, akin to curvus] **I.** Prop.: *A gourd:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A cupping-glass:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cucurbitile.

**cūcus**, i, m. *Cuckoo, fool:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cocu.

**cūdo**, no perr. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, beat, pound, knock: plagas, Lucr.—Prov.: Istec in me cudetur faba, That bean will be threshed out on me, i. e. that will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that, Ter. II. Meton.: Of metals: To prepare by beating: to strike or fabricate, to stamp, coin money: plumbeos nummos, Plaut. III. Fig.: To produce, fabricate: quas tu mihi tenebras cudi? Plaut.*

**cui-cui-modi**, adv. for *cujus-cujus-modi*, from *quisquis, modus* *Of what sort, kind, or nature soever:* Cic.

**cūj-as** (quoj-), ātis, pron. interrog. [2. cuj-us] *Whence (from what country or family) originating? whence? from what place? Cic.; Liv.*

**1. cūjus** (quoj-), a, um, pron. interr. [from *cujus*, a form of *quis*] *Pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? cujum pecus? Virg.*

**2. cūjus** (quoj-), a, um, pron. relat. [from *cujus*, a form of *qui*] *Pertaining to whom, of whom, whose: Plaut.*

**cūjus-mōdi** (or, separated, *cujus modi*), adv. *Of what kind or nature soever:* Cic.

**cūjusquē-mōdi** (or, separated, *cujusque modi*), adv. *Of whatever kind:* Cic.

**culc-īta** (-ītra), ae, f. [prob. for calo-ita (-ītra); fr. calo-o] *(The trodden thing; hence) I. Prop.: A sack or case filled with feathers, wool, hair, etc., for lying upon; a bed, cushion, mattress: Cic. II. Meton.: A pad or patch for the eye: Plaut.*

**culcitel-la**, ae, f. dim. [for culcitella; fr. culcita, culcit(e)r-ae] *A little cushion or mattress: Plaut.*

**culcitra**, ae, v. culcita. **cūlēus** (cull-, col-), i, m. = κολεός, Ion. κολεός *a sheath; hence: A (leather) bag, a sack: Plaut.; Cic.*

**cūlēx**, icis, m. (f., Plaut.) *A gnat, midge: I. Prop.: Hor. II. Fig.: As a term of reproach: Plaut.*

**cūl-īna** (col-), ae, f. [for cocul-ina, from cocul-a, a cook] *(The thing pertaining to a cook; hence) I. Prop.: A kitchen: Plaut.; Cic. II. Meton.: For food, fare, victuals: Hor.*

**cul-men**, inis, n. [akin to κολ-ώνη] *(That which is high; hence) 1. A mountain-top, summit, or peak: Cæs.—2. A tall stalk of a plant: Ov.—3. a. Prop.: The highest part or top of an object: detractum culmen tempio, i. e. the roof, Liv.—b. Fig.: The summit, height, acme: fortuna, Liv.*

**cul-mus**, i, m. [akin to cal-amus] *A stalk, stem, esp. of grain: Cic.; Virg.*

**culp-a**, ae, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *klip*, to make] *(A deed, action; hence, in bad sense) I. Prop.: Crime, fault, failure, defect: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Any thing mischievous or injurious; mischief: culpam ferro compece, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Eocl.) coupe.*

**culpā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of culp-(a)-o.—**2. Pa:** *Worthy of reproach.*

**crimīn-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [crimen, *crimīn-is*] (*Full of crime; hence*) *Full of reproaches, reproachful, criminating, calumniating, slanderous:* (Comp.) *criminosior oratio*, Auct. Her.: (*Sup.*) *criminosissimus liber*, Suet.: (*with Dat.*) *id mihi criminosus*, Cic.

**Crimisus (-issus)**, i, m., Κριμισός (Κριμισός). *Crimisus; a river on the south-west coast of Sicily.*

**crīn-ālis**, e, adj. [crīn-is] (*Of, or pertaining to, crinis; hence*) 1. *Of, or pertaining to, the hair, hair-; aurum*, Virg.—As Subst.: *crīnāle*, is, n. *A hair-pin; Ov.*—2. *Of a polypus: Furnished with feelers: Ov.*

**crī-nis**, is, m. [prob. for *crē-nis*; fr. *crē-sco*] (*The growing thing; hence, with reference to the head*) I. Prop.: *The hair: Cæs.; Hor.* II. Meton.: *Of the tail of a comet: Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *crin*.

**crīn-ītus**, a, um, adj. [crīn-is] (*Provided with crinis; hence*) 1. *Provided with or having hair; hairy: puella male crīnita*, Ov.—2. *With a hair-like tail: stella, i. e. a comet*, Cic.

**crisp-**, o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. r. a. and n. [crisp-us] I. Act.: A. Prop.: *To curl, crisp: capillum*, Pl. B. Meton.: 1. *To make rough or uneven; to agitate, etc.: crispans pelagus Titania*, Val. El.—2. *To put into a trembling motion; to swing, brandish, wave: bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro*, Virg. II. Neut. only in Part. Præs.: *Curled, uneven, wrinkled: nasus*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crisper, créper, crépir*.

**crisp-ūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *Curled, having curled hair: Mart.*

1. **crispus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Of the hair: Crisped, curled: cincinni*, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) *leo crispioribus jubis*, Pl. II. Meton.: A. *Of persons: Having curled hair, curly-headed: Ter.*—B. *Of things: 1. Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled: (Sup.) lactuca crispissimi folii*, Col.—2. *In waving motion, quivering, trembling: pecten*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crépé*. 2. **Crispus**, i, m. [1. *crispus*] *Crispus; a Roman cognomen.*

**crista**, æ, f. [akin to Gr. *κόρυς*, *κόρυς*-os; and so to *κάρα*, head, and *κέρας*, horn] I. Prop.: *A tuft on the head of animals; most freq.: A. Of the comb of a cock: Juv.*—B. *Of the top-knot of a hoopoe: Ov.*—C. *Of the crest of a serpent: Ov.*—Prov.: *Illic surgunt cristæ, Illic crest rises, i. e. he is concealed*, Juv. II. Meton.: *A tuft of leaves on plants: Pl.*—B. *The crest of a helmet, plume: Lucr.; Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *crête*.

**crist-ātus**, s, um, adj. [crist-a] (*Provided with a crista; hence*) 1. *That has a tuft or crest; tufted, crested: draco*, Ov.—2. *Having a crest or plume: galeæ*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crêlé*. **criticus**, i, m., = κριτικός (One capable or fit for judging) *A critic: Cic.; Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *critique*.

**crōc-ūs**, a, um, adj. [croc-us] I. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-; odores*, Virg. II. Meton.

*Saffron-coloured, yellow, golden: flores*, Virg.

**crōc-īnus**, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-; unguentum*, Cels.—As Subst.: **crocinum**, i, n. (sc. oleum) *Saffron-oil: A. Prop.; Prop. B. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut.* II. Meton.: *Saffron-coloured: tunica*, Cat.

**crōcīo**, īo, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. = κροῖω. *To croak as a raven: Plaut.* **crōcōdīlus** (crōcō-) i, m., = κροκόδειλος. *A crocodile: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocodile*.

**crōcōta**, æ, f., = ὁ κροκωτός (sc. χιτών). *A saffron-coloured dress for women: Cic.*

**crōcōt-ārius**, a, um, adj. [crocot-a] *Of, or belonging to, saffron-coloured garments: Plaut.*

**crōcōt-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A small saffron-coloured robe: Plaut.*

**crōcus**, i, m., -um, i, n., = κρόκος. I. Prop.: *Saffron: Ov.; Pl.; Hor.* II. Meton.: A. *Saffron-colour: Virg.*—B. *Personified: Crocus; the youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower: Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocus*.

**Crōsus**, i, m., Κρόσος. *Cræsus: I. Prop.: A king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches. II. Meton.: For a rich man: Ov.*

**Crōmŷon**, ōnis, m., Κρομύων. *Cromyon; a village in Megaris (now Castro Teichos).*

**crōtālīstrīa**, æ, f. [κροταλίω] *A (female) castanet dancer: Prop.*

**crōtālūm**, i, n., = κροτάλον. *A rattle, bell, castanet: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *crotales*.

**Crōtō**, ōnis, comm. gen., Κρότων. *Croto; a town founded by the Achæans, on the east coast of Bruttium (now Crotona)*—Hence, **Crōtōn-īates**, æ, m., Κροτωνιάτης. *An inhabitant of Crotona.*

**crūciā-bilis**, e, adj. [cruci(a)-o] *That can or does torture; tormenting, torturing: exitus*, Gell.

**crūciābil-ītās**, ātis, f. [cruciabil-is] (*The state or condition of the cruciabilis; hence*) *Torment, torture: Plaut.*

**crūciā-mentum**, i, n. [cruci(a)-o] (*That which tortures; hence*) *Torture, torment, pain: Plaut.; Cic.*

**crūciā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] 1. *Torture, torment; a torturing, execution, etc.: Cic.; Sall.*—2. *Agony of mind; intense or anxious care: Cic.*—b. *Of sorrow: Anguish: Cic.*

**crūc-īo**, īvi, tātum, īare, 1. v. a. [crux, cruc-is] I. Prop.: *To crucify (so, only in Eccl. Lat.).* II. Meton.: *To torture, torment: quum vigilis et fame cruciaretur*, Cic. III. Fig.: *Mentally: A. Gen.: To torment, torture, afflict, distress: me deliberatio cruciat cruciavique adhuc*, Cic. B. Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To afflict one's self; to grieve, be afflicted: Hor.; Plaut.*

**crūd-ēlis**, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUDH, "to be wrathful"] *Wrathful, furious, hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce: Of living beings or things: crudelis mulier*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *crudellior ignis*, Cat.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissimi parricidæ*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cruel*.

**crūdēl-ītās**, ātis, f. [crudelis] (*The quality of the crudelis; hence*) *Harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity: Cic.; Cæs.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *crudēlité*, (mod.) *cruauté*.

**crūdēl-īter**, adv. [id.] *Cruelly: crudeliter factum*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *deus crudeliter urit*, Quos videt, etc., Tib.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissime dicere*, Cæs.

**crūd-esco**, ūi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. [crud-us] *To become hard, violent, or bad: caput crudescere morbus*, Virg.

**crūd-ītās**, ātis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the crudus; hence*) *An overloading, repletion, indigestion, crudity of the stomach: caret vinolentia, et cruditate, et insomniis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crudité*.

**crūd-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUDH, "to be wrathful" see crudelis] I. Prop.: *Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless: bella*, Ov.: *ensis*, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Bloody, bleeding, etc.: bos*, Hor.—B. *Of food: 1. Raw, not cooked: exta*, Liv.—2. *Undigested: crudum pavonem in balnea portas*, Juv.—C. *Dyspeptic, suffering from indigestion: (Comp.) crudior*, Cic.—D.: 1. *Unripe, immature, crude: poma*, Cic.—2. *Unprepared, raw, crude: cestus, made of raw hide or undressed leather*, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Of reading: Undigested, not carefully pondered over, or reflected upon: lectio*, Quint.—B.: 1.: a. *Premature, too early: funera nepotis*, Stat.—b. *Young, fresh: servitium*, Tac.—c. *Fresh, vigorous: cruda deo viriditatis senectus*, Virg.—2.: a. *Of verses: Rude, unpolished: Pers.*—b. *Of character or manners: Low, vulgar, rude, uncultivated: Script. ap. Suct.*—c. *Of pronunciation: Rough, hoarse, harsh: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *cru*.

**crūent-e**, adv. [cruent-us] *Cruelly, severely: cruentes ævire*, Just.: (*Comp.*) *arma cruentius exerceo*, Sen.

**crūent-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: *To make bloody, to spot or stain with blood: gladium*, Cic. II. Fig.: *To cover with shame or confusion or feelings of disgrace: hæc te cruentat oratio*, Cic. III. Meton.: *To spot, stain, pollute: vestem*, Lucr.

**crū-entus**, a, um, adj. [prob. from same root as *crū-* or *crūd-*] I. Prop.: *Bloody, blood-stained, gory: Hæc*, II. Meton.: *Blood-red, red: Virg.* III. Fig.: A. *Attended, marked, or defiled with blood: (Sup.) cruentissima, dies*, Vell.—B.: 1. *Of persons: Delighting in blood, blood-thirsty, cruel: (Comp.) bello cruentior*, Ov.—2. *Of things: Bloody, cruel: ira*, Hor.

**crūmēna (-īna)**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A small money-bag: Plaut.* II. Meton.: *Money: Hor.*

**crū-or**, ōris, m. [akin to Sanscrit *kravya*, "raw flesh" (see caro), and *krū-ra*, "sore, bloody"] I. Prop.: *Of living beings or things: crudelis mulier*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *crudellior ignis*, Cat.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissimi parricidæ*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cruel*.



*Blood from a wound; a stream of blood, gore:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Vital power, vital strength, life:* imperi, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: **A.** The pouring out of blood, murder: Ov.; Hor.—**B.** For sanguis: The blood in the body: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. cruor.

**cruppellarii**, ōrum, m. [Celtic] *Harnessed combatants (among the Gauls):* Tac.

**crūr-ī-frāg-ius**, ī, m. [crus, cruris; (i); fra(n)g-o] *One whose legs are broken:* Plaut.

**cr-ūs**, ūris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *crī*, to go, to run] *(The thing which goes; hence):* The leg: Cic.; Virg.

**crusta**, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *krīt*, to split] *(The splitting thing; hence):* **I.** Prop.: The skin, rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.: Plin.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco-work, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. croûte.

**cruste-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [crust-a] *To cover with a rind, shell, plaster-work, embossed figures, etc.:* domum marmoribus, Lucr.

**crust-ūlum**, i, n. dim. [crust-um] *Small pastry, confectionery:* Hor.

**crustum**, i, n. [access. form to crusta] *Anything baked; pastry, bread, etc.:* Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. croûton.

**Crustumēria**, æ, f., -ēri, ōrum, m. **Crustumīum**, ī, n. *Crustumeria, Crustumeri, or Crustumium; a town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fidenæ, afterwards belonging to the Tuscans.—Hence, 1. Crustum-inus*, a, um, adj. *Of Crustumium.—As Subst.: Crustum-ini*, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Crustumium.—2. Crustum-ius*, a, um, adj. *Of Crustumium.*

**crux**, ūcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Two pieces of wood placed cross-wise, a cross; pendula, the pole of a carriage:* Stat. **B.** Esp.: *As an instrument of punishment for malefactors: A cross:* Ter.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach: A galling-bird, a hempen rascal:* Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *Torture, trouble, misery, destruction: aliqua mala crux*, Plaut.—*Particular phrase:* *I* (abi, etc.) in (malam) cruce[m] *Go to the cross! i. e. go and be hanged!* Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. croix, crocse.

**crypta**, æ, f. = κρυπτή *A concealed, subterranean passage; vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit:* Suet.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. crypte.

**crystallinus**, a, um, adj. = κρυστάλλινος. *Made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* Pl.—**As Subst.: crystallina**, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa) *Crystal vases:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cristallin.

**crystallum**, i, n. = κρυστάλλος. **I.** Prop.: *A crystal, mountain crystal:* Pl.; Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A crystal vase for drinking: Mart.—**B.** The glittering, precious stone of a ring: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. cristal.

**cūbīcūl-āris**, e, adj. [cubicul-

um] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* lectus, Cic.

**cūbīcūl-āris**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* Pl.—**As Subst.: cubicularius**, ī, m. *A chamber-servant, valet de chambre:* Cic.

**cūb-īcūlum**, i, n. [cub-o] *(That which serves for lying down; hence)* **1.** *An apartment for reclining or for sleeping; a resting- or sleeping-chamber:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *The raised seat of the emperor in the theatre:* Suet.

**cūb-ile**, is, n. [id.] *(A thing for lying down; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *A Gen.: A couch, bed:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Esp.: *A marriage-bed:* Cat.; Virg.—**2.** *A chamber: saluatorium, an audience chamber:* Pl.—**B.** Of animals: **1.** *Of wild animals: A den, lair:* Cic.; Phæd.—**2.** *Of dogs: A bed, etc.:* Phæd.—**3.** *Of birds: A nest in which to sleep; a sleeping place:* Cic.—**4.** *Of mice, moles, etc.: A nest or hole:* Plaut.; Virg.—**5.** *Of bees: A hive:* Virg.—**C.** *The couch of the setting sun:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Couch, litter:* avaritie, Cic.

**cūbit-al**, is, n. [cubit-um] *(A thing pertaining to a cubitum; hence)* *An elbow-cushion:* Hor.

**cūbit-ālis**, e, adj. [id.] *(Pertaining to a cubitum; hence)* *An ell long:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cubital.

**cūb-ito**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. freq. [cub-o] *To lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down:* Cic.; Tac.

**cūb-ītum**, i, n. [id.] *(The reclining thing; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *The elbow as serving for leaning upon:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The bending, curvature of a shore:* Pl.—**B.** *As a measure of length: An ell, a cubit:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coude.

**cūb-o**, ūi, ūtum, āre (Perf. Subj. cubāris, Prop. —Perf. Inf. cubāsse, Quint.), 1. v. n. [akin to Gr. κυβ-ω] **I.** Of living subjects: **A.** Gen.: *To lie down, or be in a recumbent posture; to lie in one's bed; to lie in lectica,* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To lie asleep:* cubitum ire, Cic.—**2.** *To recline at table:* quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic.—**3.** *To lie sick, to keep one's bed through sickness, etc.:* cubat, ille valet, Ov. **II.** Of things as subjects: **A.** *To lie, extend itself:* quia cubat unda freti, Mart.—**B.** *To slope, slant:* cubantia tecta, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. couver.

**cūcullus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] *A hood, cowl, etc.:* Juv.; Mart.

**cūcūllus** (-ullus), i, m. [akin to Sanscrit *kukila*; Gr. κόκκυς, ὄψος] *A cuckoo:* **I.** Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach:* Plaut.; Pl.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. coucou.

**cūcūmis**, ōris, m. [etym. dub.] *A cucumber:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. concombre.

**cūcūrbīta**, æ, f. [prps. reduplicated form, akin to curvus] **I.** Prop.: *A gourd:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: *A cupping-glass:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cucurbita.

**cūcus**, i, m. *Cuckoo, fool:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cocu.

**cūdo**, no perri. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, beat, pound, knock:* plagas, Lucr.—*Prov.:* Istec in me cudetur faba, *That bean will be threshed out on me, i. e. that will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that,* Ter. **II.** Meton.: *Of metals: To prepare by beating; to strike or fabricate, to stamp, coin money:* plumbeos nummos, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To produce, fabricate:* quas tu mihi tenebras cudi? Plaut.

**cui-cui-modi**, adv. for *cujus-cujus-modi*, from *quisquis, modus* *Of what sort, kind, or nature soever:* Cic.

**cūj-ās** (quoj-), ātis, pron. interrog. [2. cui-us] *Whence (from what country or family) originating? whence? from what place? Cic.; Liv.*

**1. cūjus** (quoj-), a, um, pron. interr. [from *cuius*, a form of *quis*] *Pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? cujum pecus? Virg.*

**2. cūjus** (quoj-), a, um, pron. relat. [from *cuius*, a form of *qui*] *Pertaining to whom, of whom, whose:* Plaut.

**cūjus-mōdi** (or, separated, *cujus modi*), adv. *Of what kind or nature soever:* Cic.

**cūjusquē-mōdi** (or, separated, *cujusque modi*), adv. *Of whatever kind:* Cic.

**culc-īta** (-ītra), æ, f. [prob. for calo-īta (-ītra); fr. calo-o] *(The trodden thing; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *A sack or case filled with feathers, wool, hair, etc., for lying upon; a bed, cushion, mattress:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A pad or patch for the eye:* Plaut.

**culcitel-la**, æ, f. dim. [for culcitella; fr. culcita, culcit(e)r-æ] *A little cushion or mattress:* Plaut.

**culcitra**, æ, v. culcita. **cūlēus** (cull-, col-), i, m. = κολεός, Ion. κολεός *(a sheath; hence)* *A (leather) bag, a sack:* Plaut.; Cic.

**cūlēx**, icis, m. (f., Plaut.) *A gnat, midge:* **I.** Prop.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach:* Plaut.

**cūl-īna** (col-), æ, f. [for cocul-īna, from cocul-a, a cook] *(The thing pertaining to a cook; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *A kitchen:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *For food, fare, victuals:* Hor.

**cul-men**, inis, n. [akin to κολ-ώνη] *(That which is high; hence)* **1.** *A mountain-top, summit, or peak:* Cæs.—**2.** *A tall stalk of a plant:* Ov.—**3.** *a.* Prop.: *The highest part or top of an object: detractum culmen tempio, i. e. the roof, Liv.—b.* Fig.: *The summit, height, acme:* fortuna, Liv.

**cul-mus**, i, m. [akin to cal-amus] *A stalk, stem, esp. of grain:* Cic.; Virg.

**culpa**, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *klip*, to make] *(A deed, action; hence, in bad sense)* **I.** Prop.: *Crime, fault, failure, defect:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Anything thing mischievous or injurious; mischief: culpam ferro compece,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Eocl.) coupe.

**culpā-tus**, a, um: **1.** P. of *culpā* (-a)-o.—**2.** Pa. *Worthy of reproach.*

**blameable**: Paris, Virg.: (Comp.) culpatus, Gell.

**culp-ito**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [culp-o] *To reproach severely or harshly*: Plaut.

**culp-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [culp-a] *I. Prop.*: *To reproach or blame as wrong or faulty; to censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn*: versus duos, Hor. *II. Meton.*: *To impute a fault to; to complain of, find fault with*: culpantur frustra calami, Hor.

**cult-e**, *adv.* [1. cult-us] *Elegantly, in a polished manner*: dioere, Quint.: (Comp.) incubare lectulo cultus strato, (Val.) Max.

**cult-el-us**, 1, *m. dim.* [for culter-lus; fr. culter, cult(e)r-] *A small knife*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couleau*.

**cult-er**, tri, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRT, to split] *The splitting thing; hence* *I. Prop.*: *A coultter, ploughshare*: Pl.—*B. A knife*: Liv.; Hor. *II. Meton.*: *A razor*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coultre*.

**cul-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for col-tio; fr. col-o] *Cultivation, tilling*: agri, Cic.

**cult-or**, ōris, *m.* [for col-tor; fr. col-o] *1. An inhabitant*: Liv.; Virg.—*2. a.* With Gen.: *A worker, cultivator*: agelli, Hor.—*b.* *A cultivator of land, husbandman*: Sall.; Ov.—*3. A fosterer, supporter*: Liv.; Ov.—*4. a. Gen.*: *A worshipper, reverencer*: deorum, Hor.—*b. Esp.*: *A priest of some deity*: Suet.

**cult-rā-yus**, ū, *m.* [cult-er, cult-r-] *(One pertaining to a culter; hence) A slayer of a victim for sacrifice*: Suet.

**cul-trix**, icis, *f.* [for col-trix; fr. col-o] *1. A female inhabitant*: a. *Prop.*: *Of living beings*: Cat.; Virg.; Ov.—*b. Fig.*: *Of things*: Pers.—*2. She who labours at or bestows care upon a thing*: Cic.

**cul-tūra**, æ, *f.* [for col-tura; fr. col-o] *1. a. A cultivating, working*: agri, Cic.—*b. Agriculture*: Hor.—*2. Care, culture, cultivation, etc.*: anlm, Cic.—*3. An honouring*: etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *culture*.

**1. cul-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for col-tus; fr. col-o] *1. a. Prop.*: *A cultivation or tilling of the ground; tillage*: Cic.; Liv.—*b. Fig.*: *(a) Of the mode of living, etc.*: (a) *Civilisation, culture, etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.—(b) *Luxury, wantonness, etc.*: Sall.; Liv.—(c) *A training or rearing; instruction, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—(c) *Of the voice*: *Cultivation, etc.*: Quint.—*2. Care, attention*: Cic.—*3. Of the mind, language, etc.*: *Elegance, refinement, polish*: Cic.; Quint.—*4. (Prop.) A clothing; Meton.*: a. *Gen.*: *Clothing, dress, attire, etc.*: Liv.; Hor.—*b. Esp.*: *Splendid clothing or attire, splendour, etc.*: Ov.—*5. An honouring or reverencing*: honour, reverence.

**2. cul-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for col-tus; fr. col-o] *1. a. Prop.*: *A cultivation or tilling of the ground; tillage*: Cic.; Liv.—*b. Fig.*: *(a) Of the mode of living, etc.*: (a) *Civilisation, culture, etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.—(b) *Luxury, wantonness, etc.*: Sall.; Liv.—(c) *A training or rearing; instruction, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—(c) *Of the voice*: *Cultivation, etc.*: Quint.—*2. Care, attention*: Cic.—*3. Of the mind, language, etc.*: *Elegance, refinement, polish*: Cic.; Quint.—*4. (Prop.) A clothing; Meton.*: a. *Gen.*: *Clothing, dress, attire, etc.*: Liv.; Hor.—*b. Esp.*: *Splendid clothing or attire, splendour, etc.*: Ov.—*5. An honouring or reverencing*: honour, reverence.

*worship, respect, etc.*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *culte*.

**cūtillus**, 1, *m.* [prob. dim. of cul-lus] (Orig., *A sacrificial vessel for liquids; afterwards A drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl*: Hor.

**cūlus**, 1, *m.* [prps. akin to κοῖλος] *The posterior, fundament*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cul*.

**1. cum** (orig. form *com*), *præp. c.* Abl. [akin to Sanscrit *sa, sam*; Greek *σύν, σύν*] *I. a. Gen.*: *With, together, together with, in connection with, along with*: cum Pansa vixit in Pompeiano, Cic. *B. Esp.* *1.* Of the time with which any thing coincides: cum primâ luce, Cic.—*2.* Of a circumstance with which an action is connected, or the manner in which it takes place: *With, in, under, in the midst of, among, to, at*: aliquid cum malo suo facere, Plaut.: cum curâ, Cic.—*Particular combinations or expressions*: a. Cum eo quod or ut (ne), (in amplification or limitation) *With the circumstance, or in regard, that; on or under the condition, that; with the exception, that, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Quint.—*b.* With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our *fold*, in husbandry, for the designation of the degree of multiplication in the productions of the soil: Cic.—*3.* Of a means or instrument, when considered as accompanying or attending a person in any act: *With*: suo cum gurgite accipit (sc. fluvius) venientem, Virg.—*4.* To denote the idea of being furnished, endowed, clothed; *With*: arcu cum ornamentis, Plaut.: onerari naves cum commentu, Liv.: te Romam venisse cum febrî, Cic. *II.* In composition: *A.* The primitive form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b, p, m*: *comburo, compono, committo*; and the few words beginning with vowels, *comes, comitium, and comitor*; with the assimilation of the *m* before *l, n, r*: *colligo, connecto, corripio*; with the change of *m* into *n* before all the remaining consonants; *concutio, concondo, confero, congero, conficio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco*; and with the rejection of *m* before all vowels and before *g* and *h*: *coarguo, coeo, coinquino, coopto, cognosco, cohabeo*.—*B. Signification*: *1. Prop.*: *Connection or similarity of any kind*: coeo, colloquor, convivor, etc.; colligo, compono, condo, etc.—*2. Meton.*: *The completeness, perfecting of any act: and thus it gives intensity to the signif. of the simple word, as in comaculo, condignus, etc., comminuo*.

**2. cum**, *v. quum*. *Cūmā*, ārum, *f.*, Κύμη. *Cumæ*; an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned

**3. a.** Written after its word: So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.; and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quicum, quibuscum.—*b.* Separated by *et* from its noun: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, Cic.

**2. cum**, *v. quum*. *Cūmā*, ārum, *f.*, Κύμη. *Cumæ*; an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned

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**2. cum**, *v. quum*. *Cūmā*, ārum, *f.*, Κύμη. *Cumæ*; an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned

*on account of its Sibil.*—Hence, *1. Cūm-ānus*, a, um, *adj.* *Of Cumæ, Cumæan*.—*As Subst.*: *a. Cumani*, ōrum, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Cumæ*.—*b. Cumanum*, 1, *n.* (sc. prædium) *An estate (of Cicero) near Cumæ*.—*2. Cūm-æus*, a, um, *adj.* *Cumæan*.

**cūmā-ile**, is, *n.* [κύμα, κυμαίνω, with the Lat. suffix, ilis] *(A thing pertaining to a wave; hence, of the same colour as a wave; hence) A bluish garment*: Plaut.

**cūm-ēra**, æ, *f.* *A chest, box*: Hor. **cūm-inum** (cym-), 1, *n.* = κύμινον. *Cumin*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cumin*.

**cummaxime**, v. quum. **cum-primis** (With the first; hence) Especially, particularly: Cic.

**1. cum-que** (quom-, cun-), *adv.* [for quum-que] *However, whenever, howsoever, whensoever, ever, soever*:

**1.** With *pron.* and *pronom. adv.*: quicumque, qualiscumque, etc., ubicumque, quotiescumque, etc.—**2.** Alone: mihi cumque salve Rite vocanti, Hor.

**2. cumque**=et cum: Plaut.

**cūmūlāt-e**, *adv.* [cumulat-us] *In rich abundance, amply, abundantly, copiously*: Cic.: (Comp.) cumulatius, id.: (Sup.) cumulatissime, id.

**cūmūlāt-us**, a, um: *1. P.* of cumul(a)-o] *Increased, augmented*.—**2. Pa. a.** (a) *Prop.*: (Comp.) mensura cumulation, Cic.—(b) *Fig.*: gloria, Liv.—*b. Filled full, full, complete, perked*: only *Fig.*: (with Gen.) (Sup.) sceelerum cumulatissime *Fig.* Plaut.

**cūmūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre [cumul-us] *1. v. a.* *To form into a heap; to accumulate; to heap or pile up*: *I. Prop.*: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. *II. Meton.*: *To make or fill full; to fill, overload, load, etc.*: locum strage muri, Liv.: altaria donis, Virg. *III. Fig.*: *A. To heap up, heap together, etc.*: benefacta, Plaut.: honores in eam, Tac.—*B. To make full, to fill, to complete, etc.*: ad cumulandum gaudium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cumuler, combler*.

**cū-mūlus**, 1, *m.* [κύ-ω] *(The swollen thing, as if pregnant; hence) I. Prop.*: *A pile; a mass piled up high*: insequitur cumulo præruptus aque mons, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *Of abstract things*: *A. A heap, an immense number*: legum, Liv.—*B. A surplus, overplus, accession, addition, increase; a summit, point, crown, etc.*: cumulus commendationis tue, Cic.: addit perfidiæ cumulum, i. e. *crowns his perfidy*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comble*.

**cūnā-būla**, ōrum, *n.* [cunæ, cunam] *(The things bearing the things for lying upon; hence) I. Prop.*: *A cradle*: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Of the resting-place of young animals*: ipse (sc. apes) . . . sese in cunabula condent, Virg.—*B. The earliest abode, primary dwelling-place*: gentis nostræ, Virg.—*C. Birth, origin*: qui non in cunabulis . . . consules facti, i. e. *not by their descent*, Cic. **cū-næ**, ārum, *f.* [for cūb-næ; fr. cūb-o] *(The things for lying in; hence)*



**I. Prop.**: *A cradle*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A. Of the nest of young birds*: Ov.—**B. Birth or earliest childhood: Ov.**

**cunctā-bundus** (contā-), a, nm, adj. [cunct(a)-or] *Lingering, loitering, delaying*: Tac.

**cunctans** (cont-), ntis: 1. *P. of cunct(a)-or*—2. *Pa.: Delaying, lingering, dilatory*: a. *Prop.*: Of persons: (Comp.) erat cunctantior cautorque, Pl.—b. *Fig.*: Of things: ira, Stat.

**cunctan-ter** (contan-), adv. [for cunctant-ter; fr. cunctans, cunctantis] *Slowly, with delay*: Liv.: (Comp.) cunctantius, Suet.

**cunctā-tio** (contā-), ōnis, f. [cunct(a)-or] *A delaying, lingering (in good or bad sense); a tarrying, delay, hesitation, doubt*: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.

1. **cunctā-tor** (con-), ōris, m. [id.] *A delayer, loiterer, lingerer, hesitator (in good or bad sense)*: Liv.; Tac.

2. **Cuncta-tor**, ōris, m. [1. cunctator] *Cunctator; or The Delayer; an agnomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus*.

**cuncto**—to, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root कृन्त, to *actuate, doubt*] = cunctator: Plant.

**cunc-tor** (conco-), ātus um, āri (Inf. Pres. conctarier, Lucr.), 1. v. dep. [id.] *To fluctuate in action (from deliberation or indolence); to linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt*: I. *Prop.*: Of personal subjects: assequor omnia, si propero; si cunctor, amitto, Cic.: (with *Interrogative* clause follg.) vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall.: (Impers. Pass.) non cunctandum: Cæs. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: contemptus et acris egestas . . . videtur . . . leti portas conctarier ante, Lucr.

**cunctus**, a, um, and more freq. in *Plur. cuncti*, ē, a, adj. [contr. from conjunctus] *All united into one whole, in a body, all together, the whole, all, entire*: cuncta Gallia, Cæs.: cuncti cives, Cic.: (with Gen.) hominum cuncti, Ov.—As *Subst.*: cuncta, ōrum, n. *All things, all parts, etc.*: terrarum, Hor.: camporum, Tac.

**cūnā-tim**, adv. [cune(a)-o] *In the form of a wedge, wedge-formed*: Cæs.

**cūnā-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of cune(a)-o*—2. *Pa.*: *Pointed like a wedge, wedge-formed*: collis, Ov.: (Comp.) ad imum cuneator, Liv.

**cūnō-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cune-us] **I.**: *A. Prop.*: *To drive in a wedge*: Pl. **B. Fig.**: *To force in speaking; to introduce violently, to wedge in*: Quint. **II.**: *To furnish with wedges, to wedge up*: Sen. **III.**: *To make wedge-formed, form into the shape of a wedge*: Of places: Pl.

**cūnō-ius**, i, m. dim. [cuneus, (uncor. Gen.) cuneo-i] *A little wedge*: Cic.

**cūnūs**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root कृ, to sharpen, to point] *The sharpened thing; hence* **I. Prop.**:

*A wedge*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. Troops drawn up for battle in a wedge form; a wedge**: Cæs.; Liv.—**B.**: 1. *The wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre*: Tac.; Virg.—2. *The spectators in a theatre*: Phaed.—**C.** *A wedge-like shape or form*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. coin.

**cūnicūl-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [cunicul-us] *Abounding in caves*: Cat.

**cūnicūlus**, i, m. [Span. word] **I. Prop.**: *A rabbit, coney*: Pl.; Cat. **II. Meton.**: *From the burrowing of rabbits*: **A. Gen.**: *A subterranean passage, cave, canal, etc.*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Milit. l. t.*: *A mine*: Cæs. **III. Fig.**: *A mine or secret artifice*: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic.

**cunire** est sterces facere, Fest.

**cunnus**, i, m. [akin to κύνθω, to cover, to hide] **I. Prop.**: = *Pudendum muliebres*: Mart. **II. Meton.**: *An unchaste female, a courtesan*: Hor. *claque*, v. cumque.

**cūpa**, ē, f. [akin to Sanscrit कृषा, "a small pit," or "cistern"; kumbha, "a vessel for water"; Greek κύπη, κύβη] *A tub, cask, etc., for holding liquids, esp. wine*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. coupe, cuve.

1. **cūpē-la** (cupp-), ē, f. [cupes, cuped-is] *The quality of the cupes; hence* *Daintiness, lickerness*: Cic.

2. **cūpē-la** (cupp-), ōrum, n. -æ, ārum, f. *(Things pertaining to cupes; hence)* *Dainty dishes, delicacies*: Plant.

**cūpēdnārius**, ii, m. [cupēdo, cupēdin-is] *(One pertaining to cupēdo; hence)* *He who prepares delicacies; a confectioner*: Ter.

**cūp-ēdo**, v. cupido *init.*

**cūp-es** (cupp-), ēdis, m. [cup-lo] (Prop.) *A tit-bit; Meton.* *A lover of delicacies*: Plant.

**cūpīde**, adv. [cupid-us] *Eagerly, zealously, passionately, vehemently, ardently, warmly, partially, etc.*: Cic.: (Comp.) cupidius, Liv.: (Sup.) cupidissime, Cæs.

**Cupidineus**, a, um, v. cupido. **cūpīd-itas**, ātis, f. [cupid-us] *The state or condition of the cupidus; hence*

**1.** *In a good sense*: *A longing, desire*: Cic.; Nep.—**2.** *In a bad sense*: a. *Passionate desire, lust, passion*: Cic.; Cæs.—b. *A passionate desire for money or other possessions; avarice, covetousness*: Cic.—c. *An undue striving in favour of a person; partiality, spirit of party*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cupidité.

**cūp-īdo** (cūpēdo, cuppēdo, Lucr.), Inis, f. (sts. m.) [cup-io] **I. Gen.**: *Desire, wish, longing, eagerness*: Whether in a good or bad sense: **II. Esp. A.**: 1. *Prop.*: *The passion of love, love*: Plant.; Ov. 2. *Meton.*: *Personified*: Cupido, Inis, m. *Cupid; the god of love*: Love: Cic.—Hence,

**Cūpīdn-eus**, a, um, adj.: a. *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Cupid*: tela, Ov.—b. *Meton.*: *Lovely, charming*: Labyas, Mart.—**B.**: 1. *Prop.*: *Avarice, covetousness*: Tac.—2. *Meton.*: *Personified*: *The god of avarice; Avarice*: Cupido sordidus, Hor.

**cūp-īdus**, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.**

**Gen.**: **A.** *In a good sense*: *Longing, desiring, desirous, eager; wishing, loving, fond, etc.*: vis cupida equorum, Lucr.: (with Gen.; also, Comp.) cupidior contentionis, quam veritatis, Cic.: (Sup.) cupidissimus literarum, Nep.: (with Gerund in dī) te audiendi, Cic.: (with Inf.) moriri, Ov.—**B.** *In a bad sense*: *Passionately desiring or longing, eager, greedy, lustful, passionate*: homo cupidus, Cic.: (with Gen.) lenit albos animos capillis Litium et rixae cupidos protervæ, Hor.: (with Gerund in dī) lædendi, Quint.: (with Abl.) vino, Plant. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *Passionately in love, languishing, loving*: juvenis, Ov.—**B.** *Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*: cupidus milites dicere, Quint.—**C.** *Striving in favour of, or devoted to, a party; favouring, partial*: testes, Cic.: (with Gen.) aliquid, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. cupide.

**cūpī-ens**, entis: 1. *P. of cupi-o*—2. *Pa.*: *Desiring, desirous, longing, eager for something*: (Sup.) cupientissima plebs, Sall.: (with Gen.) novarum rerum cupiens, Tac.

**cūpīen-ter**, adv. [for cupient-ter; fr. cupiens, cupient-is] *Desirously, earnestly, eagerly*: Plant.

**cūpīo**, ivi or īi, itum, ēre (*Imperf. Subj.* cupiret, Lucr.), 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root कृप, to be angry; also, to desire] **I. Act.**: *To long for a thing, desire, wish*: nova res, Sall.: te celare de phaleris, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) te tuā virtute frui cupimus, id.—*Particular phrase*: Cupio omnia quæ vis, I am desirous of, or I wish for, all things for which you wish, somewhat like our I am entirely at your service, your obedient servant, Hor. **II. Neut.**: *To wish well to, to be well disposed towards, to be favourably inclined towards, to favour, to be interested for or in*: ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic.

**cūpī-tor**, ōris, m. [cupi-o] *One who desires or wishes*: Tac.

**cupī-tus**, a, nm, P. of cupi-o.

**cuppēdia**, ē, v. cuped.

**cūpress-ētum**, i, n. [cupress-us] *(A thing provided with cupressus; hence)* *A cypress-grove or plantation*: Cic.

**cūpress-ūs**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of cypress, cypress-*: signa, Liv.

**cūpress-i-fer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [cupress-us; (i); fer-o] *Cypress-bearing*: jugum, Ov.

**cūpressus**, i (*Abl.* cupressu, Cat.:—*Acc. Plur.* cupressus, Hor.), f. (*m. Acc. Plur.* rectosque cupressos, Enn.), κυπάρισσος, **I. Prop.**: *The cypress (sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals)*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A box of cypress-wood*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cyprès.

**cu-r** (anciently quo-r), adv. [contr. acc. to some from quare; acc. to others, from cui rei] **1.** *Relative*: *Why; i. e. for which cause, reason, etc.*: duo cause sunt, cur tu frequenter in idem officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic.—**2.** *Interrogative*: *Why? for what reason? for what cause? wherefore? for*

*what purpose?* etc.; *heu me miserum!* *our senatum* *ogor* reprehendere? Cic.

**cūr-a**, æ, f. [for cōr-a; fr. cōr-o], old form of *quær-o* (The seeking or inquiring thing; hence, with accessory notion of trouble, etc.) **I. A. Prop.:** 1. G. n.: *Trouble* (physical or mental) bestowed on or about something; *solicitude, care, attention, pains*: Cic.; Hor.; Tac.—**Particular phrases:** a. *Cūrā* (aliqui) *esse*, etc., *To have a care for* to be anxious about, *bestow pains upon*, etc.: Cic.; Sall.; Quint.—b. *Cūrā* aliquid *habere*, *To have something for a care*; i. e. to be careful, anxious, etc., for or about: Sall.—2. Esp.: a. *Polit. t. t.*: The management of state affairs, administration, charge, oversight, command, office: Sall.; Tac.; Suet.—b. *Medic. t. t.*: (a) *Medical attendance*: Sil.—(b) *Healing, cure*: Cels.; Vell. **B. Meton.:** 1. A written work, writing: Ov.; Tac.—2. An attendant, guardian, overseer: *immundæ cura fidelis hara*, i. e. the swineherd *Eumæus*, Ov. **II. A. Gen.:** Anxiety, solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble, grief: Plaut.; Lucr.; Cic. **B. Esp.:** 1. Prop.: The care, pain, or anxiety of love: love: Hor.; Prop.—2. Meton.: The beloved object, love: *juvenumque prodis Publica cura*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cure*.

**cūrā-bilis**, e, adj. [*cūr(a)-o*] *That is to be cared for, apprehended, or feared*: *vindicta*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curable*.

**curalum**, li, v. *coralium*.  
**cūrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [*cūr(a)-o*] 1. A caring, care for something; administration, management, charge: *cultus et curatio corporis*, Cic. (with Acc.) *quid tibi hanc curatio est rem?* why does this trouble you? Plaut.—2. Management of state business, administration, office, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—3.: a. *Medical attendance or treatment*: Liv.—b. *Mode of treatment, healing, cure*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curation*.

**cūrāt-ius**, comp. adv. [*curat-us*] With greater attention, more carefully or diligently: *disserere*, Tac.

**cūrā-tor** (old form, *cōra-*), tōris, m. [*cūr(a)-o*; old form *cōr(a)-o*] **I. Gen.:** He who cares for or takes charge of a thing; a manager, overseer, superintendent, keeper: *ceratores urbis, annonæ, etc.*, Cic. (with Dat.) *redicendis muris*, id. **II. Esp.:** Law t. t.: A guardian, curator, trustee (of a minor, an imbecile, an absent person, etc.): Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curateur*.

**cūrā-tūra**, æ, f. [*id.*] Management, care, attendance: Ter.

**cūrā-tus**, a, um 1. P. of *cūr(a)-o*.—2. Pa.: (Prepared with care, i. e.) *Careful, diligent, eager, anxious*: *sermo*, Pl.: (*Sup.*) *curatissimæ preces*, Tac.

**cur-cūl-io** (*gur-gūl-io*), ōnis, m. [for *gur-gur-io*; reduplicated from *gur*=*Sanscrit* root *gar* or *gri*; and *Lat. glu-tio*, to devour] (The devouring; hence) A corn-worm, weevil: Virg.

**cur-cūl-u-nūcūlus**, i, m. dim. [for *curculion-culus*; fr. *curculio*, *curculi-*

*on-is*] (Prop.: A little weevil; Meton.) *Something trifling or worthless*: Plaut.

**Cūres**, lum, m. and f. **I. Prop.:** *Cures*, the ancient chief town of the *Sabines*.—Hence, **Cūr-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Cures*. **II. Meton.:** The inhabitants of *Cures*.

**Cūr-ēs**, um, m., *Κουρήτες*. The *Curetes*; the most ancient inhabitants of the Island of *Crete*, priests of *Cybele* (the same as the *Corybantes*).—Hence, **Cūrēt-es**, idis, f, adj. (Prop.: Pertaining to the *Curetes*; Meton.) *Cretean*: *terra*, Ov.

**cūr-ia**, æ, f. [acc. to some, *Quris*, *Qurit-is*; and so for *Qurit-ia*, i. e. the thing or place pertaining to the *Qurites*; acc. to others, for *co-vir-ia*, i. e. union of men; but most probably, root *CUR*=*kup* (power) in *kup-os*, supreme authority, *kup-ōu*, to make valid, etc.; and so, the power or ratifying thing or body of men] **I. Prop.:** A curia; one of the thirty parts into which *Romulus* divided the Roman people: Liv. **II. Meton.:** A.: 1. The senate-house: Liv.—2. The Senate: Hor.—B. A senate-house out of Rome: Cic.—C. A building in which the *curiæ* met for the celebration of divine worship: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curie*.

**cūrī-ālis**, e, adj. [*curi-a*] *Of, or pertaining to, a curia*, i. e. belonging to the same curia, district, or division of the people: Plaut.—As Subst.: **curiālis**, is, m. A man of the same curia with one's self: Cic.

**Cūrīātus**, ūs, m. *Curiatius*; an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome, from which were descended the three *Curiatii*, who fell in contest with the Roman *Horatii*.

**cūrī-ātim**, adv. [*curi-a*] *By curiæ*: Cic.

**cūrī-ātus**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] (Provided with curia; hence) *Of, or pertaining to, the curiæ*: *comitia*, in which the people voted by curiæ, Liv.: *lex*, passed in the *comitia curiata*, Cic.

1. **cūrī-o**, ōnis, m. [*id.*] (One having a curia; hence) The priest of a curia: Liv.

2. **cūr-īo**, ōnis, m. [*cur-a*] (One having cura; hence) A person wasted by sorrow; a lean, emaciated person: Plaut.

**cūrīōs-e**, adv. [*curios-us*] 1.: a. Gen.: With care, carefully, diligently: *cavere*, Suet. (Sup.) *curiosissime*, Col.—b. Esp.: Of style: With too much nicety, affectedly: Quint.—2. Eagerly (Comp.) *curiosus animadverunt* (sc. pueri) ea, quæ domi flant, Cic.

**cūrīōs-itas**, ātis, f. [*id.*] (The quality of the *curiosus*; hence) Desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curiosité*.

**cūr-īōsus**, a, um, adj. [*cur-a*] 1.: a. Gen.: Very full of care, careful, applying one's self assiduously, bestowing pains, diligent; (Comp.) ad investigandum *curiosior*, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) With the access. idea of abundance, excess: *Too eager*: homo, Quint.—(b) Eager in inquiring into a thing; in good or bad sense; curious, inquis-

itive: (Sup.) *curiosissimi homines*, Cic.—As Subst.: *curiosus*, i, m. (sc. homo) A spy, scout: Suet.—2. (Prop.) Full of care; Meton.: Emaciated, in poor condition, lean: *belua*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curieux*.

1. **cūr-ius**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] (Having trouble; hence) Troublesome, grievous: *infortunium*, Plaut.

2. **Cūrius**, ūs, m. *Curius*. **I. Prop.:** The name of a Roman gens: esp. M. *Curius Dentatus*, the conqueror of *Pyrrhus*; celebrated for his moderation.—Hence, **Cūrī-anus**, a, um, adj. *Of a Curius, Curian*. **II. Meton.:** For A brave and moderate man: Hor.

**cūr-o** (old form, *cōro*), āvi, ātum, āre (Perf. Subj. *curāssis*, Plaut.), l. v. a. [*cur-a*] **I. Gen.:** To care for, take or have care of, be solicitous for, look or attend to, trouble one's self about, etc.: With persons or things as subjects: *magna dii curant*, Cic.: *corpora cibo somnoque curant*, i. e. refresh, Liv.: (with Acc. and Gerundive) *epistolam mihi referendam*, Cic. (with Inf.) *ea nolui scribere*, quæ nec inditi intelligere possent, nec docti legere curearent, would take the trouble, id. (with ut c. Subj.) *cura ut valens*, take care of your health, or farewell, id. (with ne c. Subj.) *quod ne miremur* soper et oblivia curant, Lucr.: (with Subj.) *simplici myrto nihil alio labore Sedulus, curo*, Hor. (without Object) *curāsti probe*, Ter.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *curabitur*, id. **II. Esp.:** A. *Polit. t. t.*: To take the charge of; to manage, administer, govern, preside over, command, etc.: *bellum maritimum*, Liv.—B. *Medic. t. t.*: 1.: a. Prop.: To heal, cure, treat a disease, etc.: *vulnera*, Liv.—b. Fig.: To cure, heal, etc.: *provinciam*, Cic.—2. To operate upon for a cure: qui ferrum medic, priusquam curetur, asperit, Quint.—C. Mercantile t. t.: To settle money matters; to liquidate, pay: *dimidium pecunie redemptori tuo*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cureur*.

**curr-icūlum**, i, n. [*curr-o*] (That which serves for running; hence) **I. Prop.:** A race-ground or course: Plaut.—Particular expression: *Curriculo*, in a quick course, at full speed, swiftly, hastily: Plaut.; Ter. **II. Meton.:** A.: A running for a wager, a race: Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—B.: 1. A race-chariot: Tac.; Suet.—2. A chariot: Curt. **III. Fig.:** A career, course: *vita*, gloria, Cic.

**curr-o**, cōcurri (old form *occurri*), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [akin to *Sanscrit* root *KAR* or *GRI*, to go] To run, to move quickly (on foot, on a horse, ship, etc.); to hasten, etc.: **I. Prop.:** Of living beings or things as subjects: *si ingrederis, curro*; si curris, advola, Cic.: *amnes in æquora currunt*, Virg.: (with Acc. of that which is traversed) *qui stadium currit*, Cic.: *currimus æquor*, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *currunt ad prætorium*, Cic.—Prov.: *Currentem incitare* or *instigare*, etc., To urge on one who is running, i. e. who needs no incitement: Cic.; Pl.



**II. Fig.**: currit ferox Ætas, passes quickly, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courir*.

**curr-us**, ūs, m. [curr-o] (A running; Concr.: That which runs; hence) 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A chariot, care: Lucr.—(b) Esp.: A triumphal car: Cic.—b. Meton.: The horses in a chariot; a team: nec audit currus habenas, Virg.—2. A plough with wheels: Virg.—3. A ship, vessel: Cat.

**curr-sim**, adv. [for curr-sim; fr. curr-o] (With running; hence) Quickly, swiftly, hastily, speedily: Cic.

**curr-sito**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [curr-o] To run about, run hither and thither: huc et illuc, Hor.

**curr-so**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [for curr-so; fr. curr-o] To run hither and thither: ultro citro, Cic.

1. **curr-sor**, ōris, m. [for curr-sor; fr. curr-o] I. Prop.: (A runner; and esp.) A. A runner (in a race): Cic.—B. A courier, post: Pl.; Nep.—C. A slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee; a forerunner: Mart. II. Meton.: A charioteer: Ov.

2. **Cursor**, oris, m. [1. cursor] Cursor or The Runner; a cognomen of L. Papirius.

**curr-sūra**, ōe, f. [for curr-sūra; fr. curr-o] A running: Plaut.

**curr-sus**, ūs, m. [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o] I. Prop.: Quick motion from one place to another, on foot, on horseback, in a chariot, ship, etc.; a running, course, march, passage, voyage, journey: Cic.; Hor.; Cæs.—Particular phrases: A. Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), To maintain a direct course, to go in a straightforward direction: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Cursum expectare, To wait for a passage, i. e. a fair wind: Cic. II. Fig.: A course, progress, direction, way: vocis, Cic.: vivendi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cours*.

**Curtius**, ūi, m. Curtius; a Roman name.

**curr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [curr-us] To shorten, diminish. I. Prop.: si curtatus inequali tonsore capillos Occurrit, rides, i. e. with my hair cropped close, Hor. II. Fig.: rein, Pers.

**curr-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *kr̥t*, to split, separate] Shortened, mutilated, broken, short. I. Prop.: dolla, Lucr.: Judei, i. e. circumcised, Hor. II. Fig.: res, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *court*.

**cūr-ulis**, e, adj. [usually considered to be for curr-ulis, fr. curr-us; and so, Pertaining to a chariot; but rather from same root as cur-vus; and so, Bent] Bent, curved, curule: sella, a curule chair, i. e. a chair or seat with bent or curved legs, Cic.; so, ebur, Hor.; and, sedes, Tac.—As Subst.: curulis, is, f. (sc. sella) A curule chair: Cic.—Hence, curulis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, a sella curulis; curule: magistratus, Script. ap. Gell.: aedilitas, Cic.—As Subst.: curulis, is, m. (sc. magistratus) A curule magistrate: Pl.—Hence, adj. curulis, c. Pertaining

to a curule magistrate: equi, the horses provided by the (curule magistrates the) censors, at the expense of the state, for the games of the circus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curule*.

**curvā-men**, Inis, n. [curv(a)-o] (That which is curved; hence) A curve, bend: patriæ curvamina ripæ, Ov.

**curvā-tūra**, ōe, f. [id.] I. Prop.: A bend, curvature, curve: Pl. II. Meton.: A round; rotæ, i. e. the rim, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curvature*.

**curv-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [curv-us] I. Prop.: To bend, bow, curve, crook: trabes, Ov. II. Fig.: To bend, make to yield, move: neque te munera . . . Nec vir . . . Curvat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courber*.

**curvus**, a, um, adj. [akin to κρῦτός, curved, arched] I. Prop.: Crooked, bent, curved: atratum, Virg.: ungues, Hor.: maro, rising on high, boisterous, Ov.: arator, bent, stooping, Virg. II. Meton.: Bending, causing to stoop: senecta, Ov. III. Fig.: In a moral sense: Crooked, not straightforward, not right: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courbe*.

**cuspis**, Idis, f. [akin to Sanscrit root, *ḥ*, to sharpen, to point] I. Prop.: A point: acuta, Virg.: asseres cuspidibus prefixi, Cæs. II. Meton.: A. A spear, javelin, lance: Liv.—B. A spit: Mart.—C. The trident of Neptune: Ov.—D. The sting of a bee: Pl.—E. The sting of a scorpion: Ov.

**custodi-a**, ōe, f. [custodi-o] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: A keeping of guard; watch, guard, care: Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. B. Meton.: 1. A guard or guardian: Plur.—2. Guards; a guard or watch: Ov.; Cæs.—3. A guard-house, watchstation, etc.: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: With the notion of hindering free motion: A watching, guarding, custody: libera, private custody, confinement in one's house, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. A place of custody; a prison, hold: Cic.—2. Persons who are in confinement, captives, prisoners: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *custode*.

**custod-i-ō**, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, ūre (Fut. Pass. custodibitur, Plaut.), 4. v. a. [custos, custodi-is] I. Gen.: To watch over, protect, defend, guard: With concrete or abstract objects: tuum corpus domumque, Cic.: maritimum oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. II. Esp.: With the notion of hindering free motion: A. In a good sense: To hold something back, preserve, keep: epistolam, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: To hold in custody, hold captive: obsides, Cæs.

**custodit-e**, adv. [custodit-us] Cautiously, carefully: ludere, Pl.: (Comp.) custoditius, id.

**custodit-us**, a, um, P. of custodi-o. **cust-os**, ōdis, comm. [akin to the Greek root *κρύθω*, to cover, to hide] 1. In a good sense: A. Gen.: A guard, watch, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—B. Esp.: Civil t. t.: A man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put (in order to prevent

false suffrages): Cic.—2. In a bad sense: A guard, watch, sentinel, etc.: Hor.; Tac.

**cūt-icula**, ōe, f. dim. [cut-is] The skin: Juv.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuticule*.

**cūt-is**, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *sku*, to cover] (The covering thing, hence) I. Prop.: The skin: nihil ultra . . . eutem, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Hide, leather: Mart.—B. A soft coating, covering of other bodies besides animals: Pl. III. Fig.: The external appearance, surface, outside: elocutionis, Quint.

**Cyāne**, ōe, f., Κυανή (Dark One), Cyane; a nymph who, on account of her grief for the loss of Proserpine, was changed into a fountain.

**Cyānēe**, ārum, f., Κυανέαι (Dark Rocks), Cyaneæ; small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus (called also Symplegades).—Hence, **Cyānē-us**, a, um, adj. Cyanean.

**Cyānēe**, ōe, f., Κυανή (Dark One), Cyane; a daughter of Meander, mother of Cævanus and of Byblis.

**cŷathis-so**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. = κυάθισω. To fill a cup, to act as a cup-bearer: Plaut.

**cŷāth-us**, i, m. = κύαθος. I. Prop.: A small ladle (by means of which the wine was transferred from the mixing-bowl into the drinking-cup): Hor.; Mart. II. Meton.: As a measure, both dry and liquid: the twelfth part of a sextarius: Hor.

**cŷb-æus**, a, um, adj. [κύπ-η, κυβή-cup-a] (Pertaining to a cask or tub hence) Pertaining to freight, transport: navis.—As Subst.: cŷbæa, ōe, f. (sc. navis) A transport, etc.: Cic.

1. **Cŷbēlē** (-ēbe, -elle), ōe, f., Κυβέλη, or Κυβέλη, Cybele, Cybebe, or Cybelle; a goddess, originally Phrygian, afterwards worshipped in Rome also, as Ops or Mater Magna.—Hence, **Cŷbēl-ēus**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Cybele.

2. **Cŷbēle**, ōe, -a, ōe, f. Cybele, or Cybela; a mountain in Phrygia.

**cŷclād-āt-us**, i, m. [cyclas, cŷclad-is] (Provided with cycles: i. e.) Having a circular robe: Suet.

**Cŷclādes**, um (Sing.: Juv), f., Κυκλάδες (Surrounding or encircling things) The Cyclades; islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Ægean Sea.

**cŷclas**, ādis, f. = κυκλάς (circular). A circular robe (with an embroidered border, worn by women): Juv.

**cŷclīcus**, a, um, adj. = κυκλικός. Circular, returning in a circle, cyclic. scriptor, a cyclic writer, i. e. an Epic writer whose works form a series or cycle of mythic and heroic story: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cyclique*.

**Cŷclop-es**, ōpis, m., Κύκλωψ (One with a round eye). I. Gen.: A Cyclops; Plur.: The Cyclopes; a savage people, of gigantic stature, on the Sicilian coast, said to have but one eye, in the middle of the forehead; the workmen of Vulcan.—Hence, **Cŷclopīus**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, the Cyclopes. II. Esp.: The Cyclops Polyphemus: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Cyclopa*.

**Cycneius**, etc., v. **Cygn**.

**Cyðippe**, es, f., Κυδίπη. *Cyðippe*; a *Nereid*: Virg.

**Cýdōnia**, æ, f., Κυδωνία. *Cydonia*; an ancient and celebrated town on the north coast of Crete (now Canea).—Hence, 1. **Cydon**, ōnis, m. A *Cydonian*.—2. **Cýdōn-iūs**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of *Cydonia*, *Cydonian*; Meton.: *Cretan*: Teucer tela Cydonio Direxit arcu, Hor.—3. **Cýdōn-ēus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Cydonian*: juvenæ, Ov.—b. Meton.: *Cretan*: pharetræ, Ov.—4. **Cýdōn-iātæ**, ārum, m. The inhabitants of *Cydonia*: Liv.

**Cygnēius** (**Cyc**-), a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, the (*Bæotian*) *Cygnus*, the son of *Hyrie*.

**cýgn-ēus** (**cyc**-), a, um, adj. [*cýgn-us*] Of, or belonging to, a swan, swan's: vox, Cic.

1. **cýgnus** (**cyc**-), i, m., κύκνος. I. Prop.: A swan: Cic; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: for A poet: Dircæns, i. e. *Pindar*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cygne*.

2. **Cygnus**, i, m., κύκνος. *Cygnus*, i. e. *Swan*: 1. A king of the *Ligurians*, son of *Sthenelus*, related to *Phæthón*; he was changed into a swan and placed among the stars.—2. A son of *Neptune* by *Calycæ*; he was father of *Tenes*, and was changed into a swan.

**cýlindrus**, dri, m., κύλινδρος. I. Prop.: A cylinder, roller: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A cylindrical stone (for levelling the ground, etc.): Virg.—B. A precious stone ground off in the form of a cylinder: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cylindre*.

**Cýllārus**, i, m., Κύλλαρος. *Cýllarus*: 1. A Centaur.—2. The horse of *Castor*.

**Cýllēne**, ēs, and æ, f., Κυλλήνη. *Cýllene*: a high mountain in the north-east of *Arcadia*, on which *Mercury* was born and brought up.—Hence, 1. **Cýllēn-iūs**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Cýllēnian*: proles, i. e. *Mercury*, Virg.—As Subst.: **Cýllēnius**, ūi, m. (sc. deus) The *Cýllēnian* god; i. e. *Mercury*: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of, or pertaining to, *Mercury*: proles, i. e. *Cephalus*, Ov.—2. **Cýllēn-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Cýllēnian*: fide, i. e. *Iyrā*, Hor.—3. **Cýllēn-is**, idis, f. *Cýllēnian*, or of *Mercury*: harpe, possessed by *Mercury*, Ov.

**cymba** (**cum**-), æ, f., κύμβα. A boat, skiff: Cic.; Ov.; Prop.

**cymbālum** (**-on**), i, n. (Gen. Plur. *cymbalum*, Cat.)=κύμβαλον. A *cymbal*: Cic; Virg.

**cymbium**, ūi, n., =κυμβίον. A small drinking vessel: Virg.

**cýminum**, i, v. *cuminum*.

**cýnic-æ**, adv. [*cýnic-us*] After the manner of the *Cynics*: Plaut.

**cýnicus**, i, m., κυνικός (dog-like). A *Cynic* philosopher, a *Cynic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cynique*.

**Cýnōsūra**, æ, f., Κυνόσουρα (Dog's-tail). *Cynosura*: The constellation at the north pole; the *Lesser Bear*.—Hence, **Cýnōsūr-is**, idis, f. adj. Of, or pertaining to, the *Cynosura*: *Ūrsa*, the *Lesser Bear*: Ov.

**Cynthus**, i, m., Κύνθος. *Cynthus*: a mountain of *Delos*, celebrated as the birthplace of *Apollo* and *Diana*.—Hence, 1. **Cynth-iūs**, ūi, m. The *Cynthian*, i. e. *Apollo*: Hor.—2. **Cynth-ia**, æ, f. *Cynthia*: a. *Diana*: Hor.—b. The name of a maiden.

1. **cýpārissus**, i, f., κυπάρισσος. The *Cypress*: Virg.

2. **Cýpārissus**, i, m. [1. *cuparissus*] *Cyparissus*: a youth who was changed into a *cypress*.

**Cýprus** (**-os**), i, f., Κύπρος. *Cyprus*: an island in the *Mediterranean*, on the coast of *Asia Minor*, celebrated for its fertility, for its rich mines (especially of copper), and for the worship of *Venus*.—Hence, **Cyprius**, a, um, adj. *Cyprian*.—As Subst.: 1. **cyprium**, ūi, n. (sc. æs) *Copper*: Pl.—2. **Cypria**, æ, f. (sc. dea) The *Cyprian* goddess, i. e. *Venus*.

**Cypsēlus**, i, m., Κύψελος. *Cypselus*: a celebrated tyrant of *Corinth*.

**Cýrēne**, ēs, -æ, ārum, f. *Cyrene* or *Cyræne*; the chief town of a province of the same name in *Libya* (now *Kuren*).—Hence, 1. **Cýrēn-āicus**, a, um, adj. *Cyrænaic*: philosophia, the school of philosophy founded by *Aristippus*, Cic.—As Subst.: **Cýrēnaicus**, i, m. (sc. philosophus) A philosopher of the *Cyrænaic* school; a *Cyrænaic*: Cic.—2. **Cýrēn-ēus**, a, um, Of *Cyrene*.—As Subst.: **Cýrēnæi**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives): A. The inhabitants of *Cyrene*.—b. The adherents of the *Cyrænaic* philosophy: Cic.—3. **Cýrēn-ensis**, e, adj. Of *Cyrene*.

**Cýrnos** (**-us**), i, f., Κύρνος. *Cýrnos*: the island *Corfica*.—Hence, **Cýrn-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Cyrnean* or *Corstican*.

**Cýrus**, i, m., Κύρος. *Cyrus*: 1. The founder of the *Persian* monarchy.—2. *Cyrus Minor*, a brother of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, killed in the battle of *Cunaxa*.—3. An architect of the time of *Cicero*.—Hence, **Cýr-ēa**, ōrum, n. The structures raised by *Cyrus*.—4. The name of a youth in *Horace*.

**Cýtæ**, ārum, f., Κύταια. *Cýtæ*: a town of *Colchis*, the birthplace of *Medea*.—Hence, 1. **Cýtæ-æus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Cýtæan*; Meton.): *Magical*: carmina, Prop.—2. **Cýtæ-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Cýtæan*; Meton.): *Colchian*: proceres, the *Colchians*, Val.—3. **Cýt-æ-is**, idis, f. The *Cýtæan* woman, i. e. *Medea*: Prop.

**Cýthēra**, ōrum, n., Κύθηρα. *Cythæra*: an island in the *Ægean* Sea, celebrated for the worship of *Venus* (now *Cerigo*).—Hence, 1. **Cýthēr-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of *Cythæra*, *Cythærean*.—As Subst.: **Cýthēra**, æ, f. (sc. dea) *Cythæra*, i. e. *Venus*: Hor.—2. **Cýthēr-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of *Cythæra*, *Cythærean*: mensis, i. e. *April*, sacred to *Venus*, Ov.: heros, i. e. *Æneas*, id.—As Subst.: **Cýthēreia**, æ, f. (sc. dea) The goddess *Cythæra*; i. e. *Venus*: Ov.—3. **Cýthēr-iācus**, a, um, adj. Of *Cythæra*.—4. **Cýthēr-ēis**, idis, f. The *Cythærean*, i. e. *Venus*: Ov.—5. **Cýthēr-ēias**, ādis, f. adj. *Cythærean*: columbæ, i. e. of, or sacred to, *Venus*, Ov.

**cýtisus**, i, comm. gen. = κύτισος. The *Cytisus*; a species of clover much valued by the ancients, prps. the shrubby snail-clover: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cytise*.

**Cýtōrus** (**-os**), i, m., Κύτωρος. *Cyturus*: a mountain of *Papilagonia* abounding in box-wood.—Hence, **Cýtōr-iācus** (**-iūs**), a, um, adj. Of *Cyturus*.

**Cýzicum**, i, n., -us, or -os, i, f., Κύζικος. *Cyzicum* or *Cyzicus*: a celebrated town of *Mysia*, on a neck of land in the *Black Sea* (now *Chizico*).—Hence, **Cýzic-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Cyzicum*.—As Subst.: **Cýziceni**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Cyzicum*.

## D

**D, d, n. indecl.** or *f*. The fourth letter of the Latin alphabet: I. Corresponding in sound and place to the Greek Δ, but called simply *De*: having a harder pronunciation when closing a syllable or when followed or preceded by other consonants: whence the frequent and, in part, very old orthography at (prep.), *haut*, *set*, *aput*, *aliud*, etc., *atellavit*, *afines*, 162

*itircro*, etc., *Alexanter*, *Cassantra*, etc., for *ad*, *haut*, *sed*, etc. II. As an initial, the letter *d*, in pure Latin words, suffers only one vowel after it: the single consonantal compound *dr* is found only in borrowed words, such as *drama*, *Drusus*, *Druidæ*, etc., and in the two onomatopoeas, *denso* and *drindio*. Accordingly, the *d* of the initial *dv*, from *du*, was rejected, and

the remaining *v* either retained unaltered, or was changed into *b* (so in *bellum*, *bis*, *bonus*, for *duellum*, *duis*, *duonus*).—As a medial *d*, before most consonants, undergoes assimilation: *assum*, *icircro*, *quippiam*, *quicquam*, for *adsum*, *idircro*, *quidpiam*, *quidquam*; and in contractions like *cette* from *cedite*.—*D* before *s* was suppressed altogether in grammatical inflection.



as *pes* from *ped-s*; *lapis* from *lapid-s*; *frons* from *frond-s*; *rasi* from *rad-s*; *risi* from *rid-s*; *iusti* from *iud-s*; *clausi* from *claud-s* (only the verb cedo assimilated *d* in *cessi*); and in composition, when another consonant followed after the *s*, as *ascendo*, *aspicio*, *asto*, *astringo*; also, in *agnatus*, *agnitus*, and *agnosco* the *d* yielded to the nasal pronunciation of the *gn*; and in *tantum* to the concurrence of the *n* and *t*, because a combination *nt* would be contrary to the laws of euphony, according to which no consonant can be doubled after another.—As a *final*, *d* stood only in *ad*, and in the instances cited below in *no. IV. III.* The letter *d* is interchanged: **A.** With *t*: *mendax* from *mentior*; *quadrangula*, *quadra*, etc., from *quatuor*.—**B.** With *r*: *ar* and *ap*; *apor* and *apud*; *meridies* and *medidies*; *audio* and *auris*.—**C.** With *l*: *dacrima* and *lacrima*, *diqua* and *lingua*; and, on the contrary, *olere* for *odere*.—**D.** With *s*: *Claudius*, from the Sabine *Clausus*, *medius* and *meos*; and, on the contrary, *rosa* and *póson*. **IV.** As a grammatical affirmative, *d* was used: **A.** In the oldest period of the language, to designate the *Ablat. Sing.* and the adverbs proceeding from it. For the origin of this *d* it is difficult to account.—**B.** The *d* which arose from the demonstrative *de* (in *quamde*, analogous to the *c* from *ce*, *q. v.*) was appended: **1.** To the *Acc. sing.* of personal pronouns ending in a vowel; so several times in Plautus *med* and *ted*. But in the classic age this *d* no longer appears.—**2.** To the neuter pronouns originally ending in a vowel, *id* (Gr. *í*), *quid*, *quod* (Gr. *τί ὅτι*), *istud*, *illud* (from *is-te*, *is-le*), and *aliud*, *later aliud* (Gr. *ἄλλο*).—**3.** In the older Latin attached to the particle *sē* = *sine*. And perhaps in like manner may be explained the forms *prod* and *red* for *pro* and *re* in the compounds *prodire*, *prodesse*, *prodigo*; *redarguo*, *redeo*, *redintegrare*, *redhibeo*, etc.; *redo*; and with epenthetic *i* in the ante-classic forms *antidea*, *antideo*, *antidach*, for *antea*, *anteo*, and *antēach*; but *postidea* for *postea* appears to have been formed simply after the analogy of *antidea*. **V.** As an abbreviation, *D.* usually stands for the pronomen *Decimus*; also *Deus*, *Divus*, *Dominus*, *Decurio*, etc. Before dates of letters, *D* signified *dabam*, and also *dies*; hence, a *d.* *ante diem*; in offerings to the gods, *D. d.*, *dono* or *donum dedit*, *D. D. d.*, *dat. dicit, dedicat*, etc. **Κ** The designation of the number 500 by *D* does not properly belong to this place; because this is not the letter *D* (which would have denoted the number 10; cf. *D.* for the name *Decimus*), but the half of the original Tuscan numeral *o* or *CIO* for 1000, which is like the letter *D* in shape.

**Daæ**, árum, v. *Dahæ*.

**Dabar**, áris, m. *Dabar*; a Numidian, relative of *Masinissa* and intimate friend of *Bochus*.

**Dáci**, orum, m., *Δακοί*. The *Dac-*  
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*ians*; a warlike people in the districts of the modern Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.—**Sing.** *Dacus*, i, m. One of the *Daci*, a *Dacian*.—**Hence**, 1. *Dác-ia*, æ, f. *Dacia*.—**2.** *Dác-us*, a, um, adj. *Dacian*.—**3.** *Dác-íus*, a, um, adj. *Dacian*.—**As Subst.** *Dác-íus*, i, m. (sc. nummus) *A Dacie*; a gold coin struck under Domitian, the conqueror of the *Dacians*: *Juv.*

**dactylóthēca**, æ, f. = *δακτυλοθήκη*. A casket for rings: *Mart.*

**dactylus**, i, m. = *δακτύλος* (finger). *A dactyl* (the metrical foot . . .) (so called after the three joints of the finger). *Cic.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. dactyle*.

**Dædálōn**, ónis, m. *Dædalion*; a king of *Trachis*, brother of *Ceyx*; he was changed into a hawk.

**Dædálus**, i, m. (*Acc. Gr. Dædalon*, *Ov.*; *Mart.*), *Δαίδαλος* (Cunning Worker). *Dædalus*; an Athenian, father of *Icarus*, and builder of the *Cretan labyrinth*. In order to escape from *Crete* he made wings of wax for himself and his son *Icarus*.—**Hence**, 1. *Dædal-ēus*, a, um, *Of, or pertaining to, Dædalus*; *Dædalean*.—**2.** *Dædál-us*, a, um, adj. (*Prop.*: *Dædalian*; *Meton.*) *A. Artificial, skilful*: *Circe*, *Virg.*—**As Subst.**: *dædāla*, æ, f. *A fashioner*: *verborum dædala lingua*, *Lucr.*—**b.** Artificially contrived, variously adorned, ornamented: *signa*, *Lucr.*

**Dāhæ** (*Daæ*), árum, m., *Δάαι*. The *Dahæ*, or *Dacæ*; a Scythian tribe beyond the *Caspian Sea*.

**Dalmāte** (*Del-*) árum, m., *Δαλμαῖται*. The *Dalmatians*; a people on the eastern coast of the *Adriatic*.—**Hence**, 1. *Dalmat-ia*, æ, f. The country of the *Dalmatæ*; *Dalmatia*.—**2.** *Dalmāt-íus*, a, um, adj. *Dalmatian*.

**dam**. A pronominal suffix, in *quidam*, *quondam*. Cf. *dem*.

1. *dāma*, æ, f. (sometimes *m.*) *A fallow deer*: *Hor.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. daím*.  
2. *Dāma*, æ, m. *Dama*; the name of a slave in *Hor.*

**Dámālis**, is, f. *Damalis*; a woman's name.

**Dāmascus** (-os), i, f., *Δαμασκός*. *Damascus*; the ancient capital of *Celestria*.—**Hence**, *Dāmasc-ēnus*, a, um, adj. *Of Damascus*, *Damascene*.—**As Subst.**: *Damascenum*, i, n. (sc. prunum) *A Damascene plum*, a *damson*: *Pl.*; *Mart.*

**Dāmāsichthōn**, ónis, m., *Δαμασικήων* (Earth-subduer). *Damāsichthōn*; a son of *Amphion* and *Niobe*.

**Dāmāsippus**, i, m., *Δαμάσιππος* (Horse-tamer). *Damasippus*: 1. *A follower of Marius*, who acted with great cruelty towards the adherents of *Sylla*; afterwards put to death by *Sylla*.—**2.** *A cognomen in the gens Licinia*.—**3.** The name of a merchant.—**4.** The name of an actor.

**dammā-tio**, ónis, f. [*damm(a)-o*] *Condemnation*: (with *Gen.* of charge) *ambitus*, *Cic.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. damnation*.

**dammātōr-íus**, a, um, adj.

[*damnator*, *damnator-is*; a *condemner*] (*Pertaining to a damnator*; hence) *Damnatory*, *condemnatory*: *judicium*, *Cic.*

**dammā-tus**, a, um: 1. *P.* of *damm(a)-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Prop.*: *Condemned*; *Meton.*) *Reprobate*, *criminal*: (*Comp.*) *quis te damnator?* *Cic.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. damné*.

**damm-í-fíc-us**, a, um, adj. [*for damni-fac-us*; *fr. damn-um*; (*i*); *fac-io*] (*Doing harm*; hence) *Injurious*, *pernicious*: *Plaut.*

**damm-í-gēr-ūlus**, a, um, adj. [*damm-um*; (*i*); *ger-o*] (*Bringing hurt or harm*; hence) *Injurious*, *pernicious*: *Plaut.*

**damm-o**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [*damm-um*] **I.** To bring damage or loss upon; to occasion harm, hurt, loss, or damage to: *divites dammare atque domare*, *Plaut.* **II.**: *A. Prop.*: 1. *Law l. l.*: **a.** To condemn; to sentence to punishment, declare guilty, pass sentence upon: *ille dammnatus est*, *Cic.*: (with *Gen.* of charge) *rei capitalis*, *id.*: (with *Gen.* of amount) *octupli*, *id.*: (with *Abt.* of charge) *eo crimine*, *id.*: **b.** To bind or oblige one by last will and testament to the performance of any act: *gladiatorum dare centum Dammati* (sc. *hæredes*) *populo paria*, *Hor.*—**2.** To condemn, sentence, pass sentence on: *Stygioue caput damnaverat Orco*, *Virg.*: (with *Gen.*) *aliquem summæ stultitiæ*, *Cic.*: *damnatu* *longi Sisyphus laboris*, *Hor.*: *voti*, *Liv.* **B. Meton.**: To seek or effect a person's condemnation: *aliquem*, *Plaut.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. damner*.

**dammōs-e**, adv. [*dammōs-us*] *Hurtfully*, *injuriously*, *to one's harm* or *cost*: *bibere*, *Hor.*

**damm-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [*damm-um*] (*Full of damnium*; hence) **1.** That causes injury, injurious, hurtful, destructive: *libido*, *Hor.*: (*Sup.*) *cum dis damnosissimis*, *Plaut.*—**2.** That suffers injury, injurious, unfortunate: *senex*, *Plaut.*—**3.** That greatly injures himself, wasteful, prodigal: (*Comp.*) *non in aliâ re damnosior quam in edificando*, *Suct.*—**As Subst.**: *dammōsus*, i, m. (sc. homo) *One who greatly injures himself in his property*, a *spendthrift*, *prodigal*, etc.: *Ter.*

**dam-num** (-pnum), i, n. [akin to Sans. root *DAM*, *Gr. δαμ-daw*, *Lat. domare*, *to tame*; *Gr. ζημ-ia*, "*damage*"] (*The damaging thing*; hence) **I.** *Gen.*: **A. Prop.**: *Hurt*, *harm*, *damage*, *injury*, *loss*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* **B. Meton.**: 1. *Of the person*, etc., who causes hurt, or inflicts damage: *Plaut.*—**2.** *Of the person*, etc., respecting whom loss is incurred or damage felt: *Op. II.* *Esp.*: In civil law *A fine*, *penalty*: *Cic.*

**Dāmōcles**, is, m. *Damocles*; a courtier of *Dionysius* the younger.

**Dāmon**, ónis, m., *Δάμων*. *Damon*. 1. *A Pythagorean*, celebrated on account of his friendship with *Phintias*.—**2.** *A celebrated Athenian musician*.—**3.** *A goatherd* in *Virgil*.

**Dānæ**, ēs, f., *Δανάη* (*The parched or dry one*). *Danæ*; a daughter of

*crisis*, and mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, when she was shut up in a tower by her father.—Hence, **Dānā-ēlus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Danae; Danaean; heros, i.e. Perseus, Ov.*

**Dānāus**, i, m., Δαναός (id.). **Dana-us**; a son of Belus, brother of *Ægyptus*, and the father of fifty daughters.—Hence, **Dānā-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Belonging to Danaus; Meton.*) *Greek, Grecian; classes, Ov.*—As *Subst.*: **Danaī**, ōrum, m. *The Danaī, for the Greeks (esp. freq. of the Greeks before Troy); Virg.*

**dane**, v. i. *do init.*

**dānistā**, ē, m. = δανειστής. *A money-lender, usurer; Plaut.*

**dānisticus**, a, um, adj. = δανειστικός. *Money-lending, usurious; Plaut.*

**dano**, v. *do init.*

**Dānūbĭus** (-vĭus), ū, m., Δανούβιος. *The Danube (in the upper part of its course; in the lower called Ister; though the poets use both names promiscuously).*

**Daphne**, es, f., Δάφνη (*Laurel or Bay-tree*). *Daphne; the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.*

**Dāphnis**, Idīs (Acc. *Daphnim* and *Daphnin*), m., Δάφνις. *Daphnis; a son of Mercury; a beautiful young shepherd, the inventor of pastoral songs, and hence a favourite of Pan.*

**dāp-ino**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [daps, dap-is] *To serve up as food; Plaut.*

**dap-s**, dāpis (*Gen. Plur.* seems not to occur), f. [akin to the Gr. root *dan* in *dān-reiv* to feed on, and *dān-ārn*, expense] *I. Prop.*: *A solemn religious banquet, a sacrificial feast; Virg.; Hor.* **II. Meton.**: *A rich feast, magnificent banquet; Ov.; Hor.*

**dāpsil-e**, ade. [dāpsil-is] *Sumptuously, bountifully; conviviari, Suet.*

**dāpsilis**, e (Abl. *Plur.* dāpsilis, Plaut.), adj. = δαψιλής. *Sumptuous, bountiful, richly provided with every thing; sumptus, Plaut.*

**Dardāni**, ōrum, m., Δάρδανοι. *The Dardani; a people in Upper Mysia, the modern Servia.*

**Dardānus**, i, m. (*Gr. Acc.* *Dardan-on*, *Ov.*), Δάρδανος. *Dardanus; the son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, founder of the city Dardania in Troas, and ancestor of the royal race of Troy.*—Hence, i. a. **Prop.**: *Of Dardanus, Dardanian.*—b. **Meton.** *Trojan.*—2. **Dardān-i-us**, a, um; (Prop.: *Dardanian; Meton.*) *Trojan.*—As *Subst.*: **Dardānia**, ē, f. (sc. urbs) a. **Prop.**: *The city Dardania, founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont, southwest of Abydos (whence modern name, the Dardanelles).*—b. **Meton.** *Troy.*—3. **Dardān-ides**, ē, m.: a. **Sing.**: (a) **Gen.** *A son or descendant of Dardanus.*—(b) **Esp.** for *Æneas.*—b. **Plur.** *The Trojans.*—Also as *adj.*: *Trojan.*—4. **Dardān-is**, idīs, f. *adj.* (Prop.: *Dardanian; Meton.*) *Trojan.*—As *Subst.*: *A Trojan woman.*

**Dāres**, ōtis and is (Acc. *Dareta*, Virg.: *Daron*, id), m., Δάρης. *Dares; a boxer.*

**Dāreus**, ēi, -ius, ī, m., Δάρειος. *Dareus or Darius; the name of several Persian kings.*

**dāt-āriŭs**, a, um, adj. [2. dat-us] (*Pertaining to datus; hence*) *Giveable; salus, Plaut.*

**dātā-tio**, adv. [dat(a)-o] *By giving or tossing from one to the other; Plaut.*

**dāt-ŭo**, ōnis, f. [d(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A giving; Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *The right to give or convey away; right of alienation; Liv.*

**Dātis**, Idīs (Acc. *Datim*, Nep.: *Datin*, Just.), m., Δάτις. *Datis; a Mede, who, together with Artabernes, was defeated at Marathon.*

**dāt-ivus**, a, um, adj. [2. dat-us] (*Pertaining to datus; hence*) *Of giving; who or which is given: casus, the dative case, Quint.*—As *Subst.*: **dativus**, i, m. (sc. casus) *The dative case; Quint.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *datif*.

**dāt-o**, āvi, no sup., āre, i. v. a. intens. [d(a)-o] *To give out, give away; argentum fenore, Plaut.*

**dāt-or**, ōris, m. [id.] *A giver; Virg.* 1. **dāt-us**, a, um, P. of 1. d(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: **data**, ōrum, n. *Gifts, presents; Ov.*

2. **dāt-us**, ūs, m. [1. d(a)-o] *A giving; in Abl.; Plaut.*

**Daulis**, Idīs, f., Δαυλίς. *Daulis; a city of Phocis.*—Hence, 1. **Daul-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Daulian.*—2. **Daul-i-as**, ādis, f. *Daulian; ales, i.e. Progne, Ov.*—As *Subst.*: *A woman of Daulis, i.e. Progne, Cat.*

**Dāunus**, i, m., Δαῦνος. *Dāunus; a mythic king of a part of Apulia, father (or ancestor) of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes.*—Hence, 1. **Dāun-i-us**, um, adj. *Dāunian.*—2. **Dāun-lācus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Dāunian; Meton.*) *Apulian.*—3. **Dāun-i-as**, ādis, f. (Prop.: *The province Dāunia; Meton.*) *Apulia.*

**Dāvus**, i, m. *Dāvus; a name frequently given to Roman slaves.*

**dē**, prep. c. Abl.: **I. A. Prop.**: *Of place.* 1. **Gen.**: *From, away from, down from, out of, etc.* de alterā parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, Cæs.: de sellā exsilire, Cic.: deque viri collo dulce perpendit onus, Ov.—2. **E. p.**: *To point out the place from which, as his usual abode, any person, etc., comes or is brought; Of: caupo de viā Latinā, Cic.: Libycā de rupe Icones, Ov. B. Fig. 1. Of time: a. From: diem de die differre, to put off, or defer, the day from (the present) day, i.e. to put off day after day or from day to day, Liv.—b. From: i.e. directly or immediately after: de auctione, Cic.—c. To denote an act done from or out of some particular time regarded as a whole: In the course of, during, at, in, etc.: de nocte, Hor.: de tertiā vigiliā, Cæs.: de mense Decembri, Cic.—2. To denote a body of persons, etc., from out of which some person, etc., is taken: From, out of, from among, etc.;*

*homo de comitibus meis, Cic.*—Sometimes instead of the genitive case: ut aliquam partem de istius impudenti reticere possim, Cic.—3. To indicate the property From which the cost, etc., of any thing is taken: de suo, Cic.: de alieno, Liv.: de te (=de tuo), Ter.—4. To denote that Of, out of which any thing is made or obtained: factum de marmore signum, Ov.—5. With abstract words: To denote departure: Out of: de vitā exire, Cic.—6. To denote origin, etc.: Out of, from, of: de gente vetustā, Virg.—7. To point out the means of accomplishment, etc.: From, out of, i.e. by means of: de eodem oleo et operā exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic.—8. With Adj. to form adverbial expressions: From: de integro, from that which is entire, i.e. anew, Cic.: de improvviso, unexpectedly, id. C. Meton.: 1. Of, about, concerning: de se ac gloriā suā cogitare, Cic.—2. For, on account of, because of: humus fervet de corpore, Ov.—3. With respect to, concerning: de numero dierum fidem servare, Cæs.—4. According to, after: de consilii sententiā, Cic.: de more vetusto, Virg. II. A. In composition the e becomes short before a vowel, as in dēhisco, dēhinc, dēinde, dēorsum.—B. Signification: 1. Separation, departure, removal, taking away: decedo.—2. a. Prop.: Cessation, removal, or reversal of the fundamental idea: deoresco, dedisco.—b. Meton.: direct Negation: dedecet, demens.—3. a. Gen.: In a downward direction, downwards, down: degradior, dejicio.—b. Esp.: (a) Down to, down into: defigo.—(b) (a) Prop.: Of a state or action extended over a whole surface, or thing: delibuo.—(β) Fig.: Completeness, whether in doing or suffering: defatigo, delasso.—4. A strengthening of the fundamental idea of the simple verb: demiror, demitigo.

—5. Contraction from a broad to a narrow space, reduction in breadth: 2. deligo, devincio.—6. Respecting: depascior. ¶ Hence, Fr. *de*.

**dēa**, ē (Dat. and Abl. *Plur.* dēabus, Cic.), f. [akin to deus] *A goddess; Cat.; Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *déesse*.

**dē-albo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *To whiten over; to whitewash, plaster; columnas, Cic.*

**dēambŭlā-tŭo**, ōnis, f. [dēambul(a)-o] *A walking abroad, promenading; Ter.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *déambulation*.

**dē-ambŭlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. *To walk much; to take a walk, to loiter; ab i deambulatum, Ter.: (Impers. Pass.) erit deambulatum, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *déambuler*.

**dē-āmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** *To be desperately in love with, to love dearly, be delighted with; Plaut.* **II.** *To be exceedingly obliged to one; Ter.*

**dē-armo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *To disarm: dearmatus exercitus, Liv.* **dē-artŭo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [de; 2. artus, (uncontr. Gen.) artu-is] (Prop.: *To tear limb from limb; Fig.*) *To ruin; Plaut.*



**dē-asci-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; asci-a, an axe] (Prop.: To smooth down with an axe; Fig.) To cheat (of money): Plaut.

**dē-bacchor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: I. Prop.: To rave intensely, to rave one's self out: Ter. II. Fig.: Of things: To rage; ighes, Hor.

**dēbellā-tor**, ōris, m. [debell(a)-o] A conqueror: ferarum, Virg.

**dē-bello**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To bring a war to an end, to conclude or finish a war: conspectu ipso, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) Pontius debellatum esse respondit, id.: debellato, the war being ended, id. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To war out completely, to fight out: rixa super mero Debellata, Hor. B. Meton.: As the result of fighting out, etc. (for one party): To conquer completely, to vanquish or utterly subdue: superbos, Virg.

**dē-bō**, būi, būtum, būre (2nd Pers. Sing. Perf. Ind. dehibuisti, Plaut.), 2. v. a. [contracted fr. de-habeo] (To have, keep, or hold from a person; hence) I. Prop.: To owe: a publicanus suae provinciae debita biennii pecuniam exegerat, Cæs.: argentum alicui, Cic.: (without Object) nec debeo, Quint. II. Fig.: A.: 1. To owe: ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic.—2. To be bound, in duty bound to do, etc., something; I, etc., ought or must do, etc.: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic.—3. Pass.: To be due or owing: præmia reddant Debita, Virg.—4. To owe something, or the doing of something, to fate or nature: urbem et iam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, i. e. are destined to found, Ov.: fati debitus Arruns, i. e. devoted to death, Virg.—B.: 1. To owe something to some one; to be indebted to, to have to thank one for something: cui debere salutem Confitetur, Ov.—2. To be indebted, obliged, under obligation to one: (without Object) verum fac me multis debere, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devoir*.

**dē-bilis**, e, adj. [contracted fr. debilis] (Unhandy; hence) I. Prop.: Lamed, debilitated feeble, weak, maimed, disabled, impotent, etc.: Of persons, etc., or things: senex, Cic. II. Fig.: Weak in power, authority, etc.; crippled, enfeebled: Of persons or things: prætura, Cic.: (Comp.) ingenio debilior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débile*.

**dēbil-itas**, ātis, f. [debilis] (The state or condition of the debilis; hence) Lomeness, debility, infirmity, weakness: I. Prop.: debilitas, cecitas, Cic. II. Fig.: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débilité*.

**dēbilī-tā-tio**, ōnis, f. [debilit(a)-o] An enfeebling; feebleness, weakness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débilitation*.

**dēbil-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [debil-is] I. Prop.: To lame, cripple, maim; to debilitate, weaken: quæ (sc. membra) debilitavit lapidibus, Cic. II. Fig.: To enervate, maim, weaken, discourage, break the force of, debilitate, crush a person or thing: sin æstivior-

um timor te debilitat, Cic.: animum luctu, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débilité*.

**dēb-ītio**, ōnis, f. [deb-eo] An owing, indebtedness: Cic.

**dēb-ītor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A debtor: Cic.; Ov.—2. One who is bound to perform or carry out something: Mart.—3. a. One who is under an obligation for something: vitæ, Ov.—b. One who is under an obligation, an obliged person, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débiteur*.

**dēb-ītum**, i, n. [id.] (That which is owed or is owing; hence) I. Prop.: A debt: Cic. II. Fig.: Debt, duty: Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débt, dette*.

**dēb-ītus**, a, um, P. of deb-eo.

**dē-blātero**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To blab out: Plaut.

**dē-canto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act. (To sing a thing; to repeat in a sing-song way; hence): To repeat often, say over and over again: A. With an accessory unfavourable notion of something trite, absurd, etc.: qui mihi pervulgata præcepta decantent, Cic.—B. Without an unfavourable notion: miserabiles elegos, Hor. II. Neut.: To lower one's song, to leave off singing: hi jam decantaverant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déchanter*.

**dē-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere (Inf. Perf. Sync., decēsse, Ter.), 3. v. n. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: Of persons or things as subjects: To go away, depart: decedit ex Galliâ Navius, Cic.: inde decessisse aquam, Liv.—2. B sp.: a. Of the heavenly bodies, the light, etc.: To depart, go down, set, etc.: sol decedens, Virg.—b. Milit. t. t.: To withdraw, retire from a position, etc.: de colle, Cæs.—c. Polit. t. t.: To retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office: de provinciâ decessit, Cic.—d. Decedere de viâ (viâ, in viâ), etc., aliquid, or simply decedi, To go out of the way, to make way for one (as a mark of respect, or of abhorrence): Plaut.; Ter.; Cic.; Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. Of living subjects: To depart from life, etc.; i. e. to die: qui regnans decessisset, Nep.—2. Of things as subjects: To depart, go off; to abate, subside, cease: quantaniam decessisse, Cic.—3. Of possession, right, opinion, etc.: To depart from; to give up, resign, forego; to yield; to surrender from one's possession, right, opinion, faith, etc.: cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) de officio decessum, Liv.—4. To give way, yield to another: vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. II. To go off, turn out, result in any manner: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décéder*, "to die."

**dēcēla** (-ia), æ, f., Δεκέλεια. Decēla or Decēlia, a town of Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.

**dē-cello**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To turn aside: Lucr.

**dē-cem**, num. adj. [akin to Sanscrit *daśa*-an, Greek *δέκα*-a] I. Prop.: Ten: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: For several, many, numerous: vitia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dir*.

**Dēcēm-ber**, bris, m. [decem; Sanscrit *dāra*, Persian *dār*, "time" or "period"] (Ten-time or period). I. Prop.: The tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March; December: Ov.—As Adj.: Of December: Kalendæ Decembres, Cic. II. Meton.: The past year: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Décembre*.

**dēcēm-jūg-is**, is, m. [decem; jug-um] (The thing with ten yokes; hence) A ten-horse chariot: Suet.

**dēcēm-pēd-a**, æ, f. [decem; pes, ped-is] (A thing ten feet in length, hence) A ten-foot measuring-rod: Cic.

**dēcēm-pēd-ātor**, ōris, m. [decemped-a] (One who uses a decempeda; hence) A land surveyor: Cic.

**dēcēm-plex**, icis, adj. [for decemplex-is; fr. decem; plic-o] Tenfold: Nep.

**dēcēm-scalmus**, a, um, adj. Having ten thovls (for the oars): actuaria, Cic.

**dēcēm-vīr-ālis**, e, adj. [decemvīr-i] Of, or belonging to, the decemviri; decemviral: invidia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decemviral*.

**dēcēm-vīr-ātus**, ūs, m. [id.] Decemviral, the rank or office of a decemvir. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decemviral*.

**dēcēm-vīri**, ōrum, m. (Ten-men) Decemviri or decemviri (bodies of Roman magistrates of various kinds): Decemviri legibus scribundis, Decemviri for writing (i. e. settling) the laws; an appellation of the composers of the Twelve Tables: Cic.; Liv.—Sing.: decemviri, trī, m. One of the decemviri, a decemvir: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decemvir*.

**dēc-ens**, entis, 1. P. of dec-ēt.—2. Pa.: a. Seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit: amictus, Ov.: (Sup.) decentissimum sponsaliorum genus, Sen.—b. Regularly, symmetrically, or handsomely shaped; well formed; noble: (Comp.) habitus decentior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décent*.

**dēcēn-ter**, adv. [for decent-ter; fr. decens, decent-is] Becomingly, decently, properly, fitly: singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor.: (Comp.) decentius, Quint.: (Sup.) decentissime, Cic.

**dēcēt-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] Seemliness, comeliness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décence*.

**Dēcētus**, ūi, m. Decentius; the brother of the Emperor Magnentius, by whom he was created Cæsar, A. D. 351.

**dēcēp-tor**, ōris, m. [for decap-tor; fr. DECAP, true root of decip-io] A deceiver: Sen.

**dēcēp-tus** (for decap-tus), a, um, P. of decip-io, through true root DECAP.

**dēcēris**, is, f. = δέκηρης (sc. ναὺς). A ten-oared ship, i. e. a ship having ten banks of oars: Suet.

**dē-cerno**, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. and n. (the Syncop. forms decrāvem, decrērim, decrēsse, etc., are very common). I.: A. Prop.: Of a public body or officer: To decide, judge, determine, decree, pronounce a decision about, etc.: 1. Act.: tri-

**umphum** Africano, Cic. — 2. Neut.: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To decide, determine, settle, etc. 1. Act.: In quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. — 2. Neut.: mea sententia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, Cic. **II.**: A. Prop.: 1. Act.: To decide or determine something by combat, etc.; pugnam, Liv. — 2. Neut.: To arrive at a decision by fighting; also, to fight, contend, combat; decernendi potestas, Cæs.: ferro accipitur, Virg. **B. Fig.**: Neut.: To fight, contend, contest, combat: pro mea omni fama fortunisque, Cic. **III.**: To decide or determine on doing something; to determine or resolve on something: reliquos secum ducere, Cæs.: (with Objective clause) reliquam ætatem a republicâ procul habendam decrevi, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décerner*.

**dē-cerpo**, psi, ptum, pēre, 3. v. a. [for de-carpo] 1. To pluck away, pull off, gather, cull, etc.: A. Prop.: auricomos fetūs arbore, Virg. **B. Fig.**: animus humanus decerpitur ex mente divinâ, Cic. **II.**: A. Prop.: To pluck or pull away: acina de uvīs, Cato. **B. Fig.**: 1. To take away, detract from: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic. — 2. To destroy: spes tantas, Quint. **III.**: To enjoy: primas noctes epulis, Pers.

**dēcertā-tio**, ōnis, f. [decert(a)-o] A contest: Cic.

**dē-certo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: A. Prop.: To fight, contend, etc., earnestly or violently: manu, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ad solis occasum decertatum est, Hirt. **B. Fig.**: To contend, strive, vie, etc.: Demosthenes et Æschesines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic. **II.** Act. (prps. only in Pass. Part.): A. To fight or contend for: regna profanis Decertata odiis, Stat. — **B.**: To fight out: decertatosque labores, i. e. concluded by fighting, Claud.

**dēces-sio**, ōnis, f. [for deced-sio; fr. deced-o] 1. A going away, departure: Cic. — 2. The withdrawal or retirement of a magistrate from his province: Cic. — 3. Decrease, diminution; the entire disappearance of any thing: Cic.

**dēces-sor**, ōris, m. [for deced-sor; fr. deced-o] (He who withdraws, retires from the province he has governed; hence, with exclusive reference to his successor) A predecessor in office or government: Tac.

**dēces-sus**, ūs, m. [for deced-sus; fr. deced-o] 1. A going away, departure: Nep. — 2. The withdrawal, retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed: Cic. — 3. A departure from life; decease: Cic. — 4. Departure; abating, subsiding, etc.: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décès*.

**dēcēt**, ūit, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *dic*, Gr. *deiknumi*, "to show," "to distinguish"] It is seemingly, comely, becoming; it becomes, behoves, is fitting, suitable, proper: 1. Personal: Only with things as

subjects: te toga picta decet, Prop.: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena decant, Cic. — 2. Impers.: perge, decet, Virg.

**Decetia**, æ, f. Decetia; a town of the *Ædui* in Gallia Celtica (now Decize).

**Decidius**, ii, m. Decidius; a military officer who served under Cæsar.

**dē-cido**, cidi, no sup., cidēre, 3. v. n. [for de-cado] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fall down or down from; to fall off, etc.: poma ex arboribus, Cic.: turres graviore casu, Hor. **B. Esp.**: To fall down dying; to sink down, die: decidit exanimis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: To fall or sink down in fraudem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déchoir*.

**dē-cido**, cidi, cismus, cidēre, 3. v. a. [for de-cado] 1. Prop.: To cut off: pennas, Hor. **II.** Fig.: To cut the knot of a matter; i. e. to decide, determine, settle, etc.: rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décider*.

**dēc-ies** (-iens), num. adv. [dec-em] 1. Prop.: Ten times: HS. decies et octingenta millia, i. e. 1,800,000 sesterces, Cic. **II.** Meton.: For frequently, repeatedly, over and over again: carmen decies castigare, Hor.

**decima**, æ, v. decimus.

**dēcim-ānus** (dēcū-), a, um, adj.: 1. [decim-a] Of, or belonging to, the tenth part: ager, that pays tithes, Cic.—As Subst.: decumanus, i. m. (sc. homo) A farmer of tithes, tithes-gatherer: Cic.—Hence, decumani, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a farmer of tithes: mulier, Cic. — 2. [decim-us] a. Of the tenth cohort: miles, Hirt.: porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the furthest from the enemy (because there were encamped the tenth cohorts of the legions), opposite the porta prætoriana, Cæs.—decumani, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) The soldiers of the tenth cohort: Suet.—3. Considerable, large, immense: Lucil. ap. Cic.

**dēcim-o** (-ūmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [decim-us] (To take a tenth person or thing; hence) Milit. t. t.: To select by lot every tenth man for punishment; to decimate: recusantes, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decimer*, *dimer*.

**dēcim-um**, adv. [id.] For the tenth time: Liv.

**dēc-īmus** (dēcū-), a, um, adj. [dec-em] 1. Prop.: The tenth: legio, Cæs.: annus, Virg.—As Subst.: decima (-ūma), æ, f. (sc. pars): A. A largess openly bestowed by public men on the people: Suet.—B. A tithe, as a tax on landholders in the provinces: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Considerable, large, immense: decimæ ruit impetus undæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dizème* — also, acc. to the Subst.: décime, dime.

**dē-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, 3. v. a. [for de-capio] To catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, deceive, cheat: homines, Cic.: (with Respective Gen.) Prometheus et Pelopis parens Dulci laborum decipitur sono, is beguiled of his sufferings (i. e. forgets his sufferings, being charmed with sweet melody), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *découvrir*.

**dēcī-sio**, ōnis, f. [for decid-sio; fr. 2. decid-o] A decision, settlement, agreement: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décision*.

**dēcī-sus** (for decid-sus), a, um, P. of 2. decid-o.

**Dēcūs**, ii, m. Decius; the name of a Roman gens.

**dēcāmā-tio**, ōnis, f. [declam(a)-o] 1. In a good sense: a. Prop.: Practice in public speaking, declamation: Cic.—b. Meton.: A theme, subject for declamation: Quint.; Juv. — 2. In a bad sense: Loud, eager talking: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *declamation*.

**dēcāmā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who practices public speaking; a rhetorician, declaimer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamateur*.

**dēcāmātor-īus**, a, um, adj. [declamator] (Of, or belonging to, a declaimer; hence) Of, or belonging to, the practice of public speaking; declamatory, rhetorical: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamatoire*.

**dēcām-īto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. intens. n. and a. [declam-o] 1. In a good sense: To earnestly practice rhetorical delivery or declamation; to declaim: A. Neut.: in plures annos, Cic.—B. Act.: causas, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense: To talk violently, to bluster: Cic.

**dē-clāmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. (To call out much; hence) Rhetor. t. t.: 1. In a good sense: To exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery; to practise public speaking, to declaim: A. Neut.: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.—B. Act.: suasorias, Quint. **II.** In a bad sense: Neut.: A. Prop.: To speak as an orator with violence, to declaim, to bluster: in quævis, Cic. **B. Meton.**: To bawl or bluster: quis nisi mentis inops tenere declamet amica? Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamer*.

**dēclārā-tio**, ōnis, f. [declar(a)-o] A disclosure, exposition, declaration: animi tui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclaration*.

**dē-clāro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To make a thing quite clear, plain, or evident; to show, manifest, declare, etc.: presentiam sepe divi suam declarant, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To announce, declare, proclaim, etc., any one as elected to an office, as victor, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) me populus Romanus consilium declarat, Cic.: victorem magnâ præconis voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg. **II.** Fig.: To make clear to the mind; to manifest, demonstrate, prove, show, explain: summam benevolentiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclarer*.

**dēclīnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [declin(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: A turning aside or away from something: Cic.—b. Fig.: Rhet. t. t.: A turning aside; a departure, etc.: Cic.—2. Gramm. t. t.: Inflection of words: Cic.—3. An avoiding, shunning, etc.: periculi non legitimi declinatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclinaison*.

**dēclīnā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] An avoiding, avoidance: doloris, Cic.



**dēclin-is**, *e*, *adj.* [declin-o] *Turning aside*: declināia iuga, Stat.

**dē-clino**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* and *n. I.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. Gen.: (To bend a person or thing off from the straight path, hence) *To turn aside, turn away*: a. Act.: non laqueis exceptos declinabant ictūs, Liv.—b. Neut.: si omnes atomi declinabunt, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) declinandum sit de viā, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Act.: Of the eyes: *To lower or close*: lumina somno, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To turn aside or atay*: a. Act.: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, Ter.—b. Neut.: de statu, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Gramm. *t. t.*: *To vary, inflect* a part of speech: Var.—b. Of age, etc.: *To decline*: Quint. II. (*To turn one's self aside from something*; hence) *To avoid, shun*: iudeiū laqueos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decliner*.

**dē-cliv-is**, *e* (*Neut. Plur.* once decliv-o), *adj.* [de; cliv-us] I. Prop.: *Inclining downhill, downward; sloping*: in declivi loco, Cæs.—As Subst.: declivis, *n.* *A steep or sloping place, a declivity*: Cæs. II. Fig.: *Bending, declining*: mulier ætate declivis, in the decline of life, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *declive*.

**dē-cliv-tas**, ātis, *f.* [decliv-is] (*The state of the declivity*; hence) *A sloping place, declivity*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *declivité*.

**decocta**, æ, *v. 1.* decoctus.

**dē-coct-or**, ōris, *m.* [for decoquor; fr. decoqu-o] *One who has squandered his own or another's property, a spendthrift*: Cic.

**dē-coct-us** (for decoqu-tus), *a, um*: 1. P. of decoqu-o.—2. Pa.: Of style: (*Comp.*) *More mature, more carefully elaborated*: si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers.

**dē-coll-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [de; coll-um] (*To strike off the head from the trunk*; hence) *To decapitate, behead*: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decoller*.

**dē-cōl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* decolāssit for decolaverit, Plaut.), *1. v. n.* [de; coll-um] (Prop.: *To pass away from a sieve*; Fig.) *To come to nought, fail*: Plaut.

**dē-cōlor**, ōris, *adj.* *Deprived of colour, discoloured, etc.*: I. Prop.: ara, Ov. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: ætas, Virg.

**dē-cōlōr-ā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [decolor(a)-o] *A discolouring*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decoloration*.

**dē-cōlōr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [decolor] *To deprive of colour*; *to discolour, deface, disfigure, soil, etc.*: quod mare Dannie non decolorare cædes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décolorer*.

**dē-cōqu-o**, xi, etum, quēre, *3. v. a.* and *n. I.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. Gen.: *To boil away, boil down, diminish by boiling*: aquam, Col.—2. Esp.: Of metals: *To melt away*: parsquarta (sc. argenti) decocta erat, i. e. had passed off as dross, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. Act.: *To consume, waste away, lessen, diminish*:

iram, Claud.: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers.—2. Neut.: a. *To become reduced, diminished, impaired, injured*: inertia Cæsarum quasi consensuit atque decoxit (sc. imperi-um), Flor.—b. Of personal subjects: *To run through property*; *to become bankrupt*: tenesne memoriā, prætexitatum te decoxisse? Cic. II.: a. Prop.: *To boil, to prepare or dress by boiling*: duleis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem, Virg. B. Fig.: Of style: *To mellow*: suavitatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décuire*.

**dē-cōr**, ōris, *m.* [dec-et] 1. *That which is seemly or becoming; propriety, seemliness, etc.*: Hor.—2. *Comeliness, elegance, etc.*: Ov.; Lucr.—3. Of personal comeliness: *Charms, beauty*: Ov.

**dē-cōr-e**, adv. [decor-us] 1. Suitably, properly, decorously: Cic.—2. Elegantly, charmingly, beautifully: Cic.

**dē-cōr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [decur, decōr-is] *To decorate, adorn, embellish, grace, beautify*: I. Prop.: oppidum ex pecuniā sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. II. Fig.: egregias animas . . . decorate suprenis Muneribus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décorer*.

**dē-cōr-us**, *a, um, adj.* [decor, decōr-is] (*That has decor*; hence) 1. *That befits a person or thing; becoming, fitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous*: decorus est senis sermo, Cic.—As Subst.: **decorum**, *i, n.* *That which is seemly, or suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum*: Cic.—2. *Decorated, ornamented, adorned, elegant, fine, beautiful*: ædes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décorum*.

**dē-crēp-itus**, *a, um, adj.* [de; crep-o] (*Without noise, noiseless*; hence, of old people, or time of life) *Very old, decrepit*: senex, Plaut.: ætas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décépité*.

**dē-cresco**, crēvi, crētum, crescere, *3. v. n. I.* Prop.: *To grow less, decrease, diminish in size, number, duration, etc.*: A. Gen.: cum lunā pariter crescent pariterque decrescunt, Cic. B. Esp.: Of the gradual disappearance of places as one removes far from them: decrescit refugio Trinaeria visu, Claud. II. Meton.: *To pass away by diminution*; *to vanish, disappear*: cornua decrescunt, etc., Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décroître*.

**dē-crē-tum**, *i, n.* [DECRE, true root of decer-no] I. Prop.: *A decree, decision, ordinance of any political or judicial body*: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: *Principle, doctrine, precept*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décret*.

**dē-crē-tus**, *a, um*: 1. P. of decer-no, from true root DECRE.—2. P. of decre-seo.

**dēcūma**, æ, etc., *v. deum*.

**dēcūm-ātes**, ium, *adj.* [decum-a] *Belonging to tithes tithes*: agri, tithe-land, Tac.

**dēcūmbo**, cūbūi, *no sup.*, cumb-ere, *3. v. n. I.* *To lie down in bed, or at the table*: Plaut.; Cic. II. Gidatorial *t. t.*: *To fall*: Cic.

**dēc-ūria**, æ, *f.* [dec-em] I. Prop.:

Of persons: *A division consisting of ten*; *a decuria, decade*: Col. II. Meton.: A. *A division or class in gen.*: most frequent of the decuriae of the judges (three, till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth, and Calpura a fifth): Cic.; Suet.—B. *A party of boon companions*: Plaut.

**dēcūriā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [1. decuri(a)-o] *A dividing into decuriae*: Cic.

**dēcūriā-tus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A dividing into decuriae*: Liv.

1. **dēcūri-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [decuri-a] *To divide into decuriae*: Equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv.: (without Object) decuriāsse Plancium, conscripsisse, etc., Cic.

2. **dēcūri-o**, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One who has a decuria*; hence) I. Prop.: *The commander of a decuria of cavalry*: Var. II. Meton.: A. *A member of the provincial senate*: Cic.—B. *An overseer or head of persons employed in any duty about the court*: cubiculariorum, i. e. a head chamberlain: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décursion*.

**dē-curro**, cūcurri or curri, cursum, currere, *3. v. n.* and *a. I.* Prop.: A. Gen.: *To run down from a higher point*; *to flow, sail, swim down*: 1. Neut.: uti naves decurrerent, Tac.: summā decurrat ab arce, Virg. (*Impers. Pass.*) ad quam (sc. calcem) quum sit decursum, Cic.—2. Act.: septingenta millia passuum vis exsecuturā biduo, run through, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. *t. t.*: *To make an evolution towards a lower place*; *to move out, march forward to an attack*: ex montibus in vallem decurrere, Cæs.—2. *To walk or run in armour*, in celebrating some festival or games: circum rogos, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To run down, go through or over*: 1. Neut.: omnes eo decurrerent sententiae, Liv.—2. Act.: quæ abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, i. e. treated, discussed: Cic. B. Esp.: *To betake one's self, have recourse to*: ad hortationem, Cic.

**dēcūr-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for decursio; fr. decurr-o] 1. *A manoeuvre, evolution, hostile incursion*: Script. ap. Cic.—2. *A walking or running in complete armour at a solemnity or for exercise*: Suet.

1. **dēcūr-sus** (for decurr-sus), *a, um*, P. of decurr-o.

2. **dēcūr-sus**, ūs, *m.* [for decursus; fr. decurr-o] 1.: a. Prop.: *A running down, downward course, descent*: Lucr.; Ov.; Virg.—b. Meton.: *With the notion of completion*: A completed course, end of a course.—C. Fig.: (a) *A course, a career*: Cic. (b) Rhet. *t. t.*: *The rhythmical movement of a verse*: Quint.—2. *A descent, hostile incursion*: Liv.; Tac.—3. *A running in armour at a festival, etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décours*.

**dē-curto** (only in Part. Pres. and Perf.), *1. v. a.* *To cut off, mutilate*. I. Prop.: aliquem, Sen. II. Fig.: mutila sentit quadam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

**dēc-us**, ōris, *n.* [dec-et] (*That which*

is becoming, etc.; hence) **I. Gen.**: Ornament, embellishment, splendour, glory, honour, dignity: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: Moral dignity, virtue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décor*.

**dē-uss-is**, is, m. [for dec-ass-is; fr. dec-ein; as, ass-is] (The thing with ten asses; hence) **I. Prop.**: The number ten: Vitr. **II. Meton.**: From the form of the Roman numeral X; The intersection of two lines crosswise: Vitr.

**dē-uss-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [decuss-is] To divide crosswise: Cic.

**decus-sus** (for decut-sus) a, um, P. of decut-io.

**dē-cūfio**, cussī, cussum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for de-quatio] To shake, strike, beat, or cast off. **I. Prop.**: errans bucula campo Decutiat rorem, Virg. **II. Fig.**: cetera etate jam sunt decussa, shaken off: Script. ap. Cic.

**dē-dēcet**, dēcūt, no sup., dēcēre, 2. v. n. It is unseemly, unbecoming, etc.: **I. Personal**: Only with things as subjects: neque te ministrum Dedecet myrtus, Hor.—**2. Impers.**: ut ne dedecet, Cic.

**dē-dēcōro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame: urbis auctoritatem, Cic.

**dē-dēcōrus**, a, um, adj. Disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful: Plaut.; Tac.

**dē-dēcus**, dēcōris, n. **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: Disgrace, dishonour, infamy, glory: Sall.; Cic. **B. Meton.**: That which causes shame; a blot, blemish: Ov.; Phaed. **II. Esp.**: Moral dishonour, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, shameful deed, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.; Ov. **dēdicā-tio**, ōnis, f. [dedic(a)-o] Dedication, consecratio: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédicace*.

**dē-dicō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: (To give out tidings, a notice, etc.; hence) To affirm, declare, announce any thing: corpus enim per se communis dedicat esse Seneca, Lucr. **B. Esp.**: **I. Relig.**: t. t.: (To adjudge a thing from one's self to the deity; hence) To dedicate, consecrate: simulacrum Jovis, Cic.—**2. Polit.**: t. t.: To specify one's property in the census: prædia, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To dedicate, inscribe a composition to any one: Quint.—**B.** To destine, dispose, prepare, set up a thing for any purpose; to dedicate consecrate it to any object: Quint.; Suet.—**C.** To dedicate, devote a thing to its future use: domum, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédier*.

**dē-dignor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To reject as unworthy; to disdain, scorn, refuse: affinitatem, Curt.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quos ego sin toties jam designata maritos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédaigner*.

**dē-disco**, didici, no sup., discēre, 3. v. a. To unlearn, to forget: nomen, Cæs.; loqui, Cic.

**dēdīt-icius** (-itius), a, um, adj. [dedo, (Sup.) dedit-um] Belonging to a surrender or capitulation; surrendered, etc.: Cæs.—As Subst.: dediticius, li,

m. One who has surrendered or capitulated: Sall.; Cæs.

**dēdītō**, ōnis, f. [ded-o] A military giving of one's self up; a surrender, yielding, capitulation: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *dédition*.

**dēdīt-us**, a, um: **1. P.** of ded-o.—**2. Pa.**: Given up to, addicted, devoted to something; eager, assiduous, diligent: deditus vitii, Cic. (Comp.) deditior, Entr.: (Sup.) animus deditissimus, Script. ap. Cic.

**dē-dō**, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. (To put away or remove from one's self; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To give up any thing to one; to surrender, deliver, consign, yield: si quis infamem mihi nunc juvenem Dedat irate, Hor. **B. Esp.**: Milit. t. t.: **1.** To deliver up, surrender some one or something to the enemy: auctores belli, Liv.—**2.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To surrender one's self, to capitulate: Tac.; Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To give up, yield, devote, dedicate: aliquem crudelitati alienj, Cic.—Particular expressions: Deditā opera, operā deditā, or deditā alone (Attention, etc., having been applied, i. e.) Purposely, on purpose, designedly, intentionally: Liv.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** With Personal pron.: To give up, apply, devote, or dedicate one's self: patriæ nos dedere debemus, Cic.—**2.** Dedere manus, To give up, to yield: Liv.

**dē-dōcēo**, no perf. nor sup., dōcēre, 2. v. a. To cause one to unlearn, to unteach: aut docendus is est, aut dedocendus, Cic. (with Acc. of person, and Acc. of thing) aliquem geometriam, id.

**dē-dōlēo**, dōlī, no sup., dōlēre, 2. v. n. To give over grieving: Ov.

**dē-dōlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To heave away, to heave smooth, to hew:

arborem, Pl.  
**dē-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To lead away; to lead, fetch, bring, or draw down: aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbanj, for the advantage, Cic.: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Milit. t. t.: **A.** To draw off, lead off, withdraw troops from a place: exercitum, Cæs.—**B.** To lead, conduct, bring to a place: præsidia, Cæs.—**2. Polit.**: t. t.: To lead forth, conduct a colony to a place: plebem, Cic.—**3. Nautical**: t. t.: **A.** To draw out a ship from the docks: ex navalibus naven, Cæs.—**B.** To draw down a ship from the stocks, etc., into the sea; to launch: classem parare et ducere, Liv.—**C.** To draw a ship into port: onerarias naves in portum, Cæs.—**4.** To draw or spin out the thread, yarn, etc.: leviter fila, Cat.: vetus in telā deductur argumentum, i. e. is intervenio, represented in weaving, Ov.—**5.**: **A.** To lead out, conduct, accompany a person out of the house, as a mark of respect: ad forum deduci, Cic.—**B.** To bring a young person to a man of repute or eminence for the purpose of instruction, or of being

trained in public affairs: ego a patre eram deductus ad Scævolum, Cic.—**C.** To lead, conduct a bride (from her father's house) to her husband: ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv.—**d.** To lead about a person or thing in a public procession: invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor.—**E.** To accompany; to be a guide, conductor, leader to: aliquem in aliquā re, Cic.—**6.** Law t. t.: To lead away (a person from a disputed possession, in the presence of witnesses, with or without force—the latter moribus, the former vi solida—in order to procure him the right of action): Cic.—**7.** With the accessory notion of diminution: To withdraw, deduct, subtract, diminish: a. Gen.: cibum, Ter.—**B. Esp.**: Mercantile t. t.: centum nummos, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To lead away, withdraw from some person or thing; to lead, bring, guide from one person or thing to another: aliquem de animi lenitate, Cic.: aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To mislead, seduce, entice, bring one to an opinion: adolescentibus et oratione magistratū et præmio deductis, Cæs.—**2.** (To spin out a literary composition, like a thread, i. e.) To elaborate, prepare, compose: versus, Ov.—**3.** Of descent, etc.: To deduce, derive: nomen ab Anco, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déduire*.

**dēduc-tio**, ōnis, f. [deduc-o] **1.** A leading off, a drawing away: rivorum a fonte, Cic.—**2.** A quartering of soldiers: Cic.—**3.** A leading forth or transplanting of colonies; a colonizing: Cic.—**4.** A putting out of possession, ejection, expulsion: Cic.—**5.** A reduction, diminution: ne qua deductio fieret, Cic.—**6.** A deducting: ex hac deductione rationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *deduction*.

**dēduc-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who accompanies, attends on a candidate for office: Q. Cic.; Pl.

**dēduc-tus**, a, um: **1. P.** of deduc-o.—**2. Pa.**: **A.** Drawn or bent downward: (Comp.) nasus deductor, Suet.—**b.** Weak, poor, meagre: carmen, Virg.

**dē-erro** (in poets dissyll.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.**: Of living subjects: To wander away, go astray: caper deerraverat, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of inanimate subjects: To depart or deviate from the right course; to err, go wrong, etc.: motis ab sensibus, Lucr.—**B.** To wander away, go astray: magnopere a vero, Lucr.

**dē-fac-o** (-feco), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; fax, fac-is] **I. Prop.**: To cleanse from dregs; to refine, purify: vinum, Col. **II. Meton.**: To cleanse, wash: se, Plaut. **III. Fig.**: To purify; to make clear or calm; to set at ease: animum, Plaut.

**dēfatigā-tio** (defet-), ōnis, f. [defatig(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: A wearying, tiring out, fatiguing: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion: Cic.; Cæs.

**dē-fatigo** (-fētigo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To completely weary; to



*weary or tire out, fatigue, exhaust:* nostros labores, Cæs.: iudices, Cic.

**defatiscor**, i, v. defetiscor.

**defeco**, are, v. defæco.

**defec-tio**, ōnis, f. [for defac-tio; fr. defec-io, through true root DEFAC]

1. *An abandoning or deserting; defection, desertion, revolt:* Cæs.—2. a. *A failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—b. *Of the heavenly bodies: An eclipse:* Cic.—c. *Of bodily powers: (a) Exhaustion, faintness, weakness:* Tac.—(b) *A fainting, swooning:* Suet.—3. *A falling off or away:* Cic.—4. *Want of, failure or deficiency in:* animi meli, *my want of courage, despondency*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défection*.

**defec-tor**, ōris, m. [for defac-tor; through id.] *One who revolts from another; a revolter, rebel:* Tac.

1. **defec-tus** (for defac-tus), a, um: 1. *P. of defec-io, through true root DEFAC*.—2. *Weak, weakened, enfeebled:* annis leo, Phaed.: (*Sup.*) defectissimus viribus, Col.

2. **defec-tus**, ūs, m. [for defac-tus; fr. defec-io, through true root DEFAC] 1. *A failing, failure, lack, disappearance:* lactis, Pl.—2. *An eclipsing of the heavenly bodies; an eclipse:* Cic.—3. *Defectus animi, a swoon:* Pl.

**dē-fēdo**, dī, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [de; HANDO (akin to Sanscrit root *hān*, or Gr. root *θεῖναι*, to beat)] I. *To fend or ward off; to repel, avert, keep off:* nimios solis ardores, Cic.: solstitium pecori, Virg. II. *To ward off danger from one's self or another:* hence) A. Prop.: *To defend, guard, protect:* eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic.: teneras myrtos a frigore, Virg.: (without Object) nobis defendemus, Cic. B. Fig.: *To defend, support, maintain; to bring forward, allege in defence:* in disputationibus rem, Cic. quod sentias liberā oratione defendere, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défendre*.

**defēn-sio**, ōnis, f. [for defend-sio; fr. defend-o] *A defending, defence:* Cic.; Cæs.

**defēn-sio**, ōnis, f. [for defend-sio; fr. defend-o] *A defending, defence:* Cic.; Cæs.

**defēn-so**, ōnis, f. [for defend-sio; fr. defend-o] *A defending, defence:* Cic.; Cæs.

**defēn-sor**, ōris, comm. [for defend-sor; fr. defend-o] 1. *One who fends, wards, or keeps off; an averter:* Cic.—2. *Of living beings or things: A defender, protector, guard:* Sall.; Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défenseur*.

**defen-sua** (for defend-sua), a, um, P. of defend-o.

**dē-fēro**, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To bear or bring away; to bear, carry, bring down:* hunc sub aquora, Ov.: literas ad Cæsarem, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Naut. t. t.: *To drive away, drive down, drive a ship, or those on board a ship: quem quom ex alto ignotas ad terras*

tempestas et in desertum littus detulisset, Cic.: delata navis Oricum, Cæs.—b. *To bring to any place, sc. a ship or those on board of it: navis huc dormientes detulit, Plaut.—2. Mercant. t. t.: To bring to market, to sell:* Sen.; Col. II. Fig.: *A to bring down, bring, etc.: rem ad consilium, Cæs.—B. With particular accessory notions: 1. To bring over and give to one; to transfer, deliver, etc.: premium dignitatis alicui, Cic.—2. a. To bring or give an account of by speech or writing; to report, announce, signify, state:* rem, Cæs.: ad Cæsarem detulerunt me penitente consiliis mei, Cic.—b. Law t. t.: (a) *Deferre nomen or aliquid, To bring down a person's name or a person into court, etc.; i. e. To indict, impeach, accuse before the prætor, as plaintiff or informer:* Cic.; Tac.; Quint.—(b) *To bring forward, denounce:* quæ apud vos de me deferunt, Cic.—C. Polit. t. t.: (a) *Deferre aliquid ad ærarium, or simply deferre aliquid, To give in something at the ærarium:* Cic.—(b) *Deferro aliquid ad ærarium, i. e. to recommend some one for future consideration and reward for services to the state:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déferer*.

**dē-fervesco**, fervei or ferbui, no sup., vescere, 3. v. n. (Prop.: *To cease boiling; Fig.*) *Of the passions, etc.: To cease raging, cool down, be allayed or assuaged:* quum cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

**defes-sus** (for defet-sus), a, um, P. of defet-iscor.

**dē-fētiscor** (-fatiator), fessus sum, fētisci, 3. v. dep. [for de-fatiscor] *To become tired out, wearied; to grow wearied, faint:* I. Prop.: *Of persons:* forensibus negotiis, Cic. II. Fig.: *ita defessus ac refrigerata acutus, Cic.*

**dē-ficō**, feci, factum, ficere, Perf. Subj.: defexit, in old formula in Liv.:—Pass. (besides the regular form defecior): defit, Virg.: defunt, Gell.: defiat, Plaut.: defiet, defieri, Ter.), 3. v. a. and n. [for de-facio] *(To make one's self, etc. to be away or removed from a thing; or to make something to be away or removed from one's self; hence) I. Neut.: A. Prop.: Act. form: To remove one's self, separate one's self, withdraw from allegiance or duty; to revolt:* qui una cum illo a republica defecerant, Cic. B. Meton.: *To run out, be wanting, fail, cease, disappear:* 1. Pass. form in reflexive force: lac mihi non æstate novum, non frigore defit, Virg.—2. Neut.: vereor... ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. *Of connection with abstract things or qualities:* *To withdraw or depart from; to forsake, abandon, desert:* si a virtute defeceris, Cic.—2. *Mentally or morally:* *To fail or be wanting in:* a. Pass. form in reflexive force: defectis (sc. animo) defensoribus, having been disheartened, Cæs.—b. Neut.: ne deficerent, Cic. II. Act.: *To leave a person or thing; to desert, to fail:* res eos jam

prideat, fides deficere nuper cepit, Cic.

**dē-figo**, xi, xum, gère, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *Of things:* *To fix down or down in; to drive, fix, or strike down or into:* cruceum ad civium supplicium defigi iubens, Cic.: terræ defigitur arbor, Virg. II. Meton.: *A to fix, fasten, render immovable:* aciem in his vestigiis, Tac.—B. Pass. in reflexive force: *To fix one's self somewhere, i. e. to become or stand motionless:* defixi, et Nerone intuentes, Tac. III. Fig.: A. *To fix or fasten; to turn strongly in any direction:* animos in ea, quæ, etc., Cic.—B. *To strike motionless with astonishment, etc.; to stupefy, astound, astonish:* triste silentium ita defixit omnium animos, ut, etc., Liv.—C. Religious t. t.: 1. *To declare fixedly, firmly, unalterably:* quis augur vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita sunt, Cic.—2. *To curse, bewitch, bind by spell:* caput alicuius devâ imprecatione, Sen.—D. *To censure, reprove a thing:* culpam, Pers.

**dē-fingo**, xi, no sup., gère, 3. v. a. *To form, put in shape, fashion:* Fig.: *Of rude, coarse verses:* dum defingit Rheni luteum caput, Hre.

**dē-fīno**, fivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: *To bound off; to set bounds; to limit, terminate, define:* orbes cœli aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic. II. Fig.: A. 1. *To limit; to prescribe, mark out, assign; to define, determine:* definit potestatem in quinquennium, facit semperannum, Cic.—2. *To define or explain concisely, etc.: rem, Cic.—B. To limit within certain bounds; to restrict, confine:* orationem, Cic.—C. *To terminate, finish:* orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définir*.

**defīnit**, e, adv. [definit-us] *Precisely, definitely, distinctly:* Cic.

**defīni-tio**, ōnis, f. [defini-o] 1. *A limiting, prescribing, marking out, defining, determining:* Cic.—2. In Rhet.: *A defining; a definition or concise explanation:* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définition*.

**defīni-tivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Definitive, explanatory:* constitutio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définitif*.

**defīni-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of defini-o*.—2. *Pa.: Definite, distinct, precise:* plain, perspicuous: locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défini*.

**dēfio**, ferī, v. deficio.

**dē-fāgrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [defāgr(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A burning up, conflagration:* terrarum, Cic. II. Fig.: *De-struction, ruin:* deflagrationem Italiæ minari, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déflagration*.

**dē-fāgro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. A. Neut.: 1. Prop.: *To be burned up or completely; to be consumed:* Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.—2. Fig.: *To perish, be destroyed:* ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv.—B. Act.: 1. Prop.: *To burn up or completely:* fana flammâ deflagrata, Enn.—2. Fig.: *To destroy:* in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. II. (Prop.: *To burn out, to cease burning;*

**Fig.** **A.** Of passions: *To abate, be allayed*: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv.—**B.** Of persons: *To cease to be enraged, to be appeased*: deflagrare minaces Incassum, Luc.

**dē-flecto**, xi, xum, ctere, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** Act.: 1. Prop.: *To turn or bend anything away; to bend or turn aside*: omnes in alium cursum, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: a. Gen.: *To turn aside, divert*: a proposito sententiam, Cic.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self aside, withdraw*: quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To turn off or aside*: 1. Prop.: viā, Tac.—**2.** Fig.: ab amicitia perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias deflexit oratio, Cic. **II.** *To bend or turn downwards*: deflectens pondere corpus, Cat.—**dē-fleō**, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. v. a. and **n.** **I.** Act.: *To shed tears down upon; hence*: *To weep over, lament, deplore, bewail*: inter nos impendentes casus, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To weep violently*: gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop.—**dē-flexus** (for deflect-sus), a, um, P. of deflect-o.

**dē-flocc-ātus**, a, um, adj. [de; flocc-us] *Stripped of locks, bald*: senes, Plaut.

**dē-flore-sco**, flōrū, nō sup., flōrescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [deflore-o] *To shed blossoms; to fade, wither*: **I.** Prop.: (taba) defloruit, Pl. **II.** Fig.: eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic.

**dē-flūo**, xi, xum, ēre, 3. v. n. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To flow down*: saxis humor, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To flow, come, proceed*: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of things not liquid: *To move downwards gently or gradually; to glide down, descend, slip*: secundo defluit (sc. aries) amni, i. e. floats or swims down the stream, Virg.: jam ipsæ defluébant oronae, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To flow away so as to disappear; to cease flowing*: dum defluit amnis, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To cease, vanish, disappear, be lost*: ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, i. e. has deserted, proved unfaithful, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of the hair: *To fall off*: Pl.

**dē-fōdo**, fōdi, fōssum, fōdere, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To dig downwards, dig deep, dig up*: specus, Virg.: terram, Dig. **B.** Meton.: *To tear out, to lacerate*: oculis, manibus . . . defossis, Flor. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To dig in, to bury in the earth, etc.*: cotem in comitio, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To bury, i. e. overwhelm, hide, conceal, remove from sight*: defodiet (sc. ætas) condetque silentia, Hor.

**defore**, v. desum.  
**dē-formā-tio**, ōnis, f. [2. deform-(a)-o] *A deforming, disfiguring, defacing*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déformation*.

**dē-form-is**, e, adj. [de; form-a] 1. (Separated from a forma; hence) a. Of living beings: *Misshapen, deformed*: Cic.—b. Of things: *Of rude construction, ill-made*: Cæs.—**2.** *Devoid of shape or form, shapeless*: animæ, Ov.

—**3.**: a. Prop.: *Devoid of beauty, ugly, hideous, loathsome*: (Sup.) deformissima femina, Gell.—b. Fig.: *Morally, etc.*: Ugly, odious, unseemly, disgusting, disgraceful: (Comp.) deformior species civitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déforme*.

**dēform-itas**, ātis, f. [deform-is] (The quality of the deformis; hence) 1. *Deformity, a misshapen form or condition*: corporis, Cic.—**2.**: a. Prop.: *Lack of beauty, ugliness, hideousness, loathsomeness*: Liv.; Quint.—b. Fig.: (a) *Morally, etc.*: Turpitude; unseemliness of character, disposition, etc.; disgrace, dishonour, etc.: Cic.; Hirt.—(b) *Of style*: Inelegance: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déformité*.

**dēform-iter**, adj. [id.] *Disgracefully, dishonourably*: Suet.

1. **dē-form-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; form-a] *To bring into form or shape; to form, fashion; to design, delineate, describe*. **I.** Prop.: marmora, Quint. **II.** Fig.: ille, quem supra deformavi, have depicted, described, Cic.

2. **dēform-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [deform-is] **I.** Prop.: *To disfigure, spoil, mar, etc.*: parietes deformatos reliquit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To mar, disgrace, dishonour*: aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déformer, déformer*.

**dēfos-sus** (for defod-sus), a, um, P. of defod-o.

**dē-fraud-o** (-frud-o), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; frans, fraud-is] **I.** Prop.: *To take away by fraud; to defraud, overreach, cheat*: tene ego defrudem? Plaut.: (with Abl.) aliquem fructu victorie, Liv.: (with second Acc. denoting that wherein the fraud consists) quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic.: (without Object) etiam insuper defrudet? Ter. **II.** Fig.: ne brevitatis defraudandæ aures videatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dé-frauder*.

**dē-frēn-ātus**, a, um, adj. [de; fren-um] *Unbridled, unrestrained, without restraint*: Ov.

**dē-frico**, cōi, cātum and ctum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To rub well or hard; to rub*: **A.** Prop.: dentem, Cat. **B.** Fig.: urbem sale multo, i. e. to lash well, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To rub one's self thoroughly*: Auct. Her.

**defric-tus**, a, um, P. of defric-o.  
**dē-fringo**, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for de-frango] **I.** *To break off*: ramum arboris, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To break completely or to pieces*: defractis subsellis, Suet. **B.** Fig.: *To break to pieces, destroy, lose*: id unum bonum est, quod nunquam defringitur, Sen.

**defrudo**, are, v. defrando.  
**dē-frūtum**, i, n. (prps. for deferv-ītum) *Must boiled down*: Virg.

**dē-fūgo**, fūgi, nō sup., fūgere, 3. v. n. and **i.** **I.** Neut.: *To flee away, make off quickly*: injurias fortune, quæ ferre nequeas, defugiendo relinquo, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To flee from; to withdraw in haste, etc.*

*from*: patriam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To avoid, shun*: contentiones, Cic.

**dēfunc-tus** (for defang-tus), a, um, P. of defung-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défun*.

**dē-fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To pour down, pour out*: ovi album in vas, Cels.: fruges pleno cornu, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Relig. i. t.: *To pour out, as a libation*: meo defuso pateris, Hor.

**dē-fungor**, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Gen.: *To have done with, acquit one's self of, discharge an affair or an obligation; to perform, finish*: defunctus jam sum, now I am quit, i. e. safe, out of danger, Ter.: (with Abl.) populari concitatione, Cic.: bello, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Of the finishing of life: *A. To finish, close, arrive at the end of, have done with; to fulfil or complete*: (with Abl.) vitā, Virg.—**B.** *To depart, die*: ut mea defunctas mollior ossa cubent, Ov.

**dē-gēner**, is (Abl. degeneri, Tac.), adj. [de; genus, gener-is] **I.** Prop.: *That departs from its race or kind; degenerate, not genuine*: Neoptolemus, Virg.: (with Gen.) patrii non degeneri oris, Ov.: (with Abl.) dignitate formæ, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Ignoble, base*: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.: (with Gr. Acc.) cetera degere, Tac.

**dēgēn-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and **a.** [degener] **I.** Neut.: *To depart from its race or kind; to degenerate*: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To cause to degenerate, to deteriorate*: nil degeneratum in alis, Liv.—**B.** *To dishonour, to stain, by degeneracy*: non degenerasse propinques (sc. me), Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dégénérer*.

**dē-gēro**, nō perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To carry away, carry off*: aurum amice, Plaut.

**dē-glūbo**, nō perf., ptum, bēre, 3. v. a. (Prop.: *To shell or husk*; Meton.) *To skim, flay, etc.*: Plaut.

**dē-go**, gi, nō sup., gēre, 3. v. a. and **n.** [for de-go] **I.** Act.: *To pass, spend, etc.*: omne tempus ætatis sine molestia, Cic.: vitam more ferre, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To live*: letus deget, Hor.

**dē-grandinat**, 1. v. impers. *It hails violently*: Ov.

**dē-grāvo**, nō perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To weigh or press down*: cornu, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To burden, incommode*: peritos nandi vulnera degravant, Liv.

**dē-grēdor**, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for de-gradior] *To go down, march down, descend*. **I.** Prop.: de viā, Plaut.: in campum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Of an oration*: orandi aut augendi causā degredi, Cic.

**dē-gusto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To taste*: loton, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of fire*: *To lick*: ignes flammā degustant tigna trabesque, Lucr.—**B.** *Of a weapon that slightly touches*: *To graze*: summum degustat (sc. lancea) vulnere corpus, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To try, make trial of, make*



one's self acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déguster*.

**dē-hinc** (in the poets sometimes monosyllabic by synæresis), adv.: 1. From this place, from here, hence: Tac.—2. Of the order of succession: *Hereby, herefrom, out of this*: Hor.—3. Of a consequence: *Hence, therefore, from that*: Ter.—4. Of time: *A. From this time forth, henceforth, henceforward*: Plaut.; Ter.—b. *Henceforward, since then*: Suet.—c. *Hereupon, afterward, next, then*: Virg.; Tac.—5. In enumerations: *Then, after this*: Sall.; Virg.

**dē-hisco**, hīvi, no sup., hiscēre (Perf. Inf. dehisse, Var.), 3. v. n. To part asunder; to split open; to gape, to yawn: *sistunt amnes, terræque dehiscunt*, Virg.: *intervalis acies*, Liv.

**dēhonestā-mentum**, i, n. [dehonest(a)-o] 1. Morally: *That which dishonours; a dishonour, disgrace*: Tac.; Sen.; Just.—2. Physically: *That which disfigures; a disfigurement, blemish*: Tac.

**dē-honesto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To disgrace, disparage, dishonour: *famam*, Liv.: *proavum infamī operā*, Tac.

**dē-hortor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To advise to the contrary; to dissuade: *res ipsa me aut invitabit, aut dehortabitur*, Cic.: *plura de Jurgurthā scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea*, Sall.

**Deīānira**, æ, f., Δηϊάνειρα (She that destroys her spouse). *Deianira*: a daughter of Eneus, and wife of Hercules.

**dein**, v. deinde.

**dēin-ceps** (dissyll., Hor.), dein and adv. [for dein-caps; fr. dein; cap-io] 1. Adj. (Gen. deinceps) Following thereafter, next following: *deinceps die*, App. II. Adv.: A. Of local succession: *One after the other, successively*: Cass.—B. Of time: *One after another, successively, in succession*: Cic.—C. Of order: *In succession*: Cic.

**dē-indē**, or abbreviated **de-in** (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyll. in the poets), adv.: 1. Of place: *From here, beginning here; from there, beginning there*: Liv.—2. Of local succession: *After this, next, then*: Tac.—3. Of time: *Thereafter, afterward*, then: Cic.—4. In an enumeration or succession of facts or arguments: *Afterwards, next in order, then*: Cic.

**Deiōnīdes**, æ, m. A son of Deione, i. e. Miletus.

**Deiōpēa**, æ, f. Deiopea; one of Juno's nymphs.

**Deiphōbē**, es, f., Δηϊφῶβη (Foe-sonor). *Deiphobe*: a daughter of Glaucus.

**Deiphōbus**, i, m., Δηϊφῶβος (id.). *Deiphobus*: a son of Priam.

**dē-ic-tio**, ōnis, f. [for de-ic-tus; fr. de-ic-to, through true root DEIC] 1. a. Prop.: *A casting or throwing down*: alvi, i. e. a purging, Cels.—b. Fig.: *Of the mind*: *Fear, timidity, lowness, dejection*: Sen.—2. A turning off of possession: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déjection*.

1. **dē-ic-tus** (for de-ic-tus), a, um;

1. P. of de-ic-to, through true root DEIC.—2. Pa.: a. *Sunk down, low*: loci, Cæs.—b. *Cast down, dejected, dispirited*: *haud dejectus equum duci jubet*, Virg.

2. **dē-ic-tus**, ūs, m. [for de-ic-tus; fr. de-ic-to, through true root DEIC] 1. Prop.: *A casting or throwing down*: arborum, Liv. II. Meton.: *A delicacy*: collis, Cæs.

**dējēro**, are, v. de-icuro.

**dē-jic-ō**, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for de-jacio] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To throw or cast down; to hurl down, precipitate: *bustum aut monumentum, aut columannam*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: *To throw or cast one's self down*: *se de muro*, Cæs.—2. Milit. t. t.: *To drive down or out; to dislodge an enemy from a position, etc.*: *hostes muro turribusque deieci*, Cæs.—3. Law t. t.: *To drive out; to turn out of possession*: *poterisne dicere dejectum esse eum*? Cic.—4. To fell to the ground; to bring down dead; to kill, slay, etc.: *quem telo primum . . . Deieci*? Virg. II. Fig.: A. To cast down: *quantum mali de humanā conditione deieceris, i. e. have removed or averted*, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) *dejectus oculos*, Virg.—B. To cast one down from the prospect of a thing; to prevent from obtaining; to deprive, rob of: *aliquem adilitate*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (se) *déjeter*.

**Dejōtārus**, i, m. *Dejotarus*; tetrarch of Galatia, afterwards king of Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus.

**dē-jungo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. (Prop.: To yoke one cattle; Fig.) To separate, sever: *amantes*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déjoindre*.

**dē-jūro** (-jēro), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. To take an oath, to swear: 1. Act.: *per deos et deas dejuravit occisurum eum*, Plaut. II. Neut.: *dejerat persancite*, Ter.

**dē-jūvo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. To leave off helping, to withhold assistance: Plaut.

**dē-lābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. 1. Prop.: *To fall, sink or slip down*: *superas delapsa per auras*, Ov.: *de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma*, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To sink down, to descend from a straight course: *a sapientium familiaritatis ab vulgaris amicitias oratio nostra delabitur*, Cic.—B. To incline to a person or what a person says, etc.: *eo magis delabor ad Clodiam*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délabrer*.

**dē-lācēro**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. To tear in pieces, ruin: *me meamque rem*, Plaut.

**dē-lāmentor**, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. To lament, bewail: *natam ademptam*, Ov.

**dē-lāssō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To weary or tire out: *loquacem Fabium*, Hor.

**dēlā-tio**, ōnis, f. [DELA, root of dela-tum, Sup. of de-fero; v. ferro init.] An accusing; an accusation, denunciation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délation*.

**dēlā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] An accuser,

*informer, denouncer*: Tac.; Suet. ¶

Hence, Fr. *délateur*.

**dēlectā-bilis**, e, adj. [delect(a)-o] Delectable, delightful, agreeable: *cibus*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délectable*.

**dēlectā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] A delight: Ter.; Cic.

**dēlectā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] A delighting, delight, pleasure, amusement: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délectation*.

**dē-ic-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for de-ic-to; fr. de-ic-to, through true root DEIC] (Prop.: *To allure from the right path; to entice away; to seduce*; Meton.) As the result of attracting, alluring, etc.: *To delight, please, amuse*: *in hoc delector*, Cic.: (*Impers.*) *me magis de Dionysio delectat*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délecter*.

1. **dē-ic-tus** (for de-ic-tus), a, um, P. of de-ic-to, through true root DEIC.

2. **dē-ic-tus**, ūs, m. [for de-ic-tus; fr. DEIC, true root of de-ic-o] 1. Gen.: *A choosing or picking out; a selecting; a selection, choice*: *judicium*, Cic. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: A. Prop.: *A levy, a recruiting*: Cæs. B. Meton.: *The men levied; a levy*: Tac.

**dēlēgā-tio**, ōnis, f. [deleg(a)-o] An assignment of a debt: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délegation*.

**dē-lēgō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. 1. A. Prop.: *To send away; aliquem in Tullianum*, Liv. B. Fig.: *To refer*: *studiosus Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus*, Nep.: (without Object) *delegasse ad senatum*, Liv. II.: A. Gen.: *To confide, entrust, commit, assign, etc.*: *infantem ancillis ac nutricibus*, Tac.: *obsidione delegatā in curam collige*, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: *To assign, make over*: *conditio Balbi delegandi*, Cic.—2. Fig.: *To attribute, impute, ascribe a fault, service, etc.*: *to one*: *servati consulis decus ad servum*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déléguer*.

**dēlēn-i-fic-ūs**, a, um, adj. [for delen-i-fac-ūs; fr. delen-io; (i); fac-io] Mollifying, soothing; caressing, captivating: *facta*, Plaut.

**dēlēni-mentum**, i, n. [deleni-o] (The soothing or charming thing; hence) A charm, caress, blandishment: Liv.; Tac.

**dē-lēn-ō** (-līn-ō), īvi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. To soothe or soften down; to cajole, charm, win, captivate: *aliquem blanditis*, Cic.

**dēlēni-tor** (dēlīnī-), ōris, m. [deleni-o] One who soothes or wins over. Cic.

**dē-lēō**, lēvi, lētum, lēre, 2. v. a. 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate*: *magnam Græciam*, Cic.: *copias hostium multis præliis*, id. B. Esp.: Of writings: *To erase, efface; to blot or wipe out*: *epistolæ*, Cic.: *delere licebit Quod non edideris*, Hor. II. Fig.: A. *To finish, put an end to, extinguish*: *bella*, Cic.: (without Object) *nec, si quid olim lussit Anacreon, Delevit ætas*, Hor.—B. *To blot out, obliterate, or efface from the mind*: *memoria mædiorum*, Cic.

**dēlē-trix**, icis, f. [dele-o] She that annihilates, destroys: Cic.

**dēlibērā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [**deliber(a)-o**] *Maturely deliberating*: Liv.

**dēlibērā-tio**, ōnis, f. [**id.**] **I.** Prop.: *Deliberation, consultation, consideration*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: In Rhet.=causa deliberativa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déliration*.

**dēlibērā-tivus**, a, um, adj. [**id.**] *Relating to deliberation, deliberative*: causa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibératif*.

**dēlibērā-tor**, ōris, m. [**id.**] *One who deliberates*: Cic.

**dēlibērā-tus**, a, um: **1.** P. of **deliber(a)-o**.—**2.** Pa.: *Resolved upon, determined*; certain: (Comp.) neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit, Cic.

**dēlibēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** v. a. [**for de-libro**] **I.** Prop.: *To weigh well in one's mind; to deliberate; to take counsel about, consult, advise upon*: re deliberat, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Cic.: (without Object) ad deliberandum, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To take advice or to consult an oracle: delecti Delphos deliberatum missi, Nep.—**B.** To resolve, determine, after mature deliberation: deliberata mors, Hor.: deliberatum esse omnia dicere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délirer*.

**dē-libro**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To take off, take away a little*: ab aequore partem, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** To cull, pluck, gather: ex universa mente divină delibatos animos habere, Cic.—**2.** To diminish by taking away: de laude quicquam, Cic.—**B.** To taste, sip: oscula, Virg.

**dē-libr-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, **1.** v. a. [**de**; **3.** liber, lib-r-i] (Prop.): *To bark, peel*: Fig.): *To take away, to diminish the possibility of an event*: Lucr.

**dē-librō**, libūi, libātum, libāre, **3.** v. a. [**de**; root LIB, akin to Sanscrit root LIP, *linere*] **I.** Prop.: *To besmear, anoint with a liquid*: delibutus capillus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *delibutus gaudio*, Ter.

**dēlicāt-e**, adv. [**delicatus**] **I.** Prop.: *Delicately, luxuriously*: vivere, Cic.: (Comp.) delicatus tractare iracuados, Sen. **II.** Meton.: *Slowly, negligently*: conficere iter, Suet.

**dēlicā-tus**, a, um, adj. [usually referred to **delici-ae**; hence, for **delicatus**] **1.**: a. Prop.: *That gives pleasure, i.e. alluring, charming, delightful*: luxuriosus, voluptuosus: sermo, Cic.: (Sup.) in delicatissimo litore, Id.—**B.** Meton.: *Soft, tender, delicate*: (Comp.) puella delicatior hædo, Cat.—**2.** v. a. Prop.: *Addicted to pleasure, luxuriosus, voluptuosus*: adolescens, Cic.—**As Subst.**: delicatus, i. m., and -a, æ, f. *A voluptuary; a wanton*: Suet.—**3.** Meton.: *Spoiled with indulgence; delicate, dainty, effeminate*: nimium ego te habui delicatum, I have spoilt you, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délicat*.

**dēlicō**-a, ōrum, i, æ, f., -um, **II.** n. [**delici-o**, to allure] (*That which allures, flatters the senses*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Delight, pleasure, luxury*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of living beings*: A be-

loved object, darling, favourite, delight: Corydon ardebat Alexin Delicias domini, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délices*.

**dē-licō**, no perf., nor sup., licēre, **3.** v. a. [**for de-lacio**] *To allure or entice exceedingly; to allure, etc.*: Script. ap. Non.

**dēlicē**-ōlæ, ōrum, f. dim. [**delici-æ**] *A darling*: Cic.

**dellico**, āre, v. deliquo.

**delic-tum**, i, n. [**for dell(n)-tum**; fr. **dell(n)-qu-o**] *A fault, offence, crime*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délit*.

**1. dē-līgo**, lēgi, lectum, ligēre, **3.** v. a. [**for de-lēgo**] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To choose out, to select*: optimum queunque, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To pluck down*: astra manu, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *To choose out and send or take away*: senes ac matres, Virg.

**2. dē-līgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To bind or tie together; to bind up, to bind fast*: hominem in foro, Cic.: naviculam ad ripam, Cæs.

**dē-lingo**, linxi, lectum, lingēre, **3.** v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To lick out, swallow, devour, etc.*: salem, Plaut.

**dē-linguo**, liqui, licitum, linqvere, **3.** v. a. and n. (Prop.): *To leave quite or entirely*: Fig.) **A.** Neut.: *To fail, be wanting; to commit a fault, to do wrong, transgress, offend*: si pater deliquisset, Cic.: panylum deliquit amicus, Hor.

—**B.** Of an offence: **1.** Neut.: *To commit*: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) damnatusque flagitiorum, quæ duo (sc. Felix et Cumanus) deliquerant, Cumanus, Tac.—**2.** Pass.: *To be committed*: nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délinquer*.

**dē-liquesco**, licui, no sup., liquescere, **3.** v. n. inch. **I.** Prop.: *To melt away, dissolve, melt*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Of persons*: *To waste away, be reduced to nothing*: Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To vanish, disappear*: Cic.

**dē-liqu-um**, ūi, n. [**deli(n)-qu-o**] *A want, defect*: Plant; Plin.

**dē-liquo** (-lico), no perf., nor sup., āre, **1.** v. a. (Prop.): *To clear off a turbid liquid; to clarify, strain*: Fig.) *To clear up by speaking, to explain*: Plant.

**dē-liqu-us** (-cu-us), a, um, adj. [**deli(n)-qu-o**] *Wanting, lacking*: tibi nil domi deliquum est, Plant.

**dēlirā-mentum**, i, n. [**delir(a)-o**] *Silly stuff, nonsense, absurdity*: Plant.

**dēlirā-tio**, ōnis, f. [**id.**] *Absurdity, folly, madness, etc.*: Cic.

**dē-lir-o**, no perf., nor sup., āre, **1.** v. n. [**de**; **lir-a**] (*To depart from a straight furrow*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To deviate from a straight line*: nil ut deliret amissus, Aus. **II.** Fig.: *To be crazy, deranged, out of one's wits; to be foolish, to rave*: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic.: quicquid delirant reges, whatever folly the kings commit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délirer*.

**dēlir-us**, a, um, adj. [**delir-o**] *Silly, doting, crazy*: senex, Cic.

**dē-litesco**, litui, no sup., litescere, **3.** v. n. inch. [**for de-latesco**] **I.** Prop.: *To hide or conceal one's self; to tie hid, lurk*: bestie in cubilibus delitescunt,

Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To skulk behind; to shelter one's self behind a person or thing*: in istā calumniā, Cic.

**dē-litgo**, no perf., nor sup., āre, **1.** v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To seld or rail heartily*: Hor.

**1. dē-litus**, a, um, P. of **deli(n)-o**.

**2. dē-litus**, a, um, P. of **deli(n)-o**.

**Dēlos**, i (Acc. Delon and Delum), f., Δηλος (Manifest, visible). *Delos*: a small island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana (now Diu).—Hence, **1.**

**Dē-lus**, a, um, adj. *Of Delos, Delian*.—**As Subst.**: **a.** **Dēllus**, ūi, m. (sc. deus) *The Delian god, Apollo*: Ov.—**b.** **Dēlla**, æ, f.: (**a.**) (sc. dea) *The Delian goddess, Diana*: Virg.—(**b.**) (sc. puella) *Delia* (i.e. the Delian girl); the name of a damsel: Virg.—**2.** **Dē-lacus**, a, um, adj. *Of Delos; Delian*.

**Delphi**, ōrum, m., Δελφοί. **I.** Prop.: *Delphi; the famous city of the oracle in Phocis (now Kastri)*.—Hence, **Dolphicus**, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi*.—**As Subst.**: **Dolphicus**, i, m. (sc. deus) *The Delphic god, i. e. Apollo*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The Delphians, the inhabitants of Delphi*: Just.—**B.** *The Delphic priests*: Nep.

**dēlphinus**, i; -in, inis, m. = δελφίν. **I.** Prop.: *A dolphin*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The (constellation) Dolphin*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dauphin*.

**dēlū-brum**, i, n. [**delu-o**] (*That which effects the moral cleansing; hence*) *A temple or shrine as a place of expiation*: Cic.; Virg.

**dē-lucto**, āvi, ūi sup., āre, **1.** v. n.; also, **de-luctor**, ātus sum, āri, **1.** v. dep. *To wrestle, struggle*: Plaut.

**dē-lūdifico**, āvi, ūi sup., āre, **1.** v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To banter, make a fool of*: Plaut.

**dē-lūdo**, si, sum, dēre, **3.** v. a. *To play one false; to mock, deceive, delude*: **I.** Prop.: *aliquem*, Cic.: (without Object) *deludere*, Id. **II.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects*: terra deludet arantes, Prop.

**dē-lumb-i**, æ, adj. [**de**; **lumb-us**] **I.** Prop.: *Lamed in the loins*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Weakened; weak, feeble*: Pers.

**dē-lumb-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, **1.** v. a. [**id.**] **I.** Prop.: *To lame in the loins*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To weaken, enervate*: sententias, Cic.

**dē-lūo**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, **3.** v. a. *To wash, cleanse*: Cels.

**dem.** A pronominal suffix, in idem (for is-dem), pridem (for pris-dem), etc.

**dē-mādesco**, mādūi, no sup., mādescere, **3.** v. n. inch. *To become humid or moist*: suos demaduisse sinū, Ov.

**dē-mando**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** v. a. *To commit to or give in charge; to intrust, to commend*: curam sauciorum militum legatis, Liv.

**Demaratus**, i, m., Δημάρατος (Prayed for by the people). *Demaratus*: **1.** A Corinthian, the father of Tarquinius Priscus.—**2.** A Spartan king, colleague of Cleomenes.



**dēmarchus**, *i*, *m.* = δῆμαρχος (*A* ruler of the people). *A demarch*: *Plant*.

**dē-mens**, *mentis*, *adj.* *Out of one's mind or senses; beside one's self; mad, raving; foolish*: *I. Prop.*: Of persons: *ah! demens*, *Virg.* (*Comp.*) *dementior*. *Cic. II. Fig.*: Of things: (*Sup.*) *dementissima temeritas*, *Cic.*

**dēmen-sus** (for *demet-sus*), *P.* of *demet-ior*.—*As Subst.*: **demensum**, *i*, *n.* [*A measured thing; hence*] *A measured allowance* to slaves (consisting of four or five bushels of corn per month): *Ter.*

**dēmen-ter**, *adv.* [for *dement-ter*; *fr. demens*, *dement-is*] *Madly, foolishly; credita*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *dementissime testabitur*, *Sen.*

**dēmēt-ia**, *a*, *f.* [*demens*, *dement-is*] (*The state of the demens; hence*) *The being out of one's mind or beside one's self; insanity, madness; foolishness*, *Jolly*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. dēmece*.

**dēmēt-io**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ire*, *4. v. n.* [*id.*] *To be out of one's mind; to be mad, rave*: *Lucr.*

**dē-mērō**, *ūi*, *itum*, *ēre*, *2. v. a.* *I.* *To deserve or merit something*: *quid mercedis petasus hodie domino demeret?* *Plaut.* *II.* *To deserve well of a person; to show kindness to, oblige, etc.*: *beneficio civitatem*, *Liv.*

**dē-mērōr**, *prps. no perf.*, *ēri*, *2. v. dep.* *To deserve well of a person; to show kindness to, oblige, etc.*: *nihil habere se, quare eos demeretur*, *Suet.*: (*without Object*) *plura sepe peccatum dum demeretur, quam dum offendimus*, *Tac.*

**dē-mergo**, *si*, *sum*, *gēre*, *3. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To dip or plunge down into; to immerse in water, etc.*: *totidem demersit orbes*, *Ov. B. Esp.*: *1. Pass.* in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self, etc., down into water, etc.* in palude demersus *Marius*, *Cic.*—*2.* *Of a ship*: *To sink*: *triremem*, *Hirt.* *II. Fig.*: *To plunge down*: *patriam demersam extuli*, *Cic. III. Meton.*: *To thrust or force down, etc.*: *dapes in alvum*, *Ov.*

**dēmer-sus** (for *demer-gus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *demer-g-o*.

**demes-us** (for *demet-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *demet-o*.

**dē-mētior**, *mensus*, and *mētibus* *sum*, *mētiri*, *4. v. dep.* *To measure out, to measure, as a whole*: *I.* In *Act. force*: *siderum cursu*, *Cic. II.* In *Pass. force*: *A. Prop.*: *demensus cibus*, *Plaut. B. Fig.*: *verba verbis demensa*, *Cic.*

**dē-mēto**, *stūi*, *ssum*, *tēre*, *3. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *Of fruits or corn*: *To move, reap, cut off*: *fructus*, *Cic. frumentum*, *Cæs. II. Meton.*: *To cut away or off, etc.*: *ense caput*, *Ov.*

**Dēmētrius**, *īi*, *īa*, Δημήτριος (*One belonging to Δημήτηρ or Ceres*). *Demetrius*: *1. D. Ptolemaeus, son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia*.—*2. D. Phalereus, a famous orator*.

**dēmigrā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*demigr(a)-o*] *An emigration*: *Nep.*

**dē-mīgro**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* *I. Gen.*: *To migrate from, to emigrate; to depart, remove*: *A. Prop.*: *demigrandi causā*, *Cæs.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *demigrandum*, *Cic. B. Fig.*: *de statu*, *Cic. II. Esp.*: *To depart from life*: *vetat dens in iussu hinc nos suo demigrare*, *Cic.*

**dē-mīnūo** (*di-*), *mīnūi*, *mīnūtum*, *mīnūere*, *3. v. a.* *To lessen, diminish*: *I. Prop.*: *diminuunt aequora venti*, *Lucr.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *ne de bonis deminui pateretur*, *Cic. II. Fig.*: *To lessen*: *partem juris*, *Cic. ¶ Hence*, *Fr. diminuer*.

**dē-mīnū-tio** (*di-*), *ōnis*, *f.* [*diminui*] *Diminution or decrease; a lessening, etc.*: *Cic.*; *Cæs.*; *Tac.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. diminution*.

**dēmīnū-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *deminui*.

**dē-mīror**, *ātus* *sum*, *ārī*, *1. v. dep.* *I.* *To wonder at a person or thing; to wonder*: *spērās me consule assequi (sc. hęc) posse demiror*, *Cic. II. Demiror*, *I wonder*, *i. e. I should like to know, I am at a loss to imagine*: *Plaut.*

**dēmīss-e**, *adv.* [*demiss-us*] *1. Low*: (*Comp.*) *demissius ille volabat*, *Ov.*—*2. Humbly, modestly; abjectly, meanly*: *sentire*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *demississime exponere*, *Cæs.*

**dēmīss-iūs** (*-iūs*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*demitto*, (*Sup.*) *demiss-um*] *Hanging down, flowing, long*: *tunica*, *Plaut.*

**dēmīss-sio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for demitt-sio*; *fr. demitt-o*] *I. Prop.*: *A letting down, sinking, lowering*: *Cæs. II. Fig.*: *Of the mind*: *Dejection*: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. démission*.

**dēmīss-us** (for *demitt-sus*), *a*, *um*: *1. P.* of *demitt-o*.—*2. Pa.* (*Brought down, lowered*; *hence*) *A. Prop.*: (*a*) *Of localities*: *Sunken, low-lying, low*: *loci*, *Cæs.*—(*b*) *Drooping, falling*: *demisso capite discedere*, *Cic.*: (*with Gr. Acc.*) *didit vultum demissa*, *Virg.*—*b. Fig.*: (*a*) *Downcast, dejected, dispirited*: (*Comp.*) *orator in ornamentis verborum demissior*, *Jic.*—(*b*) *Lowly, humble, unassuming*: *homines*, *Cic.*—(*c*) *Humble, poor, indigent*: *Sall.*—(*d*) *Descended, derived, sprung*: *ab alto Demissum genus Aeneā*, *Hor.*

**dē-mītto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *To make milder*:—*Pass.*: *To become milder*: *Cic.*

**dē-mitto**, *mīsi*, *missum*, *mittere*, *3. v. a.* *I. A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *To let or allow to go down; to let down, lower, let fall, etc.*: *fascies*, *Cic.*: *lana Demissa ex humeris*, *Virg.*—*Particular expression*: *Demissis manibus fugere*, *To flee with hands hanging down*, *i. e. in the utmost haste*: *Plaut.*—*2. Esp.*: *With Personal pron. or Pass.* in reflexive force: *To lower or let one's self down; to stoop, descend, etc.*: *Lucr.*; *Cic.*; *Ov.*, *Hor. B. Fig.*: *1. To let any person or thing sink, settle, etc., anywhere*: *me in re turbulētissimas*, *Cic.*: *animum metu*, *Ov.*—*2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To lower one's self, let one's self down, etc.*: *Cæs.*; *Tac. II.*:

*A. Gen.*: *To send down, cause to come down, etc.*: *Malā genitum demittit ab alto*, *Virg.*: *equum in flumen*, *Cic. B. Esp.*: *1. With Personal pron.*: *To come down, descend, etc.*: *Cic.*—*2. Milit. t. t.*: *To send, forward, lead, bring soldiers down to a place*: *in loca plana agmen demittunt*, *Liv.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. démettre*.

**dēmīurgus**, *i*, *m.* = δημιουργός (*One working for the commons; a workman*). *The demīurgus or chief magistrate* in some of the Greek states: *Liv.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. démiurge*.

**dē-m-o**, *mpsi*, *mpium*, *mēre*, *3. v. a.* [*de*; *em-o*, *emere*] *To take away or off; to withhold, remove, etc.* *I. Prop.*: *secures de fascibus*, *Cic. II. Fig.*: *solicitudo*, *Cic.*: *crnas dictis*, *Virg.*

**Dēmōcritus**, *i*, *m.* Δημόκριτος (*One selected from the commons*). *Democritus*: *an Eleatic philosopher of Abdera*.

**Dēmōlēōn**, *ontis*, *m.* Δημολέων (*One destroying the commons*) *Demoleon*: *a Centaur slain by Perseus*.

**dē-mōllor**, *statu* *sum*, *iri* (*Fut. demollor*, *Plaut.*), *4. v. dep.* *I.* *To cast off, remove*: *Fig.*: *culpam dese*, *Plaut. II.* *Of buildings, etc.*: *A. Prop.*: *To throw or pull down; to demolish*: *parietem*, *Cic.*: *templa*, *Liv. B. Fig.*: *To demolish, destroy*: *tyrannidis propugnacula*, *Nep.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. démolir*.

**dēmōli-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*demoli-or*] *A pulling down, demolishing*: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. démolition*.

**dēmōnstrā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*demonstr(a)-o*] *I. Gen.*: *A pointing out, indication, description, representation*: *Cic. II. Esp.*: *A. Rhet. t. t.*: *A laudatory sort of oratory*: *Cic.*—*B.*: *A vivid delineation*: *Auct. Her.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. démonstration*.

**dēmōnstrā-tivus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] In *Rhet.*: *Demonstrative, laudatory*: *genus (sc. orationis)*, *Cic.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. démonstratif*.

**dēmōnstrā-tor**, *ōis*, *m.* [*id.*] *One who points out, or indicates; an indicator, exhibitor*: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. démonstrateur*.

**dē-monstro**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To point out, as with the finger; to indicate, designate*: *itinerā*, *Cic.*—*Particular Law phrase*: *Demonstrare fines*, *To point out the boundaries, i. e. to show a purchaser the extent of a property, and hand it over to him*: *Cic. II. Fig.*: *To designate, indicate, by speech or writing; to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe; to mention*: *With persons or things as subjects*: *rem*, *Cic.*: (*without Object*) *at supra demonstravimus*, *Cæs.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *de quibus demonstratum*, *id.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. démontrer*.

**Dēmōphōon**, *ontis*, *m.* = Δημοφών (*One benefiting the commons*). *Demophoon*: *son of Theseus and Phædra*.

**dēmōrā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*demor(a)-or*] *A tarrying, abiding, lingering*: *Cic.*

**dē-mordēo**, *no perf.*, *sum*, *dēre*,

**de, 3. v. a. I. Gen.:** To demand, require, request urgently: sibi naves, **Cæs.**: (with second Acc. of further definition) ad bellum Pompeium imperatorem, **Cic.**: (without Object) sicut depoposcinus, **Cæs.** **II. Esp.:** **A.** To demand, request for one's self the performance of any duty or business: tibi partes istas, **Cic.** — **B.** To require or demand a person, in order to bring him to punishment: asum Talia depocunt, **Ov.**: alicquem ad mortem, **Cæs.** — **C.** To call out, challenge to fight: Volscos, **Liv.**

**depōs-itus, a, um, P.** of depo(s)-no; v. pono init.

**dēprāvāt-e, adv.** [depravat-us] Perversely, wrongly: depravate judicare, **Cic.**

**dēprāvā-tio, ōnis, f.** [deprav(a)-o] **I. Prop.:** A perverting, distorting, corrupting, vitiating: **Cic.** **II. Fig.:** A deformity: animi, **Cic.** — **B.** A misapplication: verbi, **Cic.** — **C.** Corruption, depravity: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** depravation.

**dēprāvā-tus, a, um, P.** of deprav(a)-o.

**dē-prāv-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [de; prav-us] **I. Prop.:** To pervert, distort, disfigure: quadam contra naturam depravata, **Cic.** **II. Fig.:** To pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave: aliquos, **Cic.**: (without Object) solent domestici depravare nonnunquam, **id.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** depraver.

**dēprēcā-bundus, a, um, adj.** [deprec(a)-or] Earnestly entreating: Tac.

**dēprēcā-tio, ōnis, f.** [id.] **1.:** **a. Prop.:** A warding off or averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation: **Cic.**; Quint. — **b. Meton.:** A prayer for pardon, deprecation: **Cic.**; Hirt. — **2.** An imprecation: deorum, an invoking of the gods in making imprecations, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** deprecation.

**dēprēcā-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] One who averts by praying; an interceder, intercessor: **Cic.**

**dē-prēc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.** **I.:** **A.:** **1.** To avert, ward off, by praying: to deprecate: **a. Prop.:** mortem, **Cæs.**: calamitatem, **Cic.** — **b. Fig.:** Of things as subjects: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, **averted, Cic.** — **2.** To pray to, or intercede with, for the averting of evil, or for the obtaining of pardon for a transgression: alicquem, **Cic.**: senatum literis deprecatus est, **Suet.** — **B.** To plead in excuse: errasse regem et Jugurthae scelere lapsum, deprecatus sunt, **Sall.** **II. (Prop.:** To seek to bring down by prayer, to imprecate; Meton.) To curse, execrate: deprecor illi Assidue, **Cat.** **III.** To beg, pray for, entreat earnestly: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, **Cic.** **Part. Perf.** in Pass. force: deprecatum bellum, **Just.**

**dē-prēhēndo(-prendo), di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.:** To take or snatch away, esp. anything in motion; to seize upon, catch: naves, **Cæs.**: alicquem in ponte, **Sall.** **II. Meton.:** **A.** To catch, overtake, seize, by a storm,

**etc.:** deprensus olim statio tutissima nautis, **Virg.** — **B.** To catch, detect, find out, discover: deprehensus manifesto scelere, **Cic.** — **C.** To impede, check, bring into a strait: via deprensus in aggere serpens, **Virg.** **III. Fig.:** **A.** To comprehend, perceive, detect, discern: cuius ego facinora oculis . . . deprehendi, **Cic.** — **B.** To bring into a strait, to embarrass: alicquem, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** déprendre.

**dēprēhēn-sio, ōnis, f.** [for deprehend-sio; fr. deprehend-o] A discovering or detecting; a discovery: **Cic.**

**deprehen-sus** (for deprehend-sus), a, um, P. of deprehend-o.

**depre-n-sus** (for deprend-sus), a, um, P. of deprend-o.

**dēpres-sus** (for deprem-sus), a, um: **1. P.** of deprim-o, through true root DEPREM. — **2. Pa.:** **a. Prop.:** (Pressed down; i. e.) Deep, lying low, depressed: (Comp.) depressus iter, **Pl.** — **b. Fig.:** Of the voice: Low, suppressed: (Sup.) depressissima vox, **Auct. Her.**

**dē-primo, pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a.** [for de-premo] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** To press, weigh or sink down: to depress: depresso aratro, **Virg.**: animus celestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus in terram, **Cic.** **B. Esp.:** **1.** To sink deep into the ground, as a plant, a well, etc.; to plant deep, to dig deep: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, **Cic.** — **2. Naut. t. t.:** To sink to the bottom, to sink a ship, etc.: partem navium, **Cæs.** **II. Fig.:** To press down, depress: fortunam alicuius, **Cic.**: process, i. e. to silence, **Nep.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** déprimer.

**dē-praelia-nus** (deprael-), ntis, P. of obsol. de-praeli(a)-or [de; prelor] Warring violently: ventos aequore Deprellantes, **Hor.**

**dē-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a.** To draw out or forth; to bring or fetch from a place, etc. **I. Prop.:** pecuniam ex arcā, **Cic.** **II. Fig.:** argumenta, **Cic.**

**dē-prōpēro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.:** To make great haste, to hasten: **Plaut.** **II. Act.:** To hasten or accelerate greatly: coronas, **Hor.**

**dē-pūdet, pūdti, pūdēre, 2. v. a. and n. impers. I.** To make greatly ashamed: quum eum non depuderet mare infestare, **Vell.** **II.** To lose a sense of shame, to be past shame, to become shameless: et quā depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, **Ov.**

**dē-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I.** To fight eagerly, fight to the last; to contend or combat fiercely: **A. Prop.:** Of military, gladiatorial, or other contests, etc.: cum Gallo apud Anienem, **Cic.** **B. Fig.:** depugnare parati, **Hor.** **II.** To fight it out, bring the battle to an end: depugnato proelio, **Plaut.**

**dēpul-sio, ōnis, f.** [DEPUL = DEPUL, root of depel-lo] **1.:** **a. Prop.:** A driving off, driving away, warding off: **Cic.** — **b. Fig.:** Rhetor. t. t. A defence against a charge: **Cic.** — **2.** Of the eyes: A throwing or casting down: **Cic.**

**dē-pulso, no perf. nor sup., ara, 1. v. a.** To thrust away, push aside: de viā, **Plaut.**

**dēpul-sor, ōris, m.** [DEPUL = DEPUL, root of depel-lo] One who drives away, removes, repels: **Cic.**

**depul-sus, a, um, P.** of depel-lo, through root DEPUL.

**dē-purgo, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** To clean out, cleanse: pisces, **Plaut.** **dē-pūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I.** To lop, prune, trim, cut off, etc.: umbras (= ramos), **Ov.** **II.** To esteem, consider, reckon, count: aliquid parvi preti, **Ter.** **III.** To decide, judge, deem, think, suppose: me omnes esse dignum deputant, **Plaut.**

**dē-pyg-is, is, adj.** [de; pyg-a] Without buttocks; or thin-buttocked: **Hor.**

**dēque, v.** susque deque.

**Dercētis, is, -o, us, f.** Dercetis, or Derceto; a Syrian goddess, called also Atargatis, supposed to be the same as the Greek Aphrodite.

**Dercylus (-yllus), i, m.** Dercylus or Dercyllus; an Athenian who warned Phocion of Nicanor's design upon the Piræus.

**dērēlic-tio, ōnis, f.** [for dereli(n)qu-tio; fr. dereli(n)qu-o] (An abandoning; Fig.) A disregarding, neglecting: **Cic.**

**derelic-tus** (for dereli(n)qu-tus), a, um, P. of derelinqu-o.

**dē-rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, linquēre, 3. v. a.** To forsake entirely or for ever; to abandon, desert: orationes, **Cic.**: alicquem, **Plaut.**

**dē-rēpētē, adv.** Suddenly: **Cic.** **dē-rēpo, psi, no sup., pēre, 3. v. n. and a.** To crawl down: **I. Neut.:** ad cubile nisi, **Phaed.** **II. Act.:** arborem aversi derupunt utri, **Pl.**

**derup-tus** (for derap-tus), a, um, P. of derip-o, through true root DERAP.

**dē-rīdēo, si, sum, dēre, 2. v. a.** To laugh at, laugh to scorn; to scoff at, deride: istos, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** déridé.

**dērid-icūlus, a, um, adj.** [derid-eo] (That serves for laughing at; hence) Very laughable, ridiculous: deridiculus est omnibus, **Plaut.** — **As Subst.:** deridiculus, **i, n.:** **1.** Ridiculousness: Tac. — **2.** Ridicule: Tac.

**dē-rigesc-o, rigdi, 3. v. n. inch.** (only in Perf.) To become thoroughly stiff, perfectly rigid: **Virg.**; **Ov.**

**dē-rīpio, rīpti, reptum, rīpēre, 3. v. a.** [for de-rāpio] **I. Prop.:** To tear off, tear away; to pull down: tunica, **Ov.**: alicquem de arā, **Plaut.** **II. Fig.:** To detract from, impair, lessen: quantum de meā auctoritate deripisset, **Cic.**

**dēri-sor, ōris, m.** [for derid-sor; fr. derid-eo] A mocker, scoffer, satirical person: **Hor.**; **Juv.**

**1. dēri-sus** (for derid-sus), a, um, P. of derid-eo.

**2. dēri-sus, ūs, m.** [for derid-sus; fr. derid-eo] Mockery, scorn, derision: Tac.

**dērivā-tio, ōnis, f.** [deriv(a)-o] A carrying or drawing off: a turning



*away* of water into a different channel: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dérivation*.

**dē-riv-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; riv-us] I. Prop.: Of water: To lead, turn, or draw off: aqua ex flumine derivata, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To draw off, turn away, divert: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.—B. In Gramm.: To derive one word from another: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dérivier*.

**dē-rōgāto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To ask after repeatedly: Plaut. **dē-rōgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: Law t. t.: To repeal part of a law; to restrict, modify it: de lege aliquid derogare, Cic. II. Meton.: To take away, detract from; to diminish anything: fidem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dérôger*.

**dē-rōs-us**, a, um, adj. [for de-rōd-us; fr. de; rod-o] Unwaded away, nibbled: clipei, Cic.

**dē-rūo**, rūi, no sup., rūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To cast down: immensam vim aquarum, Sen. II. Fig.: To take away: cumulum de laudibus alfcuius, Cic.

**dē-rup-tus**, a, um, adj. [de; ru(m)p-o] (Broken off or away; hence, of localities) Precipitous, steep: saxa, Lucr.: (Comp.) deruptor tumulus, Liv.—As Subst.: derupta, ōrum, n. Precipices: Liv.

**dē-sēvīo**, sēvīi, no sup., sēvire, 4. v. n. I. To rave furiously, to rage: pelago hiems, Virg. II. To cease raving or raging: ira, Luc.

**dē-salto**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To dance, to represent by dancing: desaltato cantico, Suet.

**dē-scendo**, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. n. [for de-scando] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To come, go, or fall down; to descend: ex equo, Cic.: cælo, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. To go down, to go, to come from the dwelling-houses to the forum, the comitia, etc.: hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: To march down from an eminence into the plain, etc.: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Cæs.—3.

Pregn.: To sink down, penetrate into anything: ferrum in corpus, Liv.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To descend; to go or come downwards; to sink down: attollitur (sc. vox) concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, Quint.—B. To lower one's self, descend; to yield, agree to any act, esp. to one which is unpleasant or wrong: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, I acquiesce, Cic.: preces in omnes, Virg.—C. To go to, engage in: in causam, Cic.: in partes, to side with, Tac.—D. Descendere in (ad) aciem, etc.: To go into battle, to engage: Liv.: Cæs.—E. To sink deep into, to penetrate deeply: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthe altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *descendre*.

**dēscen-sus**, ūs, m. [for descend-sus; fr. descend-o] (Prop.: A descending; Meton.: A descending way, a descent: Hirt.; Virg.

**dē-scisco**, scivi or scil, scitum, sciscōre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: A. To set one's self loose, to free one's self from a connection with any one; to withdraw, revolt from one: ab aliquo, Cic.—B. To desert to, go over to any one: quum Fidenas aperte desciscissent, Liv.: desciscitum ad Sannites erat, id. II. Meton.: A. Of personal subjects: 1. To depart, deviate, withdraw from: ab institutione, Cic.: a vitā, to separate, sever one's self (as if fast bound), id.—2. To fall off, decline to; to degenerate into: ad inclinatum et prope jacentem fortunam, Cic.—B. Of things as subjects: To depart or deviate from: quis ignorat eloquentiam descivisse ab istā vetere gloriā, Tac.

**dē-scribo**, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To copy off, transcribe anything from an original: epistolam, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To represent by drawing; to delineate, depict, draw, sketch, paint: formas in pulvere, Liv.: (without Object) non Archimedes melius potuit describere, Cic.—2. To mark off, divide, class, arrange, distribute into parts: descriptus populus censu, ordinibus, ætatibus, Cic.—3. To ascribe, apportion, appoint, assign to any one as his share: vecturas frumenti finitimus civitatibus, Cæs.: pecuniam ad rationem, Cic. C. Fig.: To represent, delineate, describe: hominum sermones moresque, Cic.: (with Objective clause) nec qui descripsit corrupti semina matrum, Ov.: (with second Acc. of further definition) me latronem ac sciarum describant, Cic. II. A. Prop.: To write down: in foliis carmina, Virg. B. Fig.: To describe, lay down: rationem belli, Cic. C. Meton.: To carve or cut in the bark of a tree, etc.: in cortice fagi Carmina descripsi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décrire*.

**dē-scrip-ta**, ōrum, n. [for describ-ta; fr. describ-o] (Things written down; hence) Records: Tac.

**dēscript-e**, adv. [descript-us] In order, distinctly: Cic.

**dēscript-ō**, ōnis, f. [for descriptio; fr. describ-o] 1. (Prop.: The act of drawing, etc.; Meton.: A delineation, drawing, sketch: Cic.—2. A distribution, division: Cic.—b. A proper disposition, order, arrangement: Cic.—3. a. A delineation, description, picture, portraiture in words: Cic.—b. A delineating of character: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *description*.

**dēscrip-tus** (for describ-tus), a, um: 1. P. of describ-o.—2. Pa.: (Marked off; hence) Precisely ordered, properly arranged: (Comp.) nihil descriptius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décriit*.

**dē-sēco**, cūl, etum, cære, 1. v. a. To cut off: partes ex toto, Cic.: partem unamque, Hor.

**dē-sēro**, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. (To undo, to sever one's connection with another; hence) I. Prop.: To leave in the lurch, fail, forsake, abandon, desert: exercitum ducesque, Cæs.: ager desertus est, Cic. II. Fig.: To forsake, give up, abandon: desertarum rerum patr-

ocinium suscipere, Cic.: deseror conjuge, Ov.

**dēser-tio**, ōnis, f. [deser-o] A slighting, neglect: Liv. ¶ Hence, (in late Lat. meaning of "desertion"), Fr. *désertion*.

**dēser-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. One who forsakes, abandons, deserts a person, etc.: Cic.—2. A. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: A runaway, deserter, etc.: Liv.—b. Fig.: A deserter, a fugitive from: Amoris, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déserteur*.

**dēser-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of deser-o.—2. Pa.: Deserted; esp. of places, desert, solitary, waste; loci, Cæs.: (Comp.) reditus desertior, Cic.: (Sup.) desertissima solitudo, id.—As Subst.: deserta, ōrum, n. Desert places, deserts, wastes: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désert*.

**dē-servio**, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. To serve zealously, be devoted to: corpori, Cic.: amicis, id.

**dēse-s**, idis (Nom. sing. seems not to occur), adj. [for desid-s; fr. desid-eo] (Sitting down; hence) Inactive, indolent, idle: sedemus desides domi, Liv.

**dē-sicco**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To dry up: vasa, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dessécher*.

**dē-sidēo**, sēdi, no sup., sīdēre, 2. v. n. [for de-sedeo] To sit down in a place; to sit idle, to remain inactive: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter.: aquila ramis desedit, Phæd.

**dēsīdērā-bīlia**, e, adj. [desider-(a)-o] To be longed for, desirable: desiderabilia, Cic.: (Comp.) desiderabilior, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désirable*.

**dēsīdērā-tio**, ōnis, f. [desider-(a)-o] A desiring, longing for anything; a missing: voluptatum, Cic.

**dēsīdēr-ium**, īi, n. [desider-o] I. Prop.: A longing, ardent desire for anything not possessed; grief, regret for the absence or loss of anything: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Desire, etc.: mea desideria, valet, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Want, need, necessity: Liv.: Pl.—B. In the time of the empire: A request, petition on the part of inferiors: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désir*.

**dē-sīdēr-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; root sīd, akin to sīd-o] To look eagerly towards a thing; hence) I. Prop.: To long for, earnestly wish for, desire something not possessed: gloriam, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To miss anything: ex me audies, quid in oratione tuā desiderem, Cic.—B. To lose something: in eo prælio non amplius eo milites desideravit, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désirer*.

**dēsīd-īa**, ē, f. [desid-eo] I. Gen.: A sitting or remaining in a place: Prop. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A sitting idle, i. e. idleness, inactivity, slothfulness: Cic.; Virg. B. Meton.: Personified: Sloth: Hor.

**dēsīd-īa-bīlium**, īi, n. [desidia] (The thing serving for longing; hence) A longing place: Plaut.

**dēsīd-īo-sus**, ē, adj. [desidios-us] Slothfully, idly, indolently: Lucr.

**dēsīd-ī-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [desid-a]

(Full of desidia; hence) **I. Prop.**: Slothful, indolent, lazy: desidiosus erat, Ov.: (Comp.) desidiosior, Suet. **II. Meton.**: Causing idleness, making lazy: (Sup.) desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

**dē-sīdo**, sedī, no sup., sidēre, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.**: Of inanimate things; esp. of places: To sink, fall, or settle down: ut terra desciderint, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To sink, lower, deteriorate: desidens mores, Liv.

**designā-tio**, ōnis, f. [design(a)-o] **1. A** marking out, describing, designating: Cic.—**2. A** disposition, arrangement: operis, Cic.—**3. An** appointment of consuls, etc.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dessination*.

**designā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who orders, regulates, arranges; a regulator; as a t. l.: **1. An** officer whose duty it was to marshal people in their seats in the theatre: Plaut.—**2. A** master of ceremonies at funerals; an undertaker: Hor.—**3. An** umpire at public spectacles: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dessinateur*.

**dē-signo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To mark or trace out; hence) **I. Prop.**: To describe, designate, define: urbem designat aratro, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To** mark, denote, signify, intimate, designate, represent: designat oculis ad eadem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.—**B. 1. To** commit, perpetrate: quid nunc cribitas designat? Hor.—**2. To** dispose, regulate, arrange, distribute, ordain: aliquid, Cic.—**3. a. To** appoint or nominate to an office; to choose, fit upon: aliquem, Cic.—**b. Part. Pres. Pass.**: Polit. l. t.: Elect; applied to a person elected to an office: consul, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A. To** delineate, design, depict, sc. by embroidering, weaving, etc.: European, Ov.—**B. Part. Perf. Pass.**: Of a child yet unborn: Expected: designatus civis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *designer, dessiner*.

**dē-silio**, silii, sultum, silire, 4. v. n. [for de-silio] **To** leap down: **I. Prop.**: Of living subjects: desilite, commilitones, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: lymphæ desiluit, Hor.

**dē-sino**, sivi or sili, situm, sinere (contr. desilire, Cic.: desilisse, Cat.), 3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: To leave off, give over; to cease or desist from: artem, Cic.: veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ, id.: (Impers. Pass.) desinitur, Ov. **II. Neut.**: **A. To** cease, stop, end, close: desierant imbres, Ov. desine, queso, communibus locis, Cic.: (with Gen.) querelamur, Hor.—**Particular phrase**: Desine, Leave off! give over! stop! be still! etc.: Ter.—**B. In** Rhetor.: Of a period: To end, finish: Cic.

**desipi-ens**, entis, P. of desipi-o. **desipientia**, æ, f. [desipiens, desipient-is] Want of understanding, foolishness: Lucr.

**dē-sipio**, no perf., nor sup., sipere, 3. v. n. [for de-sipio] **To** be void of understanding; to be silly, foolish; to act foolishly: summus viros desipere, Cic.: (with Gen.) mentis, Plaut.

**dē-sisto**, stitī, stitum, sistere (Perf. destitūm, Lucr.), 3. v. n. (To set one's self away from any thing, to remove from; hence) **To** leave off, give over, desist: de illā mente, Cic.: regem flagitare, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *desister*. **desin-tus** (for desin-tus), a, um, P. of desin-o.

**dē-sol-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; sol-us] (To cause to be quite alone; hence) **To** forsake, abandon, desert: to lay waste, desolate: desolavimus agros, Virg.: desolatus servilibus ministeris, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désoler*.

**despec-to**, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [DESPEC, true root of despic-io] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To look down upon any thing from a height: ex alto terras, Ov. **B. Esp.**: Of an eminence: To overlook a surrounding country: Lamina regionem despectat, Liv. **II. Fig.**: To look down upon, to despise: ne ut victi despectarentur, Tac.

**1. despec-tus**, a, um: [DESPEC, true root of despic-io] **1. P.** of despicio.—**2. Pu.**: Despicable, contemptible: (Sup.) ne despectissimi esse videamur, Cic.

**2. despec-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] (Prop.) A looking down upon; Meton.: A prospect, a view from an elevated place: Lucr.; Cæs.—**2. A** despising, contempt: Actur, Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépit*.

**despēra-n**s, ntis, P. of desper(a)-o.

**despēran-ter**, adv. [for desperanter; fr. desperans, desperant-is] Hopelessly, despairingly: Cic.

**despēra-tio**, ōnis, f. [desper(a)-o] Hopelessness, despair: Cæs.; Cic.

**despēra-tus**, a, um: **1. P.** of desper(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Given** up, despairing of, irremediable: (Comp.) hæc multo desperatoria, Cic.: (Sup.) desperatissima spes, Script. ap. Cic.—**b. Desperate**: senes desperati, Cic.

**dē-spēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: To be hopeless; to have no hope, to despair, to give up hope: si ve habes aliquam spem de republicā, sive desperas, Cic.: salutē desperare, id. **II. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: To despair of, to give up hope or expectation of: pacem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: To give one's self up to despair; to despair: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désespérer*.

**despicā-tio**, ōnis, f. [despic(a)-o] A despising, contempt: Cic.

**1. despicā-tus**, a, um: **1. P.** of despic(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Despised**, held in contempt: vir me habet despiciatū, Plaut.—**b. To** be despised, despicable: (Sup.) despicatissimus homo, Cic.

**2. despicā-tus**, ūs, m. [despic(a)-o] A despising, contempt: Cic.

**despic-ens**, entis: **1. P.** of despic(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: Despising: (with Gen.) sui, Cic.

**despicient-ia**, æ, f. [despiciens, despicient-is] A despising, contempt: Cic.

**dē-spicio**, exi, ectum, icere (Inf. Perf. despēxē, Plaut.), 3. v. n. and a.

[for de-specio] **I. Prop.**: To look down upon: **A. Neut.**: a summo cœli in aquora, Ov.: (Impers. Pass.) qua despicī poterat, Cæs.—**B. Act.**: Jupiter æthere summo Despicians mare vellivolum terrasque jacentes, etc., Virg. **II. Fig.**: Act.: To look down upon, to despise, disdain: divitias, Cic.

**despōla-tor**, ōris, m. [despoli(a)-o] A robber, plunderer: Plaut.

**dē-spōlio**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To rob, plunder, despoil: templum, Cic.: (with Abl.) aliquem armis, Cæs.

**dē-spondō**, di, sum, dēre (Inf. Perf. despondidisse, Plaut.:—Pluperf. despondideras, id.), 2. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To promise: librum alicui, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Civil l. t.: To promise in marriage, to betroth: filiam alicui, Plaut.: (Impers. Pass.) iutus despondēbitur, the betrothal will take place, Ter. **II. Meton.**: To entrust (with the care or protection of): bibliothecam cuiquam, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A. To** promise, give up, devote to: spes reipublice despondetur anno consulatū tui, Cic.—**B. (To** give up, yield, resign; hence) Despondere animus or animos, To lose courage, despair, despond: Plaut.; Liv.

**dē-sponso**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To betroth: Suet.

**despon-sus** (for despond-sus), a, um, P. of despond-o.

**dē-spūmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To remove the froth or scum; to remove by skimming, to skim off, to skim: undam aheni, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of wine: To work off, digest: Falernum, Pers.

**dē-spūo**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: To spit down: **A. Prop.**: Religious observance for averting evil: ter cane, ter dictis passe carminibus, Tib.: (Impers. Pass.) ubi nunc religio desui est, Liv. **B. Fig.**: To spurn in mores, i. e. to show abhorrence of, Pers. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To spit away from one, i. e. to seek to avert by spitting: conitales morbos, Pl. **B. Fig.**: To reject, abhor: preces, Cat.

**dē-squām-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; squam-a] To remove scales from, to scale: pisces, Plaut.

**dē-stillo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.**: To drip or trickle down, to distil: Virg. **II. Meton.**: To be dripping wet; to drip, trickle down: tempora nardo, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distiller*.

**destinā-tio**, ōnis, f. [destin(a)-o] A setting fast, or establishing; a resolution, determination, purpose, design: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destination*.

**destinā-tus**, a, um: **1. P.** of destin(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: Designed, intended: Prps. only in Abl. in adverbial force: According to design, designedly, intentionally, purposely: Suet.; Sen.—**As** Subst.: destināta, ōrum, n. a. Purposes, designs, intentions, plans: Tac.—**b. Intended** narratives: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destiné*.

**dē-sti-no**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for de-sta-no; fr. de; root sta; cf. sto init.]; cf., also, in act. force, Gr. ἰσταναι **I. Prop.**: To make to stand



*fast, make firm, bind*: falces, Cæs. II. Fig.: **A.** *To establish, determine; resolve; to design, intend, destine, to appoint, elect, choose, etc.*: ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic.: *me aræ*, Virg.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quem in locum Pacori regem destinet, Just.—**B.** *Of archers, sling-crs, etc.*: *To fix upon as a mark, to aim at*: locum oris, Liv.—**C.** *In commercial lang.*: Destinare sibi aliquid, *To fix upon for one's self, to intend to buy*: Cic. III. Meton.: *Of arrows*: *To shoot or aim them at a mark*: sagittas, Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dé-tinér*.

**dē-stītiō**, stitūti, stitūtum, stitūtere, 3. v. a. [for de-statio] **I.** *To set down; to set, place any where*: in convivio, Cic. II. **A.** *(To put away from one's self; hence)*: 1. *To leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, etc.*: homines, Cic.: (without Object) si destituit spes, Liv.—**2.** Part. Perf. Pass.: *Abandoned, forsaken by, destitute of*: præceptis destitutus, Cic.—**B.** *(To put away from another; hence)*: *To deprive or defraud*: destituit des Mercede pactā Laomedon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destituer*.

**dēstītiō-tiō**, ōnis, f. [destitui-o] **A** forsaking, deserting: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destitution*.

**dēstīti-tus**, a, um, P. of destitui-o, **destric-tus** (for destrig-tus), a, um, P. of destrig(n)-o.

**dē-stringo**, strinxī, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** *To strip off leaves, etc.*: frondem, Quint.—**B.** *To unsheath, draw the sword, etc.*: gladium, Cic. II. **A.** Prop.: **I.** Gen.: *To touch slightly along, to sweep along or over*: æquora alis, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *Of weapons*: *To graze along, to wound*: corpus, Ov.—**B.** Fig.: *To criticise, censure*: quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov.

**dēstruc-tiō**, ōnis, f. [DESTRUC, true root of destru-o; v. struo init.] **A** pulling or tearing down, destruction: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destruction*.

**dē-struō**, xi, ctum, ūere, 3. v. a. *(To unbuild; hence)*: **I.** Prop.: *To pull or tear down any thing built*: navem, ædificium, Cic. II. Fig.: *To destroy, ruin, weaken*: destrueræ ac demoliri aliquid, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détruire*.

**dē-sub**, præp. c. Abl. *Below, beneath*: desub Alpinus, Tac.

**dē-sūdo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To sweat greatly*: Cels. **B.** Fig.: *To exert or fatigue one's self greatly*: in his desidans, Cic. II. Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To sweat out or exude any thing*: balsama, Claud. **B.** Fig.: *To perform with exertion*: judicicia, Claud.

**dēsūdē-fācio**, fēcī, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. [desue-sco; facio] *To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use*: Cic.

**dēsūesco** (in poets, trisyll.), sūvēi, sūctum, sūdescere, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: **A.** *To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use*: in desuescendis morari, Quint.—**B.** Part. Perf.: **I.** Unused, out of use, that has fallen into desuetude:

rem desuetam usurpare, Liv.—**2.** Unused, to which one is unaccustomed: desueta virgilia, Ov.—**3.** Unaccustomed: corda, Sider. II. Neut.: *To become unaccustomed, to disaccustom one's self*: in Perf., to be unaccustomed: antiquo patrum desuescit honori, Sil.

**dēsūdē-tudo**, Inis, f. [for desuetudo; fr. desuet-us] *The quality of the desuetus; hence) Discontinuance of a practice or habit; disuse, desuetude*: Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *desuétude*.

**desue-tus**, a, um, P. of desue-sco. **dēsul-tor**, ōris, m. [for desal-tor; fr. DESAL, true root of desal-io] **A** leaper, vaulter (the technical designation of riders, who, in the circus-games, leaped from one horse to another without stopping). **I.** Prop.: Liv. II. Fig.: amoris, i. e. an inconstant lover, Ov.

**dēsultōr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [desultor] *Of, or belonging to, a desultor*: Suet.—**As Subst.**: desultorius, īi, m. =desultor: Cic.

**dēsul-tūra**, æ, f. [for desal-tura; fr. DESAL, true root of desal-io] **A** leaping or jumping down from a horse: Plaut.

**dē-sum**, fūi, esse (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, etc., in the poets by synæresis as one syll.) (Perf. Ind., affuerunt, Ov.), v. n. **I.** Gen.: *To be away, be absent; to fail, be wanting*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. II. Esp.: *To fail, be wanting in one's duty in rendering assistance, etc.; not to assist or serve, to desert one*: ne tibi desis, Cic.

**dē-sūmo**, sumpsī, no sup., sumēre, 3. v. a. *(To take away for one's self from a number; hence)*: *To pick out, choose, select*: consules, Liv.

**dē-sūper**, adv. *From above, above*: Cæs.; Virg.

**dē-surgo**, no perf. nor sup., surgēre, 3. v. n. *To rise*: cœnā, Hor.

**dē-tēgo**, texi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To uncover, expose, lay bare*: patefacta et detecta corpora, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) caput puer detectus honestum, Virg. II. Fig.: *To discover, disclose, reveal, betray*: latentem Culpam, Ov.

**dē-tendo**, no perf., tensum, tendēre, 3. v. a. *To unstretch, relax a thing strained*: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détendre*.

**dētēn-sus** (for detēnd-sus), a, um, P. of detēnd-o.

**1. dētēn-tus**, a, um, P. of detineo, through true root DETEN.

**dē-tergeo**, tersi, tersum, tergēre (detergis, Claud.: detergunt, id.), 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To wipe off, wipe away*: lacrimas pollice, Ov. II. Fig.: **A.** *To take away, remove*: somnum, Claud.—**B.** *To cleanse, purge*: secula fœdo victu, Claud.—**C.** *Of money*: *To sweep off, get*: primo anno LXXX. deterimus, Cic. III. Meton.: **A.** *To cleanse by wiping; to wipe off, wipe clean, clean out*: cloacas, Liv.—**B.** *To strip off, break off, break to pieces*: remos, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déterger*. **detergo**, ere, v. detergeo init.

**dētēr-i-or**, ius, adj. comp. [obsol. deter, from de] (Lower; hence) *Worse, poorer, meaner*: also, **deter-rimus**, a, um, sup. adj. *Worst, poorest, meanest*: res deterior, Cic.: homo deterrime, id.

**dētēri-us**, comp. adv. [deteri-or] *Worse*: Cic.

**dētermīnā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [determin(a)-o] *A boundary, conclusion, end*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détermination*.

**dē-termīno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To border off, to bound; to limit, prescribe limits, determine*: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. II. Fig.: *To mark out; to fix upon, determine, limit, settle, etc.*: quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déterminer*.

**dē-tēro**, trivi, tritum, tērere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To rub away; to wear away or out*: dcteris calces, you are treading on and grazing my heels Plaut. II. Fig.: *To diminish in force, to weaken, lessen, impair*: laudes culpā ingeni, Hor.

**dē-terrēo**, terrūi, territum, terrēre, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To frighten from any thing; to deter, discourage from, hinder*: non deterrer sapientem mors, quominus suis consulat, Cic.: libidines commemorare pudore deterrere, id.: (without Object) ad deterrendum, id. II. Meton.: *To avert, to keep or ward off something*: vim a censoribus, Liv.

**dētērr-i-us**, a, um, P. of deterr-eo. **deter-us** (for deterg-sus), a, um, P. of deterg-o.

**dētēstā-bilis**, e, adj. [detest(a)-or] *Execrable, abominable, detestable, scelus, Cic.: (Comp.) detestabilior immanitas, id.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *détestable*. **dētēstā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [id.] **1.** *Execration, cursing, detestation*: Liv.—**2.** *A keeping off, averting*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détestation*.

**dē-testor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** *(To call upon or invoke a deity as a witness, with earnestness; hence)*: **A.** *To curse, execrate, abominate, detest, etc.*: auspiciū malum, Cic.: aliquid, Cæs. **B.** *To imprecate, call down, invoke*: in caput eorum minas periculaque, Liv. II.: **A.** *Of a deity*: *To avert, remove a calamity, etc.*, in consequence of prayer offered: Cic.—**B.** *Of a person*: *To deprecate; to pray for the averting or removal of any thing*: Cic. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: bella matribus detestata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détester*.

**dē-texo**, texti, textum, tētere, 3. v. a. **I.** (Prop.: *To weave off or away; hence, Fig.) A.* *To steal from the loom*: pallium, Plaut.—**B. *To draw off or away*: te ab exordio, Poet. ap. Auct. Her. II.: **A.** Prop.: *To weave completely; to finish or complete weaving*: telam, Plaut. **B.** Meton.: *To plait, interlace, make by plaiting, etc.*: aliquid . . . iunco, Virg. **C.** Fig.: *To close, end, finish*: Cic.**

**dētēx-tus**, a, um, P. of detex-o. **dē-tinēo**, tinūi, tentum, tinēre,

2. v. a. [for de-teneo] I. To hold off, keep back, detain, etc.: A. Prop.: voce rates, Ov.: ad Massiliam detineri, Cæs. B. Fig.: euntem, multa loquendo, Detinuit sermone diem, Ov. II. To hold one thoroughly or firmly; hence) To occupy, engage: in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détenir*.  
dē-tondēo, tōndī and tondī, tonsum, tondere, 2. v. a. To shear or cut off; to clip, shear: oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

dē-tōno, tōnū, no sup., tōnāre, 1. v. n. I. A. Prop.: To thunder down: hic ubi detonuit, Ov. B. Fig.: To thunder down, to storm, to rage: Flor. C. Meton.: To rush down with impetuous fury, to thunder down: Flor. II. To cease thundering; Fig.) To rage out, cease raging: nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem Sustinet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détonner*.

dētōn-sus (fordetond-sus), a, um, P. of detond-eo.

dē-torquēo, torsi, tortum or torsum, torquere, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To turn, or bend aside; to turn off, turn away: ponticulum, Cic. B. Esp.: To turn or twist out of shape, to distort: partes corporis detortat, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To turn aside or away, to divert: volupates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic.—B. To distort, misrepresent: omnia, Liv.

dētor-sus (-tus) (fordetorqu-sus or -tus), a, um, P. of detorqu-eo.

detractāo, onis, etc., v. detract. detract-tio, ōnis, f. [for detrah-tio; fr. detrah-o] I. Prop.: A. drawing off, taking away, withdrawal: Cic.—Particular expression: Detractio cibi, or simply detractio, A purging: Cic.; Cels. II. Fig.: Rhetor. t. t.: A taking away, leaving out, ellipsis: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détraction*, "detractation," i. e. "taking away of character."

detractō, are, v. detractō.

detract-tor, ōris, m. [for detrah-tor; fr. detrah-o] A disparer, detractor: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détracteur*.

detract-tus (fordetract-tus), a, um, P. of detrah-o.

dē-trāho, traxi, tractum, trahere (Inf. Perf.: detraxe, Plaut.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To draw off, away, or down; to pull down; to take down, take away: vestem, Cic.: amiculum alicui, Id.—B. Esp.: To remove, withdraw, take away: cohortes, Cæs.: coronam, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To pull down, lower: regum majestatem, Liv.—B. To withdraw, take away; to lower in estimation; to disparage, detract from, etc.: dignitatem, Cic. (without Object) detrahendi causā, Id.

dētractā-tio (detracta-), ōnis, f. [detrect(a)-o] A declining, refusing: Liv.

dētractā-tor (detracta-), ōris, m. [Id.] (Prop.: One who declines, refuses; Fig.) A disparager: Liv.

dē-trecto (-tracto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for de-tracto] (Not to take in hand; hence) To decline, refuse to

do any thing: militiam, Cæs.: (without Object) Etrusce legiones detrectant, Liv. II. To pull down with violence; hence) To lower in estimation, to depreciate, detract from: virtutes, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détracter*.

dētriment-ōsus, a, um, adj. [detriment-um] Full of hurt, etc.; very hurtful or detrimental: Cæs.

dētri-mentum, i, n. [DETRI, root of deter-o; v. tero init.] (Prop.: A rubbing off; Meton.) I. Gen.: Loss, damage, detriment: Cic. II. Esp.: The loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détriment*.

dētri-tus, a, um, P. of deter-o, through root DETRI.

dē-trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, trūdēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To thrust, drive, or force away; to thrust down, push down: necesse est, eum detrudi, Cic. B. Esp.: I. Milit. t. t.: To thrust or drive away an enemy from his position; to dislodge, dispossess: virum, Liv.—2. Law t. t.: To drive out a person from his possession, to dispossess: agro communi detruditur, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To drive; to bring, reduce to any thing: aliquem de suā sententiā, Cic.: se ad mendacitatem, Plaut.—B. Esp.: Of time: To put off, postpone: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. III. Meton.: To drive away, cause to depart: ex quā (sc. arce) me naves detruserunt, Script. ap. Cic.

dē-trunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To lop or cut off: arbores, Liv.: caput, Ov. II. Meton.: To mutilate, to behead: corpora, Liv.

dētrū-sus (fordetrud-sus), a, um, P. of detrud-o.

dē-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To drive, thrust, or cast down, in a violent, tumultuous manner: I. Prop.: hostes, Liv.: (without Object) miles contra deturbare telis, Tac. II. Fig.: aliquem de fortunis omnibus, Cic.

dē-turpo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To disfigure: comatos occipitio raso, Suet.

Deucālōn, ōnis, m., Δευκαλιων. Deucalion; a son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.—Hence, Deucālōn-ēus, a, um, adj. Of Deucalion.

dē-uncx, uncis, m. [for de-unc-s; fr. de; unc-ia] Eleven twelfths: Cic.; Pers.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To burn up, consume: pluteos turrium, Cæs. II. Meton.: To destroy: hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēus, i (In the Nom., Dat., and Abl. Plur. the orthography vacillates between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis), m. [akin to θεός; Sanscrit deva, "god," and div, "heaven"] I. Prop.: A. A god, deity: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—B. Sometimes in poets to denote a female deity: Virg. II. Fig.: Of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: A god, deity: deos quoniam propius contingis, t. e. Augustus and Mæcenās, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Dieu*.

dēus-tus (for deur-tus), a, um, P. of deur-o.

dē-ūtor, no perf., ūti, 3. v. dep. (To use in a way apart from its proper intention; hence) To use ill, to abuse: victo, Nep.

dē-vasto, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To lay waste, devastate: fines, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévaster*.

dē-vēho, vexti, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: To carry, convey, take away: sarmata, Virg.: saucius in opidum devectis, Liv. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To carry or convey one's self down; to go down, descend, etc.: Cic.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. To pluck, pull, tear off: pennas, Plaut.

dē-vēlo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To unveil, uncover: ora sorori, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévoiler*.

dē-vēnērōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. I. Prop.: To reverence, worship: deos prece, Ov. II. Meton.: To advert: somnia molā, Tib.

dē-vēnlo, vēni, no sup., vēnīre, 4. v. n. (To come down into a place; hence) I. Prop.: To go to, arrive at, reach: ad legionem decimam, Cæs.: in victoris manūs, Cic. II. Fig.: To come to, reach, arrive at, betake one's self to, turn to: ad juris studium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devenir*.

dē-verbēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To thrash or cudgel soundly: homines ad necem, Ter.

1. dē-versor (-vorsor), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. (To turn off from the road; hence) To turn in to an inn; to put up; to lodge: quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic.

2. dē-versor, ōris, m. [for devert-sor; fr. devert-o] One who lodges anywhere; an inmate, guest: Cic.

dēversōriū-lum, i, n. dim. [deversorium, (uncontr. Gen.) deversorio-i] A small lodging-place: Cic.

deversorium, i, v. deversorius.

dēversōriū-sus, a, um, adj. [2. deversor] (Pertaining to a deversor; hence) For lodging in: taberna, a lodging-place, lodging, inn, Plaut.—As Subst.: deversorium (div-), i, n.: A. An inn, lodging: I. Prop.: Cic.; Liv.—2. Fig.: studiorum, Cic.—B. A tavern: Suet.

dēvert-icūlum (devert-), i, n. [devert-o] (That which serves for turning aside; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A by-road, by-path: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) A deviation, digression: Juv.; Pl.—(b) A refuge, retreat, lurking-place: Cic.—2. A place for travellers to turn into, or put up at; an inn: Liv.

dē-vertō (-vorto), ti, sum, tēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Gen.: To turn away or aside: comites hortatu, Luc. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: I. Prop.: A. Of things: To turn aside: Virg.—b. Of persons: To turn aside, to lodge, etc.; to turn or betake one's self in any direction; to put up at: Plaut.; Cic. 2. Fig.: To turn aside to, to have recourse to: ad magicas artes, Ov. II. Neut.: A.



**Prop.**: To turn aside to lodge, etc.; to turn or go in any direction; to put up, lodge, etc.; ad cauponem, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To turn aside, to digress: unde divertimus, Cic.

**devexus**, a, um, adj. [for devexus; fr. devex-o] **I. Prop.**: Of places: Inclining downwards, sloping, sloping, sleep: lucus in viam devexus est, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. Of heavenly bodies, the day, etc.: Turning from their, etc., course; setting, declining, etc.: Orion, Hor.: (Comp.) dies devexior, Claud.—B. Of life, age, etc.: 1. Declining: ætas, Sen.—2. Turning itself: ætas a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic.

**devincio**, vinci, vinctum, vincire (Perf. sync. devinxiti, Plaut.), 4. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To bind fast, tie up, fetter, shackle: aliquem fasciis, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) devinctus tempora lauro, Tib. **II. Fig.**: A. To bind fast, to fetter, overpower: membra sopore, Lucr.—B. To devote or attach one's self to: vino te devincis, Plaut.—C. To shackle with, i. e. to engage deeply in: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit malâ, Ter.—D. To connect one's self intimately with: cum Galbâ affinitate sese devinxerat, Cic.—E. 1. Gen.: To bind together, to unite closely: homines inter se, Cic.—2. Esp.: To bind fast by kindness, favours, etc.: to attach or engage to one; to oblige, lay under an obligation: virum sibi liberalitate, Cic.

**devinco**, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To conquer completely, overcome, subdue: **I. Prop.**: Pœnos classe, Cic. **II. Fig.**: bonum publicum privatâ gratiâ devictum, i. e. sacrificed to, Sall.

**devinctus**, a, um: 1. P. of devincio.—2. Pa.: Devoted, greatly attached to: quibus (sc. studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.: (Comp.) devinctior alicui, Hor.

**devitatio**, tō, ōnis, f. [devit(a)-o] **An avoiding**: Cic.

**devito**, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. **To avoid**: procellam temporis, Cic.

**deviui**, a, um, adj. [de; vi-a] (Apart or removed from the way; hence) **I. A.**: 1. Prop.: That lies out of the high-road; out of the way: iter, a by-way: Cic.—As Subst.: devia, ōrum, n. By-roads: Suet.—2. Fig.: Out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable, foolish: Cic.—B. 1. Retired, remote, sequestered: Cic.—2. Inaccessible limina, Prop. **II. Wandering from the way or in remote spots**: Hor.

**devoco**, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. **I. To call away**: A. Prop.: aliquem de provincia . . . ad gloriam, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To call away, i. e. to divert from non avaritia ab instituto cursu devocavit illum, Cic. **II. A. Prop.**: To call down: suos ab tumultu, Liv.: aliquem ad cenam, i. e. to invite: Nep. **B. Fig.**: To call down, bring: philosophiam e cœlo, Cic.

**devolo**, avi, prps. no sup., âre, 1. v. n. **I. A. Prop.**: To fly down: turndus devolet illum, Hor. **B. Fig.**: To hasten down: ad aliam amicitiam,

Cic.: de tribunali, Liv. **II. To fly or hasten away**: simul ac fortuna delapsa est, devoluit omnes, Auct. Her.

**devolvō**, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Gen.**: To roll down or downwards: 1. Prop.: saxa in musciculum, Cæs.—2. Fig.: verba, Hor. **B. Esp.**: Pass in reflexive force: To roll one's self, etc., down; i. e. to roll or tumble down; to fall headlong: Cic.; Liv. **II. To roll off or away**: fuis mollia pensa Devolvunt, i. e. spin off, Virg.

**devoro**, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To swallow or gulp down; to devour: aliquid, Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. Of inanimate subjects: To swallow up, engulf, absorb: me Charybdis devoret, Ov.—B. To seize upon greedily or hastily, to swallow eagerly, to devour: spe prædam, Cic.—C. 1. Of property, etc.: To consume, to waste: pecuniam, Cic.—2. To swallow up, gulp down: Ov.: lacrimas. **III. Fig.**: A. To devour mentally: libros, Cic.—B. To swallow down, i. e. to receive without understanding: oratio ejus a multitudine devorabatur, Cic.—C. To swallow anything disagreeable, i. e. to patiently bear, to endure: molestiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devoorer*.

**devortium**, ii, n. [devort-o] **A by-way, by-road**: Tac.

**devorto**, ere, v. deverto. **devotio**, ōnis, f. [for devot-to; fr. devot(-eo)] **1. A devoting, consecrating**: Cic.—2. A cursing, execration: Nep.—3. (Prop.): Sorcery, enchantment; Meton.: A magical formula, incantation, spell: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devotion*.

**devoto**, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. **intens.** [for devot-to; fr. devot(-eo)] **I. Prop.**: To dedicate, devote: filium, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To bewitch: sortes, Plaut. **devotus** (for devot-tus), a, um: 1. P. of devot(-eo).—2. Pa.: A. Prop.: Devoted to any person, i. e. attached, faithful: (Comp.) nobis devotior, Claud.: (Sup.) devotissimus alicui, Suet.—As Subst.: devotus, i, m. An attached or faithful follower: Cæs. b. Meton.: Devoted to any thing, i. e. addicted to it, very fond of it: a byways arenæque devotus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devot, devoté*.

**devovēō**, vovi, vōtum, vōvēre, 2. v. a. (To transfer from one's self by a vow; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To vow, devote any thing to a deity, etc.: se ipsos diis, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To devote to the infernal gods, i. e. to curse, to execrate: devovit natum credulus ille (sc. Theseus) suum, Ov. **II. Meton.**: A. To devote, give up, attach any thing to any one: se amicitia alicujus, Cæs.—B. To bewitch: aliquem carminibus, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devouer*.

**devxtans**, antis, m. [confr. from de-sextans] (A sixth part off; hence) Ten twelfths of any thing: Suet.

**dextel-la**, æ, f. dim. [for dexteralia; fr. dexteral-a] **A little right hand**: Cic. **dexter**, trā, trārum (and more freq., tra, trum), adj. [akin to San-

scrit daksha, "right;"] Gr. δεξιός, δεξι-τροπός] **I. Prop.**: To the right, on the right side, right: humeri, (Comp.) dexterior pars, Ov.: (Sup.) dextima (dextuma) via, Var.—As Subst.: A. dextera (-tra), æ, f. (sc. manus): 1. Prop.: The right hand: Cic.; Sall.—Particular phrases: a. Ab dextera or simply dextera (dextra). On the right hand side: Plaut.; Cæs.—b. Ad dexteram (dextram), Towards the right hand side: Plaut.; Cæs.—2. Fig.: The right hand of friendship, etc.: Græcia tendit dexteram Italæ, Cic.—3. Meton.: a. Plur.: A pair of right hands (clasped in each other, made of gold, silver, etc.; sent as a token of goodwill or as a pledge of amity): Tac.—b. The hand, in gen.: Hor.—B. dextimi, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) Persons on the extreme right; the extreme right of an army: Sall. **II. Fig.**: A. Handy, dexterous, skilful, suitable, fitting: rem ita dexter egit, ut, etc., Liv.—B. Favourable, propitious, fortunate, dexter adi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dextre*.

**dextera**, æ, v. dexter. **dextēr-e** (dextre-e), adv. [dexter, dexteri, or dextri-i] **Dexterously, skilfully**: dextre obeundo officia, Liv.: (Comp.) nemo dexterius fortunâ est usus, Hor.

**dextēr-itas**, âtis, f. [dexter] (The quality of the dexter; hence) **Dexterity, aptness, readiness in doing good offices**: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dextérité*.

**dextr-o-vorsum** (contr. **dextrorsum** and **-orsus**), adv. [dexter, dextr-i; (o); vorsum] **Towards the right side, to the right**: Plaut.; Liv.; Hor.

**dextumus** (-imus), a, um, v. dexter.

**di**, in certain compound words = dis; v. 3. dis init.

**Dia**, æ, f., Δία (Divine). **Dia**; the old name of the island Naxos: Ov. **Diablintes**, um, m. **The Diablintes**; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne.

**diadema**, âtis, n. = διαδήμα. **A royal head-dress, diadem**: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diadème*.

**diæta**, æ, f. = διαίτα: 1. A mode of living (prescribed by a physician); diet: Cic.—2. A dwelling-place, room, summer-house, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diète*.

1. **diālectic-e**, æ, adv. [dialectic-us] **Dialectically**: Cic.

2. **diālectice**, æs, v. dialecticus. **diālecticus**, a, um, adj. = διαλεκτικός. **Belonging to disputation, dialectical**: captiones, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. **diālecticus**, i, m. A dialectician, logician: Cic.—2. **diālectica**, æ (-æ), f. (sc. ars) **Dialectics, logic**: Cic.—3. **diālectica**, ōrum, n. **Logical questions, dialectics**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dialectique*.

**diālectos**, i, f. = διαλεκτος. **A manner of speaking**; and esp. a dialect: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dialecte*.

**DI-âlis**, e, adj. [Δίς, Δι-ος] **Of, or belonging to, Dis, i. e. Jupiter; Jovian, the priest of Jove**, Liv.—As Subst.:

**Dialis**, is, m. (sc. flamen or sacerdos). *The flamen Dialis*: Tac. — Hence, **Dialis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a flamen Dialis*: conjux, Ov.

**dialōgus**, i, m. = διάλογος. A (philosophical) conversation, a dialogue: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dialogue*.

**Diāna**, æ, f. I. Prop.: *Diana*; an Italian divinity, afterwards regarded as identical with *Gr. Artemis*, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and the sister of *Apollo*. — Hence, **Diānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Diana*. — As Subst.: **Diān-ium**, i, n.: A. A temple (or other place) sacred to *Diana*: Liv. — B. A promontory in Spain (now *Denia*). II. Meton.: *For the moon*: Ov.

**di-āria**, ōrum, n. [dies, di-ei] (*Things pertaining to dies*; hence) A daily allowance or pay: Cic.; Hor.

**diābaphus**, a, um, adj. = διβαφος. Double-dyed: *diabapha Tyria*, Pl. — As Subst.: **diabaphus**, i, f. (= ἡ διβαφος, sc. ἱσθίος) (Prop.: A double-dyed garment; Meton.) A public office (as the Roman magistrates wore garments striped with purple): Cic.

**dica**, æ, f. = δίκη. A lawsuit, judicial process, action: Cic.

**dicaō-itas**, ātis, f. [dicax, dicacis] (*The quality of the dicax*; hence) Biting wit, raillery, banter: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dicacitē*.

**dicaō-tio**, ōnis, f. [dic(a)-o] A settling as a citizen in another state: Cic.

**dic-ax**, ācis, adj. [2. dic-o] Talking sharply, satirical, sarcastic, witty: *dicax* in aliquem, Cic. (Comp.) nemo dicacior, id.

**di-chōrēus**, i, m. = δῖος χορῆος. A double trochee: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dichoree*.

**dicis** [prob. from 2. dico] only in the phrase *dicis causā*: Law t. t. (Prop.: *For the sake of judicial form*; Meton.) *For form's sake, for the sake of appearance*: Cic.

1. **dic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to 2. dic-o] I. Prop.: (Gen.): *To proclaim, make known*; Esp. Relig. t. t.: A. *To dedicate, consecrate, devote*: donum Jovi, Cic. — B. *To consecrate, to defy a person*: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. II. Meton.: A. *To give up, set apart, appropriate* any thing to any one: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic. — B. *To consecrate (a thing by using it for the first time), to inaugurate*: acie signa, Tac.

2. **dic-o**, dixi, dictum, dicere (Imperat. dice, Plaut. — Perf. sync. dixi, Cic. — Subj. dixis, Plaut. — Inf. Pass. dicier, Script. ap. Cic.), 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *dic*, *Gr. δεικνυμι*, "to show" or "point out"] *To show or point out by speaking*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. *To say, tell, mention, relate*: ille, quem dixi, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) indignis si male dicitor, Plaut. — 2. *Dictur, dicebatur, dictum esse, etc.*, with a subjective clause: *It is said, related, maintained, etc.*, or they say, affirm, etc. in vincula duci fratrum dictum erat, Liv.: de hoc Verri dictur habere eum, etc., Cic.

— 3. **Dicor**, dicoris, dicitur, etc., with an infinitive: *It is said that I, you, he, etc.*; or they say that I, you, etc.: Plaut.; Hor. — Particular phrase: *Dictum ac factum* or *dictum factum*: *Said and done*; i. e. *no sooner said than done*; without delay: Ter. B. Esp.: 1. *To assert, affirm* a thing as certain: quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. (without Object) dicebant, ego negabam, id. — 2. *To pronounce, deliver, rehearse* any thing: causam, to plead in defence, Cic.: jus, id. (without Object) esse oratoris proprium apte dicere, id. — 3. a. *To describe, relate, sing, celebrate* in verse: Alciden puerocoe Ledæ, Hor. — b. *To predict, foretell*: quicquid dicam, aut erit, aut non, Hor. — 4. *To pronounce, articulate* a letter, syllable, word: quum Rho dicere nequiret, etc., Cic. — 5. *To call, to name*: Chaoniam a Chaone dixit, Virg. — 6. *To name, appoint* one to an office: dictatore, Cic. — 7. *To appoint, fix upon*: diem operi, Cic. — 8. (To tell one so and so, for) *To admonish, warn, order*: dicebam, medicare tuos desiste capillos, Ov. II. Meton.: *To mean so and so*; sometimes to be rendered by *namely, to wit*: nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quæ timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dire*.

**dicrōtum**, i, n. = δῖκροτος (doubly beating; hence of a vessel, two-oared). A galley with two banks of oars: Cic.

**dictāus**, a, um, dictamnus, i, v. Dicter.

**dictā-ta**, ōrum, n. [dict(a)-o] 1. Things dictated, dictations of the master to his scholars, i. e. lessons, exercises, dictations: Cic.; Hor. — 2. Precepts, rules: Suet.; Juv.

**dictā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] (He who orders; hence) A dictator: 1. A supreme magistrate elected by the Romans only in seasons of emergency, when his power was absolute, and continued for six months: Cic. — 2. The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dictator*.

**dictātōr-ius**, a, um, adj [dictator] (Of, or belonging to, a dictator): Cic.

**dictā-trix**, icis, f. [dict(a)-o] (She who orders; hence) A dictatress: Plaut.

**dictā-tūra**, æ, f. [id.] 1. A dictating: Script. ap. Suet. — 2. (Prop.: An ordering; Meton.: The office of one who orders; hence) The office of dictator, dictatorship: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dictature*.

**Dicte**, es, f. Δίκη. Dicte: a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was reared, and afterwards worshipped. — Hence, 1. **Dict-æus**, a, um, adj.: A. Prop.: *Of Dicte, Dictæan*. — b. Meton.: *Dictæan*. — 2. **Dict-æme**, es, f. The plant dittany, growing in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida.

**dic-tio**, ōnis, f. [dic-o] 1. A saying, speaking, uttering, delivery: Cic. — 2. An oracular response, prediction: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dictation*.

**dict-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [dict-o] I. Gen.: *To say often*

or emphatically; *to declare, maintain, assert repeatedly*: quod malevolus vetus poeta dicitur, Ter.: ut Laocædæmonii suos omnes agros esse dicitārit, quos, etc., Cic. (without Object) Cælius profectus, ut dicitābit, ad Casarem pervenit, Cæs.: (with double *ac*) antiqui puellas pueras dicitārent, Suet. II. Esp.: In law: *To plead frequently*: causas, Cic.

**dic-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [2. dic-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To say often*; *to pronounce, declare, or assert repeatedly*: illis orationem, Cic. B. Esp.: *To dictate something to some one* that he may write it down: hæc dictavi ambulan, Cic.: (without Object) dictavi propter lippitudinem, id. II. Fig.: Of abstract subjects: *To prescribe, point out, recommend, require* ut quasque ratio dicitabit, Pl. III. Meton.: *To make, compose, couch in writing, draw up, write out*: ducentos versūs, Hor.: codicillos, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dicter*.

**dic-tum**, i, n. [dic-o] (*That which is spoken*; hence) I. Gen.: A saying, a word: Plaut. II. Esp.: A.: 1. A saying, maxim, proverb: Lucr.; Cic. — 2. A witty saying, bon-mot: Cic. — B. Plur.: 1. Poetry: Lucr.; Prop. — 2. A prediction, prophecy: Virg. — 3. An order, command: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dictio, dit*.

**dic-tum**, a, um, P. of dic-o.

**Dictynna**, æ, f. Δικτυννα (She of the net). Dictynna; an appellation of Diana. — Hence, **Dictynn-æum** (-æum), i, n. A place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta.

**Dictys**, ōis, m. Δικτυς (He of the net). Dictys: 1. A mariner changed into a dolphin. — 2. A centaur, slain at the wedding of *Prithois*.

1. **di-do** (dis-), didi, dictum, dēre, 3. v. a. *To place out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute*: I. Prop.: in venas cibum, Lucr. II. Fig.: diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor, Virg.

2. **Didō**, ōis and ōnis, f. Dido; the founder of Carthage, daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, wife of Sichæus, and sister of Pygmalion; called also *Elisa* or *Elissa*.

**di-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To draw apart*; *to part, separate, sever, divide*: digitos, Cic.: superest deducere terram Sæpius ad capita, Virg. B. Esp.: *To separate the forces, etc.*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense: *to divide distribute*: *to disperse, scatter*: copias, Cæs.: choros, Virg. II. Fig.: *To separate, disjoin, part*: quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissimè vixeris, Cic.

**diduc-tus**, a, um, P. of diduc-o.

**diē-cūla**, æ, f. dim. [dies, die-i] A little day; a little while: Cic.

**di-erectus**, a, um, adj. [for di-erectus; fr. di=dis; EREG, true root of erig-o] I. Prop.: *Stretched out and raised up on high*, i. e. crucified: i hine, dierectus, Go and be hanged! Plaut. II. Meton.: *Rotten, good for nothing*: lembus, Plaut.



**dies**, ēi (*Gen.* dies, die, and dii, Goll.—*Dat.*, die, *Plant.*), *m.* (in *Sing.* sometimes *f.*) [akin to Sanscrit *div*, "light," "the sky;" also, *dju*, "a day" *I.* Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A day* of twenty-four hours: nullus, *Cic.*: *suprema*, *Hor.*—Particular expressions: In *dies*, *Daily*: *Cic.*: so, in *diem*, *Liv.* *B. Esp.*: *1. A set day*, appointed time, term in the widest sense of the word: *Cic.*—*2. A natural day*; a day (opp. to night): *Cic.*—Particular expressions: *a.* *Diem noctemque, etc.*, *Day and night*, i.e. without ceasing, uninterrupted: *Cass.*; *Cic.*; *Liv.*—*b.* *Cum die*, *At break of day*: *Ov.*—*3.* *a.* = *dies natalis*, *A birthday*: *Cic.*—*b.* = *dies mortis*, *Dying-day*, *day of one's death*: *Tac.*—*c.* = *dies febris*, *Fever-day*: *Cic.* *II.* *Meton.*: *A.*: *1. Gen.*: *A day* for that which is done or transacted in it: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—*b.* *A day's journey*: *Liv.*—*c.* *Time*, *space of time*, *period*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—*2. Esp.*: *Light of day*, *daylight*: *Ov.*—*B.* *Personified*: *1.* = *Sol* (opp. *Luna*): *Plaut.*; *Ov.*—*2.* *The mother of the first Venus*: *Cic.*

**Dies-piter** [for *Dies-pater*; fr. *Dies*, lengthened form of *Dies*; *pater*] (*Father-god*). *Diespiter* or *Jupiter*.

**diff-fāmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for *dis-fā-mo*; fr. *dis*; *fā-mo*] *To spread abroad* an evil report concerning a person or thing; *to publish*, *divulge* a thing: *aliquid*, *Ov.*: *aliquem*, *Tac.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. diffanar*.

**diff-fer-ens**, entis, *P.* of *diff-er-o*. *¶* Hence, *Fr. diffèrent*.

**diff-er-ēnt-ia**, ē, *f.* [differs, different-is] *A difference*, *diversity*: *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. différence*.

**diff-er-itas**, ātis, *f.* [diff-er-o, through obsol. adj. *diff-er-us* = *diff-er-ens*] *A difference*: *Lucr.*

**diff-fer-o**, distili, dilātum, differe (*Inf. Pass.*: differri, *Lucr.*: in *imesis*, disque tulissent, *Plant.*), *v. a.* and *n.* [for *dis-fer-o*] *I. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: *To carry from each other*; *to carry different ways*; *to spread abroad*, *scatter*, *disperse*: *ignem distulit ventus*, *Cass.*: in *versum distulit ulmos*, *Virg. B.* *Fig.*: *1. To distract*, *disquiet*, *disturb* a person: *aliquem dictis*, *Plant.*—*2.*: *a.* *Of things as objects*: *To spread abroad*, *publish*, *divulge* any thing: *famam*, *Plaut.*: *male commissam esse libertatem populo Romano*, *Liv.*—*b.* *Of persons as objects*: *To cry down*, *to defame*: *dominos rumoribus*, *Tac.*—*3.* *With reference to time*: *a.* *Of things*: *To defer*, *put off*, *protract*, *delay* any thing: *hoc tamen non quo differre, etc.*, *Cic.*—*b.* *Of persons*: *(a)* *To put off* (till another time): *aliquem in tempus aliud*, *Liv.*—*(b)* *To put off* a person's death, *to spare*: *decimum dilatus in annum Hector erat*, *Ov. II. Neut.* (*Prop.*: *To carry apart*, *to separate*; *Fig.*): *To differ*, *be different*: *qui re consentientes vocabulis differabant*, *Cic.* (with *Dat.*) *tragico differre colori*, *Hor.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. différer*.

**diff-fer-tus**, a, um, adj. [for *dis-far-er-tus*; fr. *dis*; *faro-er*] (*Completely*

*stuffed*; hence) *Stuffed full*, *filled*: *provincia differta exactoribus*, *Cass.*

**diff-icil-e**, adv. [difficil-is] *With difficulty*: *Vell.*: (*Comp.*) *difficilitus*, *Cass.* (*Sup.*) *difficillime*, *Cass.*

**diff-icil-is**, e (old form *difficil*), adj. [for *dis-facilis*] (*Not to be done*; hence) *I. Gen.*: *Hard*, *difficult*, *troublesome* (*Comp.*) *difficileiores* tempestates, *Cass.* (*Sup.*) *difficillimum* tempus, *Cic.* (with *Supine* in *u*) *difficile* factu, *id.* *II. Esp.*: *Of character*: *Hard to manage* or *to please*; *obstinate*, *morose*, *surly*: *difficiles* senes, *Cic.* (with *Dat.*) *Penelopen difficilem procis*, *Hor.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. difficile*.

**diff-icil-iter**, adv. [difficil-is] *With difficulty*: *Cic.*

**diff-icil**, *v.* *difficilis* *in it*.

**diff-icil-tas**, ātis, *f.* [difficil = *difficilis*] *The state or condition of the difficult*; hence) *1. Difficultly*, *trouble*, *distress*, *poverty*: *Cass.*; *Cic.*—*2. Obstinacy*, *moroseness*: *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. difficulté*.

**diff-icil-ter**, adv. [*id.*] *With difficulty*: *Cass.*

**diff-er-ens**, entis, *P.* of *diff-er-o*.

**diff-iden-ter**, adv. [for *diffident-er*; fr. *diffidens*, *diffident-is*] *Distrustfully*, *diffidently*: *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *diffidentius*, *Just.*

**diff-ident-ia**, ē, *f.* [diffidens, diffident-is] *Want of confidence*, *mistrust*, *distrust*, *diffidence*: *Cic.*; *Sal.*

**diff-ido**, fisis sum, fidere, *3. v. n.* [for *dis-fido*] *Not to trust*, *to mistrust*; *to be distrustful* or *hopeless*; *to despair*: *sententia*, *Cic.*: *sibi*, *id.* (with *Dependent clause*) *antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint*, *id.*

**diff-indo**, fidi, fissum, or fissum, fundere, *3. v. a.* [for *dis-findo*] *I. Prop.*: *To cleave asunder*, *to divide*: *semen diffindit terra*, *Cic.*: *terram*, *Lucr.* *II. Fig.*: *Polit. t. t.*: *To break off*, *to put off*: *triste omne diem diffidit*, *Liv.*

**diff-ingo**, no perf., nor sup., fingere, *3. v. a.* [for *dis-fingo*] *I. Prop.*: *To form differently*, *remodel*, *make anew*: *ferrum incude*, *Hor. II. Fig.*: *To change*, *alter*: *neque diffinget . . . Quod fugiens semel hora vexit*, *Hor.*

**diff-issus** (for *diffid-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *diffi(n)d-o*, through true root *DIFFID*.

**1. diff-issus** (for *diffid-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *diffi(n)d-o*, through true root *DIFFID*.

**2. diff-issus** (for *diffid-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *diff-er-o*.

**diff-itor**, no perf., ēri, *2. v. dep.* [for *dis-fateor*] *To disavow*, *to deny*: *opus*, *Ov.*

**diff-ilo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for *dis-filo*] *To blow apart*, *disperse by blowing*: *legiones spiritu*, *Plaut.*

**diff-ūto**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, *3. v. n.* [for *dis-fūo*] *I. Prop.*: *To flow asunder*, *flow in different directions*, *flow away*: *extra ripas*, *Cic. II. Meton.*: *A.*: *To drip*: *juvenes Sudore diffuentes*, *Phaed.*—*B.* *To dissolve*, *melt away*, *disappear*: *privata cibo natura animantum diffiuit*, *Lucr. III. Fig.*: *A.* *Of style*: *To be loosely or*

*unconnectedly put together*: *diffuens ad solutum*, *Cic.*—*B.* *To dissolve in*, i.e. *to give one's self up wholly to*; *to reel in*: *otio diffuentes*, *Cic.*

**diff-rac-tus** (for *diffrag-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *diffri(n)g-o*, through true root *DIFFRAG*.

**diff-fringo** (di-), no perf., fractum, frangere, *3. v. a.* [for *dis-frango*] *To break in pieces*, *to shatter*: *crura*, *Plaut.*: *axem*, *Suet.*

**diff-fugio**, fugi, no sup., fugere, *3. v. n.* [for *dis-fugio*] *I. Prop.*: *Of living subjects*: *To flee in different directions*; *to disperse*, *be scattered*: *perterriti repente diffugimus*, *Cic. II. Fig.*: *Of things as subjects*: *To flee away*, *depart*, *escape*: *solicitudines*, *Hor.*: *spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras*, *Lucr.*

**diff-ug-um**, ii, *n.* [diffug-io] *A fleeing in different directions*; *a dispersion*: *proximorum diffugia*, *Tac.*

**diffund-ito**, no perf., nor sup., āre, *1. v. a.* *intens.* [diffund-o] *To scatter abroad*, *pour out*, etc.: *Fig.*: *Plaut.*

**diff-fundo**, fudi, fassum, fundere, *3. v. a.* [for *dis-fundo*] *I. Prop.*: *To pour forth around* or *in different directions*; *to pour or spread out*: *sanguinem pervenas*, *Cic. II. Meton.*: *To spread*, *scatter*, *diffuse*: *comam*, *Ov.*: *luce diffusa toto caelo*, *Cic. III. Fig.*: *A.* *To spread abroad*, *to pour out*: *di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt*, *Cic.*—*B.* *To cheer up*, *gladden*, *exhilarate*: *animos*, *Ov.*: *Jovem*, *id.*

**diffus-ē**, adv. [diffusus-ns] *Diffusely*, *copiously*: *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *diffusius*, *id.*

**diff-ūsilis**, c, adj. [for *diffund-silis*; fr. *DIFFUD*, true root of *diffu(n)d-o*] *Diffusive*: *ather*, *Lucr.*

**diff-ūsus** (for *diffund-sus*), a, um [DIFFUD, true root of *diffu(n)d-o*] *1. P.* of *diffundo*.—*2. Pa.*: *a.* *Prop.*: *Spread abroad*, *spread out*, *extended*, *wide*: (*Comp.*) *corona diffusior*, *Pl.*: *platanus patulis diffusa ramis*, *Cic. b.* *Fig.*: *(a)* *Extended*, *far spread*, *extensive*: *juscivile*, *Cic.*—*(b)* *Of style or writers*: *Copious*, *diffuse*, *prolix*: *Pl.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. diffus*.

**Digentia**, ē, *f.* *Digentia*; *a stream that ran through Horace's estate* (now *Licenza*).

**di-gēro**, gessi, gestum, gēre, *3. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To carry in different directions*; *to separate*, *disperse*, *distribute*: *inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus*, *Ov. B. Esp.*: *1. Of food*: *A.* *To divide*, *tear to pieces*, *masticate*: *cibum*, *Pl.*—*b.* *To digest*: *Cels.*—*2. To distribute*, *arrange*, *dispose*, *set in order*: *quas diligentissime legi et digessi*, *Cic. II. Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *To divide out*, *distribute*: *tempora*, *Pl. B. Esp.*: *To set in order*, *arrange*, *put to rights*: *quid quoque annu actum sit*, *Liv.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. digérer*.

**diges-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for *diger-tio*; fr. *diger-o*] *1. Digestion* of food: *Cels.*—*2. An orderly distribution*, *division*, *arrangement*: *a. Gen.*: *Vell.*; *Pl.*—*b.* *Esp.*: *Rhetor. t. t.*: *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. digestion*.

**diges-tus** (for diger-tus), a, um, *P.* of diger-o.

**digit-ŭlus**, i, m. *dim.* [digit-us] A little finger: Ter.

**dig-ŭtus**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḍiḡ*; Gr. *ḍeik-w*] (*The pointing thing*; hence) *I.* Prop.: A finger: attigere aliquid extremis digitis, to touch something with the tips of the fingers, i. e. lightly, to slightly enjoy, Cic.: monstrari digito, to be pointed out with the finger, i. e. to become distinguished, famous, Hor. *II.* Meton.: A. A toe: Virg.—B. As a measure of length: An inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doigt*.

**dig-lādī-or**, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [Cī; gladi-us] *I.* Prop.: To fight for life and death; to contend fiercely: inter se sids, Cic. *II.* Fig.: To dispute violently: Cic.

**dig-nā-tio**, ōnis, f. [dign(a)-or] *I.* Prop.: A considering or deeming worthy; esteem, respect, regard: Suet.; Just. *II.* Meton.: Dignity, honour, reputation: Liv.

**dig-n-e**, ade, [dign-us] *Worthily*, fitly, becomingly: laudari, Cic.: (Comp.) dignus, Hor.

**dig-nitas**, ātis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the dignus*; hence) *I.* Prop.: Worthiness, merit, desert: Cic. *II.* Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: Dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Esp.: Official dignity, honourable employment, office: Cic.—B. Of things: Worth, value, excellence: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dignité*.

**dig-n-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To deem worthy or deserving: qui laude dignentur, Cic.

**dig-n-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] *I.* To deem one worthy or deserving of something: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. *II.* To regard as fit, becoming, worthy of one's self to do; to deign to do; or, with a negative, Not to deign, to disdain to do, etc.: cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido, Virg. *III.* To deem or hold a person or thing worthy of being something: (with double Acc.) Oī felix, si quem dignabitur, inquit, Ista virum, Ov.

**di-gnosco** (-nosco), no perf. nor sup., gnoscere, 3. v. a. To know apart, to distinguish, discern: civem dignoscere hoste, Hor.

**dig-nus**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḍiḡ*, Greek *ḍeik-w*] (*Pointed out, shown*; hence) Of persons: Worthy, deserving:—or things: Suitable, fitting, becoming, proper: grates, Virg.: (Comp.) (with Abl.) dignus odio scelus, Quint.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) cogitatio dignissima tue virtutis, Script. ap. Cic.: (with Relative pron.) videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic.: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) di tibi omnes id, quod es dignus, dunt, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digne*.

**di-grēdior**, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for di-gradior] *I.* Prop.: To go apart or asunder; to separate, part; to go away, depart: digredimur

fientes, Ov.: luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. *II.* Fig.: To go aside, deviate, depart; in speaking, to digress: unde digressi sumus, Cic.

**digres-sio**, ōnis, f. [for digred-sio; fr. digred-ior] *1.* A going apart, separating; a going away, departing, departure: Cic.—2. a. A going aside, deviation: Gell.—b. Digression: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digression*.

*1.* digres-sus (for digred-sus), a, um, *P.* of digred-ior.

*2.* digres-sus, ūs, m. [for digred-sus; fr. digred-ior] *1.* A parting, separating, going away, departure: Cic.—2. A digression in speaking: Quint.

**di-grunnō**, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. dep. To grunt hard: Phaed.

**dijūdicā-tio**, ōnis, f. [dijudic(a)-o] A deciding, determining: Cic.

**di-jūdicō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *1.* A Prop.: To judge by discerning or distinguishing; to decide, determine: controversiam, Cic.: (without Object) tu dijudica, Ter. B. Meton.: To decide by arms: dijudicatā belli fortuna, Cæs. *II.* To discern by judging; to distinguish: vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic.: (without Object) inter has sententias dijudicare malum, id.

**dijunctio**, etc., v. disj.

**di-lābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. *I.* Gen.: To glide apart or away; to fall asunder, go to pieces, etc.: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. *II.* Esp.: A. 1. Prop.: Of persons, esp. of soldiers: To slip away in different directions; to disperse, be scattered, etc.: ab signis, Liv.—2. Fig.: To slip away, vanish, escape, etc.: memoria, Cic.—B. 1. Prop.: To fall to pieces, go to decay, etc.: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr.—2. Fig.: To fall to decay, go to ruin: vectigalia negligentia, Liv.

**di-lācēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To tear to pieces, rend asunder. *I.* Prop.: dominum, Ov. *II.* Fig.: animum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilacerer*.

**di-lāmīn-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [di; lamin-a] To split in two: nuces, Ov.

**di-lānō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To tear in pieces, to rend asunder, etc. *I.* Prop.: cadaver dilaniandum canibus, Cic. *II.* Fig.: animam, Lucr.

**di-lāpīd-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [di; lapis, lapid-is] To scatter like stones; hence) Of property: To squander, waste, lavish, etc.: nostras triginta minas, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilapider*.

**dilap-sus** (for dilab-sus), a, um, *P.* of dilab-or.

**di-largior**, largitus sum, largiri, 4. v. dep. To give away or bestow liberally; to lavish: aliquid alicui, Cic.

**dilā-tio**, ōnis, f. [DILA, root of dilat-um, supine of differo; v. fero init.] A putting off, delaying, deferring: temporis, Cic.

**dilā-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. intens. [id.] *I.* Act.: A Prop.: To spread out, dilate; to enlarge, amplify,

extend: partes stomachi, Cic. B. Fig. *1.* Gen.: To extend, enlarge, amplify: orationem, Cic.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To enlarge or magnify itself: Quint. *II.* Neut.: To extend, spread out: spatia montis in cubiculo dilatantia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilater*.

**dilā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A dilatory person: Hor.

**dilā-tus**, a, um [id.] *P.* of differo. **di-laudo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To praise very highly: libros, Cic.

**dilec-tus**, a, um [for dileg-tus, fr. DILEG, true root of dilig-o] *1.* *P.* of dilig-o.—2. Pa.: Loved, beloved, dear: (Comp.) luco dilector omni Laurus, Claud.: (Sup.) augur dilectissimus, Stat.: (with Dat.) silva mihi dilecta, Virg.: (with Abl.) dilectus amore, id.

**dilig-ens**, entis, 1. *P.* of dilig-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Esteeming, loving; hence, in respect to an inanimate object, Meton.) a. Careful of it; assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate with regard to it: (Comp.) in exquirendis temporibus diligenter, Cic. (Sup.; also, with Gen.) omnis officii diligentissimus, id.: (with Dat.) publicis equis assignandis et alendis diligentes, id.—b. With reference to domestic affairs: Attentive, careful, thrifty, economical: homo frugi ac diligens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diligent*.

**diligē-ter**, adv. [for diligenter-tor; fr. diligens, diligent-is] Attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly: diligenter facta sunt, Cæs.: (Comp.) diligentius, id.: (Sup.) diligentissime, Cic.

**diligē-tia**, æ, f. [diligens, diligent-is] (*The quality of the diligens*; hence) *I.* Gen.: Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence: Cæs.; Cic. *II.* Esp.: Carefulness in household affairs, i. e. economy, frugality: id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diligence*.

**di-ligo**, lexi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [for di-lego] (*To distinguish by selecting from others*; hence) To value or esteem highly, to love: auream mediocritatem, Hor.: eos, quos nunquam vidimus, quodam modo diligimus, Cic.

**di-lōricō**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To tear apart, tear open one's dress: tunicam, Cic.

**di-lūcēo**, no perf. nor sup., lucēre, 2. v. n. (Prop.: To be quite light; Fig.) To be clear, evident: Liv.

**dilūcē-sco**, luxi, no sup., lūcēscere, 3. v. n. inch. [diluce-o] To grow light, begin to shine, dawn:—Perf., To shine. *I.* Impers.: A Prop.: quum dilūcēsceret, Cic. B. Fig.: discussa est illa caligo . . . diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. *II.* Personal: omnem crede tibi diluxisse sinum, etc., Hor.

**dilūcīd-e**, adv. [dilucid-us] *1.* Clearly, brightly: (Comp.) dilucidius flagrant, Pl.—2. Plainly, clearly, evidently, distinctly: explicare, Cic.

**dilūc-īdus**, a, um, adj. [diluc-eo] *I.* Prop.: Clear, bright: smaragdī, Pl. *II.* Fig.: Of language: Clear, plain, distinct, evident: (Comp.) omnia dilucihora facientes, Cic.



**dilū-cūlum**, i, n. [for diluc-culum; fr. diluc-eo] (That which makes quite bright; hence) *Daybreak*; *dawn*. Cic.

**di-lūd-um**, li, n. [di; lud-us] (That which pertains to [deriving a play asunder; hence) *A resting-time, intermission* between plays: Hor.

**di-lūo**, lūi, lūtum, lūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To wash to pieces, wash away*: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Cæs. B. Esp.: *To dissolve* any thing in a liquid, i.e. *to temper, dilute*: favos lacte et miti Baccho, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To weaken, lessen, impair*; to do away with, remove: res levis, Cic.: curam, Hor.—B. *To resolve* a difficulty, i.e. *to explain*: mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. diluer.

**dilū-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of dilu-o.—2. Pa.: *Diluted, thinned, weak*: potio, Cels.: (Comp.) vinum dilutius, id.: (Sup.) potio dilutissima, id.

**dilū-v-yes**, ēl, f., -ium, li, n. [for dilu-les, dilu-um; fr. dilu-o] (Prop.: *A washing away* of the earth; Meton.) 1. *An inundation, flood, deluge*: Hor.; Ov.—2. *Desolation, destruction*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. déluge.

**dilūvi-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [diluvi-es] *To inundate, deluge*: Lucr.

**di-māno**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To flow different ways, to spread abroad*: Fig.: vitæ ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

**dimen-sio**, ōnis, f. [for dimet-sio; fr. dimet-ior] *A measuring*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dimension.

**dimen-sus** (for dimet-sus), a, um, P. of dimet-ior.

**di-mētor**, mensus sum, mētiri, 4. v. dep. *To measure* any thing according to the distance of its parts; *to measure out*: cœlum atque terram, Cic. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: mirari se solertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic.

**di-mēto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bound by measuring out*; *to mark out, stake out*. I. Prop.: locum castris, Liv. II. Fig.: siderum cursūs dimet-ati, Cic.

**dimicā-tio**, ōnis, f. [dimic(a)-o] *A fighting; a fight, combat, furious encounter*: Prop. and Fig.: Cic.

**di-mīco**, āvi or ti, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To move rapidly here, there, backwards and forwards*, i.e. *to brandish*, sc. weapons against an enemy; hence) I. Prop.: *To fight, combat, struggle, contend*: Of troops, gladiators, etc.: ad dimicandum, Cæs. II. Fig.: *To struggle, strive, contend*: dimicantes competitors, Liv.: de fortunis, de liberis, Cic.

**dimidiā-tus**, a, um, adj. [dimidi(a)-o, to halve; found as verb fin. only once in Tertullian] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Halved, divided into halves, in half*: soles, i.e. split or divided in half, Lucil. B. Esp.: 1. *Half* of (=dimidia pars with Gen.): aper, Suet.—2. *To the extent of half, half*: procumbunt dimidiati, i.e. they lean forward with half of their bodies, Plaut.—

3. *Reduced to half, only half remaining*: partes, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *Divided in half*: dies, Plaut.—B. *Half of, half-*: mensis, Cic.

**di-mīdius**, a, um, adj. [for dimedius] I. Prop.: *Half*: dimidia pars terræ, Cic.—As Subst.: **dimidi-um**, li, n. *The half*: Plaut.—Particular expression: Dimidio, *By half, to the amount of half*: Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: Of persons of mixed descent: *Half*: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half patrician, half plebeian, Liv.

**di-mīnūo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To break or dash to pieces*: caput, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. diminuer.

**diminutio**, ōnis, v. deminutio.

**dimis-sio**, ōnis, f. [for dimit-sio; fr. dimit-to] 1. *A sending in different directions; a sending out, sending forth*: Cic.—2. *A dismissing, discharging*: Cic.

**dimis-sus** (for dimitt-sus), a, um, P. of dimitt-o.

**di-mitto**, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. I. *To send different ways, to send apart*; hence) A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: *To send out or forth in different directions, to send about*: pueros circum amicos, Cic.: (without Object) dimisit curam omnes propinquas regiones, Cæs.—2. Fig.: *To send out or forth*: animum ignotas artes, Ov.

B. Esp.: 1. *To separate a multitude; to break up, dissolve*: senatu dimisso, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: *To dismiss* from one's self; *to disband, discharge*: plures manus, Cæs. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To send away either an individual or a body; to let go, discharge, dismiss, release*: equos, Virg.: (with second Acc. of further definition) omnes incolumes, Cæs.: (without Object) ut Sulla nusquam ab se dimitteret, Nep.—2. Esp.: a. *Of a wife*: *To put away, repudiate*: uxorem, Suet.—b. *Of cavalry*: *To (dis)mount and let loose their horses*: Tac.—c. *Of the enemy*: *To let go, suffer to escape*: Cæs.—d. *Of a book*: *To lay or put down*: Cic.—e. *Of ambassadors*: *To despatch*: Cæs. B. Meton.: *Of inanimate objects*: *To give up, abandon*: fortunæ morte, Cæs.—C. Fig.: *To voluntarily let go a thing, i.e. to give up, abandon, forego*: amicitias, Cic.

**dimō-tus** (for dimov-tus), a, um, P. of dimov-eo.

**di-mōvēō**, mōvi, mōtum, mōvere, 2. v. a. I. *To move apart*; hence) A. *To part or put asunder; to separate, divide*: rubum Dimovere lacertæ, Hor.—B. *To separate from each other; to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss*: obstantes propinquos, Hor.—C.: 1. Prop.: *To separate, remove*: umbram polo, Virg.—2. Fig.: *To remove, enice away (from the pursuit of a thing)*: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Nunquam dimoveas, ut, etc., Hor. II. *To move to and fro, to set in motion*: se inambulatione levi, Cels.

**Dindymus** (-os), i, m., -a, ōrum, n. *Dindymus, Dindymos, or Dindyma; a mountain in Mysia, near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele*.—Hence, **Dindym-ēne**, es, -a, ō, f. *Dindymene, or Dindymena, i.e. Cybele*.

**di-nūmērā-tio**, ōnis, f. [dinumer-(a)-o] *A reckoning up, enumeration*: Cic.

**di-nūmēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To count over, reckon up, enumerate*: stellas, Cic.: (without Object) dinumerat, id. II. Esp.: *Mercurantile t. t.*: *To count out, pay out money*: viginti minas illi, Ter.

**diōbōl-aris**, e, adj. [διώβολ-ον with Lat. suffix aris] (*Pertaining to a diōbolos*; hence) *That costs, or is worth, two oboli*: anus, Plaut.

**diocēsis**, is, f. = διοίκησις. *A governor's jurisdiction, a district*: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "diocese"), Fr. diocèse.

**diocētes**, ō, m. = διοικητής. *An overseer of the revenue; a treasurer*: Cic.

**Diōmēdes**, is, m., Διομήδης (One counselled of Dis, or Jove). *Diomedes*: 1. *A son of Tydeus, a famous hero at the siege of Troy. After the destruction of that city he went to Apollonia, where he founded Argrippa (Αργίπη)*.—Hence, **Diōmēd-ēus** (-ius), a, um, adj. *Of Diomedes*.—As Subst.: **Diomedea**, ō, f. (sc. fabula) *A tale respecting, or relating to, Diomedes*: Juv.—2. *A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives to be eaten by his horses*.

**Diōne**, es, -a, ō, f., Διώνη (*Daughter of a deity*). *Dione or Diana*: 1. *The mother of Venus*.—2. *Venus*.—Hence, **Diōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of Dione or Venus; mater, Venus herself (with reference to Æneas)*: Virg.

**Diōnysius**, li, m., Διονύσιος (One pertaining to Dionysus). *Dionysius*: 1. *The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse*.—2. *His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse*.—3. (*Heracleotes*) *a pupil of Zeno of Citium, a Stoic; afterwards a Cyrenaic*.—4. *A Stoic, contemporary with Cicero*.

**Diōnysus** (-os), i, m., Διώνυσος (*Deity or god of Nysa*) *Dionysus or Dionysos; the Greek name of Bacchus*.—Hence, **Diōnys-ia**, iōrum, n. = Διονυσία, τὰ (sc. iēpa). *The Dionysia, a festival of Bacchus, in Greece celebrated every three years*: Ter.

**diōta**, ō, f. = διῶτα. *A two-handed vessel; a wine-jar*: Hor.

**Diphilus**, i, m., Δίφίλος (*Twice loved one*). *Diphilus*: 1. *A celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus*.—2. *An architect of Quintus Cicero*.

**diplōma**, ātis (Dat. and Abl. Plur. diplomatibus, Tac.; Suet.), n. = δίπλωμα. *A letter folded double, viz.*: 1. *A state letter of recommendation (given to persons travelling to the provinces)*: Cic.—2. *A document (drawn up by a magistrate, containing a grant of some favour or privilege)*: a diploma, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. diplôme.

**dipond**, v. dupō.

**Dipsās**, ādis, f. [διψάς] (*Thirsty one*). *Dipsas; the name of an old woman*.

**Dipylon**, *i*, *n.*, Δίπυλον (double-gate). *Dipylon*, *a* gate at Athens.  
**dir**, in certain compound words = *dis* : *v*. 3. *dis* init.

**Diræ**, *arum*, *v*. *dirus*.

**Dirce**, *es* (Acc. *Dircam*, Plant.) *f.*, Δίρκη. *Dirce* : 1. *A fountain north-west of Thebes, in Boeotia.*—Hence, **Dirceus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Dircean* ; Meton.)—2. *The wife of the Theban prince Lycus.*

**direct-a**, *adv.* [Acc. Neut. Plur. of *direct-us*] *In a straight direction, perpendicularly* : *Lucr.*

**direct-e**, *adv.* [direct-*us*] *In a straightforward manner* : *Cic.*

**direct-o**, *adv.* [direct-*o*] *A. Prop.* : *In a straight direction, directly* : *directo ferri*, *Cic.* (Comp.) *directius gubernare*, *id.* *B. Fig.* : *Of manner or method* : *In a straightforward way* ; *directly, without any thing intervening* : *Cic.*—2. *Of language* : *Directly, in express terms* : *Liv.*

**direct-us**, *a*, *um* [for *dirig-us* ; fr. *DIRIGERE*, true root of *dirig-o*] 1. *P.* of *dirig-o*.—2. *Pa.* : *a. Prop.* : *Made straight* ; *straight, direct, whether horizontally or perpendicularly* ; *level* ; *upright, steep* : *sæs directum*, *Or.* (Comp.) *ut directores ictûs fiant*, *Script.* ap. *Gell.* *B. Fig.* : *Straightforward, open, without reserve or ceremony, simple, direct* : *senex*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *direct*.

1. **direm-ptus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dirim-o*, through true root *DIREM*.

2. **direm-ptus**, *us*, *m.* [DIREM, true root of *dirim-o*] *A separation* : *Cic.*

**dirip-tio**, *ônis*, *f.* [for *dirap-tio* ; fr. *DIRAPERE*, true root of *dirip-io*] *A plundering, pillaging* : *Cic.*

**diraptor**, *ôris*, *m.* [for *dirap-tor* ; fr. *DIRAPERE*, true root of *dirip-io*] *A plunderer* : *Cic.*

**dirap-tus** (for *dirap-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dirip-io*, through true root *DIRAPERE*.

**dir-ib-ô**, *no perf.*, *ibitum*, *ibere*, 2. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-habeo*] *(To keep apart or asunder* ; hence) *Politic. t. t.* : *To sort or separate the tablets cast into the ballot-box in voting, according to their respective inscriptions* (but acc. to some, *To distribute to the people or the judges the tablets used by them in voting or passing sentence*) : *Cic.*

**dirib-itio**, *ônis*, *f.* [dirib-*o*] *A separating or sorting of the tablets used in voting* : *Cic.*

**dirib-itor**, *ôris*, *m.* [id.] *A sorter of voting tablets* ; *i. e.* *an officer who sorted the tablets used in voting* : *Cic.*

**dir-igo**, *rexi*, *rectum*, *rigere* (*Perf.* *Sync.* *dirixi*, *Virg.*), 3. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-rego*] 1. *A. Prop.* : 1. *Gen.* : *To place or lay straight* ; *to set in a straight line* ; *to arrange, draw up* : *regiones lituo*, *Cic.* (with second Acc. of further definition) *finem Philippo veterem viam regiam*, *Liv.*—Particular phrase : *Dirigere aciem*, *To draw up troops or the van in battle array* : *Cæs.*—2. *Esp.* : *a.* : *To send in a straight line, to direct to a place* : *cursum per*

*auras in lucos*, *Virg.* : *nævem eo*, *Nep.*

—b. *Of weapons* : *To hurt straight or in a direct line* : *tela arctu*, *Hor.* *B. Fig.* : 1. *To set in order, arrange* : *materias divisione*, *Quint.*—2. *To direct, guide, arrange a thing either to something* (as its aim, scope) ; *or according to something* (as its rule) : *meas cogitationes sic dirigo*, *non ad (d.) illam parvulam Cynosuram sed, etc.*, *Cic.* : *vitam ad (according to) certam rationis normam*, *id.* *C. Meton.* : *Of wounds* : *To inflict by hurting* : *Virg.* ; *Tac.* *II.* *(To lead apart* ; hence) *To divide, split apart, cleave in twain* : *elephantum*, *Plant.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *diriger*.

**dir-imo**, *emi*, *emptum*, *imere*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-emo*] *(To take apart* ; hence) 1. *Prop.* : *To part, separate, divide* : *corpus*, *Cic.* *II.* *Fig.* : 1. *Gen.* : *To break off, interrupt, disturb, put off, delay* : *prælium*, *Cæs.*—2. *Esp.* : *a.* *Of a connection, etc.* : *To forcibly separate, dissolve, break off* : *conjunctionem civium*, *Cic.*—b. *Of conversation, deliberation, etc.* : *To interrupt, disturb, break up, put an end to* : *colloquium*, *Cæs.* ; *Cic.* : *sermone* : (without *Object*) *actum est eo die nihil* : *nox diremit*, *id.*—*B.* *To adjust, compose, settle, put an end or stop to* : *controversiam*, *Cic.*—*C.* *To destroy, frustrate, bring to nought* : *auspicium* : *Liv.*

**dirip-io**, *ripti*, *reptum*, *ripere*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-rapio*] 1. *Prop.* : *A. Gen.* : *To tear asunder, tear in pieces* : *membra manibus*, *Or.* *B. Esp.* : *Milit. t. t.* : *To lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder things or persons* : *templa hostiliter*, *Liv.* *II.* *Fig.* : *Of mental feelings* : *To tear in pieces, to excessively harass* : *distractor, diripior*, *Plant.* *III.* *Meton.* : *To destroy, rob* : *Harpyæ diripiunt dapes*, *Virg.*

**dir-itus**, *âtis*, *f.* [dir-*us*] *(The quality or condition of the dirus* ; hence) 1. *Of fate* : *Fatal mischief, misfortune* : *Suet.*—2. *Of character* : *Fierceness, cruelty* : *Cic.*

**dir-rumpo** (*dis-*), *rûpi*, *ruptum*, *rumpere*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-rumpo*] 1. *Prop.* : *To break or dash to pieces* ; *to break, burst asunder* : *partem*, *Cic.* : *homo diruptus, a man that has a rupture* : *id.* *II.* *Fig.* : *A. Gen.* : *To sever, break off, break up* : *societatem*, *Cic.* *B. Esp.* : 1. *To destroy or break apart* ; *i. e.* *to part with the recollection of, to forget* : *cave dirumpatis*, *Plant.*—2. *To burst with envy, etc.* : *dirupi me pœni in iudicio Galli*, *Cic.*

**dir-riô**, *rûi*, *rûtum*, *rûere*, 3. *v.* *a.* *(To separate by dashing down* ; hence) 1. *Prop.* : *To overthrow, demolish, destroy* : *urbem*, *Cic.* (without *Object*) *diruit*, *ædificat*, *Hor.* *II.* *Meton.* : *A. To drive asunder, to scatter* : *agmina*, *Hor.*—*B.* *To abolish* : *Bacchanalia*, *Liv.* *III.* *Fig.* : *A. Milit. t. t.* : *Ære dirutus, ruined in pay*, *i. e.* *that has forfeited his pay* ; *said of a soldier whose pay was stopped as a punishment* : *Cic.*—*B.* *Without ere, of a bankrupt* : *homo diruptus dirutusque, both ruptured and bankrupt* : *Cic.*

**dirap-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *diru(m)po*, through true root *DIRUP*.

**dis-rus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [prps. akin to *dei-ô*, to fear] *(Fearful, awful, hence)* 1. *t. t.* in augury : *Ill-omened, ominous, boding, portentous* (Comp.) *nihil videtur esse dirus*, *Cic.* (with *Dat.*) *dirum mortalibus omen*, *Or.*—*As Subst.* : *a.* *diræ*, *arum*, *f.* : (a) (sc. res) *Ill-boding things, portents, unlucky signs* : *Cic.*—(b) *Imprecations, curses* : *Hor.* ; *Tac.*—*B.* *diræ*, *arum*, *f.* (sc. deæ) *The dreadful goddesses* ; *i. e.* *the Furies* : *Virg.*—*c.* *diræ*, *orum*, *n.* *Curses, imprecations* : *Tib.*—2. *Dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable* : *Ulixes*, *Virg.*

**diru-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *diru-o*.

1. *dis*, *ditis*, *v.* *dives*.  
 2. **Dis**, *Ditis* (*Nom.* *Ditis*, *Quint.*—the *Nom.* *Dis* appears not to occur in the poets), *m.* [akin to *dilus*, *divus*, *deus*] (*Gen.*) *A god* ; (*Esp.*) *Dis* ; the god of the infernal regions ; the Greek *Pluto*.

3. **dis** [akin to Sanscrit *dis*, *Gr.* *dis*, *dis*, *twice*] 1. *An inseparable particle.*—Before *emo* and *habeo* it is changed into *dir-*.—Before consonants it either remains unaltered,—as before *c*, *p*, *g*, *t*, and before *s* with a follg. vowel : *discedo*, *dispar*, *disquiro*, *disto*, *dissetio* ;—or it assimilates its *s* to a follg. *f* : *disfero*, *diffugio* ;—or else it rejects the *s* and lengthens its vowel : *dibalo*, *dinuco*, *digero*, *dilabor*, *dimoveo*, *diducero*, *diripio*, *discondo*, *divello*.—In composition with *rumpo*, sometimes *dis*, sometimes *di* is used.—Before *j* it varies between the forms *dis* and *di* : *disjicio*, *disjungo*, together with *dijungo* and *dijudico*. *II.* *Signif.* : *A.* From the idea of division (in two) : 1. *Prop.* : *a.* *Of the separation of a whole into parts* : *Apart, asunder, in pieces* : *diffindo*.—b. *Of separation from a person, place, etc.* : *Away, off, in another direction* : *digredior*.—2. *Fig.* : *Of mental separation or distinction* : *From, apart from other objects* ; and so between them : *dijudico*.—3. *Meton.* : *a.* *In space* : (a) *Gen.* : *In different, several, or various directions* ; *on different sides, hither and thither* : (a) *With the idea of dispersion* : *dispergo*.—(b) *Without the idea of dispersion* : *distinguo*.—(c) *Esp.* : (a) *Of the limbs of the body* : *Out, i. e. towards different sides* : *divarico*.—(b) *Asunder, apart* : *distendo*.—(y) *Sts. of the sight* : *Through* : *dispicio*.—b. *Of computation* : *Severally, one after another* ; and so, *up, over* : *dinumero*, *no. I.*—c. *Of taking from a number or quantity* : *From, out of* : *diligo*.—d. *Of an opposite or contrary state* : (a) *To words compounded with con and the same root* : *diffido*, *discolor*, *dispar*, *etc.*, *opp.* *to confido*, *concolor*, *compar*, *etc.*—(b) *To words not so compounded* : *dissuadeo*.—Hence, *e.* *Of direct negation* : *difficilis*, *disimilis*.—*B.* From the idea of increase (more than one) : 1. *Prop.* : *a.* *Gen.* : *Much, very, greatly* : *discrucio*.—b. *Esp.* : *Of the strengthening of the*



simple form; diluceo.—2. Meton.: **a.** Completely, quite, entirely: disperdo, dispareo.—**b.** Of persons: To, or among, several people, etc., distribuo.

**dis-calcē-ātus**, a, um, adj. [dis; calce-o] Unshod, barefooted: Suet.

**dis-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere (Perf. sync. discēsti, Plaut.), 3. v. n. **I.** (To go apart; hence) **A.** To part or cleave asunder; to divide, separate: cūlum discessisse visum est, Cic.—**B.** To go or part from connection with a person; to leave, abandon, quit, desert, forsake: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, Cæs. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go away or depart from a place or person; to leave: ille discessit, Cic. (with Supine in um) cubitum, id.: (Impers. Pass.) fugæ specie discessum, Tac.—2. Esp.: Milit. t.t.: **a.** To march off, march away, decamp: dissipati discedunt, Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) Discedere ab signis, To quit the standard, leave the order of battle: Cæs.; Liv.—(b) Discedere ab armis, To lay down one's arms: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** To get away, come off in any manner from battle (victorious, conquered, wounded, etc.); and sometimes simply To become, to be, etc.: Sall.; Hor. **B.** Fig.: 1. To depart, deviate, swerve from; to leave, forsake, give up any thing: a fide justitiæque, Cic.—2. To pass away, to vanish, to cease: ubi hæ sollicitudines discessere, Liv.—3. In Cicero's letters: Discedere ab aliquo or aliquâ re, To depart from considering, to leave out of consideration, i. e. to except: Cic.—4. To come off, get away, esp. in law matters: superior, Cic. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: To go away to a place, etc.: in silvas, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: 1. Polit. t.t.: Discedere in aliquis sententiam, To pass or go over to one's opinion: Sall.; Liv.—2. Discedere in alia, To go to other matters: Cic.—3. To have recourse or resort: quo nunquam ante disces-um est, Cæs.—4. To betake one's self: in opinionem, Cic.

**dis-cens**, entis, P. of disc-o.

**disceptā-tio**, ōis, f. [discept(a)-o] 1. A decision, judicial award, judgment: Quint.—2. A disputation, debate, discussion, disquisition: Cic.

**disceptā-tor**, ōis, m. [id.] An umpire, arbitrator, judge: Cic.; Cæs.

**disceptā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] A female umpire, arbitrator, or judge: Cic.

**dis-cepto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for dis-capto] **I.**: (To seize hold of and separate; hence) To decide, determine, etc.: **A.** Act.: res juste, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: in re presenti, Liv. **II.** Neut.: (To seize hold of greatly, eagerly; hence) To contend, debate, dispute, etc.: **A.** Of persons: cum palestritis æquo jure, Cic.—**B.** Of things: in uno prelio omnis fortuna republicæ disceptat, i. e. depends, is at stake, Cic.

**dis-cern-e**, entis, P. of discern-o. **dis-cerno**, crāvī, crētum, cernere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To separate, divide, set apart: fines, boundaries, Sall.: teles

auro, Virg. **II.** Fig.: To separate things according to their different qualities, etc., i. e. to distinguish, discern: alba et atra, Cic.: fas atque nefas exiguæ fine, Hor.—Particular phrase: Discernere litem, To settle, put an end to a dispute, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. discern.

**dis-cerpo**, cerpsi, cerptum, cerpere, 3. v. a. [for dis-carpo] **I.** Prop.: To pluck or tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle: animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To rend or tear asunder: rem, quæ proposita est, Cic.—**B.** To tear to pieces with words; to revile, abuse, malign, etc.: me infestis dictis, Cat. **III.** Meton.: To scatter, disperse, destroy: auræ Omnia discerpunt, Virg.

**disces-sio**, ōis, f. [for disced-sio; fr. disced-o] 1. A separation: Ter.—2. **a.** Gen.: A going away, departure, removal: Tac.—**b.** Esp.: Polit. t.t.: A going over to any one in voting: Cic.—Particular phrase: Discessionem facere, To make a division, i. e. to get the vote of the house by dividing it: Cic.

1. **disces-sus** (for disced-sus), a, um, P. of disced-o.

2. **disces-sus**, ūs, m. [for disced-sus; fr. disced-o] 1. A going asunder, separation, opening: Cic.—2. **a.** Gen.: A going away, departure, removal: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Milit. t.t.: A marching away, marching off, decamping: Cæs.—(b) In Cicero applied to his banishment from Rome: Cic.

**discid-ium**, ii, n. [DISCID, true root of disci(n)d-o] **I.** Prop.: A learning asunder, dividing, parting: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: A separation of one thing from another connected with it: corporis atque animæ, Lucr.—2. Esp.: **a.** Of treaties: A rending asunder, violation: Liv.—**b.** Of connections by marriage: A breaking up, dissolving: Cic.—**B.** Of persons: 1. Of bodily separation: **a.** Gen.: Separation: Ter.—**b.** Esp.: (a) A state of separation, absence: Cic.—(b) Of man and wife: Divorce: Tac.—2. Of mental separation: **a.** In feeling: Disaffection, alienation: Tac.—**b.** In the studies of philosophic sects: Separation, parting asunder, schism: Cic.

**dis-cido**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-cēdo] To cut in pieces: aliquid, Lucr.

**dis-cinctus** (for discing-tus), a, um: 1. P. of discing-o.—2. **Pa.**: **a.** Prop.: Having large, loose, or flowing garments: Afrī, Virg.: (acc. to some to be referred to no. b. (b).—**b.** Fig.: (a) Voluptuous, luxurious: otia, Ov.—(b) Effeminate, unfit for war: Afrī, Virg. (cf. above, no. 2. a.)—(c) Dissolute, reckless, extravagant, wasteful, prodigal: nepos, Hor.—(d) Disengaged from serious occupations, mirthful, sportive: Hor.

**dī-scindo**, scīdi, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To tear or cleave asunder; to cut asunder, divide: cotem

novaculā, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To tear or rend asunder, separate, put an end to by violent means: amicitias, Cic.

**dis-cingo**, cīnxi, cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To unloose or remove the girdle from; to ungird: tunica discincta, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: 1. To remove the girdle from one's self, to ungird one's self, to be without one's girdle as a mark of grief: Suet.; Vell.—2. Part. Perf.: As a military punishment: Having taken off one's belt, i. e. deprived of one's sword-belt: Liv. **II.** Meton.: To spoil, plunder: aliquos, Juv. **III.** Fig.: Pass. in reflexive force: To make one's self, or be, careless, negligent, neglectful: Cic.

**disciplī-na**, æ, f. [for disciplī-na; fr. disciplī-us] (A thing pertaining to the discipulus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Instruction, teaching: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: Learning, knowledge, science, discipline: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** Of military discipline: Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** Of domestic management: Suet.—**c.** Of the state: Science of government, statesmanship: Cic.—**d.** Of philosophy, etc.: Doctrine, system, etc.: Cic.—**B.** A custom, habit, etc.: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. discipline.

**disc-īpula**, æ, f. [prps. for discībula from disc-o] A female disciple or scholar: Hor.

**disc-īpulus**, i, m. [prps. for discībulus from disc-o] **I.** Gen.: A learner, scholar, pupil, disciple: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: A learner in a trade, profession, or art; an apprentice: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. disciple.

**discia-sus** (for discid-sus), a, um, P. of disci(n)d-o, through true root DISCID.

**dis-clūdo**, clūsi, clāsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-claudo] (To shut apart; hence) To keep apart, separate, divide: **I.** Prop.: disccludere Nerea ponto, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disccludit, Cic.

**disclu-sus** (for disclud-sus), a, um, P. of disclud-o.

**disco**, didici, no sup., discere [akin to the Sanscrit root DIC; Gr. δεικ-ω] 3. v. a. (To be shown; hence) **I.** Prop.: To learn, to come to know, to become acquainted with: literas Græcās senex didici, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg.

**discoo-tus** (for discooqu-tus), a, um, P. of discooqu-o.

**dis-cōlor**, ōis, adj.: 1. **a.** Prop.: Of a different colour from something else: vestis, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: Of a different complexion or nature from, unlike to: matrona meretrici... Discolor, Hor.—2. **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: Being of or having different colours; in various colours: discoloribus signis, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Party-coloured, variegated: auras auri, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: Different, various: rerum discolor una, Pers.

**dis-convēnio**, no perf. nor sup., clare, 4. v. n. To disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent: vitæ disconvenit

ordine toto, Hor.: (*Impers.*) disconvenit inter Meque et te, id.

**discordia**, æ, f. [discors, discord-is] (*The quality of the discors; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Disunion, disagreement, dissension, variance, discord*: Cic.: Liv.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *The goddess of Discord, the Greek Eris*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discorde*.

**discordi-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [discordi-a] Full of discord: volgas, Sall.

**discord-o**, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. n. [discors, discord-is] **I.** Prop.: *To be at variance, quarrel*: animus secum discordans, Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. In character: *To differ from, be unlike* to: scire volam . . . quantum discordet parvus avaro, Hor.—B. In opinion: *To differ, disagree*: si discordet eques, etc., Hor.

**dis-cors**, cordis, adj. [for discors-is; fr. discor, cord-is] (*Having, or with, the cor, in a contrary or opposite state*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Disagreeing, at variance*: civitas discors, Tac.: homines non ambitione discordes, Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. Of things: *Discordant, disagreeing, inharmonious, hostile, adverse, jarring*: discordia inter se responsa, Liv.—B. Of persons: *Unlike, dissimilar, differing*: hostes discordes moribus, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discord*.

**discrepā-na**, ntis, P. of discrep(a)-o.

**discrepant-ia**, æ, f. [discrepans, discrepant-is] *Discordance, dissimilarity, discrepancy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *discrepance*.

**discrepā-tio**, ōnis, f. [discrep(a)-o] A discrepancy, dispute: Liv.

**discrep-ito**, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. n. intens. [discrep-o] *To wholly disagree, to be altogether different*: Lucr.

**dis-crēpo**, ūi, no sup., ære, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To differ in sound; to sound differently or discordantly*: ut in fidibus quamvis paulum discrepent, etc., Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To disagree or be different; to vary, differ*: duces discrepantes, Liv.: nullā in re discrepare, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Aliquid discrepat, or Impers. discrepat, (There) is a difference of opinion respecting something (esp. a fact); (it) is a matter of dispute; (it) is undecided*: Ov.; Liv. **discreo-tus**, a, um, P. of discerno, through true root DISCRE.

**dis-crīmen**, inis, n. [for discremen; fr. DISCRE, true root of discerno] (*That which separates or divides two things from each other; hence*) **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *An intervening space, interval, distance, division, separation*: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Of troops: *Space or distance between them*: Curt.—2. Of the hair: *A parting*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: A. A distinction, difference: Cic.—B. The point which decides a thing; *decisive point, turning point, critical moment*: Cic.; Liv. **III.** Meton.: A. Of time: *A division*: Ov.—B. 1. A dangerous decisive moment; a crisis: Liv.—2. Risk, hazard, danger, peril: Cæs.; Cic.

**discrimīn-o**, āvi, ātum, ære, 1. v. a. [discrimen, discrimin-is] **I.** Prop.: *To divide, part, separate*: Etruriam discriminat Cassia Via, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *To divide, mark out*: tempora, Liv.

**dis-crūcio**, no perf., ātum, ære, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *Physically: To torture greatly or very much; to grievously torment*: aliquem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Mentally: Pass*: To be tormented, disquieted, vexed, or chagrined: discrucior Sextiliū fundum a verberone Curtilio possideri, Cic.

**dis-cumbo**, cūbūi, cūbitum, cumbēre, 3. v. n. **I.** Gen.: *To lie down stretching one's self out; to recline at table for the purpose of eating*: Cic.: super ostro, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) discumbitur, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To go to bed, go to sleep*: cœnati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

**dis-cupio**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To desire greatly; to vehemently long*: to videre, Script. ap. Cic.

**dis-curro**, cūcurri and curri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. *To run in different directions, to and fro, or about*: Of persons or things as subjects: deus in montibus altis, Ov.: ad portas, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) in muros totā discurrebat urbe, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discourir*.

1. **discur-sus** (for discurr-sus), a, um, P. of discurr-o.

2. **discur-sus**, ūs, m. [for discurr-sus; fr. discurr-o] A running to and fro, a running about: vallem discursibilem implent, Ov.: militum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discours*.

**discus**, i, m.=δίσκος. **I.** Prop.: A quoit (a round plate of stone or metal thrown from a player's hand in ancient gymnastic exercises): Hor.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: A kind of bell, formed by attaching an iron bolt, as a clapper, to a discus: hence, Prov.: Qui discum audire, quam philosophum, malunt, Who would rather hear a bell than a philosopher, i. e. who prefer trifles to serious things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disque*.

**discus-sus** (for discut-sus), a, um, P. of discut-o.

**dis-cūto**, cussi, cussum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-quatio] **I.** Gen.: *To strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter, etc.*: ne saxa ex catapulitis lateritium discuterent, Cæs.: (with Dat.) discussaque jube capiti, Virg. **II.** Esp.: A. Medic. t. t.: *To discuss, disperse*: Cels.—B. Pregn.: 1. Prop.: *To break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate*: caliginem, Liv.—2. Fig.: a. To disperse, dispel, get rid of: discutienda sunt ea, quæ obscurant, Cic.—b. To frustrate, bring to nought: rem totam, Cic.—c. To put an end to, bring to a close, finish: periculum, Cic.—d. In Rhetoric: Of sophisms: *To demolish*: Cic. ¶ Hence (of mental separation or investigation), Fr. *discuter*.

**disert-e**, adv. [disert-us] Clearly, expressly, distinctly, eloquently: dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) disertus, Mart.: (*Sup.*) disertissime, Liv.

**dis-ert-us**, a, um, adj. [prob. for disert-us; fr. dis; ars, art-is] (*Greatly provided with art or skill; hence*) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Skilful in speaking on a subject; clear, methodical in speaking; well-spoken, fluent*: (*Comp.*) disertior Socrates, Cic.—As Subst.: disertus, i, m. (sc. homo) An eloquent, etc., person: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. Eloquent: ora, Ov.—B. Ready with an answer, keen-witted, sharp-spoken: homo, Ter.—C. Well acquainted with, abounding in: (with Gen.) leporum disertus, Cat.—D. Of style: *Learned, eloquent, well-written*: (*Sup.*) disertissima epistola, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disert*.

**disjec-to**, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. a. intens. [for disjacio-to, fr. disJAC, true root of disjicio-to] *To hurl hither and thither, to scatter, disperse*: trans- tra, Lucr.

1. **disjacet-tus** (for disjacet-tus), a, um, P. of disjicio-to, through true root DISJAC.

2. **disjeco-tus**, ūs, m. [for disjacio-tus; fr. DISJAC, true root of disjicio-to] A casting asunder, scattering: Lucr.

**dis-jicio**, jeci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-jacio] **I.** (*To throw asunder*; hence) A. Gen.: *To rend apart, cleave, tear asunder*: oppositas disjicit pondere nubes, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: *To dash to pieces, lay in ruins, destroy*: arcem a fundamentis, Nep.—2. Fig.: *To frustrate, thwart, bring to nought*: pacem, Virg. **II.**: A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: *(To throw or cast in different directions*; hence) *To disperse, scatter, drive hither and thither*: naves passim, Liv.—2. Meton.: Of walls or fortifications: *To throw out on this side and that*: moenia, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: *To disperse, scatter, rout the enemy*: Cic.—2. Of money: *To scatter, squander*: Val. Max.

**disjunc-tio**, ōnis, f. [for disjunctio-tio; fr. disjuncto-o] **I.** Gen.: A separation: Cic. **II.** Esp.: In philos. lang.: *An opposition of two propositions in a syllogism*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dijonction*.

**disjunctus** (for disjunctus-tus), a, um: 1. P. of disjuncto-o.—2. Pa.: *Separate, distinct, distant, remote*: a. Prop.: (*Sup.*) loci disjunctissimi, Cic.—b. Fig.: *disjuncti doctores*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil est ab ea cogitatione disjunctus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dijoint*. **dis-jungo** (di-), xi, ctum, jēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To disjoin, separate*: Of draught cattle: *To unyoke*: jumenta, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To divide, separate, part, remove*: nisi mole lapidum disjunctus esset fons a mari, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To separate, divide, part, remove*: honesta a commodis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dijoindre*.

**dis-pālor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To wander about, to straggle, stray*: Nep.

**dis-pando**, no perf., pansum, pandere (*dis-penno*, dispessum), 3. v. a. *To stretch out, spread out; to extend, expand*: dispessis manibus, Plaut.: dispansse vestes in sole, Lucr.

**dis-par**, āris, adj. (*Unequal in*



certain qualities; hence) *Unlike, dissimilar, different*: *disparēs mores disparia studia*, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) *dispar matrona meretrici*, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) *dispar sui*, Cic.

**dis-pārīlis**, *e*, *adj.* *Dissimilar, different*: Cic.

**dis-pāro**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *θ. a.* *To part, separate, divide*: *eos ita disparavit*, Cic.

**dis-pello**, *pūli*, *pulsum*, *pellere*, 3. *v. a.* *To drive asunder, to scatter, disperse*. I. Prop.: *pecudes*, Cic. II. Fig.: *ab animo calliginem dispulsi* (sc. philosophia), Cic.

**dispend-ium**, *ii*, *n.* [*dispend-o*] (*A weighing out; hence*) *Loss, damage, hurt*: Ov.; Virg.

**dispend-o**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v. a.* *To weigh out*: Var.

**dispenno**, *ere*, *v. dispendo*.

**dispensā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*dispens(a)-o*] 1. *Economical management, charge, direction, superintendence*: *æraril*, Cic.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Management, etc.*, of things: Liv.—*b. Meton.*: *The office of a dispenser; management, administration, stewardship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dispensation*.

**dispensā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A superintendant; a manager, etc.*:—of the imperial treasury: *a cashier, treasurer*: Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dispensateur*.

**dispen-so**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* *intens.* [*for dispend-so; fr. dispend-o*] I. Prop.: *Of money: To weigh out; to disburse, pay out*: *nummos*, Plaut.

II. Meton.: *A. To manage, regulate money matters, or household expenses*: *domesticas res*, Cic.—*B.* Of other things: *To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, divide, direct*: *annum*, Liv.: *oscula*, Ov. III. Fig.: *To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, direct*: *inventa*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *si modo recte dispensare velis*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dispenser*.

**dispen-sus** (*for dispend-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dispend-o*.

**disperd-ītio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*disperd-o*] *A demolishing, destruction*: Cic.

**disperd-o**, *idī*, *itum*, *ēre*, 3. *v. a.* I. Gen.: *To destroy, spoil, ruin*: *ciues*, Script. ap. Cic.: *carmen*, Virg. II. Esp.: *To squander, waste*: *possessiones*, Cic.

**dis-pērō**, *pērī*, *no sup.*, *pērīre*, 4. *v. n.* *To go completely to ruin, to be lost or undone, to perish*: *fundus*, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Dispori!* *I am undone! it's all over with me!* Plaut.; Ter.:—once, *disperco*, Plaut.—2. *Dispercam*, *si, nisi, ni, May I perish, if or if not (a strong asseveration)*, Prop.; Cat.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépérir*.

**di-spergo** (*-spargo*), *spersi*, *spersum*, *spērgere*, 3. *v. a.* [*for dis-pargo*] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To scatter on all sides, to scatter about, disperse*: *membrorum collectio dispersa*, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *dispersa capillos*, Luc.—2. Esp.: *Part. Perf.* in reflexive force: *lavando di-*

*spersed, spread out, or scattered itself*, etc.: *pradones*, Cic. B. Fig.: *To scatter about, disperse, etc.*: *partes argumentandi dispersimus*, Cic.: *rumorem*, Tac. II. *To spread out, stretch out*: *brachia et crura dispergit*, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disperser*.

**dispers-e**, *adv.* [*dispers-us*] *Dispersedly, here and there*: Cic.

**dispers-sim**, *adv.* [*for dispers-sim; fr. dispers-o*] (*By a scattering about; hence*) *Dispersedly, here and there*: Suet.

**dispers-sus** (*for disperg-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *disperg-o*.

**dis-pertio** (*-partio*), *pertivi* or *pertiti*, *pertitum*, *pertire*, 4. *v. a.* [*for dis-partio*] *To distribute, divide, scatter, disperse*. I. Prop.: *dispartiti viri*, *dispartiti ordines*, Plaut.: *pecuniam judicibus*, Cic. II. Fig.: *michi tecum dispartitum officium est*, Cic.

**dispartī-or**, *prps. no perf.*, *Iri*, 4. *v. dep.* [*dispart-i-o*] *To divide or part out*: *aliquid*, Cic.

**dispen-sus** (*for dispen-n-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dispen-n-o*; *v. dispendo*.

**di-spicio**, *exi*, *ectum*, *icere*, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [*for dis-specio*] I. Neut.: *To see, look, glance, gaze on all sides, or around*: *ut primum dispexit*, Cic. II. Act.: *A. To see through surrounding darkness*: 1. Prop.: *Of physical darkness*: *dispecta est Thule*, Tac.—2. Fig.: *Of mental darkness*: Cic.—*B.* 1. Prop.: *To see, discern, perceive, descry*: *ut nequit ullam dispicere ipse oculus rem*, Luc.: (without *Object*) *qui dispecturi sunt*, Cic.—2. Fig.: *Of the mind*: *a. To perceive, discover, discern*: *mentem principis*, Tac.—*b. To consider, think, reflect upon*: *nunc velim dispicias res Romanas*, Cic.

**dis-plīcō**, *plīcī*, *plīctum*, *plīcōre*, 2. *v. n.* [*for dis-placō*] I. Gen.: *To displease*: *si displicebit vita*, Ter.: (with *Subjective clause*; also, with *Dat.*) *non mihi displicet adhibere etiam insens rationem*, Cic. II. Esp.: *With Dat. of Personal Pron.*: *A. To be displeased or dissatisfied with one's self*: Ter.—*B. To feel fieful*: Cic.

**dis-plōdō**, *no perf.*, *plōsum*, *plōdēre*, 3. *v. a.* [*for dis-plaudō*] (*To beat or strike asunder; hence*) *To spread out, dilate, extend*: *displosa sonat quantum vesica*, Hor.

**displō-sus** (*for displod-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *displod-o*.

**dispoliatio**, *ōnis*, *v. despol*.

**di-spōlio**, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* *To plunder, to despoil*: Cic.

**dis-pōnō**, *pōsti*, *pōstum* (*pōstum*, *Lucr.*), *pōnere*, 3. *v. a.* (*To set in different places, in arranging; hence*) I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To set in order, arrange, dispose*: *Homeri libros*, Cic.: *pennas in ordine*, Ov. B. Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *To set in order, arrange, draw up, array*: *equites*, Cæs.: *naves in litore*, id. II. Fig.: *A. To set in order, arrange*: *verba*, Cic.—*B. To arrange, settle, draw up, prepare*: *consilia*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disposer*.

**dispōsīt-e**, *adv.* [*disposit-us*] *Orderly, methodically*: Cic.

**dispōs-ītio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*DISPOS, true root of dispo(s)-no; v. pono init.*] *A regular disposition, arrangement*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disposition*.

**dispos-ītūra**, *æ*, *f.* [*id.*] *A disposition, arrangement*: *Lucr.*

1. **dispōs-ītus**, *a*, *um*, [*id.*] 1. *P.* of *dispo(s)-no*.—2. *Pa.* (*Prop.*): *Regularly distributed; Fig.*) *Properly ordered, arranged*: *studia ad honorem disposita*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *quicquam dispositus*, Sen.

2. **dispōs-ītus**, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *A disposition, arrangement*: *Tac.*

**dis-pūdet**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *v. imp.* *It greatly shames one*: *dispu-det istam veniam*, Plaut.: *dispu-det Sic mihi data esse verba*, Ter.

**dispul-sus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dispello*, through root *DISPUL*.

**disputā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*disput(a)-o*] I. Prop.: *An arguing, reasoning, disputing*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A conversation or composition on a disputed point; an argument, debate, dispute, discussion*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disputation*.

**disputā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A disputant, disputant*: Cic.

**dis-pūto**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Prop.: *To think over or consider well; to weigh well in one's mind; to examine, investigate*: *rem in corde*, Plaut. II. Meton.: *A.*: 1. Act.: *To argue about, treat of, discuss*: *aliquid multis verbis*, Cic.—2. Neut.: *To argue, dispute, treat*: *disputando docere*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *disputatur in consilio a Petrelo et Afranio*, Cæs.—*B.* *To tell, relate, state, represent*: *rem vobis*, Plaut.—3. Neut.: *age, disputa*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disputer*.

**dis-quirō**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v. a.* [*for dis-querō*] *To inquire into diligently, investigate*: Hor.

**disquis-ītio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for dis-quis-ītio; fr. DISQUIS = DISQUIR, root of disquir-o; v. quæro init.*] *A judicial inquiry, investigation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissquisition*.

**disrum-pō**, *v. dirumpo*.

**dissep-pio**, *ire*, *v. dissepio*.

**dis-sēco**, *ūi*, *tum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* *To cut asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, dissect*: *multos medios serrā*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disséquer*.

**dissec-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dissec-o*.

**dis-sēminō**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* (*Prop.*): *To scatter seed, to sow*: Fig.: *To spread abroad, disseminate*: *sermone*, Cic.: *memoria*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disséminer*.

**dissen-sio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for dissent-sio; fr. dissent-io*] I. Gen.: *Difference of opinion, disagreement*: Cic.; Tac. II. Esp.: *A. Prop.*: *Dissension, discord, variance, quarrel, strife*: Cæs.; Cic. B. Fig.: *Of things*: *Disagreement, discrepancy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissension*.

1. **dissen-sus** (*for dissent-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dissent-io*.

2. **dissen-sus**, *ūs*, *m.* [*for dissent-*

sus; fr. dissent-lo) *Dissension, disagreement, discord*; Virg.

**dissent-āneus**, a, um, adj. [dis-sent-sus; unaltered form of 2. dissensus] (*Pertaining to dissent-sus*; hence) *Disagreeing, contrary, differing*; Cic.

**dissentio**, sensi, sensum, sententia, 4. v. n. I. Prop.: (*To differ in mental feelings, etc.*; hence) A. Of opinion, idea, wish, apprehension, etc. *To differ, dissent, disagree, be of a different opinion, etc.* illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. — B. Of enmity: *To differ, be at variance, have a quarrel*: gravissime dissentire, Cic. — C. *To differ in character*: a ceterarum gentium more ac natura, Cic. II. Meton.: Of inanimate subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, differ, disagree*: affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic.

**dissēpio** (dissēp-), si, tum, ire, 4. v. a. (*To hedge off*; hence) *To separate, divide*, I. Prop.: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov. II. Fig.: Cic.

**dissep-tum**, i, n. [dissep-lo] (*That which is hedged off*; hence) *A barrier, partition*; Lucr.

**dissep-tus**, a, um, P. of dissep-lo. **dissērēna-scit**, āvit, no sup., ascere, 3. v. n. inch. [dissērēna-t] *It clears up, grows clear*: quum dissērēnasset, Liv.

**dis-sērēnat**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. impers. *It is clear*: Pl.

1. **dis-sēro**, no perf., sētum, sērere, 3. v. a. (Prop.): *To scatter seed here and there*; Fig.): *To disperse, scatter about, etc.*; Lucr.

2. **dis-sēro**, sētū, sertum, sērere, 3. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: *To fix in at (certain) distances*; to set asunder: tales... omnibus locis disserabantur, Cæs. II. Fig.: Of discourse: A. Act.: *To argue about, discuss, speak, discourse, treat of a thing*: permuta de eloquentia cum Antonio, Cic.: (*with Objective clause*) maluit disserere nihil esse in auspiciis, quam, etc., id. — B. Neut.: *To argue, speak, discourse*: in disserendo rudes, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) de quo disseratur, id.

**dis-serpo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To creep about, to spread imperceptibly around*: Lucr.

**disser-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. intens. [dis-ser-o] I. Act.: *To discuss, argue, debate a thing*; or *to dispute, converse, treat respecting a thing*. vim Romanam pacisque bona, Tac. II. Neut.: *To discuss, argue, etc.*: de his, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disserter*.

**dis-sīdeo**, sēdi, sessum, sīdere, 2. v. n. [for dis-sēdeo] (*To sit apart*; hence) I. Prop.: *To be remote from, to be divided, separated*: sceptris nostris, Virg. II. Fig.: Of sentiment: *To be at variance, to disagree, to think differently*: dissidet miles, Tac.: non cum homine, sed cum causā, Cic.: (*with Dat.*) virtus dissidens plebi, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. III. Meton.: Of things as subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, different, various*; to differ,

*disagree, be opposed to one another*: si toga dissidet impar, i. e. stis unevenly, is one-sided, Hor.: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.

**dissid-ium**, ii, n. [dissid-eo] *Dissension, disagreement, discord*: Cic.

**dis-silio**, ti, no sup., ire, 4. v. n. [for dis-salio] I. Prop.: *To leap or burst asunder, to fly apart*: mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg. II. Fig.: *To dissolve, be broken up*: gratia fratrum dissiluit, Hor.

**dis-similis**, e, adj. *Unlike, dissimilar*: (Sup.) dissimilimi motus, Cic.: (*Comp.*; also, with Gen.) sui dissimilior, id.: (*with Dat.*) nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id.: (*with atque or ac*) quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, id.: hæc consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis, etc., Liv.: (*with et*) dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic.

**dissimil-iter**, adv. [dissimil-is] *Differently, in a different manner*: Cic.

**dissimil-itudo**, inis, f. [id.] *Unlikeness, dissimilitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimilitude*.

**dissimula-tus**, ntis, P. of dissimul-a-o.

**dissimulan-ter**, adv. [for dissimulant-ter; fr. dissimulans, dissimulant-is] *Dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly*: Cic.; Ov.

**dissimulant-ia**, æ, f. [dissimulans, dissimulant-is] *A dissembling*: Cic.

**dissimulā-tio**, ōnis, f. [dissimul-a-o] *A dissembling, concealing, disguising, dissimulation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimulation*.

**dissimulā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A dissembler, concealer*: culpæ, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimulatur*.

**dissimul-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for dissimil-o; fr. dissimil-is] *To represent a thing unlike or different from itself*; hence) I. Gen.: *To feign that a thing is not that which it is*; to dissimble, disguise: to hide, conceal, keep secret: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) dissimulata deam, Ov. II. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: To take or assume another form: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimuler*.

**dissipā-bilis**, e, adj. [dissip-a-o] *That may be scattered or dispersed*: Cic.

**dissipā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A scattering, dispersing*: Cic. B. Esp.: *Destruction, annihilation*: Cic. II. Fig.: Rhet. t. t.: *A distribution (of an idea into its single parts)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissipation*.

**dis-sipo** (-sūpo), āvi, ātum, āre (*Part. Perf. in tmesis*; disque supatis, Lucr.) 1. v. a. [dis; obsolet. sipo, or supo = jacio] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To spread abroad, scatter, disperse*: aliud alio dissipavit, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In reflexive force: a. With Personal pron. sing., and with things as subjects: *To scatter or spread itself*: ignis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv.—B. Pass. Plur.: *To scatter themselves*: dissipatos homines congregavit, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: *To disperse, rout, put to*

*flight*: hostes, Cic.—3. Medic. t. t.: *To disperse, dissipate morbid matter*: humorem, Cels.—4. *To demolish, destroy*: statuum, Cic.—5. Of property: *To squander, dissipate*: rem familiarē, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To disperse, spread abroad, disseminate, scatter*: famam, Cic.: sermones, id.—B. *To scatter, dismiss, dissipate*: dissipat Evius Cūras edaces, Hor. III. Meton.: Perf. Part.: A. Of the flight, etc., of soldiers: *Scattered, dispersed, routed*: cursus, Liv.—B. Of a speaker: *Loose, unconnected in style*: in instrumēto dissipatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissiper*.

**dissociā-bilis**, e, adj. [dissoci-a-o] 1. *Separating, dividing*: oceanus, Hor.—2. *That cannot be united, irreconcilable, incompatible*: res, Tac.

**dissociā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *A separation*: Tac.

**dis-socio**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To separate from fellowship*; to disjoin, disunite: montes opacā valle, Hor. II. Fig.: *To separate in sentiment*; to disunite, set at variance, estrange: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.

**dissolū-bilis**, e, adj. [for dissolv-bilis; fr. dissolv-o] *That may be dissolved, dissoluble*: omne animal, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissoluble*.

**dissolūt-e**, adv. [dissolut-us] 1. Of style: *Loosely, unconnectedly*: Cic.—2. Of manner: *Carelessly, negligently*: Cic.

**dissolū-tio**, ōnis, f. [for dissolutio; fr. dissolv-o] 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A dissolving, destroying, breaking up, dissolution*: Cic.; Tac.—(b) Esp.: *Dissolution, death*: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Of style: *Want of connection, disconnection*: Cic.—(b) Of character: *Looseness, i. e. weakness, effeminacy, frivolity, dissoluteness*: Cic.—2. A abolishing, annulling, etc.; destruction: legum, Cic.—3. A refutation, reply to, answer: criminum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissolution*.

**dissolū-tus** (for dissolv-tus) a, um: 1. P. of dissolv-o.—2. Pa. a. Of style: *Loose, unconnected*: Cic.—b. Of character: (a) *Laz, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless, etc.*, Cic.—(b) *Reckless, licentious, dissolute*: Of persons or things: adolescents, Cic.: (*Comp.*) libelli dissolutiores, Sen.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) omnium hominum dissolutissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissolu*.

**dis-solvo**, solvi, solūtum, solvere (dissolūtō, Cat.:—dissolvens, Lucr.:—dissolbuntur, id.:—dissolūt, id.) 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To loosen asunder*; to disunite, separate, dissolve, destroy: opus ipsa summa natura dissolvit, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Mercant. t. t.: *To pay, discharge, settle, clear off* what one owes: æs alienum, Cic.: pecuniam, id.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To free or release one's self, etc.*: Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy*: amicitias, Cic.: pleserosque senectus dissolvit, Sall.—B. *To refute, reply to, answer* an assertion: criminationem, Cic.—



**C.** To release, disengage one : obscuro, dissolve jam me, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissoudre*.

**dis-sōn-us**, a, um, adj. [dis: son-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Disagreeing in sound, dissonant, discordant, confused*: clamores, Liv. B. Esp.: Of language: *Disagreeing, different*: voces, Pl. II. Meton.: *Varying, not agreeing, differing*: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romanā re, Liv.

**dis-sors**, sortis, adj. Of a different lot, not shared with others: Ov.

**dis-suādēo**, suāsī, suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. a. To advise against, oppose by argument, resist a proposition, etc.: I. Prop.: concione legem, Cic.: (with Objective clause) captivos redimendos esse, id. (without Object) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, id. II. Fig.: quod dissuasit, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissuader*.

**dissuā-siō**, ōnis, f. [for dissuad-siō; fr. dissuade-ō] An advising to the contrary, dissuasion. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissuasion*.

**dissuā-sor**, ōris, m. [for dissuad-sor; fr. dissuad-eo] One who advises to the contrary, an opposer: Cic.; Luc.

**dis-suāvior**, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. To kiss ardently: Q. Cic.

**dissul-to**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [for dissal-to; fr. dissal-, true root of dissil-to] To leap apart, to fly or burst asunder: dissultant ripēs, Virg.

**dis-sūo**, no perf., sūtum, sūere, 3. v. a. (To unstich, rip open; hence) I. To open, to dissolve by degrees: sinum, Ov. II. To undo by degrees, to gradually loosen or dissolve: amicitias, Cic.

**dis-tædet**, 2. v. impers. To be very tired of, to be exceedingly disgusted with, to loathe: me tui, Plaut.: me cum hoc loqui, Ter.

**distā-nis**, ntis, P. of dist(n)-o.

**distānt-ia**, æ, f. [distans, distant-is] I. Prop.: Distance, remoteness: Pl. II. Fig.: Difference, diversity: morum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distance*.

**dis-tēdo** (-tēno), tendi, tēsum or tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend: naves, Hirt.: aliquem, Ov. II. Meton.: A. To swell out, distend, i. e. to fill, e. g. with food: ubera cytiso, Virg.—B. To torture by distension: aliquem, Suet. III. Fig.: A. To divide: in duo bella curas hominum, Liv.—B. To distract, perplex: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distrēdre*.

**distēnno**, ere, v. distēndo.

**distēn-sus** (for distend-sus), a, um, P. of distēdo.

1. **distēn-tus** (for distend-tus), a, um: 1. P. of distēdo-o.—2. Pa.: *Distended, i. e. filled up, full*: (Comp.) distēntius uber, Hor.

2. **distēn-tus**, a, um [DISTEN, true root of distēn-o] I. P. of distēno. II. Pa.: *Engaged, busied*: mens, Cic.: (Sup.) distēntissimus, id.

**dis-termino**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To separate by a boundary, to

divide: stellas intervallum binas determinat, Cic.

**distīch-us**, a, um, adi.=διστίχος. *Consisting of two rows*: hordeum, Col.—As Subst.: **distichum** (-on), i, n. A poem of two verses, a distich: Mart.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distique*.

**distīct-e**, adv. [1. distīct-us] 1. *Distinctly, clearly*: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) distīctius enunciare, Pl.—2. *Elegantly, with ornament*: dicere, Cic.

**distīnc-tiō**, ōnis, f. [for distīng-tiō; fr. distīng-no] 1.: a. Prop.: A distinguishing, distinction: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of speech: Separation, distinction: Cic.—c. Meton.: A difference: Cic. Pl.—2. A setting off, an ornament: lunas siderumque omnium distinctionis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinction*.

1. **distīnc-tus** (for distīng-tus), a, um: 1. P. of distīng-no.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Prop.: Separated, separate, distinct: urbs delubris distincta, Cic.: (Comp.) Romana acies distinctior, Liv.

(b) Fig.: (a) Of sounds: Distinct, separate: Cic.—(b) Of intervals of time: Marked off, distinguished: Tac.—(c) Of gradations of rank, etc.: Distinct: Cic.—b.: (a) Prop.: Decorated, adorned, ornamented: pocula gemmis distincta, Cic.—(b) Fig.: Of discourse: Ornamented, embellished, elegant: Cic.—(c) Meton.: Of the speaker: Elegant, refined: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinct*.

2. **distīnc-tus**, ūs, m. [for distīng-tus; fr. distīng-ō] (Prop.) A distinguishing; (Meton.) A difference: Tac.

**dis-tīnēo**, tīnī, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. I. [for dis-tēno] A. Prop.: To hold or keep asunder or apart; to separate, divide: tigna binis utrinque fibulis distīnebantur, Cæs. B. Fig.: To divide mentally, distract, perplex: ancipiti bello distīnere regem, Liv. C. Meton.: Of time: To detain, keep away: aliquem a domo, Hor. II.: A. Prop.: To hold off or away, hinder, detain, prevent: Volscos, Liv. B. Fig.: Mentally: 1. To check, keep back, hinder: quo minus strueret crimina distīnērī, Tac.—2. To occupy, engage, employ in a thing: multitudo iudiciorum, Cic. C. Meton.: Of inanimate objects: To hinder, prevent: victoriam, Cæs.

**dis-tīng-o**, stīnxi, stīnctum, stīngēre, 3. v. a. I. (To prick asunder, to separate by points; hence) A. Prop.: To separate, divide, part: crimem manu, Sen. B. Fig.: 1. To distinguish, discriminate: artificem ab inscio, Cic.—2. To mark the stops of; to punctuate: voces distīnxi in partes, Cic. II. (To prick in different places; hence) To set off, decorate, adorn: A. Prop.: distinguere Auctumius racemos Purpureo variis colore, Hor. B. Fig.: To adorn, ornament, decorate: orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distīnguer*.

**dis-ti-o**, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To stand apart; to be separate, distant: hastati inter se distant, Liv. II. Fig.: A. In time:

To be distant or remote: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor.—B. Of quality: To differ, be different: multum inter se distant istæ facultates, Cic.: (with Dat.) infido scurre distabāt amicus, Hor.

**dis-torquēo**, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To turn different ways; to twist, distort: oculos, Hor. II. Meton.: To torment, torture: plerosque novo genere questionis distorsit, Suet.

**distor-tiō**, ōnis, f. [for distorqu-tiō; fr. distorqu-eo] A distorting, contortion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distorcion*.

**distor-tus** (for distorqu-tus), a, um: 1. P. of distorquēo.—3. Pa.: a. Prop.: Distorted, mishapen, deformed, dwarfish: (Sup.) solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic.—As Subst.: **distortus**, i, m. A mishapen or deformed person: Suet. B. Fig.: Perverse, unseemly: (Comp.) genus enuantiandi distortius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distors*.

**distrac-tiō**, ōnis, f. [for distrah-tiō; fr. distrah-o] I. Prop.: A pulling asunder, dividing, separating: Cic. II. Fig.: Dissension, discord: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distractio*.

**distrac-tus** (for distrah-tus), a, um: 1. P. of distrah-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Divided: (Comp.) distractior, Lucr.—b. Fig.: Distracted, perplexed: (Sup.) distractissimus onerum mole, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distract*.

**dis-trāho**, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To pull or tear asunder; to separate forcibly, divide: corpus, Cic.—2. Esp.: Mercant. t. t.: To sell separately or in parcels: merces, Just. B. Fig.: 1. To draw asunder, distract, perplex: in deliberando animum, Cic.—2. Of disputes: To separate, end, adjust: controversias, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To draw away from any thing; to separate, remove, divide, disjoin: quos distraxit fuga, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Of abstract objects: To separate, disjoin: sapientiam a voluptate, Cic.—2. Of persons: To separate in sentiment, estrange, alienate: aliquem ab aliquo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distraine*.

**dis-trībūo**, trībūi, trībūtum, trībūere, 3. v. a. I. (To give amongst several; hence) To divide, distribute: distribuiti partes Italie, Cic.: pecunias exercitui, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distribuer*.

**distrībūt-e**, adv. [distrībūt-us] Orderly, methodically: scribere, Cic.: (Comp.) distributius, id.

**distrībūt-iō**, ōnis, f. [distrībū-o] A division, distribution: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distribution*.

**distrībūt-us**, a, um, P. of distrībū-o.

**distric-tus** (for distrig-tus), a, um [distrig, true root of distri(n)g-o] 1. P. of distrig-o.—2. Pa.: a. (Stretched tight; hence) Strict, severe: (Comp.) districtior accusator, Tac.—b. Occupied, engaged, taken up, busy: districtus mihi videris esse, Cic.

**di-stringo**, nxi, ctum, ngēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: To draw asunder,

**to stretch out:** districti pendent, Virg. **B. Fig.:** rabies districta, Lucr. **II.:** **A. Prop.:** *To draw off or away from;* hence: *To detain, hinder;* aliquos, Liv. **B. Fig.:** Mentally: *To occupy, engage, employ, distract the attention;* distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaed.

**disturbatio, -ōnis, f.** [disturb(a)-o] **Destruction:** Cic.

**dis-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To drive asunder, separate by violence, throw into disorder, disturb;* concionem gladiis, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To demolish, destroy;* ignis cuncta disturbat, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To frustrate, thwart, ruin, confuse, disturb;* vitæ societatem, Cic.

**dit-esco, no perf., nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. incho.** [dis, dit-is] *To grow rich:* Hor.

**dithyrambicus, a, um, adj. = διθύραμβικός.** **Dithyrambic:** poema, Cic. **¶** Hence, **Fr. dithyrambique.**

**dithyrambus, i, m. = διθύραμβος.** **A dithyramb, dithyrambic poem:** Cic.; Hor. **¶** Hence, **Fr. dithyrambe.**

**di-tō (-cio), ōnis (only in Gen., Dat., Acc., and Abl. Sing.), f.** [prob. DE, root of 3. do] *(A placing one's self, etc., under another; hence, with respect to the person under whom one places one's self) Dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg.

**ditior, ditissimus, v. dives.**

**dit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [dis, dit-is] **I. Gen.:** *To enrich:* **A. Prop.:** Of personal objects: *me benigneitas tuā ditavit, Hor. (with Abl.) sociis praeiis belli, Liv. B. Fig.:* Of things as objects: *sermonem patriam, Hor. II. Esp.:* Pass. in reflexive force: *To enrich one's self, to become rich:* Liv.

**di-tū, adv.** [old Abl. form of di-es] **I. By day.** **Plaut. -2. a.** *A long time, long while, long:* (Comp.) *diutius in hoc desiderio esse non possum, Cic. -b.* *A long while, very long:* (Comp.) *no comparative idea being involved* diutius comneatu prohiberi, Cæs. *(Sup.) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. -3. Long since, a great while ago:* Plaut.; Ter.

**di-urnus, a, um, adj. (di-es) 1. Of, or belonging to, the day, daily:** Ov.: *cibus, daily allowance, rations, Liv. -As Subst.: diurnum, i, n.:* **a.** *A day-book, journal, etc.:* Juv.; Tac. **-b. *A daily allowance of food, daily rations:* Sen. **-2. By day, of the day: labores, Cic.: *currus, i. e. the chariot of the sun, Ov. ¶* Hence, **Fr. diurne,** (subst.) **Jour.******

**dīus, a, um, v. divus.**

**dīu-tinus, a, um, adj. [diu] Of long duration, lasting, long:** Cic.

**dīuturnitas, ātis, f.** [diuturnus] *The state of the diuturnus; hence) Length of time, long duration:* Cic.

**dīu-turnus, a, um, adj. [diu] Of long duration, lasting, long; aliquid, Cic. (Comp.) diuturniores molestiae, id. diva, e, v. divus.**

**dī-vā-ricō, no perf., ātum, āre, 1.**

**v. a. To spread asunder, to stretch apart:** hominem, Cic.

**di-vello, velli, vulsum or volsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. 1. To rend asunder: *to tear in pieces; to separate violently:* **A. Prop.:** nostrum divellite corpus, Ov.: *res a naturā copulatas audebit errore divellere, Cic. II. B. Fig.:* commoda civium, Cic. **II. A. Prop.:** *To tear away, separate, remove from something; aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. B. Fig.:*** **1.** Of things as subjects: *To tear away, separate, remove, etc.:* Cic. **-2.** Of persons as subjects: *To draw away from one in feeling, to estrange:* Cic.

**di-vendo, no perf., itum, ēre, 3. v. a. To sell piecemeal or in different lots:** bona, Cic.

**di-verbēro, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide:** auras, Virg.

**divers-e (-ors-e), adv.** [diversus] **I. Prop.:** *Different ways, here and there, hither and thither, in different directions:* (Comp.) diversus, Sall. **II. Fig.:** **A.** Of the mind: *In different directions, hither and thither, to this side and that:* Ter. **-B.** Of manner: *Differently, in a different manner:* diverse dicere, Cic. (Sup.) diversissime, Suet.

**divers-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The state of the diversus; hence) 1. Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement:** Tac. **-2. Difference, diversity:** Tac.; Quint. **¶** Hence, **Fr. diversité.**

**divers-us (divor-) (for diversus), a, um 1. P. of divert-o. -2. Pa.:** **a. (a) Prop.:** *Turned away from a person or thing, apart from, away:* cur, inquit, diversus abis? Virg. **-(b) Meton.:** *(a) Apart, separate, separated, by one's self, single, alone:* diversi pugnabant, Cæs. **-(β) Opposite, situated over against, in a contrary direction: diversum iter, Liv. **-As Subst.: diversum, i, n.** *An opposite, etc., direction:* Tac. **-(c) Fig.:** *(a) Gen.:* (au) *Of a person's mind: With opposite feelings, desires, contending passions, conflicting feelings:* ego divorsus distrahor, Plaut. **-(ββ) Of the nature of things: Contrary, opposite: (Comp.) quid diversus, Lucr. **-(β) Esp.:** With the accessory notion of hostility of feeling: *Intimately opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions:* a te totus diversus est, Cic. **-d. (a) Prop.:** *Turned or going in different directions, going different ways:* diversi consules discedunt, Liv.: *maria, Cic. (b) Meton.:* *(a) Of persons: Different, various:* reges, Sall. **-(β) Of things: Different, various, other, another: (Sup.) diversissimi loci, Liv. **-As Subst.: diversum, i, n. (scilicet) Another way, a different route: Tac. **-(γ) Of places:** *Situated in different directions, in different quarters:* loci maxime diversi, Cic. **-(δ) Of an engagement: *In different places:* praelium, Hirt. **-(e) Remote, distant, far off: exsilia, Virg. **-As Subst.: diversum, i, n. Remoteness, distance apart: Tac. **-(c) Fig.:** *Different, unlike, dissimilar:* disputatio-**************

es, Cic. *(with Dat.) hinc diversa eorum sententia fuit, Quint. (with Gen.) morum diversus, Tac. ¶* Hence, **Fr. divers.**

**di-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, tēre, 3. v. n. (Prop.:** *To turn one's self, or go, in a different direction;* Fig.) *Of character:* *To differ, be different:* divortant mores virginū longe ac lupae, Plaut. **¶** Hence, **Fr. divertir,** "to divert."

**div-es, itis, also di-s, ditē, adj.** [akin to Sanscrit root div, splendēre, gaudere] **I. Prop.:** Of persons: *Rich:* **A. Pos. (the Nom. and Acc. of the neut. plur. of dives do not occur; Abl. Sing. usually divite):** quem intelligimus divitem? Cic. *(with Abl.)* Crassus, quum cognomine dives, tum copii, id. *(with Gen.)* dives pecoris navi, Virg. **-B. Comp.:** divitior (dit-), us: Cic. dum ne sit te ditior alter, Hor. *(with Abl.)* nummo divitior, Plaut. **-C. Sup.:** divitissimus (dit-), a, um: *(with Gen.)* ditissimus agri, Virg.: *(with Abl.)* omnium Græcā linguā loquentium divitissimus, Nep. **III. Fig.:** *Rich:* exemplis, Liv. **III. Meton.:** Of things: *Rich, sumptuous, magnificent, costly, valuable, precious:* ditis domus, Hor. *(with Abl.)* templum donis dives, Liv.

**di-ve-xo, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. 1. Prop.:** *To drag, pull, tear, or rend asunder:* reliquias meas, Enn. **II. Fig.:** *To vex, trouble:* matrem, Suet. **III. Meton.:** **A.** *To ravage, lay waste:* omnia, Cic. **B.** *To waste, ruin:* meam rem, Plaut.

**Divico, ōnis, m. Divico; a distinguished Helvetian.**

**di-vid-o, ōvis, vīsum, vīdēre (Perf. sync. divisse, Hor.), 3. v. a.** [dis; root VID, prob. akin to Sanscrit root BHID; v. findo init.] **I. A. Prop.:** *To part asunder, separate, divide:* animal, Cic. Galliam in partes tres, Cæs. **B. Meton.:** **1. Gen.:** *To divide among several; to distribute, apportion:* agros, Cic.: *præmia mecum, Ov. -2. Esp.:* *Mercant. i. t.:* *To sell piecemeal, in parcels or lots:* ad licitationem dividenda præda, Suet. **C. Fig.:** **1. Gen.:** *To divide or distribute out; to separate:* genus universum in species certas dividere, Cic. **-Particular phrase:** *Dividere sententiam, To divide a vote, i. e. to separate things of different kinds comprised in a single vote, so that they might be voted for separately:* Cic. **-2. Esp.:** **A.** *To distribute, apportion:* sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut, etc., Cæs. **-b.** *To break up, dissolve, destroy:* nostrum concentum, Hor. **II. To part from, divide, separate; to remove from: **A. Prop.:** seniores a junioribus divisi, Cic. **B. Fig.:** *To separate, distinguish:* legem bonam a malā, Cic. **C. Meton.:** *To set off, decorate, adorn:* fulvum quæ (sc. gemma) dividit aurum, Virg. **¶** Hence, **Fr. diviser.****

**divid-ūus, a, um, adj. [divid-o] 1. Divisible, that may or can be divided: omne animal dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. **-2. Divided, separated:** equus... dividuus amne sequuntur equos, Ov.**



**divinā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [divin(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: The faculty of foreseeing or predicting, divination: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Law *i. t.*: An examination (as to which of several accusers presenting themselves was the most proper to conduct the accusation): Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divination.*

**divin-e**, adv. [divin-us] **1. In a godlike manner, through godlike power:** Plaut.—**2. By divine inspiration, prophetically:** (Comp.) *divinus utilitates complecti*, Cic.—**3. In a godlike, superhuman, admirable manner; divinely:** Cic.

**divin-itas**, ātis, *f.* [id.] (The quality of the divinus; hence) **1. a. Prop.**: Godhead, divinity: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: Divine quality, divine nature, excellence: Cic.—**2. The power of divining, divination:** Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divinité.*

**divin-itus**, adv. [id.] **1. a. Prop.**: From heaven, by divine providence or influence: Cic.; Virg.—**b. Meton.**: Divinely, admirably, excellently: Cic.—**2. By divine communication, by inspiration, prophetically:** Cic.

**divin-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] **To foresee, divine; also, to foretell, predict, prophesy:** quæ mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt, Cic. (without Object) si de exitu divinaret, Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. deviner.*

**divin-us**, a, um, *adj.* [div-us] **I. Prop.**: Of, or belonging to, a deity; divine: non sine ope divinā bellum gerere, Cæs. (Sup.) *divinissima dona, i. e. most worthy of a Deity*, Cic.—**Particular expressions:** Res divina, and res divine, *Divine things; i. e. A. Divine worship, sacrifice, etc.*: Cic.—**B. Religious affairs:** Cæs.—**C. In connection with humanus, to denote things of every kind: Divine (and human):** res, Cic.—**D. Nature, physics** (as distinguished from humanæ res, *i. e. morals:* Cic.—**E. Natural laws** (opp. to humanæ res, *positive laws:* Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Filled with divine inspiration, divinely inspired, prophetic:** (Comp.) *mens divinior*, Cic. (with Gen.) *avis imbrum imminentium*, Hor.—**As Subst.**: **divinus**, *1. m. A soothsayer, prophet:* Liv.; Hor.—**B. Godlike, superhuman, admirable, excellent:** *1. Gen.*: virtus, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: Under the empire, an epithet often bestowed on the emperors and their families, etc.: domus, Phaed. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divin.*

**divi-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for divid-sio; fr. divid-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A division, separation: Just. **B. Esp.**: **1. Partition, distribution:** Tac.—**2. A violation, dishonouring:** Cic. **II. Fig.**: Logical or rhetorical division: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. division.*

**divi-sor**, oris, *m.* [for divid-sor; fr. divid-o] **I. Gen.**: A distributor: Cic. **II. Esp.**: A person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors, by distributing money among them: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. diviseur.*

**1. divi-sus** (for divid-sus), a, um,

**1. P. of divid-o.—2. Pa.**: Divided, separated: (Comp.) *divisor*, Lucr.

**2. divi-sus**, ūs, *m.* [for divid-sus; fr. divid-o] **A distributing** (only in Dat.): Liv.

**Divitiācus**, *i. m.* **Divitiācus**: **1. Brother of Dumnorix.—2. Chief of the Suesiones.**

**divit-ia**, ārum, *f.* [dives, divit-is] (Things pertaining to the dives; hence) **I. Prop.**: Riches, wealth: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Costly presents or ornaments: Liv.; Ov. **III. Fig.**: Of style, etc.: Wealth: Cic.

**divort-ium**, ii, *n.* [divort-o] (**A turning one's self away or separating from another; hence**) **1. Divorce:** Cic.—**2. A separation or parting:** Cic.—**3. a. Prop.**: A point of separation or divergence: Cic.; Liv.; Virg.—**b. 2. Fig.**: Division, separation: doctrinarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divorce.*

**divorto**, ere, *v. divorto.*

**divulgā-tus**, a, um: **1. P. of divulg(a)-o.—2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: Wide-spread: ingenium, Tac. **b. Meton.**: Extended to or obtained by very many, common: (Sup.) *magistratus divulgatissimus*, Cic.

**di-vulgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To spread among the people; to make common, divulge: rem sermonibus, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of time: To commonly employ, to devote: tempus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divulguer.*

**divul-sus**, a, um, *P. of divid-lo*, through root DIVUL.

**divus** (divus), a, um, *adj.* [=divos] **I. Prop.**: Of, or belonging to, a deity, divine, godlike, heavenly, etc.: diā dea (=deorum), Lucr.—**As Subst.**: **divus** (divus), *1. m.; -a, æ, f.* A god, a goddess: Liv.; Hor.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: Godlike, divine: **A. Gen.**: Of any thing or being of extraordinary excellence, etc.: Camilla, Virg.: sententia, Hor. **B. Esp.**: Under the empire, an epithet for deceased emperors: Suet.—**As Subst.**: **divum** (divum), *1. n.* The sky: Cic.; Hor.

**1. do**, dēdi, dātum, dāre (*Fut. dābo*, Plaut.—*Imperat.* dātō, *id.*—*Inf.* dārī, *id.*—*Also, in a longer form: Indic. Pres.* dānit, Plaut.: dānunt, *id.*—*Subj. Pres.* dāim, Plaut.: dūis, *id.*: dūit, *id.*: dūint, Ter.: dānc=dasne, Plaut.), *1. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root dā, pres. da-dā-mi; Greek δω, pres. δι-δω-μεν] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To give, in the widest sense of the word; to give away, grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, yield, resign; bestow, present; furnish, afford; offer: obsequia dare, Cæs.: patriam di nobis dederunt, Cic.: (with double Dat.) virginem clienti dono dare, Liv.—**Particular phrases and expressions:** **1. Of epistolary correspondence:** Dare literas, etc.: a. To give or deliver a letter to one: Cic.—b. To give into one's charge or entrust a letter: Cic.—c. To write a letter to one: Cic.—**2. Dare vela** (To give the sails to the winds; *i. e.*) To set sail: Cic.; Ov.—**3. Dat se res, etc.**, The matter gives itself; *i. e. the matter, etc., stands; the*

*affair, etc., is circumstanced, or is:* Liv.—**4. Dare fabulam, etc.**, To give, *i. e. to produce or exhibit a play:* Clo.—**5. Dare verba** (alicui), To give words, *i. e. to deceive, cheat, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—**6. Dare** (alicui) aliquid alicui rei, To give, assign, impute, or attribute something (to one) for (=as) something: Ter.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. Milit. t. t.**: a. Dare nomina, To give one's names for service; *i. e. to enrol one's self for military service, to enlist:* Cic.—b. Dare manus, To give the hands to be fettered; *i. e. to yield, surrender*, Nep.—**2. Law t. t.**: To grant: Var.—**3. In Philos.**: To grant a proposition: Cic.—**4. a.** Indicating the limit: To put, place, cast, carry somewhere: aliquid ad terram, *i. e. hurl to the ground*, Liv.: hostes in fugam, Cæs.—**b. With Personal pron.**: To betake one's self: se fugā, Cic.: sese in fugam, *id.* **II. Fig.**: **A. 1. To do any thing for the sake of another; to please or humour another; to give up, sacrifice any thing to another:** da hunc populo, Cic.—**2. To wholly give one's self up, devote, dedicate one's self to a person or thing; to serve one: dedit se regibus, Cic. **B. To announce, tell, communicate any thing: is datus erat locus colloquio, *i. e. was appointed*, Liv.: (with Dependent clause) da militi nunc, satisme probas? Cic.—**C. 1. Dare nomina, Ter.**: To engage or enlist in any service, or for any object: Plaut.—**2. Dare fabulam conciliationis**, To exhibit a play of conciliation, *i. e. to make a mere show or pretence of it:* Cic.—**3. Dare manus** (alicui), (To give the hands to one; *i. e.*) To yield, acquiesce in, submit: Cic.****

**2. do**, acc. of domus; v. domus.

**3. do**, *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DHĀ, ponere; Gr. τι-θη-μι] **To put; found only in compound words:** e.g. condo, indo, prodo, etc.

**dōc-ēo**, ēi, tum, ēre, *2. v. a.* [from the same root as 2. dic-o; orig. to show; v. 2. dico ad init.] **To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell:** studiosos discendi, Cic.: omnia, Ter.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) eam artem nos tu docebis, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Objective Inf.) motus doceri gaudet Iónicos Matura virgo, Hor.: (without Object) quum doceo et explano, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** Docere fabulam, etc., To teach a play to the actors, *i. e. to produce or exhibit a play on the stage:* Cic.; Hor.

**doct-ilis**, e, *adj.* [doc-ēo] (That can be taught, easily taught, docile: Comp.) doctiora ingenia, Quint.: docilis ad disciplinam, Cic.: (with Abl.) lusciniæ Græco atque Latino sermone dociles, Pl.: (with Gen.) pravi, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. docile.*

**dōc-il-itas**, ātis, *f.* [docil-is] (The quality of the docilis; hence) **I. Prop.**: Aptness for being taught, docility: Cic.; Nep. **II. Meton.**: Gentleness: animi, Eutr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. docilité.*

**doct-e**, adv. [doct-us] **I. Prop.**: Learnedly, skillfully: (Comp.) *luctamur Achivis doctius unctis*, Hor.: (Sup.)

*doctissime eruditus*, Sall. **II.** Meton.: *Cunningly, shrewdly, cleverly: docte atque astute*, Plaut.

**doc-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [doc-co] *A teacher, instructor*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *docteur*.

**doc-tor-ina**, *æ, f.* [contr. from *doctor-ina* from *doctor*] *(The thing or art pertaining to a doctor; hence) I. Prop.: Teaching, instruction: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Knowledge imparted by teaching, erudition, learning: Cic.—B. The habit produced by instruction, principle: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. doctrine.*

**doc-tus**, *a, um: 1. P. of doc-co.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Of persons: Learned, skilled, versed, experienced in any thing: doctus vir*, Cic.: (with *Abt.*) *doctus Græcis literis*, id.: (with *Gen.*) *docta artis lanificæ*, Claud.: (*Sup.*; also with *Gerund* in *di*) *fandi doctissima*, Virg.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) *docte sermones utriusque lingue*, Hor. **b. Fig.: Of things: (a) Learned, etc.: tibia, Prop.—(*b*) *In Plant and Ter.: Knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle: (Comp.) nihil hac doctâ doctius*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *docte*.**

**documen**, *inis*, *v.* *documentum*. **doc-umentum**, *ī(-ūmen)*, *Lucr.*, *n.* [doc-co] *(That which teaches; hence) A lesson, example for instruction or warning; a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen, etc.: bona malaque documenta*, Tac.: (with *Dependent clause*) *documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *document*.

**Dōdōna**, *æ, -e, es, f.*, Δωδώνη. **I.** Prop.: *Dodona, or Dodone; a city of Epirus, celebrated for its very ancient oracle, situate in an oak-grove.—Hence, A. Dōdōn-æus (-us)*, *a, um, adj.* *Of Dodona, Dodonean.—B. Dōdōn-is*, *idis, f. adj.* *Of Dodona. II. Meton.: A. The sacred oak-grove of Dodona.—B. The Dodonean priests.*

**do-drans**, *antis*, *m.* [corrupted from *de-quadrans*] *(A thing with a fourth taken away; hence) I. Gen.: Three fourths of any thing: ædificii*, Cic. **II. Esp.: Of a foot (measure): Nine inches: Suet.**

**dogma**, *ātis*, *n.* = δόγμα. *A philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dogme.*

**dōlā-bra**, *æ, f.* [dol(a)-o] *(That which effects the heaving; hence) An axe: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) dolabre, dolaire, (mod.) doleiro.*

**dōlābr-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [dolabr-a] *Heven or formed with an axe: Cæs.*

**dōle-n**, *ntis: 1. P. of doc-co.—2. Pa.: Causing pain, painful: (Comp.) nil dolentius*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dolent*.

**dōlen-ter**, *adv.* [for *dolent-ter*; *fr. dolens, dolent-is*] *Painfully, with pain, with sorrow: dicere*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *dolentius*, id.

**dōl-ēo**, *ūi*, *ŷtum*, *ēro* (*Fut. Part.* *doliturus*, Liv.; Virg.); *2. v. n. and a. [prip. akin to Sanscrit root dhl or dā, to cut asunder; hence] I. A. Physically: Neut.: To feel pain, suffer pain;*

*—Of things: to pain one, to ache: ita dolui, itaque nunc doleo*, Plaut.; *pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones*, Cic.: (*Impers.*) *mihidoleo, quum ego vapulo*, Plaut.—**B. Mentally:** *Of personal subjects: 1. Neut.: To grieve, deplore, lament, be sorry: lætari bonis rebus, dolere contrariis*, Cic.: *de Hortensio certo scio te dolere*, id.—**2. Act.: To grieve over, deplore, lament, be sorry for any thing: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) *inferiores non dolere (debent)*, se a suis superari, id. **II.: A. Of things as subjects: 1. Neut.: To pain or be painful: dolet dictum, Ter.: *nihil cuiquam doluit*, Cic.—**2. Act.: To pain or be painful to one: me dolet aura, Prop.—**B. Impers.: It pains, is painful, or is grievous: cui dolet, meminit, Cic.********

**Dōlēchos**, *i, m.*, Δόληχος (Long). *Dolichos; the name of a gladiator.*

**dōlō-lum**, *i, n. dim.* [dolum (uncontr. Gen.), dolo-i] *A small dolum or jar: Liv.*

**dōlum**, *ī, n.* [etym. dub.] *A very large jar, a long bell-mouthed earthen vessel: Cic.; Hor.*

**1. dōl-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root dhl or dā, to cut or hew asunder] **I. Prop.: To chip with an axe, to hew: robur, Cic. **II. Fig.: A. To hew out, prepare, fashion, contrive, devise: opus, Cic.—**B. Dolare fuste, *To hew with a club, i. e. to cudgel soundly: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. doler.*******

**2. dōlo (-on)**, *ōnis*, *m.* = δόλον. **I. Prop.: A large staff or pole (with a very short iron point): Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of a fly's sting: Phæd.—B. The fore-top-sail: Liv.**

**3. Dolo**, *ōnis*, *m.* *Dolo; a spy of the Trojans in the Trojan war.*

**Dōlōpēs**, *um* (*Acc. Sing.* *Dolopem*, Liv.), *m.*, Δολοπες. *The Dolopes; a people of Thessaly.—Hence, Dōlōp-ia*, *æ, f.* *Dolopia; the part of Thessaly inhabited by the Dolopes.*

**dōl-or**, *ōris*, *m.* [dol-co] **I. Prop.: A. Physical: Pain, smart, ache: Ter.; Cic.—B. Mental: Pain, distress, sorrow, anguish, trouble, vexation, mortification, chagrin, anger, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. A grief, i. e. an object or cause of grief: Prop.—B. In Rhetor.: Passionate, warm expression, pathos: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dolueur*.**

**dōlōs-e**, *adv.* [dolos-us] *Craftily, deceitfully: Cic.*

**dōl-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [dol-us] (*Full of dolo*; hence) *Crafty, cunning, deceitful: I. Prop.: amici Ferre jugum pariter dolosi*, Hor. **II. Fig.: artes, Ov.**

**dōlus**, *i, m.* = δόλος. *Guile, fraud, deceit, deception: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) dol.*

**dōmā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [dom(a)-o] *That may be tamed, tameable: Hor.; Ov.*

**dōmestīe-ātīm**, *adv.* [domestic-us] *In the house, at home: Suet.*

**dōmes-ticus**, *a, um, adj.* [prob. for *domus-ticus*; *fr. domus*] **1. Of,**

*or belonging to, the house: parietes*, Cic.—**2. Of, or belonging to, one's family; domestic, familiar, household: usus et consuetudo, Cic.—**As Subst.: domestici**, *ōrum*, *m.* (*sc. homines*): **a. The members of a family, a household: Cic.—b. Family domestics, household slaves: Suet.—3. Opp. to that which is foreign or public: a. Domestic, native; privide; iudicium, Cic.: *virtutes*, id.—**b. Of war: Intestine, civil: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. domestique.******

**dōm-i-cil-ium**, *ī, n.* [for *dom-i-cal-ium*; *fr. dom-us*; (*i*); root *CAL* = καλ-ειν, Latin *cel-o*] (*The abode-concealing, or -hiding, thing*; hence) *A habitation, dwelling, abode, domicile: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. domicile.*

**dōmīn-a**, *æ* [akin to *domin-us*; and so, either *The one pertaining to a house, or The subduing one*; hence] **I. Prop.: A mistress, lady, etc.: Virg.; Suet. II. Meton.: A mistress of a family: Ov. III. Fig.: Mistress, ruler: voluptates blandissimæ domine, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dame*.**

**dōmīn-a**, *ns*, *ntis: 1. P. of domin(-a)-or.—2. Pa.: Ruling, bearing sway: (Comp.) dominantior*, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dominant*.

**dōmīnā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [domin(a)-or] (*A bearing rule, etc.; hence) Rule, dominion; unrestricted power, absolute dominion, lordship, tyranny, despotism: Sall.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. domination.*

**dōmīnā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *Ruler, lord: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dominateur.*

**dōmīnā-trīx**, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *A female ruler, mistress: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dominatrice.*

**dōmīnā-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *Rule, command; esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, mastery, tyranny: Cic.*

**dōmīn-ium**, *ī, n.* [domin-us] (*A thing pertaining to a dominus; hence) 1. A feast, banquet: Cic.—2. Prop.: Law i. l.: Property, right of ownership; lordship: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. domaine.*

**dōmīn-or**, *ātus*, *um*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [id.] *To be lord and master; to have dominion, bear rule, domineer: I. Prop.: pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: urbs multos dominata per annos*, Virg. **II. Fig.: fortuna dominatur, Plaut.—**2. With or without convil or enuil: The master of a feast, entertainer, host: Cic.; Liv. III. Fig.: A. Of abstract things: A master, tyrant. gravissimī domini, terror ac metus, Cic.—**B. Of one skilled in any art, a possessor of it: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. domier.******

**dōm-inus**, *i, m.* [usually referred to *dom-us*; and so, the one pertaining to a house; but rather akin to Sanscrit root *DAM*, Gr. *δαμ-άω*, Lat. *dom-o*, to subdue; and so, the subduer; hence] **I. Prop.: A master, lord, ruler, commander, chief: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: A master of a house, etc.; a possessor, proprietor, owner: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. The young master: Plaut.—2. With or without convil or enuil: The master of a feast, entertainer, host: Cic.; Liv. III. Fig.: A. Of abstract things: A master, tyrant. gravissimī domini, terror ac metus, Cic.—**B. Of one skilled in any art, a possessor of it: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. dom.****

**Dōm-itus**, *ī, m.* [dom-us] (*The one pertaining to a domus*) *Domitius, a Roman name.—Hence, Domit-*



**us** (-anus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Domitius; Domitian.*

**dōm-īto**, *no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens.* [dom-o] *To tame, break in*—*botes*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dompter.*

**dōm-ītrix**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *1. A tamer, breaker: equorum, Cic.—2. A subduer, vanquisher, conqueror: Galliae, Liv.* ¶ Hence *Fr. dompteur.*

**dōm-ītrix**, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *She who tames or subdues: Virg.; Ov.*

**1. dom-itus**, *a*, *um*, *P. of dom-o.*

**2. dōm-ītus**, *ūs*, *m.* [dom-o] *A taming: Cic.*

**dōm-o**, *ūi*, *ītum*, *āre, 1. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DAM, *to tame; Gr. δαμ-άω, and Eng. to tame*] *I. Prop.: To tame, to break: beluas feras, Cic. II. Meton.: To subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer an enemy, etc.: nationes, Cic.: terram rastris, Virg. III. Fig.: To overpower, vanquish, subdue, overcome, conquer, check: acrior illum Cura domat, Virg.: domitas habere libidines, Cic.*

**dōmus**, *i* or *ūs* (*Sing.*: *Gen.*: *domi*, *Ter.*: *domūs*, *Virg.*: *domuis*, *Script. ap. Gell.*: *domus*, *Script. ap. Suet.*: *Dat.*: *domo*, *Hor.*: *domui*, *Cæs.*: *Acc.*: *domum*, *Cic.*: *do*, *Aus.*: *Voc.*: *domus*, *Virg.*: *Abi.*: *domo*, *Cic.*: *domi*, *Plaut.*: *Plur.*: *Nom.*: *domūs*, *Virg.*: *Gen.*: *domorum*, *id.*: *domuum*, *Pl.*: *Dat.*: *domibus*, *Tac.*: *Acc.*: *domos*, *Cæs.*: *domūs*, *Liv.*: *Abi.*: *domibus*, *Hor.*), *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *dama*; *Gr. δαμ-οσ, from δαμ-ειν, "to build" (That which is built; hence) I. Prop.: A building for inhabiting: a house, dwelling, abode, home: Cic.; Virg.—Adverbial local expressions: A. Domi, At home, in the house: Cic.—B. Domum (domos, domūs), To the house, etc.; homeward: Cic.; Liv.—C. Domo: 1. From home, out of the house: Cic.—2. In the house, at home (=domi): Nep. II. Meton.: A. Of any sort of building or abode: Virg.; Ov.; Prop.—B. One's native place, country, home: Plaut.; Cæs.; Virg.—C. 1. A household, family, race: Cic.; Virg.—2. A philosophical school, sect: Cic.*

**dōn-ārīum**, *īi*, *n.* [don-um] *(A thing pertaining to a donum; hence) I. Prop.: The place in a temple where the votive offerings were kept; a temple treasure-chamber: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. A temple, sanctuary, altar: Virg.—B. A votive offering: Liv.*

**dōnā-tō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [don(a)-o] *A presenting, a donation: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. donation.*

**dōnā-tivum**, *i*, *n.* [id.] *(A thing given; hence) A largess, present, or donative, given by the emperor to the soldiers: Tac.*

**dōnēc**, *conj.* [contr. from dōnī-cum] *1. As long as; while: donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—2. Until, till at length: donec ad portam perrexit, Liv.*

**donicum**, *conj.*=*donec*: *Plaut.*

**donique**, *conj.*=*donec*: *Lucr.*

**Donnus**, *i*, *m.* *Donnus; a petty*

*sovereign of the Alps, the father of M. Julius Cottius.*

**dōn-o**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre, 1. v. a.* [don-um] *I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To give one something as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer: praedam militibus, Cæs.: divine aeternum magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. B. Fig.: To give up, surrender any thing to any one: amicitias reipublicae, Cic. II. Esp.: A. 1.: a. Prop.: To remit, forgive a debt, an obligation, etc.: Cæs.—b. Fig.: To forgive, pardon an offence or him that committed it, for another's sake: Ov.; Liv.—2. To give up, resign: negotium, Suet.—B. To present, make a present to: aliquem auro auro, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. donner.**

**dōn-um**, *i*, *n.* [do] *I. Gen.: A gift, present: Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.: A present brought to a deity; a votive offering, sacrifice: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. don.**

**Dōnūsa**, *ae*, *f.* *Donusa; a small island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos (now Denusa).*

**Dorceus**, *ei*, *m.*, *Δορκεύς* (*Gazelle-man, i. e. gazelle-catcher. Dorceus; the name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

**Dōres**, *um*, *m.*, *Δωρείς*. *The Dorians.*—*Hence, 1. Dōr-īcus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: *a. Prop.: Doric.—b. Meton.: Grecian, Greek.—2. Dōr-īus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Doric.—3. Dōr-īs*, *īdis*, *adj. fem. Doric.*—*As Subst.: a. (a) Prop.: Doris; a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.—(b) Meton.: The sea: Virg.—b. The wife of Dionysius I. ¶ Hence (acc. to no. 1.), Fr. Dorigue.*

**dōm-īo**, *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, *īre* (*Ful. dormibo*, *Plaut.*), *4. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root DRAI, *Greek δαπ-δραω, to sleep*] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To sleep: dormitum dimittitur, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. Part. Fut. in ndus: Of time: To be slept through, spent in sleep: nox, Cat.—2. To sleep in death: Plaut. II. Fig.: A. To rest, be at ease, inactive: beneficia dormienti deferre, Cic.—B. To be careless or unconcerned: filium Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. III. Meton.: Of things: To be still, in repose: dormiunt pessuli, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dormir.**

**dōmīta-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [dormit(a)-o] *(A sleeper; hence) A thief or robber (who sleeps by day and steals at night): Plaut.*

**dōrmī-o**, *āvī*, *no sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens.* [dormi-o] *I. Prop.: To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep: Plaut.; Cic. II. Meton.: Of a lamp: To be going out: Ov. III. Fig.: To be dreaming, sluggish, stupid: Cic.*

**dōr-sum**, *i*, *n.* [contr. from devor-sum] *(That which is turned downwards; hence) I. Prop.: The back of a man or beast: Plaut.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of things analogous in form or position: jugi, i. e. the brow of a hill, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dos.**

**dōs**, *ōtis*, *f.* [do] *(The giving: Concr.: The thing given; hence) 1. A marriage portion, dowry: Cæs.; Cic.—*

*2. A gift, endowment, property, quality: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. dot.*

**dōt-ālis**, *e*, *adj.* [dos, dot-īs] *Of, or belonging to, a dowry or portion: dotal: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. dotal.*

**dōtā-tus**, *a*, *um*: *1. P. of dot(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Provided or furnished with a dowry; dowered, well-dowered: Plaut.; Cic.; Hor.—As Subst.: dotata, ae (sc. femina). A woman with a good dowry; a well-dowered woman: Ter.—b. Meton.: Furnished, supplied, provided: (Sup.) Chione dotataissima formā, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. dote.*

**1. dōt-o**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre, 1. v. a.* [dos, dot-īs] *To endow, to portion: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere virgo, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. doler.*

**2. Dōto**, *ūs*, *f.*, *Δωτώ* (*Giver*). *Doto, a sea-nymph: Virg.*

**drachma** (-dīma, *Plaut.*), *ae*, *f.*=*δραχμή*. *I. Prop.: A drachma or drachm; a small Greek coin (the Attic drachma was worth about 9½d.; and the Ægietan about 1s. 1½d. of English money): Cic.; Ter. II. Meton.: As a weight: The eighth part of an uncia, the half of a sicilicus, about the same as our drachm: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. drachme.*

**1. drāco**, *ōnis*, *m.*=*δράκων* (*The seeing one*). *I. Prop.: A species of serpent or snake; a dragon (those of the tame sort, esp. the Epidaurians, were kept as pets by luxurious Romans): Cic. II. Meton.: A cohort's standard: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. dragon.*

**2. Draco**, *ōnis*, *m.* *Draco; the Athenian lawgiver.*

**Drances**, *is*, *m.* *Drances; a Latin. Drépāna, *ōrum*, *n.* *Δρέπανα* (*Scythes*), *-um*, *i*, *n.*, *-e*, *es*, *f.* *Drepāna*, *Drepanum, or Drepane; a town on the western coast of Sicily (now Trapani).—Hence, Drepan-itanus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Drepana.**

**1. drōmas**, *ādis*, *m.*=*δρομάς* (*Runner*). *A dromedary: Liv.*

**2. Dromas**, *ādis* [id.] (*id.*) *Dromas* *The name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

**drōmos**, *i*, *m.*=*δρόμος*. *The (Spartan) race-course: Liv.*

**Druentia**, *ae*, *f.* *Druentia; a river of Gaul (now Durance).*

**Drūdes**, *um*, *-ae*, *ārum*, *m.* *The Druids; the priests and wise men of the Britons and Gauls: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. Druidae.*

**Drusilla**, *ae*, *f.* *Drusilla; the name of several females of the Livian family.*

**Drūsus**, *i*, *m.* *Drusus; a cognomen in the Livian family, first assumed by a Livius on account of his having slain the Gallic general Drausus.—Hence, Drūs-īanus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Drusus.*

**1. Dryās**, *antis*, *m.*, *Δρύας* (*He of the tree*). *Dryas 1. The father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.—Hence, Dryant-ides*, *ae*, *m.* *A descendant of Dryas, i. e. Lycurgus.—2. One of the Lapithæ.—3. One of the persons engaged in the Calydonian hunt.*

**2. Drūs-ās**, *ādis*, *f.*=*Δρυάς* (*She of the tree*). *A Dryad, a wood-nymph: Virg.*

**Drymo**, us, f., Δρυμο. *Drymo*; the name of a water-nymph.

**Dryōpe**, es, f., Δρυόπη. *Dryope*: 1. The mother of Amphissus.—2. The mother of Tarquinius.

**Dryōpes**, um, m., Δρυόπες. *The Dryopes*; a Pelasgian people of Thessalia and Epirus, driven southwards by the Dorians.—In Sing.: **Dryōps**, opis, m. A *Dryopian*.

**dūbīe**, adv. [dub-ius] 1. Doubtfully, dubiously: Cic.—2. With negatives: Non (haud) dubie, Undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly: Cic.; Liv.

**dūbī-ētas**, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality or state of the dubius*; hence) *Doubt, uncertainty*: Eutr.

**Dūbis**, is, m., Δούβης. *The Dubis*; a river of Gaul (now Dubus).

**dūbītā-bilis**, e, adj. [dubit(a)-o] *That is to be doubted, doubtful*: verum, Ov.

**dūbītā-ns**, ntis, P. of dubit(a)-o.

**dūbītā-ter**, adv. [for dubitant-ter; fr. dubitans, dubitant-is] 1. Doubtfully: Cic.—2. Hesitatingly, with hesitation: Cic.

**dūbītā-tio**, ōnis, f. [dubit(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: A wavering in opinion or judgment; a being uncertain, a doubting; uncertainty, doubt: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Fig.: Of speech: A perplexity: Auct. Her.—2. A considering, examining: Cic.—3. A wavering or hesitating in coming to a conclusion; hesitation, irresolution: Sall.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dubitation*.

**dūb-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. *intens.* [prim. form DU-bo: from du-o] *To vibrate from one side to the other, or to and fro*; hence) I. A. Prop.: Of personal subjects: To waver in opinion or judgment about; to be uncertain respecting; to be in doubt of or about; to doubt: hæc non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quæ, etc., Cic.: non de armis dubitatum est, id. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: To be uncertain, doubtful: si fortuna dubitabit, etc., Liv. C. Meton.: Of personal subjects: To reflect upon, ponder, consider: restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, etc., Cic. II. To waver in coming to a conclusion; to be irresolute; to hesitate: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic.: quid dubitas? Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *douter*.

1. **dūb-ius**, a, um, adj. [DUB-o, v. dubito] I. Prop.: Moving in two directions alternately, vibrating to and fro, fluctuating: fluctus, Liv. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain: spemque metumque inter dubii, Virg.: (with Dependent clause) dubius sum quid faciam, Hor.: (with Gen.) animi dubius, Virg.—2. Wavering in resolution, irresolute, undetermined: dubio atque hæsitante Jugurthā, Sall.—B. That is doubted of, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undecided: videsne igitur, quæ dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.—C. Doubtful, uncertain, undecided: de Pompeii exitu nihil dubium nunquam fuit, Cic.

—Particular expressions, etc.: 1. Dubium (est), as an impers. verbal expression: *It is doubtful*: Ov.; Tac.—2. Non (haud) dubium est, etc., quin, *It is, etc., not doubtful that*: Ter.; Cic.—3. Dubium, etc., habere, To hold or account doubtful; i. e. to regard as uncertain: Plaut.; Cic.—4. In dubium vocare, To call into doubt; i. e. to cause to be doubted: Cic.—5. In dubium venire, To come into doubt; i. e. to fall under doubt, be an object of doubt: Cic.—6. In dubio, In doubt, in a state of doubt: Liv.—7. Sine dubio, Without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly: Cic.—8. Procul dubio, Far from all doubt, most assuredly: Liv. III. Meton.: A. Doubtful, dubious; i. e. precarious, dangerous, critical, difficult: tempora, Hor.—As Subst.: dubia, oruin, n. *Precarious, critical circumstances*: Lucr.—Particular phrase: 1. In dubio, In danger, in peril: Ter.—2. In dubium, Into danger, into peril: Cæs.—B. Manifold, various (so prob. is to be explained) dubia cæna, a multifarious, richly provided supper, Ter.

**dūcēn-ārius**, a, um, adj. [ducen-i] *Containing two hundred, of, or relating to, two hundred*: Suet.

**dūcēn-i**, æ, a, num. distr. adj. [du-o cent-um] I. Prop.: Two hundred each, or apiece: Hirt. II. Meton.: Two hundred: Liv.

**dūcent-ēsimā**, æ, f. [ducent-i] *The two hundredth part, as a tax: one half per cent*: Tac.

**dū-cent-i**, æ, a, num. adj. [du-o; cent-um] I. Prop.: Two hundred: Plaut. II. Meton.: For Very numerous: Hor.

**dūcent-ies**, adv. num. [ducent-i] I. Prop.: Two hundred times: Cic. II. Meton.: For a very large number of times: Cat.

**dūc-o**, duxi, ductum, ducere [Imper. duce, Plaut.—Perf. sync. duxi, Cat.; Prop.], 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root DUH, to draw out] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, in the widest sense: ducunt Sarmaticæ barbara plaustra boves, Ov.: reliquos secum ducere decreverat, Cæs.: (without Object) sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, i. e. carried off for himself or appropriated to himself: Sall.—Particular expressions and combinations: aquam, to convey or conduct water, Cic.: spiritum, to draw breath, to live, id.: tura naribus, to inhale, Hor.: succos nectaris, to drink in full draughts, to quaff, id.: mucronem, to draw from the seaboard, Virg.: sortem, to draw the lot or lots from the vessel in which they were deposited, Cic.: remos, to row, Ov.: lanas, to spin, id.: ubera, i. e. to milk, id.: frenâ manu, to guide, govern, id.: ilia, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded, Hor.: os, to draw away, make wry faces, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Acc. of Personal pron.: To betray one's self, go: Plaut.; Ter.—2. Law t. t.: To take, lead away, carry off a person: a. Before the court, to

prison, to punishment, etc.: in jus, Liv.: in carcerem, Cic.—b. Of a debtor (addictus) who is led off as a slave: Cic.—3. Ducere uxorem, etc. (domum, or in matrimonium), or simply ducere, To lead a wife, etc. (home, or for marriage), i. e. to marry: Ter.; Cæs.—4. Milit. t. t.: a. Of a commander: To lead, move, march troops, etc.: exercitum, Cæs.: (without Object) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv.—b. Pass.: Of soldiers: To be led, i. e. to march, move, etc.: Cæs.—c. To lead, command, etc., an army, division, etc.: ordinem in exercitu, Cæs.—d. To lead a division in front, in advance: consuetudine suâ Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Cæs.—e. To march in front, take the lead (said of the division that forms the van) auxiliorum cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, etc., Tac.—5: a. To produce, form, construct, make, fashion, shape, dispose: parietem per vestibulum alijucis, t. e. to erect: Cic.: vultus de marmore, Virg.—b. Of processions, dances, etc.: To lead, conduct, order, arrange, manage, etc.: pompas, Ov.: choreas, id.: funera, id.—6. To receive, admit, take any thing: icatricem, Liv.: nomina, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To lead, draw, conduct: quo te celestis sapientia duceret, ires, Hor.—B. To draw, deduce, derive the origin or beginning from any thing: honestum ab iis rebus, Cic.—C.: 1. In a good sense: To lead, move, induce, etc.: ita me ad credendum tua dicit oratio, Cic.: si quis statuarum honore aut gloriâ ducitur, id.—2. In a bad sense: To lead by the nose; to cheat, deceive: senem, Plaut.—D. Of time: 1. To draw out, protract, prolong: rem leniter, Liv.—2. To pass, spend: ætatem in litiis, Cic.—E. Mercant. t. t.: To calculate, compute, reckon: dico me centesimo ducturum, Cic. III. Meton.: A.: 1. Of persons: To draw by lot: si e vectoribus sorte ductus ad gubernacula accesserit, Cic.—2. Of oracular responses, etc.: To draw out or forth; to obtain: oracula, quæ æquatis sortibus ducuntur, Cic.—B. To lead any thing; i. e. to be the leader, head, chief, first in any thing: familiar, Cic.—C.: 1. Of time: To defer, delay, protract: tempus, Cic.—2. Of persons: To put off, delay: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, Cæs.—D.: 1. Ducere rationem, To consider, care, for one's advantage: Cic.—2. To reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem as any thing: parvi id ducebat, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) Archytas incaudiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *duire*.

**duc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, (Inf. Pass. Pres. ductar, Plaut.), 1. v. a. *intens.* [du-o] To lead: I. Prop.: exercitum per saltuos loca, Sall. II. Fig.: A. To lead by the nose; to deceive, delude, cheat: Plaut.—B. To esteem or account as: Plaut.

**duc-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A leader, commander, chief, general: Cic.; Virg. 1. **duc-tus**, a, um, P. of duc-o.



**2. duc-tus**, ūs, *m.* [duc-o] **1. a.** Prop.: *A leading, drawing, bringing forward, conducting, etc.*: porticus equali ductu, Lucr.; Cic.: ductūs oris, i. e. lineaments, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *(a) Connection, arrangement, order*: Quint.—*(b) A period*: Quint.—*c.* Meton.: *A duct or canal for water*: Cic.—**2.** Military lead, conduct, generalship, command: Cæs.; Cic.

**dū-dum**, adv. [for diu-dum] **1. A** short time ago, a little while ago, shortly before, not long ago, not long since, just now: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Before, formerly: Cic.; Virg.—**3.** In Plaut. connected with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *Just as, just when*: Plaut.—**4.** Of a remoter past, only in the combinations, *Haud dū-dum*, *Not long ago, i.e. just now*: *Quam dudum, how long*: Plaut.

**duellator**, duellīcus, *v. bell.*  
**Duellus**, īi, *m.* [duellum = bellum] (*One pertaining to war; a warrior*)  
**Duellus** (C.); the famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, in honour of whom the Columnia Rostrata was erected, 493 A.U.C.

**Duellona**, æ, duellum, *i. v. bell.*  
**duis**, *v. do init.*  
**dulce**, *v. dulcis.*  
**dulc-ēdo**, īnis, *f.* [dulc-is] (*A being dulcis; hence*) Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv.

**dulc-esco**, ūi, *no sup.*, escēre, **3. v. n. inch.** [id.] *To become sweet*: Cic.  
**dulc-iculus**, a, *um*, *adj. dim.* [id.] Sweetish: potio, Cic.

**dulc-is**, *e*, *adj.* [usually compared with γλυκ-ύς] **I. Prop.**: *Sweet in taste*: dulcia et amara, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *Agreeable, delightful, charming*: orator, Cic.—**Adverbial expression**: Dulce, Sweetly, charmingly, etc.: Hor. **B. Esp.**: *Of friends, lovers, etc.*: Pleasant, agreeable, charming, dear: (*Comp.*) amicitia dulcor, Cic.: (*Sup.* with *Puritative Gen.*) quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. douz.*

**dulc-iter**, adv. [dulc-is] Sweetly, agreeably, delightfully: sensus dulciter movetur, Cic.: (*Comp.*) dulcissim, Quint.: (*Sup.*) dulcissime, Cic.

**dulc-ītudo**, īnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the dulcis*; hence) Sweetness: Cic.

**Dulichium**, īi, *n.* (-a, -æ, *f.* Prop.) Dulichium, or Dulichia; an island of the Ionian Sea southeast of Ithaca, and belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses.—Hence, **Dulichī-us**, a, *um*, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of Dulichium*; dux, i. e. Ulysses, Virg.—**2.** Meton.: *Of Ulysses*: rates, Virg.

**dum**, *conj.* [akin to diu, old Abl. of dies] **I.** Contemporaneous, viz.: **A.** Without respect to the limits of the two actions: **1.** While, while that: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Of duration in the present: *Now, yet*: Liv.—**3.** As an intensive enclitic affixed to certain imperatives and interjections: *Now, come, pray*: Ter.; Cic.—**B.** With respect to the temporal limit of both

actions: **1. a.** As long as: Cic.—**Repeated**: Dum . . . dum, As long as . . . so long: Cic.—**2.** In conditional relations as a restrictive particle: *So long as, if so be that, provided that, if only*: Sall.—**3.** In negative enunciations connected with *ne*: *So long as not, provided that not, if only not*: Cic.—**4.** With a causal accessory idea: *Just so long as*: Liv. **II.** In immediate succession: *Until, until that*: Cic.; Virg.

**dūm-ētum**, i, *n.* [dum-us] (*A place provided with dumus; hence*) Thorn-bushes, thorn-hedge, bramble-thicket, brake: Cic.; Virg.

**dum-mōdo**, adv. *Provided that*: Cic.

**dūm-ōsus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [dum-us] Full of thorn-bushes, bushy: Virg.

**dumtaxat**, *v. duntaxat.*

**dūmus**, i, *m.* Thorn-bush, bramble: Cic.; Virg.

**dun-tax-at** (dum-), adv. [dum: tax-o] (*While one strictly estimates; hence*) **1.** (*Of the right measure, i. e.*) *a. Only, simply, merely*: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** At least: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** (*To such an extent as a thing is valid; i. e.*) *So far*: Cic.

**dūō**, æ, *o* (*Acc. masc. duo as freq. as duos*: — *Gen.* dūm, Script. ap. Cic.), *num. adj.* [akin to Gr. δύο] Two: radices duo, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. deux.*

**dūōdecim**, *num. adv.* [duodecim] Twelve times: Cic.

**dūō-dēcim**, *num. adj. indecl.* [for duo-decem] Twelve: duodecim (and more freq. xii.) Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables: Cic.—also, with ellipse of Tabulae, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. douze.*

**dūōdecim-us**, a, *um*, *num. adj.* [duodecim] The twelfth: legio, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. douzième.*

**dūō-dēni**, æ, *a*, *num. distr. adj.* Twelve each: Cic.

**dūō-dē-quadrāgēsīmus**, a, *um*, *num. adj.* The thirty-eighth: Liv.

**dūō-dē-quadrāginta**, *num. adj.* Thirty-eight: Liv.

**dūō-dē-quinquāgēsīmus**, a, *um*, *num. adj.* The forty-eighth: Cic.

**dūō-dē-tricēsīmus**, a, *um*, *num. adj.* The twenty-eighth: Ilfr.

**dūō-dē-tricīens**, *num. adj.* Twenty-eight times: Cic.

**dūō-dē-trīginta**, *num. adj.* Twenty-eight: Liv.

**dūō-dē-vicēni**, æ, *a*, *num. adj.* Eighteen each: Liv.

**dūō-dē-vicēsīmus** (-viges-), a, *um*, *num. adj.* The eighteenth: Pl.

**dūō-dē-viginti**, *num. adj.* Eighteen: Cæs.; Cic.

**dūō-et-vicēsīm-āni**, ōrum, *m.* [duo et; vicēsīm-us] Soldiers of the twenty-second legion: Tac.

**dūō-et-vicēsīmus**, a, *um*, *num. adj.* The twenty-second: Tac.

**dū-plex**, icis (*Abl.* commonly duplicated: duplice, Hor.), *adj.* [for duplic-s; fr. du-o; plic-o] Two-fold, double: **I.** Prop.: murus, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *Of character*: Double, i. e. false, deceitful: Ulixes, Hor. **III.** Meton.:

**A.** Cloven, bipartite, split, divided, double: linguae, Plaut.: fons, Hor.—**B.** Both: palmae, Virg.—**C.** Thick, strong, stout: pannus, Hor.

**dūplīc-ārus**, īi, *m.* [duplex, duplic-is] (*One pertaining to duplex, hence*) A soldier who receives double pay as a reward: Liv.

**dūplīc-iter**, adv. [id.] Doubly, in a two-fold way, on two accounts: Cic.

**dūplīc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To double*: numerum diem, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To double up*; i. e. to bow, bend, etc.: duplicato poplite, Virg. **II.** *To double, i. e. to enlarge, augment, increase*: duplicato ejus diei itinere, Cæs.: et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dupliquer.*

**dū-pl-us**, a, *um*, *adj.* [du-o; plic-o] (*Twice filled; hence*) Double, twice as large, twice as much: intervalla, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **1.** duplum, *i. n.* The double of anything: Cic.—**2.** dupla, æ, *f.* (*sc. pecunia*) A double price: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. double.*

**dū-pond-us**, īi, *m.* -ium, īi, *n.* [du-o; pond-o] (*The amount of two pondo or asses; hence*) As a coin: Two asses: Cic.

**dūrā-bilis**, *e*, *adj.* [dur(a)-o] Lasting, durable: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. durable.*

**dūrā-men**, īnis, *n.* [id.] Hardness: aquarum, i. e. ice, Lucr.

**dūrātēs**, a, *um*, *adj.*, δούρατος. Wooden, only of the Trojan horse: equus, Lucr.

**dūr-o**, *adv.* [dur-us] Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly.

**dūr-esco**, ūi, *no sup.*, escēre, **3. v. n.** [id.] *To grow hard, to harden*: humor, Cic.: oraque duruerant, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. durcir.*

**dūrēta**, æ, *f.* [*a Spanish word*] A wooden bathing-tub: Suet.

**dūr-itas**, ātis, *f.* [dur-us] (*The quality of the durus; hence*) Hardness, harshness: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. durété.*

**dūr-iter**, adv. [id.] **1.** Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly: membra moventes duriter, Lucr.—**2.** Hardly, rigorously, strictly: vitam duriter agebat, Ter.—**3.** Harshly, roughly, sternly: (*Comp.*) durus consilere, Cæs.—**4.** Hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately: durus cadentibus rebus, Suet.

**dūr-itia**, æ (-itēs, ēi), *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the durus; hence*) **1.** Hardness: ponere duritiem, Ov.—**2.** Hardness, austerity in living, etc.: duritia virilis, Cic.—**3.** Harshness, strictness, rigour: Ter.—**4.** Hardness, oppressiveness, severity: Tac.; Suet.

**dūrius-cūlus**, a, *um*, *adj. dim.* [for durior-culus; fr. durior, durioris, comp. of durus] Somewhat hard, rough, or harsh: versus, Pl.

**dūr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [dur-us] (*To make, or become, durus; hence*) **I.**: **A. Act.**: **1. Gen.**: *To make hard, to harden*: cementa calce, Liv.: rectius Albanum fumo duraveris uvam, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: *Of fullers*: *To full cloth*: Plaut.—**B.**

**Neut.** To grow hard, to harden: tum durare solum . . . Coeperit, Virg. **II.** Of flavour: To become hard or harsh: Pl. **III.**: A. Act.: To harden with labour, etc.; to make hardy or callous; to inure: se labore durant homines adolescentes, Cæs.—**B.** Neut.: 1. a. (To be hardened, inured to troubles; i. e.) To be patient; to wait, persevere; to endure, hold out: durate, ac vosmet rebus servate secundis, Virg.: nec durari extra tecta poterat, Liv.—b. Act.: To endure, sustain, bear: laborem, Virg.—2. a. To hold or last out; to continue in existence, last, remain: totidem durare per annos, Virg.—b. Sometimes in Tacitus: To live up to or until a certain point of time: qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac.—c. Of extension in space: To extend continuously: durant colles, Tac. **IV.**: A. Act.: To render hard, callous, or insensible; to dull or blunt: ærea dehinc ferro duravit (sc. Jupiter) secula, Hor.—**B.** Neut.: To be hard, stern, callous, insensible: in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *durér*.

**Dūrocortōrum**, i, n. *Durocortorum*; the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica (now Rheims).

**dūr-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *dhṛi*, to bear, to hold fast, to

support, to endure] **I.** Prop.: Hard, as affecting the sense of feeling: cautes, Virg.: bipennes, Hor. **II.** Meton.: A. Of flavour: Hard, harsh: sapor Bacchi, Virg.—**B.** Of sound: Hard, harsh: Cic. **III.** Fig.: A.: 1. Opp. to mentally fine, cultivated: Rough, raw, rude, uncultivated: durus oratione et moribus, Cic. (with *Inf.*) componere versūs, Hor.—2. As a praiseworthy quality: Hardy, vigorous, strong: Cic.—**B.** Opp. to morally mild, gentle: 1. Harsh, hard-hearted, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling: Cic.—2. Insensible, not susceptible, disinclined, indifferent: (Comp.) durior ad hæc studia, Cic.—**C.** Hardened, shameless, impudent: (Sup.) ore durissimo esse, Cic.—**D.** Of things: Hard, severe, toilsome; troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable, painful, difficult; adverse, unfortunate: panperies, Hor. (with *Supine* in u) dura (sc. plaga) cultu, Liv.—As *Subst.*: dura, ōrum, n. Adverse events, adversities, misfortunes, calamities, hardships: Ov.

¶ Hence, Fr. *dur*.

**dūm-vir**, v. *dumvir*.

**dūm-vir-ātus**, ūs, m. [dum-vir-i] The office of a *dumvir*; *dumvirate*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dumvirat*. **dūm-vir-i**, ōrum, m. [for dum-vir-i; fr. duo; (m); vir] (Two-men)

**Duumviri**; a Roman board or court consisting of two persons: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dumvir*.

**dux**, dūcis, comm. [for duc-s; fr. duc-o] **I.** Gen.: A leader, conductor, guide: A. Prop.: Cic.; Hor.; Liv. **B.** Fig.: magistrā ac duco naturā, Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: 1. A leader, commander, general-in-chief: Cæs.; Ov.—2. A leader, commander, officer: Cic.; Liv.; Nep. **B.** Meton.: 1. Of animals: The principal, chief, head: gregis, i. e. the ram, Ov.: armenti, i. e. the bull, id.—2. Plur.: Of persons: The chief, principal, or supreme persons: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *duc*.

**Dŷmas**, antis, m., Δύμας. *Dymas*; the father of Hecuba.—Hence, **Dŷmant-is**, idis, f. The daughter of Dymas, i. e. Hecuba.

**dŷnastes**, æ, m. = δυνάστης. **I.** Prop.: A ruler, prince: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A powerful statesman (of the triumvirs of Rome): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dynaste*.

**Dŷrrāchŷum**, ū, n., Δυρράχιον. *Dyrrhacium*; a sea-coast town of Grecian Italy, formerly called Epidamnus (now Durazzo).—Hence, **Dŷrrach-ini**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Dyrrhacium.

## E

1. **E, e**, indecl. n. or f.; the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The second of the vowel series, embracing both the *e* and the *η* of the Greeks. **II.** The short *e* (ē) is, in Latin, next to *i* the least emphatic of all the vowels. It took the place, A. Of *a*: (especially before two consonants, whereas usually *a* passed into *i* in open syllables): *refello, confervio*, for *refallo, confaricio*.—Sometimes the mode of spelling fluctuates, as in the compounds of *spargo*: *aspergo* and *aspargo*; so also, together with *dispendo* the form *dispenno* also occurs.—This transition likewise appears in verbal reduplications: *ce-cidi, ce-cini, pe-pigi*, fr. *cado, cano, pa(n)go*.—**B.** Of *i*: 1. In the neuter forms of the adjectives in *is*: *acre, agreste, facile, etc.*—2. In the nominative forms *ædes, apes, canes, etc.*: for *ædis, apis, canis, etc.*—3. In the nominatives in *es*, whose genitive has *itis*: *pedes, peditis; eques, equitis*.—4. It is probable that the abl. *ē* of the third declension proceeded from *i* (or *id*).—**C.** Of *o* or *u*: *certo, vertex, vester*, from *vorto, vortex, voster*; *auger* for *augur*; and even for long *u* we have *ē* in *deŷbero* and *peŷbero*, from *jūro*. **III.** The long *e* (ē) interchanges most freq. with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe*; yet it sometimes also took the place of *ā*, as in *anhēlo*, from *hālo*,

and in *bēlo* for *bālo*; and in words borrowed from the Greek, as *chorēa, Dārēus*, along with *Acadēmia, Alexandria*.

2. **e**, *præp.*=*ex*; v. *ex*.

*ea*, v. *is*; *eādem*, v. *idem*.

*eapse*, v. *ipse* *init*.

**ēā-tēnus**, adv. [eā, Abl. of *is*; *tēnus*] Up to this or that point; so far: Cic.

**ēbōnus** (heb-), i, f. (m., Virg.)=*ēbēvus*. **I.** Prop.: The ebony-tree, ebony: Pl. **II.** Meton.: An ebony couch: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ébène*.

**ē-bīdo**, bibi, bībitum, bībēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To drink up completely, to drain: quid comedet? quid ebibet? Ter.: Nestoris annos, the years of Nestor, i. e. as many glasses as equal the years of Nestor. **II.** Meton.: A. Of things: To suck in, draw in, imbibe: ebibit (sc. fretum) amnes, Ov.—**B.** To consume, use up, squander: hæc libertus ut ebibat heres, etc., Hor. **ē-bīto**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To go out: Plaut.

**ē-blandior**, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. To obtain by flattery or coaxing: munus consulatū diem, Tac. (without object) elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic. **EB** Perf. Part. in Pass. force: Obtained or caught by flattery: eblanditia suffragia, Cic.

**ēbri-ētas**, ātis, f. [ebri-us] (The quality of the ebrius; hence) Drunken-

ness, inebriety: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivresse*.

**ēbriōs-itas**, ātis, f. [ebrius-us] (The quality of the ebrius; hence) Habitual drunkenness, sottishness: Cic.

**ēbri-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [ebri-us] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: Given to drinking, sottish: hunc ebriosum fuisse, Cic. (Comp.) magistrā ebriosior, Cat.—As *Subst.*: *ebriosus*, i, m. A sot, drunkard: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things: Full of moisture or juice, juicy: acina, Cat.

**ēbriŷus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; usually referred to *ex*; bibo] **I.** P. prop.: A. Gen.: That has drunk enough: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, Tac. **B.** Esp.: That has drunk himself or herself full; drunk, intoxicated: homo, Plaut.: anus, Ov.—As *Subst.*: *ebrius*, ū, m. (sc. homo) An intoxicated or drunken person: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Intoxicated, elated, etc.: regina, fortunā dulci Ebria, Hor. **III.** Meton.: Abundantly filled, full; abundant, abounding, plentiful, etc.: cœna, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivre*.

**Ebrus**, i, m. v. *Hebrus*.

**ē-bullio**, bullivi or bullii, no sup., bullire, 4. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut. (Prop.): To boil up, bubble up: Meton.: To come or go forth: O si Ebullit patrii preclarum funus, Pers. **II.** Act.: (Prop.): To cause to bubble forth; hence) Fig.: A. Gen.: To bring forward, or pro-



*duce; to utter: quod solet (sc. Epicurus) ebullire, Cic.—B. Esp.: To talk boastfully of, to boast of: virtutes, Cic.*

**ebūlum**, *i. n.; -us, i. m.* Dane-wort, dwarf-elder: Virg.

**ēbur**, ōris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *śba*, "an elephant"] **I. Prop.**: A. *elephant*: Juv. **II. Meton.**: A. *Ivory*: Cic.—B. *Of things made of ivory*: 1. *An ivory statue*: Virg.—2. *An ivory tibia or flute*: Virg.—3. *An ivory scabbard*: Ov.—4. *An ivory chair*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivoire*.

**ēburnēd-lus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [eburneus, (uncontr. Gen.) eburneo-*i*] *Of ivory, ivory*: Cic.

**ebur-nēus** (-nus), *a, um, adj.* [for ebor-nēus, ebor-nus; fr. ebur, eboris] 1. *Of, or belonging to, an elephant*: dentes, Liv.—2. *(Of, or belonging to, ivory; hence): a. Made of, or inlaid with, ivory; ivory: signum, Cic.—b. White as ivory: brachia, Ov.*

**Eburōnes**, *um, m.* The *Ēburones*: a nation of Gallia Belgica (extending from Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle).

**ecca, eccam**, *v. ecce*.

**ec-ce**, demonstr. particle [for en-ce] 1. *To point out an object more emphatically: Lo! see! behold!* Plant.; Virg.—Particular combinations with the pronouns *ille, and iste*, and forming one word with them: *Nom.*, *ecca, Plant.*; *ecclilla*, *id.*: *ecclilud*, *id.*—*Acc. Sing.*, *eccum, Plant.*; *eccam*, *id.*: *ellum*, *id.*: *ellam*, *Ter.*: *ecclillum*, *Plant.*; *ecclillam*, *id.*: *ecclistam*, *id.*—*Acc. Plur.*: *eccos*, *Plant.*: *ecca*, *id.*—2. *To denote that something is present, Here: ecce Lyconia proles... Arcas adest, Ov.: (with Nom.) ecce tui literæ, Cic.: (with Acc.) quid me quaeris?... ecce me, here I am, Plant.: (alone) ecce, here I am, id.*

**ec-cere** (*e-cere*), *adv.* [prob. for *ec-ceres*, fr. *ec-ce*; *Ceres*: v. *ce*, no. 4] *By Ceres!* an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Plant.; Ter.

**ecclillam, ecclillum, ecclistam, eccum, eccos**, *v. ecce*.

**ecclīcus**, *i. m.* = *ἐκκλητικός*, *A syndic, solicitor of a community*: Cic.

**ecere**, *v. eccere*.

**ecchēro**, *v. i. effero*.

**Echēcrates**, *as, m.*, 'Εχέκράτης (Possessor of strength). *Echecrates*: a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato.

**Ēchidna**, *ae, f.* = *ἔχιδνα* (an adder, viper). The *Echidna*: 1. The (Lernæan) Hydra, killed by Hercules.—2. A monster, half woman and half serpent, the mother of Cerberus.—Hence, *Echidn-ūs*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Echidna*: canis, i. e. Cerberus, Ov.

**Ēchinādes**, *um, f.*, 'Εχινάδες (Urchin Islands). The *Echinades*: a small group of islands in the Ionian Sea (now *Chios*).

**ēchinus**, *i. m.* = *ἐχίνος*: 1. The (edible) sea-urchin: Hor.—2. *a. Prop.*: A land-urchin or hedgehog: Claud.—*b. Meton.*: From similarity of shape: A copper vessel for the table, *perpe*, to wash the cups in; *a. rinsing-bowl*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *échine*.

**Ēchion**, ōnis, *m.* *Echion*: 1. One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.—Hence, *a. Echion-ides*, *as, m.* The son of Echion, i. e. Pentheus: Ov.—*b. Echion-ius*, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Echion; Meton.*) *Cadmean* or *Theban*: Thebæ, Hor.—2. *A son of Mercury*, an Argonaut.—Hence, *Echion-ius*, *a, um, adj.* *Of Echion*.

**ēcho**, ūs, *f.* = *ἠχώ*. 1. *Prop.*: *Repercussion of sound, echo*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Personified as a nymph*: Echo: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écho*.

**ecloga**, *ae, f.* = *ἐκλογή*. A selection (of passages from a composition): Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *églogue*.

**eclog-ārī**, ōrum, *m.* [eclog-a] (Things pertaining to a selection; hence) *Select passages from a work*: Cic.

**ec-quando**, *adv.* [ec=ce; quan-do] *Ever, at any time*: Cic.

1. *ecqui*, *adv. v. equis*.

2. *ec-qui*, *quæ or qua, quod, pron. interr. adj.* [ec=ce; qui] *Whether any, if any person or thing: equi pudor est? equæ religio, Verres? equi metus? Cic.—As Subst.: Any one? equi poscit prandio? does any one bid a breakfast? Plant.*

**ecquid**, *adv. v. equis*.

**ec-quis**, *equid* (*Abl. equi*) [ec=ce; quis] *pron. interr. subst. Whether any? any one, any body, any thing? equid in statum contulerit, Cic.: quis erit modus? Virg.—Adverbial forms*: 1. *Equid*: *a. Whether, perchance*: Plant.; Cic.—*b. For what? why?* Liv.—2. *Equi, Whether? Plant.*—3. *Equo, Any where? Cic.*

**ecquo**, *adv. v. equis*.

**eculeus**, *i. v. equuleus*.

**ēdāc-ītas**, ātis, *f.* [edax, edac-is] (The quality of the edax; hence) *Voracity, gluttony*: Cic.

**ēd-ax**, ācis, *adj.* [1. ed-o] **I. Prop.**: *Voracious, gluttonous*: homo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *edacissimum animal*, Sen. **II. Meton.**: *Of things: Devouring, destroying: ignis, Virg.: cure, gnawing, Hor.: (with Gen.) tempus edax rerum, Ov.*

**ēd-ent-o**, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a* [ec=ex: dens, dent-is] *To render toothless, knock out the teeth*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édenter*.

**ēd-ent-ūlus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Toothless*: Plant.

**edepol**, *v. pol*.

**edera**, *ae, etc., v. hed*.

**Edessa**, *ae, f.*, 'Εδεσσα. *Edessa*: 1. A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings.—Hence, *Edess-æus*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Edessa*.—2. A city of Mesopotamia, in the province of Osrohoene (now *Rha* or *Orfa*).

**ēd-ico**, dixi, dictum, dicere (*Imperat.*, edice, Virg.), 3. *v. a*. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *Of magistrates: t. t.*: *To declare, publish, make known a decree, ordinance, etc.; hence, to establish, decree, ordain by proclamation: iustitium, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) edictum erat, Liv. B. Esp.*: *Of the pretor: To make known (on entering office, the principles on which he intends to ad-*

*minister it)*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To make known, declare, appoint, establish, order, ordain: hoc simul edixi, Hor.: nullus fere ab eo locus... edictur, Cic.*

**ēdic-tum**, *i. n.* [edice-o] 1. *A proclamation, ordinance, edict of the Roman magistrates*: Cass.; Cic.—2. *The public announcement of the pretor (in which he states, on entering office, the rules by which he will be guided in administering the same)*: Cic.—3. *An order, command*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édit*.

**ē-disco**, didici, *no sup.*, discere, 3. *v. a.* (To learn thoroughly or completely; hence) **I.** *To learn by heart, commit to memory: magnam numerum versuum, Cass. II. To learn, study a thing by imprinting it on the memory: linguas duas, Ov.*

**ē-dissēro**, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. *v. a.* *To set forth in words at length; to unfold, explain, relate: mihi vera, Virg. (without Object) quis in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? Cic.*

**ē-disserto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To set forth in words at length; to explain, relate*: Plant.; Liv.

**ēdit-īcus** (-ītus), *a, um, adj.* [2. edo, (*Supine*) edit-um] *Set forth, announced, proposed (only of the judges in the causa sodalicorum, chosen by the plaintiff)*: Cic.

**ēd-īto**, ōnis, *f.* [2. ed-o] 1. *a. Prop.*: *A putting forth, publishing of a work*: Pl.—*b. Meton.*: *like our Edition*: Quint.—2. *a. A statement, representation*: Liv.—*b. Law t. t.*: *A declaration, designation of the form of action*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édition*.

**ēd-ītus**, *a, um*: 1. *P. of 2. ed-o*.—2. *Pa.*: (*Set forth, heightened*; hence) *a. Prop.*: *Of place: Elevated, high, lofty: locus, Cic.—As Subst.: editum, 1. n. A height*: Suet.; Tac.—*b. Fig.*: *Mighty, excellent, etc.: viribus editor* Hor.

1. **ēd-o**, ēdi, ēsum or essum, ēdere or esse (*the contr. forms es, est, estis, etc., are freq.*; hence also in the *Pass.* *estur, Ov.—Imperf. Subj.*, *essem, etc.*—Old forms of the *Subj. Præs.* *edim, Plant.*; *edis, id.*; *edit, Hor.*: *edimus, Plant.*), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *AD*, Greek *ἐδω*] **I. Prop.**: *To eat: aliquid, Plant.: (without Object) ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. II. Meton.*: *A. To squander, dissipate, devour: bona, Plant.—B. Of inanimate subjects: To eat up, i. e. to consume, destroy: ut mala culmos Esset robigo, Virg. III. Fig.*: *To corrode, consume, devour: si quid est animum, Hor.*

2. **ēd-o**, didi, dītum, dēre, 3. *v. a.* **I. Gen.**: *To put forth or out, bring forth*: A. *Prop.*: *per os est editus aer, Lucr. B. Fig.*: *animam, to breathe out, expire, Cic.: clamorem, to send forth, utter, id.* **II. Esp.: A. *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To bring one's self forth; i. e.*: 1. *Of persons: To come forth, step out, etc.*: Plant.—2. *Of a river: To discharge or empty itself*: Liv.—*B.***

**1. Prop.: a. Act.:** Of women: *To bring forth, produce:* geminos Latona, Ov.—**b. Pass.:** Of children, etc.: *To be brought forth, etc.:* editus in lucem, Ov.—**2. Meton.:** Of men, etc.: **a. Act.:** *To be the cause of bringing some one forth; to beget, procreate, etc.:* Elector maximus Atlas Edidit, Virg.—**b. Pass. Part.:** Of children, etc.: *Begotten, sprung, descended:* Mæcenas atavis editæ regibus, Hor.—**C. Of the soil, trees, etc.:** *To produce, bring forth:* edidit (sc. tellus) innumeras species, Ov.—**D. Of literary productions:** *To put forth, publish, etc.:* annales suos, Cic.—**E.:** **1. To set forth, publish, relate, declare, etc.:** ede illa et Bruto et mihi, Cic. (with *second Acc. of further definition*) auctorem ejus doctrine falso Pythagoran edunt, Liv.—**2. Polit. and Law t. t.:** *To give out, promulgate, ordain, proclaim, etc.:* verba, Cic. (with *second Acc. of further definition*) socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintum, id.—**F. To produce, perform, bring about, cause any thing:** oves nullum fructum edere ex se sine die cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic.

**ēdōcōo, dōcū, doctum, dōcēre, 2. v. a. To teach one thoroughly; to accurately instruct, inform, apprise one of any thing:** **I. Prop.:** ordine omnia, Liv. (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) eadem senatum de paratis edocet, Sall. (Pass. with *Acc. of thing*) Cicerō per legatos cuncta edoctus, id. **II. Fig.:** Of abstract subjects: fama Punicis belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv. (without *Object*) edocuit tamen ratio . . . ut videremus, etc., Cic.

**ēdōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.:** *To cut or hew out; Fig.:* *To work out, prepare, finish:* quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.

**ēdōmo, ūi, ūtum, āre, 1. v. a. To completely tame, conquer, subdue:** **I. Prop.:** orbem, Ov. **II. Fig.:** naturam, Cic. nefas, Hor.

**Edōni, ōrum, m. The Edoni; a people of southern Thracæ.—Hence, 1. Edōn-us, a, um, adj.:** **a. Prop.:** *Of, or pertaining to, the Edoni; Edonian.*—**b. Meton.:** *Thracian.*—**2. Edōn-is, idis, f. adj. Edonian, Thracian.—**As Subst.:** **Edonis, idis, f. (sc. mulier) A Bacchante Prop.****

**ēdormio, ivi or ūi, no sup., ire, 4. v. a. and n. I. Act.:** **A. To sleep through, during or throughout:** Fufius ebrius olim Quum Iliam edormit, i. e. sleeps through the part of Iliad, Hor.—**B. To sleep off or away:** crapulam, Cic. **II. Neut.:** *To cease to sleep, to awake up:* quum edormiverunt, Cic.

**ēdormi-seo, no perf. nor sup., scire, 3. v. a. inch. [edormi-o] I. To sleep through: somnum, Plaut. **II. To sleep off or away: crapulam, Plaut.****

**ēducā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. educ(a)-o] A breeding, rearing, bringing up, education:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éducation.*

**ēducā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (A rearer, bringer up; hence) 1. A foster-father:**

**Cic.—2. A tutor, teacher, instructor:** Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éducateur.*

**ēducā-trix, icis, f. [id.] She who brings up, a nurse:** Fig.: earum rerum educatrix sapientia, Cic.

**1. ē-ducō, duxi, ductum, dūcēre (Imper. educate, Plaut.), 3. v. a. I. Gen.:** **A. Prop.:** *To lead or draw out, bring away:* si nobis eum rus aliquo eduxerimus, Cic.: telum corpore, Virg. **B. Fig.:** *In time: To draw out, pass, spend:* annos, Prop. **II. Esp.:** **A. With Personal pron.:** *To take one's self out, off, or away; to withdraw, etc.:* Ter.—**B. Law t. t.:** **1. To bring or summon before court: aliquem, Cic.—**2. Of persons in office:** *To take out with one to one's province, etc.:* medicum tecum, Cic.—**C.:** **1. Prop.:** **Milit. t. t.:** **a. To lead forth, march out troops: copias, Cæs.: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.—**b. Of the general himself: (with ellipse of exercitum, etc.), *To move out, march out:* ex oppido, Cæs.—**2. Fig.:** *To lead forth, i. e. to transfer:* educenda dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione, etc., Cic.—**D. Naut. t. t.:** *To bring out a ship from the harbour, to put to sea:* naves ex portu, Cæs.—**E.:** **1. Prop.:** *Of birds:* *(To bring out, as it were, the young from the egg, i. e.) To hatch:* pullos suos, Plaut.—**2. Fig.:** *With reference to either body or mind:* *To bring up, rear, educate:* aliquem, Cic.—**3. Meton.:** *To bear, to produce:* quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia conjux Educet silvis regem, Virg.—**F. To drink off, toss off: si hoc eduxeris, Plaut.—**G. Of motion in an upward direction:** **1. To draw up, to raise:** **a. Prop.:** superas eduxit prima sub auras, Ov.—**b. Fig.:** vires animique moresque Aureos educit in astra, Hor.—**2. With the accessory idea of making:** *To rear, erect, build up:* educerant Batavi turrim, Tac.********

**2. ēducō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. educ-o] I. Prop.:** *To bring up a child physically or mentally; to rear, to educate:* nos educat, Plaut.: apud quem erat educatus, Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A. To train, rear, nurture:** ars dicendi ca, . . . educat atque confirmat, Cic.—**B. Of plants or animals:** *To nourish, support:* quod terra, quod educat aer Poscit, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *éduquer.*

**ēdūlis, e, adj. [1. ed-o] Eatable:** caprea, Hor.

**ēdūro, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. and n. To last out, continue, endure:** solis fulgor in ortu durat, Tac.

**ēdūrus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.:** *Exceedingly hard, very hard:* pirus, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *Very stern, harsh, severe:* eduro ore negare, Ov.

**Eduyllum, ūi, v. Idyllium.**

**Edōn, ōnis, m. Heriow. Eetion; the father of Andromache and king of Thebæ, in Mysia.—Hence, Eetion-us, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Eetion.**

**ēf-farēo (ēf-fercio), no perf., ritum, roire, 4. v. a. [for ex-farēo] To stuff very much, cram, fill out:** intervalla grandibus saxis, Cæs.

**effatum, i, v. effor An. effec-tio, ōnis, f. [for effectio; fr. EFFAC, true root of efficio] I. Prop.:** *A doing, performing, effecting.*

**Cic. II. Meton.:** *The producing of efficient cause:* Cic.

**effec-tor, ōris, m. [for effac-tor; fr. id.] An effector, producer, author:** Cic.

**effec-trix, icis, f. [for effac-trix; fr. id.] She who effects, produces or causes:** Cic.

**1. effec-tus (for effac-tus), a, um [EFFAC, true root of efficio] I. P. of efficio.—2. Pa.:** *Worked out, i. e. effected, completed:* res effectæ ab efficientibus, Cic.: (Comp.) aliquid effectus, Quint.—**As Subst.:** effectum, i, n. *An effect:* Cic.

**2. effec-tus, ūs, m. [for effac-tus; fr. EFFAC, true root of efficio] (A doing, effecting; hence) I. Prop.:** *Execution, accomplishment, performance:* Cic.: Liv. **II. Meton.:** *Of the result of an action:* *An operation, effect:* Cic.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effet.*

**effemināt-e, adv. [effeminat-us] Effeminately, in a womanish manner:** facere, Cic.

**effeminā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of effemin(a)-o.—2. Pa.:** *Womanish, effeminate:* ne quid effeminatum sit (Comp.) effeminatior multitudo, Cic.: Liv. Max. (Sup.) effeminatissimus animus, Q. Cic.—**As Subst.:** effeminatus, i, m. (sc. homo) *An effeminate person:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efféminé.*

**ēf-fēmin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-fēmin-o; fr. ex; femin-a] I. Prop.:** *To (alter from his own nature and) make a woman of:* effeminānt eum (sc. aërem) Junonice tribuerunt, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To make womanish or effeminate; to enervate:* virum, Cic. **III. Meton.:** *To dishonour, disgrace:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efféminer.*

**ēffērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of 2. effere(a)-o.—2. Pa.:** *Wild, savage, fierce:* (Comp.) efferratior moris, Liv.: (Sup.) efferratissimus, Sen.

**effercio, v. effaricio.**

**1. ef-fēro (ec-e), extilli, elātum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for ex-fero] I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To bring or carry out, to bring forth:* mucronem, Cic.: cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent, Cæs. **B. Esp. 1.:** **A. Prop.:** *To carry out (of the house) for burial; to bear to the grave:* filium consularum, Cic.—**b. Fig.:** *To bury, i. e. to overwhelm, crush, destroy:* republicam, Liv.—**2. To bring forth, bear, produce:** **a. Prop.:** *Of the soil:* id, quod agri efferant, Cic.—**b. Fig.:** *ca que efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam etc., Cic.—3. Of motion in an upward direction:* **A. To lift up, elevate, raise, exalt:** aliquem in murum, Cæs.—**b. Of horses:** *With Personal pron.:* *To rear:* Quint. **II. Fig.:** **A.:** **1. Gen.:** *To set forth, spread abroad, publish, proclaim:* ineptias, Cic.—**2. Esp.:** *Of speech:* *To utter, pronounce, express, declare:* graves sententias, Cic.—**B.:** **1. Act.:** *To carry out of one's self:* aliquem lætitiâ, Cic.—**2. Pass.:** *To be carried out of*



one's self by one's passions or feelings; to be carried away, transported, hurried away: cupiditate, Cic.—**C.**: 1. Gen.: To raise, elevate, exalt: patriam demersam, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. In good sense: With Personal pron.: To raise or elevate one's self; to rise, advance: Cic.—b. In bad sense: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To lift up one's self, to carry one's self high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud on account of any thing: Cic.—D. To carry out to the end, to support, endure: laborem, Script. ap. Cic.

2. **eff-fer-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-fer-o; fr. ex; fer-us] To take out of its own nature, and make wild, savage, fierce: 1. Physically: terram immanitate beluorum efferrari, Cic.—2. Mentally: gentes immanitate efferrare, Cic.

**eff-fer-tus** (for eff-fer-tus), a, um: 1. P. of eff-fer-o.—2.: a. Prop.: Filled out, full: (Sup.) maximas optimates gaudio effertissimas, Plaut.—b. Meton.: Ample, rich: efferta arva Asiae, Script. ap. Cic.

**eff-fer-us**, a, um, adj. [for ex-fer-us] Excessively wild, savage: juvenus, Virg.

**eff-fer-vesco**, fer-vi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [for ex-fer-vesco] (To boil exceedingly; hence) I. Prop.: To boil up or over, to foam up, to effervesce: aqua effervescent ignibus, Cic. II. Meton.: To glow: sidera effervescunt, Ov. III. Fig.: To grow violent, to rage: verbis effervescentibus, Cic.

**eff-fer-vo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [for ex-fer-vo] (To boil exceedingly; hence) I. Prop.: To boil over: effervescere in agros Vidimus . . . Ætнам, Virg. II. Meton.: To enarm forth: ruptis effervere (sc. apes) oostis, Virg.

**eff-fet-us** (-fæ-tus), a, um, adj. [for ex-fet-us; fr. ex; fet-o] I. Prop.: That has brought forth young, that has laid eggs: Luc. II. Meton.: A. Exhausted or worn out by bearing: Pl. B. Exhausted, worn out in gen.: corpus, Cic.: (with Respective Gen.) verique effeta senectus, i. e. incapacitated for truth, Virg.

**eff-ffic-ā-tus**, ātis, f. [eff-fficax, eff-fficac-is] (The quality of the efficax; hence) Efficacy, efficiency, power: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficacité*.

**eff-ffic-ā-ter**, adv. [id.] Effectually, powerfully: Quint.: (Comp.) efficacious, Tac.: (Sup.) efficacissime, Pl.

**eff-ffic-ax**, ācis, adj. [eff-ffic-io] Efficacious, effectual, powerful: preces, Liv.: (Comp.) utrum sit efficacious ad beate vivendum, Pl.: (Sup.) frutres efficacissimos contra sagittarum ictus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficace*.

**eff-fici-ens**, entis: 1. P. of eff-icio.—2. Pa.: Effecting, effective, efficient: res efficientes, Cic.: (with Respective Gen.) virtus efficiens utilitatis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficient*.

**eff-ficien-ter**, adv. [for efficient-ter; fr. efficiens, efficient-is] Efficiently: Cic.

**eff-ficien-tia**, æ, f. [efficiens, effi-

cient-is] Efficient power, efficiency, influence: Cic.

**eff-icio**, fici, fectum, fice-re (Perf. Subj. effexis, Plaut.:—Subj. Pres. Pass.: effiant, Lucr.:—Inf. Pass.: effieri, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for ex-facio] To make out, work out; hence) I. Gen.: To bring to pass; to effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make: insula portum Efficit objectu laterum, Virg.: (with Second Acc. of further definition) orationem Latinam efficies pleniorum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. In husbandry: To produce, bear, yield: 1. Prop.: plurimum efficit ager, Cic.—2. Fig.: Of persons: liciti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, i. e. to make a profit, Cic.—B. Of numbers: To make out, yield, amount to a certain sum: tributa vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, Cic.—C. To make out, show, prove: quod proposuit, efficit, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

**eff-ic-tio**, ōnis, f. [for eff-ic-tio; fr. effi(n)-g-o] Rhet. i. t.: A representing, portraying of corporeal peculiarities: Auct. Her.

**eff-ic-tus** (for eff-ig-tus), a, um, P. of eff-ic-g-o.

**eff-ig-ies**, ēi (-a, æ, Plaut.; Lucr.), f. [effi(n)-g-o] (A forming; concr. A thing formed; hence) I. Prop.: A likeness, image, effigy, statue, portrait: Cic; Virg.; Tac. II. Fig.: A likeness, etc.: eloquentia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effigie*.

**eff-ingo**, ūxi, ūctum, ūgere, 3. v. a. [for ex-ingo] I. A. Prop.: To form, fashion: Veneris Cœ pulchritudinem aspersione fortuita, Cic. B. Fig.: To express, represent, portray: mores, Cic. II. To rub gently: manus, Ov. III. (To set in order by removing away something; hence) To wipe out: spongiis sanguinem, Cic.

**eff-io**, eri, v. eff-icio init.

**eff-igāt-a-tio**, ōnis, f. [eff-igāt(a)-o] An urging or pressing request: Cic.

**eff-igāt-a-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] An earnest or urgent request: Cic.

**eff-ig-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-flagito] To demand or ask urgently, to request earnestly:ensem, Virg.: ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

**eff-ic-tim**, adv. [for eff-ig-tim; fr. eff-ig-o] To death, very vehemently, desperately: Plaut.

**eff-icio**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for eff-ig-to; fr. eff-ig-o] To strike dead: Plaut.

**eff-ic-tus** (for eff-ig-tus), a, um, P. of eff-ig-o.

**eff-ig-o**, ūxi, ūctum, ūgere, 3. v. a. [for ex-flig-o] (To strike exceedingly or very much; hence) To strike dead, to kill, destroy: omnes, Plaut.

**eff-ig-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ex-fig-o] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To blow or breathe out: ignes faucibus, Virg. B. Meton.: To say with one's last breath; quod moriens Brutus efflavit, Flor. II. Neut.: To blow or breathe out: flamma foras vastis Ætnæ fornacibus efflet, Lucr.

**eff-floresco**, ūrdi, no sup., florescere 3. v. n. inch. [for ex-floresco]

(Prop.: To blow or blossom forth; hence) Fig.: To bloom, spring up, flourish. utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, Cic.

**eff-ŭio**, ūxi, no sup., ūtere, 3. v. n. and a. [for ex-ŭio] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: Of fluids: To flow or run out or forth: facit effuere imbres, Lucr. B. Meton.: Of non-fluid bodies: 1. To go out, issue forth, fall away, etc.: effluxere urnæ manibus, Ov.—2. To depart, vanish, disappear: de pectore cædis notæ, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To flow out or forth: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluit, i. e. it will go abroad, become known, Ter.—2.: a. To depart, vanish, disappear: præterita ætas quum effluxisset, Cic.—b. Of the memory: To slip away from or out of; to escape: ex animo tuo effluit, i. e. am forgotten, Cic. II. Act.: To cause to flow out or forth: quantum stagna Tagi . . . Effluxere decus, Claud.

**eff-ŭ-ium**, ii, n. [for eff-ŭ-g-ium, for eff-ŭ-o, through root EFFLUGV; v. fluo init.] A flowing out; an outlet: lacus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effluviu*, *effluve*.

**eff-fōd-ŭo**, fōdi, fossum, fōdere (Inf. Pres. Pass.: effodiri, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for ex-fodio] I. Prop.: To dig out, dig up: aurum, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of the eyes: To scratch out, tear out: oculos, Sic.—B. Of the bowels, etc.: To tear out: Ov.

**eff-ŭtus**, a, um, v. eff-ŭtus.

**eff-for**, fatus sum, fari, 1. v. dep. [for ex-for] I. Gen.: To speak or say out, to utter: quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, Virg.—Particular expression: Effare, Tell me: Hor. II. Esp.: To state a proposition: Cic. ¶ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: Pronounced, established, determined, designated: longo effata carmine, Liv.—As Subst.: effatum, i, n.: A. An announcement, prediction: Cic.—B. A dialectical proposition, an axiom: Cic.

**effrenāt-o**, adv. [effrenat-us] Unrestrainedly, violently: effrenate incitare, Cic.: (Comp.) effrenatus, id.

**effrenā-tio**, ōnis, f. [effren(a)-o] (An unbridling; hence) Unbridled impetuosity: animi, Cic.

**effrenā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of effren(a)-o.—2. Pa. Unbridled, unrestrained, unruly: mens, Cic.: (Comp.) effrenator vox, id.: (Sup.) effrenatissimi affectus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effréné*.

**eff-rēn-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-fren-o; fr. ex; fren-um] To unbridle, let loose: effrenati equi, Liv.

**eff-rēn-us**, a, um, adj. [for ex-fren-us; fr. ex; fren-um] I. Prop.: Free from the bridle, unbridled: equus, Liv. II. Fig.: Unbridled, unrestrained: gens, Virg.

**eff-fringo**, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for ex-frango] To break open or away: valvas, Cic.

**eff-fugio**, ūgi, no sup., ūgere, 3. v. n. and a. [for ex-fugio] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To flee out or away: foras, Ter.—2. Esp.: a. To get away, escape: e manibus, Cic.—b. Of things: To come forth: ex aetella

sors, *Plaut.* II. Act.: A. Prop.: To flee from, escape, avoid, shun: hæc morte effugiuntur, Cic. B. Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: 1. To escape one's observation, etc.: Cic.—2. To escape, get beyond, etc.: ea ætas tua, quas cupiditates adolescentiæ jam effugeret, Tac.

**effūgi-um**, *li*, *n.* [effugi-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A fleeing away, flight: *Lucr.* B. Esp.: Escape: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A way or road by which one, etc., escapes: Tac.—B. A means of escape: Cic.

**ef-fulgē**, *fulsi*, *n. sup.*, *fulgēre* (*Inf.* effulgēre, Virg.), 2. *v. n.* [for ex-fulgē] To shine or gleam forth: I. Prop.: auro Ductores longe effulgent, Virg. II. Fig.: audacia, Tac.

**ef-ful-tus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for ex-fulo-tus; fr. ex; fulco-lo] Propped up, supported: effultus stratis vellcribus, Virg.

**ef-fundo**, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, *fundere*, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-fundo] I. Prop.: Of fluids: A. Gen.: To pour out or forth: vinum, *Plaut.*: lacrimas, Cic. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To pour itself, etc., forth; to empty itself, etc.: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic. II. Meton.: Of non-fluids: A. Gen.: To pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, empty, send out: saccos nummorum, *Hor.* B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: Of persons: To pour out like a stream; to rush out, spread abroad: vulgus effusum, *Sall.*: quum equitatus se in agros effunderet, *Cæs.*—2. To bring forth, produce abundantly: herbas, Cic.—3. To let loose, to slack: habenas, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To pour forth: effudi vobis omnia, quæ sentiebam, i. e. have freely imparted, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To give one's self up to, to give loose to, yield to, indulge in: se in aliqua libidine, Cic.: in nos suavisime, i. e. has treated me with the most flattering confidence, id.—2. To cast away, give up, let go, resign: gratiam, Cic.—3. Of property: To pour out, i. e. to lavish, squander, waste, run through patrimonium, Cic.

**effūs-o**, *ade*, [effus-us] 1. Far and wide: ire, *Sall.* (Comp.) effusus prædarii, *Liv.*—2. a. Profusely, lavishly: donare, Cic.—b. Extravagantly, immoderately: (Sup.) effusissime diligere, Pl.

**effū-sio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [for effud-sio; fr. EFFUD, true root of effund-o] 1. A pouring out or forth: aquæ, Cic.—2. Of people: A pouring or rushing out: hominum ex oppidis, Cic.—3. a. Profusion, prodigality: Cic.—b. Extravagance, excess: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. effusion.

**effū-sus** (for effud-sus), *a*, *um*: 1. P. of effund-o.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Of things, whether fluid or not: (a) Spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide, wide-spread, scattered: incendium, *Liv.*: mare, *Hor.*—(B) Loose, flowing: comæ, *dishevelled*, *Ov.*: habenæ, *Liv.*

—(b) Of persons: with reference to the hair: *Dishevelled*: Virg.—b. (a) Of persons: Profuse, prodigal, lavish: (Comp.) in largitione profusior, Cic.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) munificentissimissimus, *Vell.*—(b) Of things: Extravagant, immoderate: licentia, *Liv.*

**ef-fū-tio**, *n. perf.*, *itum*, *ire*, 4. *v. a.* [for ex-futio] To blab out, babble forth; to prate, chatter: leves verbus, *Hor.*

**ē-gōlīdus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Somewhat cool, coolish; lukewarm, tepid: *Notus*, *Ov.*

**ēge-nus**, *ntis*: 1. P. of ege-o.—2. Pa.: Needy, necessitous, in want, very poor: amici, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil egentius, id.: (Sup.) egentissimi homines, id.

**ēgē-nus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ege-o] In want of, in need of, destitute or devoid of any thing: res, i. e. necessitous circumstances, Virg.: (with Gen.) egena regio aquarium, Tac.

**ēg-ō**, *li*, *n. sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. ἀχ-ήν, poor, in want, needy] I. Prop.: A. To be needy, to suffer want: egebat: Immo licet cuples erat, Cic.—B. To lack, want, need any thing: (with Acc.) nec quicquam eges, *Plaut.*: (with Abl.) oculis ad cernendum, Cic.: (with Gen.) curatoris, *Hor.* II. Meton.: A. To be without, to be destitute of: auctoritate, Cic.—B. To desire, wish for: pane, *Hor.*

**Egēria**, *æ*, *f.* Egeria, a nymph, wife and instructress of Numa.

**ēg-ōro**, *gessi*, *gestum*, *gōrere*, 3. *v. a.* [for ex-gero] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To carry, bear, or bring out; to lead or draw out: tantum nivis, *Liv.* B. Esp.: To carry to the grave: egressit avidis Dorica castra rogis, Prop. II. Meton.: To send or pour forth, discharge, void, vomit: dapes, *Ov.* III. Fig.: A. Of complaints, anger, etc.: To pour forth: querelas, *Lucr.*—B. Of grief: To expel.—C. Of time: To pass, spend: *Val. Fl.*—D. Of one's life: To expend or lay down: *Luc.*

**ēges-tas**, *ātis*, *f.* [for egent-tas; fr. egens, egent-is] I. Prop.: (The state or condition of the egens; hence) Indigence, extreme poverty, necessity, want: *Cæs.*; Cic. II. Meton.: Personified: Indigence: Virg.

**ēges-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [for eger-tio; fr. eger-o] 1. A carrying out: *Suet.*—2. a. An emptying, voiding of the stomach, etc.: *Suet.*—b. Of wealth, etc.: A wasting, squandering: Pl.

**ēge-tus** (for eger-tus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of eger-o.

**ē-gigno**, *n. perf.* nor sup., *ēre*, 3. *v. a.* To produce out of: *Lucr.*

**Egnātus**, *li*, *m.*; -a, *æ*, *f.* Egnatius, Egnatia; Roman names. **ēgō** (old form of the Dat. me, Var.: Acc. MEHE, acc. to Quint., Gen. Plur.: postorum, *Plaut.*), *pron. pers.* [Gr. ἐγώ; akin to Sanscrit aham] I. Prop.: I: et ego et pater, *Plaut.*—Rendered emphatic by the suffixes *met* or *pte*; also, by reduplication in Acc. Sing., I, I myself: quis te verberavit? So. Egomet memet, *Plaut.*: coriorem

esse patriam nobis, quam nosmetipsos, Cic.: mepte ieri nervom, *Plaut.*: mème ad graviora reservat, *Sil.* II. Meton.: A. One's dwelling-house, abode: ad me (=ad domum meam), *Ter.*—B. One's family at home: ad me (=ad meos), Cic.—C. One's property: a me (=a meo), Cic.

egomet, *v. ego*.

**ēg-rēdior**, *gressus* *sum*, *grāll* (*Inf.* egredier, *Plaut.*), 3. *v. dep.* [for ex-gradior] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: a. In a horizontal direction: To go or come out: cubiculo, Cic.: extra fines, id.—b. In an upward direction: To go up; to climb, mount, ascend, etc.: scalis egressi, *Sall.*—2. Esp.: a. Milit. t. t.: To move out, march out.—b. Naut. t. t.: To go forth from a ship, etc.; to land, disembark: Ad egrediendum, *Cæs.*: ex navi, Cic.—Particular phrase: Egredi e portu, or simply egredi, To quit the harbour, set sail, etc.: Cic.; *Ov.* B. Fig.: In speaking: To digress, depart, wander: a proposito, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To go beyond, to pass out of, to leave: fines, *Cæs.* B. Fig.: To overstep, surpass, exceed: tecta altitudinem montium egressa, Tac.

**ēg-rēgi-o**, *adv.* [egregi-us] Excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, singularly; uncommonly well: pingere, Cic.: egregie fortis, id.: (Comp.) egregius cœnat, *Juv.*

**ēg-rēg-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [e; grex, greg-is] (That is from, or out of, the flock; hence) I. Gen.: Excellent, eminent, surpassing, extraordinary: vir, Cic.: (Sup.) egregissimæ grammaticæ, *Script. ap. Gell.*—As Subst.: egregium, *li*, *n.* (sc. factum) A noble or distinguished action: Tac. II. Esp.: Distinguished, illustrious, honourable: id sibi et cunctis egregium, Tac.—As Subst.: egregium, *li*, *n.* An honour, etc.: egregium publicum, the public honour, Tac.

1. egres-sus (for egred-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of egred-ior.

2. egres-sus, *ūs*, *m.* [for egred-sus; fr. egred-ior] 1. a. Prop.: A going out or away; departure: Cic.; *Sall.*—b. Meton.: (a) A passage, egress: Tac.—(b) Of a river: A mouth: *Ov.*—2. a. Prop.: A disembarking, landing: *Hirt.*—b. Meton.: A landing-place: *Cæs.*—c. In Rhet.: A digression in speaking: Tac.

**ēg-urgit-o**, *n. perf.* nor sup., *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [ex; gurgis, gurgit-is] (To throw from a whirlpool; Fig.) To pour out, cast out: *Plaut.*

**ēhem**, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment or surprise: *Hal* what! *Plaut.*; *Ter.*

**ēheu**, *interj.* *Ah! alas!* *Plaut.*; *Ov.* **ēho**, *interj.* *Ha! ho! holla! who!* *Plaut.*; *Ter.*—With suffix dum: *Ter.* **ējā** (he-), *interj.* [eia] 1. Of joy or of glad surprise: *ah! ah! indeed!* *Plaut.*; *Ter.*—Eja vero, *pshaw!* *Plaut.*; Cic.—2. Of exhortation: *Ho! quick!* come on! *Virg.*; *Hor.*—Eja age, come then! *up* then! *Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *eh-jactōr*, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, 1. *v. dep.*



(Prop.: *To hurl forth a javelin*; Meton.: *To cast or throw out*, *eject*: aquas, Ov. **ējectā-mentum**, *i. n.* [eject(a)-o] *That which is cast out, refuse*: maris, Tac.

**ējec-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for *ejac-tio*; fr. **ējac**, true root of *eje*-io; *A casting or throwing out*: *ejectionem* *timemus*, *i. e.* *banishment*, Cic.

**ējec-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. intens.* [for *eject*-to; fr. *id.*] *To cast out, to throw up*: arenas, Ov.

**1. ējec-tus** (for *ejac-tus*), *a, um*, **1. P.** of *eje*-io; through true root **ējac**. — **2. Stranded, wrecked**; *i. e.* *Broken, ruined*: homo (acc. to some, an outcast), Cic.

**2. ējec-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for *ejac-tus*; fr. **ējac**, true root of *eje*-io; *A casting out, emission*: animāi, *i. e.* *a breathing out*, Lucr.

**ejero**, are, *v. ejuro*.

**ējic-tio**, jēci, jectum, jicere (eicit, dissyll., Lucr.), *3. v. a.* [for *e-jacio*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To cast, thrust, or drive out*; to *eject*, *expel*: virum, Cic. — **Particular expressions**: equitem, *to throw*, Virg.: linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To rush out, sally forth*, etc.: *se ex castris*, Caes. — **2.**

**Naut. t. t.**: *To drive or bring a ship, etc.*, *to land*: Caes.; Liv. — **b.** *To run aground, cast ashore, strand, wreck*, etc.: Caes.; Liv.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **Part. Perf.**: *Wrecked, shipwrecked, cast ashore*: postremo ejcuntur, Cic.: *ejectionem* Polydori in litore corpus, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A. To cast out, get rid of**: *superstitionis stirpes ejciende*, Cic. — **B.** With Personal pron.: *To rush forth, break out, etc.*: *voluptates subito se nonnunquam ejcunt*, Cic.

— **C. To reject disapprovingly**: *Cynicorum ratio est ejcienda*, Cic. — **D.** Of personal objects (esp. players, public speakers, etc.): *To hiss or hoot off*: Cic.

**ējūlā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [ejul(a)-o] *A wailing, lamenting*: Cic.

**ējūlā-tus**, ūs, *m.* [*id.*] *A wailing, lamenting*: Cic.

**ējū-lo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, *1. v. n.* [ej-a] *(To cry out eja; hence) To wail, weep aloud*: Plaut.; Cic.

**ējū-ro** (-jēro), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. I. Prop.: **A. To refuse or reject a thing by oath, to abjure***; hence) **A. Law t. t.**: *Ejurare forum or judicem iniquum sibi*, *To reject or refuse on oath a court or a judge, as unjust to one*: Cic. — **B. Politic. t. t.**: *Ejurare imperium magistratum, etc.*, or simply *ejurare*, *To lay down, resign an office, at the same time swearing to have administered it according to law*: Tac.; Pl. — **C. Mercantile t. t.**: *Ejurare bonam copiam*, *To declare on oath that one has not wherewithal to pay one's debts, to swear that one is insolvent*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To abandon, forswear, disown* any thing: patriam, Tac.

**ējus**, ējus-mōdi, ejuscēmōdi, and ejusdem-mōdi, *v. modus*.

**ēlābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, *3. v. dep. I. Neut.: **A. Prop.**: **I. Gen.**: *To slip or glide away, etc.*: anguilla est; elab-*

itur, Plaut.: *animi corporibus elapsi*, Cic.: *frondes elapsus* (*sc. ignis*) in altas, *i. e.* *having crept or stolen upwards*, Virg. — **2. Esp.**: *To slip off, get clear, escape*: Cic.: *inter tumultum*, Liv. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To slip away, escape*: *reipublice statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus*, Cic. — **2. a.** *To get off, get clear, escape from condemnation, punishment, etc.*: *ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus*, Cic. — **b.** *To pass away, disappear, escape*: *aliquid memoria*, Cic. **II. Act.**: *To escape from any evil or danger*: *pugnam aut vincula*, Tac.

**ēlāborā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [elabor(a)-o] *Persevering labour, careful diligence*: Anct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *elaboration*.

**ēlāboro**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* and *a. I.: **A. Neut.**: *To labour, exert one's self, take pains*: *elaborant in iis quae, etc.*, Cic. — **B.**: **1.** *To labour on, take pains with, work out, elaborate a thing*: *a. Pass.*: *quiquid elaborari aut effici potuerit*, Cic. — **b. Act.**: *non Siculae dapes Dulcem elaborabant saporem*, Hor. — **2. Part. Perf.**: **Rhet. t. t.**: *Elaborate*: *elaborata concinnitas*, Cic. **II. Act.**: *To obtain by labour*: *elaboratum a parentibus imperium*, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *elaborer*.*

**ēlāmentā-bilis**, *a, adj.* [e; lament(a)-or] *Very lamentable*: *gemitus*, Cic.

**ēlanguesco**, langui, no sup., languescere, *3. v. n. inch.* *To grow faint, relax*: *elanguimus*, Tac.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *ut elanguescendum esset*, Liv.

**ēlap-sus** (for *elab-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *clab-or*.

**ēlargior**, no perf., tri, *4. v. dep.* *To give out, distribute, bestow*: Pers.

**ēlāt-e**, adv. [elat-us] *Loftily, proudly*: loqui, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *elatus*, Nep.

**ēlātēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Elatus*.

**ēlā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [e; root LA, *v. fero* init.] **1.** *A being carried away or hurried along; transport of passion*: Cic. — **2.** *Exaltation, elevation*: Cic.

**ēlātro**, no perf. nor sup., āre, *1. v. a.* (*Prop.*) *To bark out; Fig.*: *To cry aloud, to shout forth or out*: Hor.

**ēlā-tus**, *a, um* [e; root LA, *v. fero* init.] **1. P.** of *effero*. — **2. Pa.**: *Exalted, lofty, high*: *a. Prop.*: (*Comp.*) *in elatoriā*, Col. — **b. Fig.**: *animus magnus elatusque*, Cic.

**elau-tus** (for *elav-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *clav-o*.

**Elāver**, ēris, *n.* *The Elaver; a river of Gaul, falling into the Liger (now Allier)*.

**ēlāvo**, lāvi, lautum and lōtum, lāvāre, *1. v. a. I. Prop.*: *(To wash from or away from; hence) To wash clean, cleanse*: *elautae ambae sunus*, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To clear or strip one's self of, i. e. to get rid of, lose one's property*: Plaut.

**Elēa**, *ae, f.*, Ἠλέα (*A thing pertaining to a marsh or low ground; Marsh-town*). *Elēa*: a city of Lucania, the birthplace of *Pharmides* and *Zeno*,

*founders of the Eleatic philosophy* (in Lat. called *Velia*).

**ēlēc-ōbra** (*exlec-*), *ae, f.* [for *elac-ēbra*; fr. **ELAC**, true root of *elic*-io] (*She who entices forth; hence) A female allurer, wheeler*, Plaut.

**ēlect-e**, adv. [elect-us] *Chosely with choice or selection*: *digerere*, Cic. (*Comp.*) *electus loqui*, Gell.

**ēlect-ilis**, *a, adj.* [*2. elect-us*; (*Pertaining to electus*; hence) *Choice, daintly*, Plaut.

**ēlec-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for *eleg-tio*; fr. **ELEG**, true root of *elig*-o] *A choice, selection*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *election*.

**1. ēlecto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, *1. v. a. intens.* [for *elac-to*; fr. **ELAC**, true root of *elic*-io] *To get out fully, worm out a secret from one*: Plaut.

**2. ēlecto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, *1. v. a. intens.* [for *eleg-to*; fr. **ELEG**, true root of *elig*-o] *To choose, select*: *legionem*, Plaut.

**ēlec-tor**, ōris, *m.* [for *eleg-tor*; fr. *id.*] *A chooser, selector*: Anct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *electeur*.

**Electra**, *ae* (*Acc.* *Electrā*, Ov.), *f.*, Ἠλέκτρα (*Bright or beaming one*). *Electra*: **1.** *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus*. — **2. a. Prop.**: *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes*. — **b.** Meton.: *The name of a tragedy*.

**electrum**, *i. n.* = ἤλεκτρον (*Bright or brilliant thing*). **I. Prop.**: *Amber*: *Ov.* **II.** Meton.: **A. Electrum**; *a mixed metal (natural or artificial) resembling amber in colour*: Virg. — **B.** *An article made of amber*: Juv.

**1. ēlect-us** (for *eleg-tus*), *a, um*: **1. P.** of *elig-o* — **2. Pa.**: *Picked, selected, select, choice, excellent*: *verba*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *electus verbum*, Anct. Her.: (*Sup.*) *viri electissimi*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élu*.

**2. ēlect-us**, ūs, *m.* [for *eleg-tus*; fr. **ELEG**, true root of *elig*-o] *A choosing, a choice*: Ov.

**ēlēg-ans** (*elig-*), antis, *adj.* [**ELIG**, true root of *elig*-o] **1.** *Luxurious, effeminate, fastidious, too nice*: *heja, ut elegans est*! Ter. — **2. Choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant: (*Comp.*) *quis verbis elegantior*? Cic.: (*Sup.*) *homo elegantissimus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élegant*.**

**ēlēgan-ter**, adv. [for *elegant-ter*; fr. *elegans, elegant-is*] **1.** *With correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly*: *elegantior acta*, *id.*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *elegantissime loqui*, *id.* — **2.** *With due choice; fitly, judiciously*: (*Comp.*) *nequidem elegantius loca cepisse*, Liv.

**ēlēgant-ia**, *ae, f.* [*elegans, elegant-is*] **1.** *A being nice or particular, exquisiteness, fastidiousness*: Plaut. — **2.** *Taste, tastefulness, propriety, refinement, grace, elegance*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élégance*.

**ēlēgi**, ōrum, *m.* = ἐλεγιοι. *Elegiac verses, an elegy*: Hor.; Tac.

**Elēgia** (-ēa, -ēia), *ae, f.* = ἐλεγεία. *An elegy*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élégie*.





*mourning*, Liv.: (with cognate Acc.) eum luctum eluxisse, *have indulged in that sorrow*, Gell. **II.** Act.: *To mourn on account of*; *to lament, bewail over*: patriam, Cic.

**ē-lumb-is**, e, adj. [e; lumb-us] Prop.: *Having a dislocated loin or hip*; (Fig.) *Of style: Devoid of energy, enervated, weak, impotent*: Tac.

**ē-lūo**, lūi, lūtum, lūere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To remove by washing*; *to wash away from*; *to wash away, off or out*: colorem, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: *With the accessory notion of purifying, cleansing, etc.*: **1.** *To wash out, rinse out*: vascula, Plaut.—**2.** *To wash, purify, cleanse*: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *Of abstract objects*: **A.** *To wash out, efface, remove, get rid of*: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usū eluenda, Cic.—**B.** *Of fortune, property, etc.*: *In reflexive force*: *To clear one's self out of*; *to strip one's self of*; *to get rid of, lose, squander, dissipate*: Plaut.

**Elūsa**, ae, f. *Elusa*; *a city of Aquitania* (now Eause, in the department of Gers).—Hence, **Elus-ates**, lum, m. *The people of Elusa, the Elusates*.

**elū-sus** (for elud-sus), a, um, P. of elud-o.

**elū-tus**, a, um: **1.** P. of elu-o.—**2.** Pa. (only in Comp.) (Prop.: *Washed out*; Fig.): *Of flavour*: *Watery, insipid*: irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

**elū-v-to**, ōnis (-ies, iem, ie), f. [elu-o] **I.** *A washing away of impurities*; hence: *A flowing off, discharge*: Pl. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *An overflowing, inundation of a river, etc.*: Cic.; Tac. **B.** Meton.: *A chasm, abyss, ravine produced by the violent rushing of water*: Curt.

**Elvina** (Hel-), ae, f. *Elvina*, or *Heleina*; *a name of Ceres*.

**Elysiū**, ōrum, m. *The Elysi; a people of Eastern Germany*.

**Elysiūm**, ūi, n., Ἠλύσιον. *Elysiūm*; *the abode of the blessed*.—Hence, **Elysi-us**, a, um, adj. *Elysian*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Elysée*.

**em**=hem.

**ē-mancīpo** (-upo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *Law l. t.*: *To declare free and independent*; *to emancipate* a son from the patria potestas by the thrice-repeated act of mancipatio and manumissio: Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To give out of one's own potestas into that of another*; *to surrender*: filium in adoptionem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To give up, surrender, sell*: tributū, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émanciper*.

**ē-māno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *Of fluids*: *To flow out*: fons unde emanat aqua, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of things not fluid*: *To flow forth, pass away*: necessum est . . . auram tenuissimam . . . emanare, Gell. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To spring out of*; *to arise, proceed, emanate from*: Cic.—**B.** *Of things*: *To spread abroad*; *to become public or known*: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émaner*.

**Emāthia**, ae, f., Ἠμαθία. *Emathia*:

**I.** Prop.: **A** district of Macedonia. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Macedonia*.—**B.** *Thessaly*, and esp. for *Pharsalia*.—Hence, **1.** **Emāthi-us**, a, um, adj. *Macedonian*.—**2.** **Emath-ides**, um, f. *The Macedonian maidens, i.e. the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus*; *the Pierides*.

**ē-mātureo**, scō, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To grow quite ripe, to come to maturity*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To grow softer, be mitigated*: ira Caesaris, Ov.

**ēm-ax**, acis [em-o] *Eager to buy, fond of buying*: Cic.

**emblēma**, ātis (Abl. Plur. emblematis, Cic.), n.=ἐμβλημα (*Inlaid work, viz.*) **1.** *Raised ornaments on vessels*: Cic.—**2.** *Tesselated work, mosaic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *emblème*.

**embōllūm**, ūi, n.=ἐμβόλιον. *Something thrown in*; in scenic lang., *an interlude, ballet*: Cic.

**ēmenda-bilis**, e, adj. [emend(a)-o] *That may be amended, corrigible*: Liv.

**ēmendā-tor**, ādis, m. [id.] *A corrector, amender*: Cic.

**ēmendā-tio**, ōnis, f. [emend(a)-o] *A correction, emendation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *émendation*.

**ēmendā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] *She who corrects or amends*: Fig.: Cic.

**ēmendā-tus**, a, um: **1.** P. of emend(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Faultless, perfect, pure*: mores, Cic.: (Comp.) *emendator*, Petr.: (Sup.) *emendatissimus*, Pl.

**ē-mendico**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To beg from one, to obtain by begging*: stipem, Suet.

**ē-mend-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [e; mend-um] **I.** Gen.: *To free from faults, to correct, improve, amend*: civitas emendari solet continentia principum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To correct, amend language, etc.*: annales, Cic.—**B.** *Medic. t. t.*: *To cure*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émender*.

**ēmēn-sus** (for emet-sus), a, um, P. of emet-i-or.

**ē-mēntor**, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. *To state or utter falsely, feign, fabricate, pretend*: omnia, Plaut.: eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementor, Cic.: (without Object) ut ementiretur, Cic. **III.** Perf. Part. Pass. signif.: *Forged, fabricated, pretended*: de ementitis auspiciis, Cic.

**ē-merc-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To buy up, purchase, bribe*: Tac.

**ēmē-re**. *To take or receive*: old word found only in compounds: Fest.

**ē-mēreo**, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. and **ē-mēreo**, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. **I.** Gen.: *(To deserve entirely*; hence) *To obtain by service, to gain, earn*: Ennius emeruit Contiguus pondi, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To gain the favour of any one, to deserve well, to lay under obligation*: Tib.; Ov.—**B.** *Milit. t. t.*: **1.** Prop.: *(To earn one's pay*; hence) *To serve out, complete one's term of service*: stipendia, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *annuum temp-*

us (sc. magistratū) emeritum habere, Cic.—**C.** Perf. Part. In reflexive force: *That has become unfit for service, worn out*: equi, Ov.

**ē-mergo**, si, sum, gēre, 3. v. a. and **n.** **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *Pass in reflexive force*: *To raise up one's self, etc.*; *to rise up*: emersum a flumine, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *With Personal pron.*, or *Pass*, in reflexive force: *To extricate or free one's self, to raise one's self up, to rise*: sese ex malis, Ter.: homo emersum ex tenebris lustrorum, Suet.

**II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To come forth, come up, arise, emerge*: equus emeruit e flumine, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To come forth, come up, break forth*, as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: viriditas e vaginis emergit, etc., Cic.: infans utero, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear*: multos vii emerisise aliquando, Cic.

**ēmēr-itus**, a, um, P. of emer-eo and emer-eor.—As Subst.: *emeritus*, i, m. *One who has served his time, a veteran*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émérite*.

**emer-sus** (for emerg-sus), a, um, P. of emerg-o.

**ēmētica**, ae, f.=ἐμετική. *An emetic*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émétique*.

**ēmē-tior**, mensus sum, mētri, 4. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To measure quite, to measure out*: spatium oculis, Virg.

**II.** Meton.: **A.** *To pass through, pass over, traverse a certain space*: freta, Virg.—**B.** *To impart, bestow*: aliquid patriae tanto acervo, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *Of abstract objects*: **A.** *To measure, estimate, decide*: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell.—**B.**: **1.** *Of toil*: *To pass through, arrive at the close of*: laborem, Sil.—**2.** In Tac.: *Of time*: *To survive*: quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus, Tac.—**C.** *To impart, bestow, manifest*: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetior, Cic. **III.** Perf. Part. In Pass. force: *Passed through, traversed*: pars itineris emensa, Liv.

**ē-mēto**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To move away, move down*: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

**ē-mīco**, ūi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To spring out, spring forth, break forth, appear quickly*: **I.** Prop.: *scaturigines*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *verbum emicuit si forte decorum*, Hor.

**ē-mīgro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To remove, depart from a place*; *to emigrate*: **I.** Prop.: *ex illā domo*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *vitā*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émigrer*.

**ēmī-ne-ns**, ntis: **1.** P. of emine-o.—**2.** Pa.: **A.** Prop.: *Standing out, projecting*: oculi eminentes, Cic.: (Comp.) *aliquod eminentissimum*, Quint.—**B.** Fig.: *Lofly, distinguished, eminent*: eloquentia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éminent*.

**ēmī-nentia**, ae, f. [eminens, eminent-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A projecting, a prominence, protuberance*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: *In painting*: *The prominent, i.e. light parts of pictures*

**Cic. II. Fig.:** Excellence: forma-run, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *eminence*.

**ē-minēo**, ūi, *n. sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. **I. Prop.:** A. Gen.: To stand out, project: quod eminere necesse erat, Cæs. B. Esp.: In painting: To stand out in relief, be prominent, as the lights in a picture: Cic. II. Fig.: A. To stand out or forth from: animus, quum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, will extend beyond: Cic.—B. To come out, become visible: quorum eminet audacia, Cic.—C.: 1. Of personal subjects: To be prominent, conspicuous through one's qualities or mental endowments: To distinguish one's self, be eminent, excel: inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.—2. Of things as subjects: To be conspicuous, famous, noted, distinguished, eminent: Cic.

**ē-min-us**, adv. [for e-man-us; fr. e; man-us] (Away from the hand; hence) At a distance, from a distance: Cæs.; Ov.; Tac.

**ē-miror**, *n. perf.*, āri, 1. v. dep. To wonder greatly at, to be amazed at: æquora, Hor.

**ēmiss-ārium**, ūi, *m.* [2. emiss-us] (A thing pertaining to emissus; hence) An outlet or channel for water: Cic.

**ēmiss-ārius**, ūi, *m.* [id.] (One pertaining to emissus; hence) 1. An emissary, spy, etc.—2. A young branch, an offshoot, a shoot: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émissaire*.

**ēmiss-icūs** (-itūs), a, um, adj. [id.] Pertaining to sending forth; sent out, etc.: oculi, i. e. prying about, spying, Plaut.

**ēmis-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for emitt-sio; fr. emitt-o] 1. a. Prop.: A sending out or darting forth: Gell.—b. Meton.: Power of projecting or hurling: Cic.—2. A darting forth: anguis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émission*.

1. **ēmis-sus** (for emitt-sus), a, um, P. of emitt-o.

2. **ēmis-sus**, us, *m.* [for emitt-sus; fr. emitt-o] A sending forth, emission: Lucr.

**ē-mitto**, mīsi, mīssum, mīttēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.:** 1. Gen.: To send out or forth; to let out, let go: aliquem de carcere, Cic.: (with *Supine* in *um*) pabulum nemo emittitur, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. Of a book, writings, etc.: To put forth to the world, to publish: Cic.—b. With accessory idea of liberation: To let go, dismiss, set at liberty: Liv.—c. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: (a) Of lightning: To burst, break, dart forth: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen, Cic.—(b) Of a serpent: To dart forth: si neuter anguis emissus esset, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Of sound: To send forth, utter: vocem, Liv.—2. Of the vital principle: To send forth, breathe out, give up, resign: animam, to expire, Nep.—3. Of scent: To emit, Lucr. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Of persons: To send away from: aliquem emittere, to let one go, let one slip, Liv.—2. Of weapons: a. To throw, cast, discharge, hurt: Cæs.;

Liv.—b. To throw away, cast aside or off: Cæs.—Particular expression: *Emittere aliquem* (manu), To release a person from one's potestas; to set free, emancipate, etc.: Plaut.; Tac. B. Fig.: 1. To let slip: de manibus rem, Liv.—2. To discharge, throw out, etc.: facietum dictum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émettre*.

**ēmo**, ēmi, emptum, ēmere (Perf. Subj. emissi, Plaut), 3. v. a. [the same word as *EMERE*=accipere] (To take to one's self in exchange for money, etc.; hence) **I. Prop.:** To buy: de Canuleio diversorium, Cic.: (without Object) bene, well, i. e. cheap, id.: male, badly, i. e. dear, id. II. Fig.: To buy, buy up, purchase, gain, acquire, obtain: æternum nomen, Ov.

**ē-mōdēror**, *n. perf.*, āri, 1. v. dep. To moderate: dolorem verbis, i. e. to vent, Ov.

**ē-mōdūlor**, *n. perf.*, āri, 1. v. dep. To sing, celebrate: Musam, Ov.

**emolumentum**, i, v. emolu.

**ē-mōlūr**, itus sum, ūri, 4. v. dep. **I. Prop.:** To move out, bring out: fretum (venti) stir up, agitate: Sen. II. Fig.: To work out; accomplish: negotium, Plaut.

**ē-mollō**, ūi, itum, ūre, 4. v. a. **I. Prop.:** To make soft, to soften: humor arcus, fundasque emolliat, Liv. II. Fig.: A. In a good sense: To make mild, gentle: mores, Ov.—B. In a bad sense: To enervate, render effeminate: exercitum, Liv.

**ē-mōlo**, *n. perf.*, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. To grind out, consume by grinding: granaria, Pers.

**ē-mōl-umentum** (-imentum), i, n. [emolior] (A working out; hence) **I. Prop.:** Effort, exertion, labour, difficulty: Cæs. II. Meton.: Attainment of success, i. e. gain, profit, advantage: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émolument*.

**ē-mōnēo**, *n. perf.* *n. sup.*, ēre, 2. v. a. To admonish: Cic.

**ē-mōrīor**, mortuus sum, mōri (Inf. emoriri, Plaut; Tac), 3. v. dep. **I. Prop.:** To die quite, depart, de cease: aut vincere, aut emori, Cic. II. Fig.: To perish, pass away, cease: quorum laus emori non potest, Cic.

**ē-mort-ūālis**, e, adj. [e; mors, mort-is] Of, or belonging to, death: dies, Plaut.

**emor-tuus**, a, um, P. of emor-ior.

**ēmō-tus** (for emov-tus), a, um, P. of emov-co.

**ē-mōv-ēo**, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre (Perf. Ind. emōstis, Liv), 2. v. a. To move out, forth, move away, remove. **I. Prop.:** muros fundamentaque, Virg. II. Fig.: nomen ex pectore, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émouvoir*.

**Empeḍōcles**, is, m., Ἐμπεδοκλῆς. Empedocles; a philosopher of Agrigento, about 460 B. C.

**empīrci**, ōrum, m. = οἱ ἐμπειρικοί. Empirics; physicians who followed a system based on practical experience alone: Cic.

**empōrīum**, ūi, n. = ἐμπορίον. A place of trade, market-town, market, emporium; Cic.; Liv.

**em-ptio** (-tio), ōnis, *f.* [em-o] A buying, purchase: Cic.; Tac.

**em-ptio** (-tito), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] To buy up, purchase: Tac.; Pl.

**em-ptor** (-tor), ōris, m. [id.] A buyer, purchaser: Cic.; Hor.

**em-ptus** (-tus), a, um, P. of em-o.

**ē-mūlgo**, *n. perf.*, sum, gēre, 2. v. a. (Prop.: To milk out; Meton.) To drain out, exhaust: paludem, Cat.

**emul-sus** (for emulg-sus), a, um, P. of emulgo.

**emunc-tus** (for emung-tus), a, um, P. of emung-o.

**ē-mungo**, xi, ctum, gēre (Perf. sync: emunxti, Plaut), 3. v. a. **I. Prop.:** A. To wipe or blow the nose: cubito se emungere solebat, Auct. Her.—Particular phrase: naris enunctæ senex, clean-nosed, i. e. sharp-sighted, keen, acute, Phæd.; so, emunctæ naris (Lucillus), Hor.—B. Of persons: Pass. in reflexive force: To wipe or blow one's nose: jam gravis es nobis, et saepe emungeris, Juv. II. Fig.: To cheat or bilk one out of money, etc.: emuncto Simone, Hor.

**ē-mūno**, ūi, itum, ūre, 4. v. a. **I. Prop.:** To fortify, secure, protect, defend with a wall: locum, Liv. II. Meton.: A. To secure, protect, defend, make strong: emuniit objice postes, Virg.—B. To build, erect, raise up: murum, Liv.—C. To clear, make passable: silvas, Tac.

**ēn**, interj. [akin to Gr. ἤν] Lo. behold! see! see there. (with Nom.) en causa, Cic. (with Acc.) en quatuor aras, Virg.: (with folgl. clause) en, qui tuos liberos committas, Cic.: (In interrogation or exclamation) en quid agis? Pers.: en quo discordia cives Produxit miseros? Virg.: (with Imperatives) hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Muse, id.

**ēnarrā-bilis**, e, adj. [enarr(a)-o] That may be related, represented, or explained: Virg.

**ē-narro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To explain in detail; to expound: senatus somnium, Cic.: rem ordine, Ter.

**ē-nascor**, nātus sum, nasci, 3. a. dep. To spring or grow up: continuo enata soboles, Suet.: præcedenti tempore enata insula, Pl.

**ē-nāto**, āvi, *n. sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.:** To swim away, to escape by swimming: fractis navibus, Hor. II. Fig.: To extricate one's self, to get off: Cic.

**ēnā-tus**, a, um, P. of ena-scor.

**ē-nāvā-tus**, a, um, adj. [e; nav-(a)-o] Executed, performed: opera præmia, Tac.

**ē-nāvigo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.:** To sail away: A. Prop.: Rhodum, Suet. B. Fig.: enavigavit oratio, Cic. II. Act.: To traverse by sailing, to sail over: undam, Hor.

**Enōklāds**, i, m., Ἐνκέλαδος. Encladus; one of the giants upon whom Jupiter hurled Elma.

**endo**, præp., v. in init.

**endrōmis**, ūdis, *f.* = ἐνδρῳμῖς. A



woollen cloak (worn after exercise in the palaestra): Mart.; Juv.

**Endymion**, *ōnīs*, m., Ἐνδυμίων. **Endymion**. I. Prop.: A beautiful youth of Mount Latmos, in Caria, condemned by Jupiter to perpetual sleep. II. Meton.: A beautiful youth: Juv.

**ē-nēco** (-nīco), *cūi* (enīcavit, Plaut.), *ctum* (less freq. enecat), *āre* (Pūt. Perf., enīcāssō, Plaut.), I. v. a. I. Prop.: To kill off, kill completely, slay: puer ambo angues enecat, Plaut.: (without Object) enīca, id. II. Meton.: A. To utterly exhaust, to wear out: inclusa avis in cavā, et fame enecta, Cic.—B. To torment, torture, plague to death: aliquem odio, Plaut. III. Fig.: To torture, torment, plague: pars animi . . . nec inopia enecta, nec, etc., Cic.

**enec-tus**, a, um, P. of eneco.—**ēnervā-tus**, a, um: I. P. of *ēnerv* (a)-o.—2. Pa.: Enervated, weak, effeminate: sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énervé*.

**ē-nerv-is**, e, adj. [e; nerv-us] Nerveless, weak: orator, Tac.

**ē-nerv-o**, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To take out the nerves or sinews from: poplites securi, App. II. Fig.: To enervate, weaken, render effeminate: non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énervé*.

**Engūlion**, i, n., Ἐγγυλίον. **Enguion**; a city of Sicily (now Gazi or Gangi).—Hence, **Engul-nus**, a, um, adj. Of Enguion.—As Subst.: **Engulni**, *ōrum*, m. The inhabitants of Enguion. **enīco**, *are*, v. eneco.

**enīm**, *conf.*: 1. To corroborate a preceding assertion: Truly, certainly, to be sure, indeed: Cic.—Particular combination: *enim vero* (also, as one word), *Yes indeed, yes truly, of a truth, to be sure, certainly, indeed*: Cic.—2. To prove or show the grounds of a preceding assertion: For: Cic.; Hor.—3. To explain a preceding assertion: For instance, namely: Plaut.; Cic.

**enimvero**, v. *enim*. **Enipeus** (trīsyll.), i, m., Ἐνίπειος (Voc. Enipeu, Ov.). **Enipeus**. I. Prop.: A river of Thessalotis. II. Meton.: The river-god of the Enipeus: Ov.

**enise**, *enīca*, a, um, v. *enix*. **ē-nitēō**, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To shine out, or forth: ubi ocelum enituit, i. e. has cleared up, Gell. II. Fig.: A. To shine forth; to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished: oratio, Cic.—B. Of beauty: To beam forth: egregio decus enitet ore, Virg.—C. To flourish, thrive, look beautiful: enituit vomere campus, Virg.

**ēnite-sco**, *nīdūi*, *no sup.*, *nītescēre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [enite-o] I. Prop.: To shine out or forth: oculi, Quint. II. Fig.: A. To shine forth; to become eminent, conspicuous, distinguished: ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.—B. Of persons: To become blooming or beautiful: entescis Pulchrior multo, Hor.

**ē-nitor**, *nīsus* or *nīxus* sum, *nīdūi*, 3. v. *dep.* I. Neut.: A. To force or work

one's way out, or to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend: 1. Prop.: ut in ascensu primi non facile enterent, Cæs.—2. Fig.: quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt.—B. To exert one's self, to make an effort, to struggle, strive, to accomplish something, etc.: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) quod quidem certe enitar, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) non quin enitendum sit in utroque, id. II. Act.: A. To produce with exertion, i. e. To bring forth, bear children or young: triginta capitum fetūs enixa, Virg.—B. To climb up, ascend a place: Pyreneum et Alpes, Tac. Perf. in Pass. force: 1. Born: in lūco Martis enixi, Just.—2. Striven, endeavoured: summā ope enisum, ne, etc., Sall.

**ēnix-e** (enīs-e), *adv.* [enix-us, enis-us] Strenuously, earnestly, zealously: causam enixe suscipere, Cic.: (Comp.) enisius, Liv.: (Sup.) enixissime, Suet.

**ēnixus** (-sus) (for enit-sus), a, um: 1. P. of enitor.—2. Pa.: Strenuous, earnest, zealous: enixio studio, Liv.: (Comp.) enixior opera, Sen.

**Enna**, ē, etc., v. Honn.

**Ennius**, i, m. **Ennius**; the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria, 515; died 585 A.U.C.

**Ennōsīgēus**, i, m., Ἐννοσίγαιος (Earth-shaker). **Ennosigēus**; a surname of Neptune.

**ē-no**, *āvi*, *no sup.*, *āre*, I. v. n. I. Prop.: Neut.: A. Gen.: To swim out or away: pinnoteres enat e conchā, Cic. B. Esp.: To escape by swimming out or away: Liv. II. Meton.: Neut.: To fly away, to escape by flying, to float away through the air: insuetum per iter gelidas enavit (sc. Dædalus) ad Aretos, Virg.

**ēnodāt-is**, *adv.* [enodat-us] Clearly, plainly: narrare, Cic.: (Comp.) enodatius, id.

**ēnodā-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [enod(a)-o] A denouement, explanation: Cic.

**ēnodā-tus**, a, um, P. of enod(a)-o.

**ē-nōd-is**, e, adj. [e; nod-us] I. Prop.: Free from knots, without knots: trunci, Virg. II. Fig.: Of speech: Clear, plain: elegi, Pl. III. Meton.: Smooth, supple: artūs, Claud.

**ē-nōd-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To free from knots: vitum, Cato. II. Fig.: To explain, elucidate, unfold, declare: nomina, Cic.

**ē-norm-is**, e, adj. [e; norm-a] (Out of rule; hence) I. Prop.: Irregular, unusual: vici, Tac. II. Meton.: Immoderate, immense, enormous: (Comp.) enormior prologus, quam fabula, Spart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énorme*. **ēnorm-itas**, *ātis*, f. [enorm-is] (The quality of the enormis; hence) 1. Irregularity: Quint.—2. Hugeuess, vastness, enormous size: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énormité*.

**ēnorm-iter**, *adv.* [id.] Irregularly: Sen.

**ē-nōtesco**, *nōdūi*, *no sup.*, *nōtescēre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [enite-o] To become known: quod ubi enotuit, Tac.

**ens**-īcūlus, i, m. *dim.* [ens-is] A little sword: Plaut.

**ens-i-fer**, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [ens-is; (i); fer-o] Sword-bearing: Ov.

**ens-i-ger**, *ēra*, *ērūm* [ens-is; (i); ger-o] Sword-bearing: Ov.

**ensis**, *is*, m. [akin to Sanscrit *as* "gladius"] A sword: Liv.; Virg.

**Entella**, *ē*, f. **Entella**; a city of Sicily.—Hence, **Entell-inus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Entella.—As Subst.: **Entellinus**, i, m. A citizen of Entella.

**enthymēma**, *ātis*, n., ἐνθύμημα: 1. A reflection, meditation; an argument: Juv.—2. A conclusion or deduction from contraries: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enthymème*.

**ē-nūbo**, *psi*, *no sup.*, *bēre*, 3. v. n. I. To marry out of one's rank into another: e patribus, Liv. II. To marry away from the paternal house: Liv.

**ēnuclēat-e**, *adv.* [enucleat-us] Plainly, without ornament: Cic.

**ēnuclēā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of *enucle* (a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Cleared from the husk; hence) a. Clear, pure: suffragia, i. e. free from wrong motives. Cic.—b. Of speech: Plain, unadorned: Cic.

**ē-nuclē-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. [e; nucle-us] (Prop.: To take out the kernels, to clear from the husk; Fig.) To lay open, explain: Cic.

**ē-nūdo**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. (Prop.: To lay bare; Fig.) To explain: intelligentias, Cic.

**ēnumērā-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [enumer-(a)-o] I. Gen.: A counting up, enumerating: Cic. II. Esp.: A recapitulation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énumération*.

**ē-nūmēro**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. I. Gen.: To reckon up, count over, count out: dies, Cæs.: pretium, i. e. to pay, Cic. II. Esp.: To enumerate in speaking; to recount, relate: triumphos, Ov.: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énumérer*.

**ēnunciā-tio** (**ēnunti-**), *ōnis*, f. [enunci(a)-o] A declaration, enunciation, proposition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énonciation*.

**ēnunciā-tum** (**ēnuntiā-**), i, n. [id.] A proposition.

**ē-nuncio** (-tū), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. (To carry a report, etc., out of a place, esp. something that should be kept secret; hence) To divulge, disclose; to report, tell, blab: mysteria, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énoncer*.

**ēnup-tio**, *ōnis*, f. (for *enub-tio*; fr. *enub-o*) A marrying out of one's rank: gentis, Liv.

**ē-nutr-ō**, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, 4. v. a. To bring up by feeding; to nourish, feed, support: puerum sub antris, Ov.

1. *ēo*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire* (Inf. Pass., irier, Plaut.), v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *i*; Greek *ἐ-μ-, i-μει*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To go, in the widest sense of the word, and of locomotion of every kind: to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass, etc.: With persons or things as subjects: pices ire nequibunt, Lucr.:

(with double *Dat.*) *subsidio snlsierant*, Cæs.: (with *Supine* in *um*) *cubitum*, Cic.: (*Imper. Pass.*) *itur in antiquam silvam*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: With accessory notion: 1. Of hostility: *To go at; to go or proceed against*: *infestis signis ad se ire viderunt*, Cæs.—2. Of disappearing from the sight: *To pass away, disappear*: *saepè hominem paulatim cernimus ire*, Lucr.—3. Politic. *t. t.*: *Ire* (pedibus) in sententiam, *To go over, or accede to, an opinion*: Livr.: (*Imper. Pass.*) *ibatur in sententiam*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: *To go, proceed*: it clamor caelo, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of time: *To pass by, pass away*: *eunt anni more fluentis aequæ*, Ov.—2. With the accessory notion of result: *To go, proceed, turn out, happen*: *Incipit res melius ire*, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Sic eat, So may it fare*: Livr.—3. *To go or set about, to prepare, to wish, to be about to do anything*: *perditum gentem*, Liv.

**2. eo, adv.** [prob. for *com=eum*; *Acc. of is*] 1. Of place: *There*; i. e.: **a.** In a place: Cic.; Tac.; Livr.—**b.** (a) Prop.: With verbs denoting motion: *Into or to a place; thither*: *eo venire*, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (a) *There, thither, to that point*: *res eo deducta est*, Cic.—(b) *To that course or line of conduct; to that matter, affair, or undertaking*: *neu me cupidum eo impulsit*, Ter.—**c.** Upon something; *thereon*: *eoque impuncta vasa*, Sall.—2. Of time: In connection with *usque*, and *fold*, by *donec*, *donec*, or *quoad*: *Even up to that time . . . until; all the while . . . until*: Cic.; Livr.; Nep.—3. Of cause or reason: A. Referring to what precedes: *Therefore*; *for the reason or cause already assigned*; *on that the previous or foregoing account*: Cic.; Sall.—**b.** Referring to what follows: *For this or the following reason; on the following account*: Cic.; Livr.; Nep.—4. Of a result or end: *To this result, end, point, or issue*: Cic.—5. Of an additional matter, etc.: *Hereto*: Cic.—6. Of measure or comparison: With comparative words: *By so much, so much, all the, the nihil admirabilis*: *eoque magis, si, etc.*, Cic.—7. **a.** Of amount or degree: *To such an amount or degree; to that extent or degree*: Cic.—**b.** *To such a point, pitch, amount or degree of*: (with *Gen.*, *fold*, by *ut c. Subj.*): *eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut . . . urbs aperiretur*, Livr.—**c.** *To such an extent, so far*: Suet.—**d.** *To such a point, position, state, or condition*: *eo redigis me, ut, etc.*: Ter.—Particular phrase: *eo loci*, *In such a position*: Cic.

**eadem, v. idem.**  
**Eos** (only in *Nom.*), *f.*, *ἠώς*. **I.** Prop.: *The dawn, early morning, break of day*: Ov.—Hence, **Eos-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to the morning, morning*: *Atlantides*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Eous**, *i, m.*: **A.** *The morning star*: Virg.—**B.** (sc. *equus*) *Break of day*: the name of one of the horses of the sun: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *The East, East country*: Luc.—Hence, **Eo-us**, *a, um,*

*adj.* *Belonging to the East; Eastern*: *domus Arabum*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Eous**, *i, m.* *An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental*: Ov.

**Epaminondas**, *æ, m.*, *Ἐπαμεινώνδας*, *Epaminondas; a Theban general.*  
**Epaphus**, *i, m.*, *Ἐπαφος*, *Epaphus; the son of Jupiter Ammon and Io.*

**ep-as-tus** (for *e-pas-tus*), *a, um, adj.* [*e*; *pasc-o*] *Eaten up*: *escæ*, Ov.

**Epēus** (-ius), *i, m.*, *Ἐπειός*, *Epēus or Epius; a son of Panopeus, the contriver of the Trojan horse.*

**ēphēbus**, *i, m.* = *ēphbos*. **A Greek youth, young man** (from 18 to 20 years of age): Ter.

**ēphēmēris**, *Idis, f.* = *ēphemeris*. **A day-book, diary, ephemeris**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ephémérides*.

**Epēsus**, *i, f.*, *Ἐφέσος*, *Ephesus; a city of Ionia, with a temple to Diana* (now the village of *Aja-Soluk*).—Hence, **Epēsus-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Ephesian*.—As *Subst.*: **Ephesii**, *orum, m.* *The Ephesians*.

**ēphippī-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [*ephippi-um*] *Furnished with an ephippium*: Cæs.

**ēphippium**, *ii, n.* = *ēphippiion* (that which is on a horse). **A horse-cloth, caparison, housing**: Cæs.—**PROV.**: Optat ephippia bos piger, the sluggish ox longs for housings, i. e. each envies the other's condition, Hor.

**ēphōrus**, *i* (Gen. *Plur.* *ephorum*, *Nep.*), *m.* = *ēphoros* (Overseer). **An Ephor; a Spartan magistrate**: Cic.

**ēphŷra**, *æ, -e, ōs, f.*, *Εφύρα*, *Ion.* *Εφύρη* (Overlooker). **Ephŷra or Ephŷre; a name for Corinth**.—Hence, **Ephŷreŷus**, *a, um, adj.* *Ephŷrean, Corinthian*.

**1. Ephyre**, *es, v. Ephyra*.

**2. Ephyre**, *es, f.* *Ephyre; a sea-nymph*.

**ēphbāta**, *æ, m.* = *ēphbātēs* (one who goes on board ship). **A marine**: Hirt.

**Epīcharmus**, *i, m.*, *Ἐπίχαρμος*. **Epīcharmus; a Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided, after his early youth, at Syracuse.**

**Epīclērus**, *i, m.* = *Ἐπικληρος* (an heir). **Epīclerus; the name of a comedy of Menander.**

**ēpicōrus**, *a, um, adj.* = *ēpikōpos*. *Furnished with oars*: Cic.

**Epīcūrus**, *i, m.*, *Ἐπικουρος* (Helper). **Epīcūrus; the famous Greek philosopher of Gargetus, in Attica, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, which taught that pleasure is the highest good.**—Hence, **Epīcūr-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Epicurus, Epicurean*.

**ēpicus**, *a, um, adj.* = *ēpikós*. **Epīc**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épique*.

**Epīdamnus**, *i, m.* = *Ἐπιδάμνος* (Subduer). **Epīdamnus; an older name of Dyrrhachium**.—Hence, **1. Epīdamnus**, *a, um, adj.* *Epīdamnian*.—2. **Epīdamn-ŷensis**, *e, adj.* *Epīdamnian*.

**Epīdaphna**, *æ, f.*, *Ἐπιδάφνη* (By or at the laurel, or the laurel grove). **Epīdaphna; the suburb of Antiochia.**

**Epīdaurus**, *i, f.*, *Ἐπίδωρος*. **Epīd**

**aurus**: 1. **A city in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a temple of Esculapius** (now *Pidaur*).—Hence, **Epīdaur-ŷus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Epīdaurus, Epīdauræan*.—As *Subst.*: **Epīdaur-ŷus**, *ii, m.* (sc. *deus*) *The Epīdauræan, i. e. Esculapius*: Ov.—2. **A city of Dalmatia**: Hirt.

**ēpidicticus**, *a, um, adj.* = *ἐπίδεικτικός*. *Of speech: For display, elaborate, showing off*: Cic.

**Epīgōni**, *orum, m.*, *Ἐπίγονοι* (After-born). **The Epīgōni**: 1. **The sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes**.—2. **The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women**.

**ēpigramma**, *ātis, n.* (*Dat. Plur.* *epigrammatis*, *Cic.*) = *ἐπίγραμμα* (That which is written on, or about, any thing): 1. **An inscription**: Cic.; Nep.—2. **An epigram**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épigramme*.

**ēpilogus**, *i, m.* = *ἐπίλογος* (That which is said in addition, or is added). **A winding up of a speech, peroration, epilogue**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épilogue*.  
**ēpimēnia**, *orum, n.* = *ἐπιμήνια* (Things for a month). **Provisions for a month, a month's stock**: Juv.

**Epīmēnides**, *is, m.*, *Ἐπιμενίδης*. **Epīmēnides; a Greek poet and diviner of Crete.**

**Epimētheus**, *ei, m.*, *Ἐπιμηθεύς* (After-thought). **Epimētheus; a son of Iapetus and Clymene, the husband of Pandora**.—Hence, **Epimēth-is**, *Idis, f.* *A daughter of Epimētheus*; i. e. *Pyrrha*: Ov.

**ēpinicia**, *orum, n.* = *ἐπινίκια*. **Songs of victory, triumphal songs**: Suet.

**Epiphānes**, *is, m.*, *Ἐπιφανής* (He that is manifested; hence, **The famous or celebrated one**). **Epiphānes; a son of Antiochus, king of Commagene.**

**Epirēnsis**, *e, v. Epirus*.

**ēpī-rhēd-ŷum**, *ii, n.* [hybrid word; fr. *ēpi*; *rhed-a*] *A thing at or upon the rhēda*. **A thing by which the horse was attached to the cart**: Juv.

**Epīrus** (-os), *i, f.*, *Ἠπειρος* (Mainland). **Epirus or Epīros; a province in the north of Greece**.—Hence, **1. Epirēnsis**, *e, adj.* *Of Epirus*.—2. **Epirōtes**, *æ, m.* *An Epirot*.—Hence, **Epirot-ŷeus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Epirots*; *Epirotic*.

**ēpistolā** (-ula), *æ, f.* = *ἐπιστολή*. (That which is sent to one). **A written communication; a letter, epistle**: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: *Aliquis ab epistolis*, *A secretary*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épître*.

**ēpistolŷum**, *ii, n.* = *ἐπιστόλιον*. **A short letter, a note**: Cat.

**ēpithālāmum**, *ii, n.* = *ἐπιθαλάμιον*. (That which is about the bridal chamber). **A nuptial song, epithalamium**: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épithalame*.

**ēpithēca**, *æ, f.* = *ἐπιθήκη*. **An addition, increase**: Plaut.

**ēpitōma**, *æ*; *-e, ōs, f.* = *ἐπιτομή* (A cutting short). **An abridgement, epitome**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épitome*.



**ēpōdes**, um, m. *The epodes; a species of sea fish: Ov.*

**Ēp-ōna**, ae, f. [equ-us; with *p* for *qu*] *(The one pertaining to equi). Epona, the protecting goddess of horses.*

**ēpōps**, ōpis, m. = *ēpōp* [onomatop.] *The epops or hoopoe: Ov.*

**Ēpōrēdia**, ae, f. *Eporedia; a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina (now Isera).*

**Ēpōrēdōrix**, Igis, m. *Eporedorix; a noble Aduan in Caesar's army.*

**ēpos** (only in Nom. and Acc.), n. = *ēpos*. *An heroic poem, an epic: Hor.*

**ē-pōto**, pōtāvi, pōtum, pōtāre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: *Of persons, etc.: To drink quite or entirely; to drink up, quaff: celerius potuit comestum, quam epotum (sc. venenum), in omnes partes corporis permanere: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of a vessel, etc., as object: To quaff, drain, drink up, empty: epoto poculo, Cic.—B. Of inanimate subjects: To swallow up, suck up: ter licet epotum ter vomat illa (sc. Charybdis) fretum, Ov.*

**ēpōtus** (for epot-tus), a, um, P. v. epoto.

**epulā**, arum, v. epulum.

**ēpūl-āris**, e, adj. [epul-um] *Of, or belonging to, a banquet: Cic.*

**ēpūlā-tio**, ōnis, f. [epul(a)-or] *Feasting, eating: Suet.*

1. **ēpūl-o**, ōnis, m. [epul-or] *(The feasting one; hence) A guest at a feast or banquet; a feaster. I. Gen.: App. II. Esp.: A. Plur.: Triumviri or Septemviri Epulones, Triumvirs (or Septemvirs) Feasters; a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods: Cic.; Liv.—B. Sing.: Triumvir Epulo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (plur.) *Ēpulons*.*

2. **ēpūl-o**, ōnis, m. [id.] *(Feaster) Epulo; a man's name in Virg.*

**ēpūl-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [epul-nm] I. Neut.: *To give an entertainment, feast, eat: epulabar cum sodalibus omnino modice, Cic. II. Act.: To entertain, give an entertainment to, to feast one; aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, Virg.*

**ēpūlum**, i, n., and in the plur. heterocl. **ēpūlā**, arum, f. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *Sumptuous food or dishes (so only Plur.): A. Prop.: mense conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. B. Fig.: dicendi, Cic. II. Esp.: A (sumptuous, splendid, festive) meal; a banquet, feast (in the Sing. usually of banquets held on religious festivals or given to a number of persons): quum epulum populo Romano daret, Cic.: divum, Virg.*

**ēqu-a**, ae, f. (Dat. and Abl. Plur.: equabus, Pall.) [equ-us] *A mare: Cic.; Virg.*

**ēqu-e-s**, itis, m. [for equ-i-(t)-s; fr. equ-us; i, root of e-o] *(The horse-going one; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: A horseman, rider: Liv.; Hor. B. Meton.: Of horse and rider: Virg. II. Esp.: A. In Milit. lang.: 1. Prop.: A horse-soldier, trooper—Ces.—2. Meton.: In col-*

lective force: *Horse-soldiers, cavalry: Liv.—B.: 1. Prop.: An equus or knight: Cic.; Liv.—2. Meton.: In collective force: The equestrian order: Mart.*

**ēque-ster**, tris, tre (m. equē-stris, Liv.), adj. [for equit-ster; fr. eques, equit-is] *(Caused by an eques; hence) 1. Belonging to horsemen, equestrian: status, Cic.—2. Of, or belonging to, cavalry: proclum, Ces.—3. Belonging to the order of knights; equestrian: annulus (i. e. aureus, a privilege of the equestrian order), Hor.—As Subst.: a. equester, tris, m. (sc. homo) = eques, Tac.—b. equestria, lum, n. (sc. loca) *The seats of the knights in the theatre: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équestre*.**

**ēquid-em**, adv. [comp. of the demonstr. ē and quidem; v. ce] I. Gen.: *Verily, truly, indeed, at all events: equidem audiebam, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure: Cic.—B. With reference to the speaker: For my part, as far as I am concerned: Cic.*

**ēqu-ile**, is, n. [equ-us] *(A thing pertaining to an equus; hence) A stable for horses: Suet.*

**ēqu-inus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, horses: seta, Cic.*

**ēqu-iria**, ōrum, n. [id.] *(Things pertaining to horses; hence) The (annual) horse-race (in the Campus Martius, in honour of Mars): Ov.*

**ēquitā-bilis**, e, adj. [equit(a)-o] *That may be ridden over; planities, Curt. ēquitā-tus, ōrum, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *A riding: Pl. II. Meton.: Cavalry: Ces.**

**ēquit-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [eques, equit-is] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To be a horseman, to ride: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. B. Fig.: To ride: Eurus Per Siculas equitavit, undas, Hor. II. Act.: To ride through a place: flumen equitatur, Flor.*

**ēquū-lēus** (ecu-), i, m. dim. [for equo-leus; fr. equus (unconstr. Gen.), equo-i] I. Prop.: *A young horse; a colt, foal: Liv. II. Meton.: A. A statue of a horse: Cic.—B. A wooden rack in the shape of a horse: Cic.*

**ēquū-lus**, i, m. dim. [forequo-lus; fr. id.] *A young horse; a colt, foal: Cic.*

**ēquus**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit *agra*, Gr. *ikkos* another form for *imnos*] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A horse, steed: Cic.—B. Meton.: 1. Equus bipes, a two-footed horse; i. e. a sea-horse: Virg.—2. Equus fluviatilis, A river-horse, hippopotamus: Pl.—3. Equus ligneus, i. e. a ship: Plant.—4. The Trojan horse: Virg. C. Fig.: In the phrases: 1. *Equis et quadrigis poetis, In prose and poetry: Cic.—2. Equus Troianus, A secret conspiracy: Cic. II. Esp.: A (war-horse, in the phrase) *Equis virisque, etc.: A. Prop.: With horse and foot: Liv.; Cic. B. Fig.: With might and main, with all one's power or resources: Cic.***

**ēr** (ēres), ōris, m. [χρη] *A hedgehog: Nemes.*

**ē-rādic-itus** (ex-), adv. [e or ex; radix, radic-is] *From the very root; root and branch: Plant.*

**ē-rādic-o** (ex-), āvi, ātum, āre (Inf. Pass. Pres. eradicaire, Plant.), i. v. a. [id.] (Prop.: *To pluck up by the roots; Fig.: A. To root out, utterly destroy: dii te eradicant, Ter.—B. To wear out, pester with talking: hominem, Plant.*

**ē-rādo**, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To scratch out, scrape off; aliquem, to strike out, erase, Pl. II. Fig.: To eradicate, extirpate: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.*

**Ērāsīnus**, i, m. = *Ἐρασίνος* (One pertaining to *ἔραος*, or love). *Ērāsīnus; a river of Argolis (now Kephalaria).*

**ērā-sus** (for erad-sus) a, um, P. of erad-o.

**Ērātō** (only in Nom.), f., *Ἐρατώ* (Beloved one). *Ērato. I.: A. Prop.: The muse of lyric and amorous poetry, B. Meton.: for Muse in gen.: Virg. II. A queen of Armenia: Tac.*

**ērā-cis** and **erectum**, v. her.

**Ērēbus**, i, m., *Ἐρεβος. Erebus. I. Prop.: A god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox.—Hence, Ērēb-ēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Erebus. II. Meton.: The Lower World: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Érèbe*.**

**Ērechtheus** (trisyll.), ei, m., *Ἐρεχθεύς* (The Render). *Erechtheus; a mythic king of Athens.—Hence, I. Erēchthēus*, a, um, adj. *Erechthean; of, or belonging to, Erechtheus.—2. Erēchth-idēs*, arum, m. (Prop.: *The descendants of Erechtheus; Meton.) The Athenians: Ov.—3. Erēchth-is*, idis, f. *A daughter of Erechtheus: a. Orithyia: Hor.—b. Procris: Ov.*

**ērēc-tus** (for erēg-tus), a, um; 1. P. of erig-o, through true root *EREG-—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Set up; upright; elevated, lofty: prorsū admodum erectus, Ces.—b. Fig.: (a) (a) In a good sense: *Elevated, lofty, noble: (Comp.) erectior homo, Cic.—(8) In a bad sense: Haughty, lofty: Cic.—(b) Intent, attentive, on the stretch: plebs erecta expectatione, Liv.—(c) Animated, encouraged, resolute: Cic.**

**ērēp-o**, repā, no sup., repēre (Pluperf. *Sūg.* erepemus, Hor.), 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To creep out, crawl forth: qui sub terrā erepisti modo, Plant.—B. Esp.: In an upward direction: To creep or clamber up: ad se, Suet. II. Act.: A. To creep through: agrum genibus, Juv.—B. To climb: montes, Hor.*

**ērēp-tio**, ōnis, f. [for erap-tio; fr. ERAP, true root of erip-io] *A forcible taking away, seizure of a possession: Cic.*

**ērēp-tor**, ōris, m. [for erap-tor; for id.] *A robber, plunderer: Cic.*

**ērēp-tus** (for erap-tus), a, um, P. of erip-io, through true root ERAP.

**Ērētrīa**, ae, f., *Ἐρετρία* (The female rower). *Eretria; the chief city of*

*Eubœa*, the birthplace of the philosopher *Menedemus*.—Hence, 1. **Eretrîensis**, *c. adj.* Of *Eretria*.—As *Subst.*: *Eretrîenses*, *lum.*, *m.* The inhabitants of *Eretria*. 2. **Eretrî-âci**, *drum*, *m.* *Eretrîaci*; i. e. philosophers of the school of *Menedemus*.—Cic.—3. **Eretrî-ci**, *drum*, *m.* = *Eretrîaci*: Cic.—Sing.: *Eretrîcus*, *i. m.* An *Eretrian* philosopher.

**Eretum**, *i. n.*, Ἠρετόν. *Eretum*; an ancient city of the *Sabines* (now *Cretona*).—Hence, **Eretî-nus**, *a, um, adj.* Belonging to *Eretum*.

**ergâ**, *prop. c. acc.* [akin to *vergo*] **I. Prop.**: Of locality: Over against, opposite to: med *erga*, i. e. opposite me, *Plaut.* **II. Fig.**: **A.**: 1. Of friendly feelings, etc.: Towards: Cic.; *Cæs.*—2. Of unfriendly feelings: Against: *Plaut.*; *Tac.*—**B.** With respect, regard, or reference to: *Tac.*

**ergast-ûlum** (-ûlum), *i. n.* [ἐργαστήριον] (A working-place; hence) **I. Prop.**: A house of correction, etc.: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Plur.: The inmates of a house of correction: *Cæs.*

**ergô** (with short *o* only a few times in *Ov.* and the post-Aug. poets), *adv.* [like *erga*, akin to *vergo*] 1. In consequence of, on account of, because of (with *Gen.* placed after it): legis *ergo*, Cic.: illius *ergo*, *Virg.*—2. Consequently, accordingly, therefore, then: *Plaut.*; Cic.—3. In a logical conclusion: Consequently, therefore: Cic.—4. In interrogative argumentation: So, so then: Cic.—5. In interrogations: Then: Cic.; *Cæs.*; *Liv.*—6. With the imperative or subjunctive: Then, now: *Cæs.*; Cic.—7. In resuming an interrupted train of thought, etc.: As I was saying, I say, then, well then: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ergo*.

**Erichtho**, *ûs, f.*, Ἐριχθία. *Erichtho*: **I. Prop.**: A Thessalian witch consulted by *Pompey*. **II. Meton.**: A witch: *Ov.*

**Erichthônîus**, *ûl, m.*, Ἐριχθόνιος (One greatly pertaining to the earth): *Erichthônîus*: 1. A son of *Vulcan*, king of *Athens*, and the first who yoked four horses together to a chariot.—Hence, **Erichthôn-îus**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: *Erichthônian*; *Meton.*) *Athenian*.—2. A son of *Dardanus*, the father of *Tros*, and king of *Troy*.—Hence, **Erichthôn-îus**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: *Erichthônian*; *Meton.*) *Trojan*.

**er-ictus**, *ûl, m.* [er] (Prop.: A hedgehog, urchin; *Meton.*) *Milit. i. l.*: A beam to keep off assailants, a chevaux-de-frise: *Cæs.*

**Eridânus**, *i. m.*, Ἠριδανός. *Eridanus*; the Greek name of the river *Po*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Eridan*.

**er-igo**, *rexî, rectum*, *rigère*, 3. *v. a.* [for *e-rgo*] (To make straight out of a place; hence) To raise or set up; to erect. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: arborem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *a.* To set one's self up, to rise: connititur (*sc. puer*), at sese erigant, Cic.: ad sidera fumus *Erigitur*, *Virg.*—**b.** Of a

locality, etc.: To lift up or elevate itself; to rise: insula . . . *erigitur*, *Virg.*—2. Of structures: To raise up, build, construct, erect: turres, *Cæs.* **II. Fig.**: *A. Gen.*: To set up, erect; to arouse, excite: mentes, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron.: To raise itself, etc., up; to rise: libertas se erigere debebat, Cic.—2. *a.* To cheer up, encourage, rouse, stimulate, excite, etc.: animum, Cic.—**b.** With Personal pron.: Cic.; *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. eriger*.

**Erigône**, *ês, -a, æ, f.*, Ἠριγόνη (Early-born, or Child of Morn). *Erigone*: the daughter of *Icarus*, who was placed in the sky as the constellation *Virgo*.—Hence, **Erigônêus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Erigone*: Canis, i. e. *Mæra*, the hound of *Icarus*, which was placed with *Erigone* in the sky, *Ov.*

**Erînnys** (-îny), *ÿs* (Acc. Sing. *Erînnyn*, *Ov.*), *f.*, Ἐρινύς, *Erînnys* (Angrý one). **I. Prop.**: An *Erînnys* or *Erîny*; a Fury: **II. Meton.**: **A.**: A scourge, curse, fury, etc.: patriæ communis *Erînnys*, *Virg.*—**B.** Fury, raving, madness: quo tristis *Erînnys*, *Quo* fremitus vocat, *Virg.*

**Eriphyla**, *æ, -e, es, f.*, Ἐριφύλη. *Eriphyla* or *Eriphyle*; the daughter of *Talaus*, and wife of *Amphiaraus*, whom she betrayed to *Polynices* for a golden necklace; on account of which she was slain by her son *Alcmæon*.

**ê-ripiô**, *ripti*, *reptum*, *ripière*, 3. *v. a.* [for *e-rapio*] **I.** To snatch, or pull out: torrem ab igne, *Ov.* **II.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. *Gen.*: To snatch or take away: vela armamentaque, *Cæs.*—2. *Esp.*: *a.* To deliver, set free: coloniam ex hostibus, *Liv.*: me malis, *Virg.*—**b.** With Acc. of Personal pron.: To take one's self off; to flee, escape: *Cæs.*; Cic.; *Hor.* **B. Fig.**: To snatch or take away; to remove, deprive of: eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Eripere fugam*, To hasten one's flight away: *Virg.*

**ê-rôdo**, *no perf.*, *sum, dère*, 3. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To gnaw off or away, to consume: vites, *Pl.* **II. Meton.**: To eat away, corrode: traduntque ænea etiam ac ferrum erodi illâ aquâ, *Pl.*

**êrôgâ-tio**, *ônîs, f.* [erog(a)-] **A.** giving out, paying out; a division, distribution: pecunias, Cic.

**êrôg-îto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ære*, 1. *v. a. intens.* [erog-o] To find out by asking, to inquire: *Plaut.*

**ê-rôgo**, *âvi, âtum, âre*, 1. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: *Polit. i. l.*: To expend, pay out money from the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people: pecunias ex ærario, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To lay out, expend, etc.: *Tironem* Curio commendat, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum erogat, Cic.

**Eros**, *ôtis, m.*, Ἔρως (Love). *Eros*; an actor in the time of *Cicero*.

**êrô-sus** (for *erod-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *erod-o*.

**errâ-bundus**, *a, um, adj.* [err(a)-] **I. Prop.**: Wandering to and fro,

wandering about: Of living beings or things: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagantur, *Liv.* **II. Fig.**: Of the tracks of cattle: Wandering: errabunda bovis vestigia, *Virg.*

**errât-icus**, *a, um, adj.* [errat-us] (Pertaining to erratus; hence) Wandering to and fro, wandering about, roving, erratic: Delos, *Ov.*: vitis serpens lapsu erratico, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. erratique*.

**errâ-tio**, *ônîs, f.* [err(a)-o] **A.** wandering, roving about: Cic.

**errâ-tum**, *i, n.* [id.] An error, fault: or, palliatingly, an error, mistake: Cic.; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. erratum*.

**errât-us**, *ûs, m.* [id.] A wandering about: longis erratibus actus, *Ov.*

1. **err-o**, *âvi, âtum, âre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Neut.**: **A. Gen.**: 1. Prop.: To wander, to wander about, to wander up and down, to rove: Of persons or things as subjects: ignari hominumque locorumque *Erramus*, *Virg.*: Coccyus errans flumine languido, *Hor.*: circum villulas, Cic.: (*impers. Pass.*) erratur in agris, *Virg.*—2. Fig.: To wander about, to wander, etc.: ne errare cogatur oratio, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. Prop.: To miss the right way, to go astray, to stray: qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, *Enn.*—2. Fig.: **a.** To wander from the truth, etc.; to err, mistake: errare malo cum *Platone*, *quam*, etc., Cic.—**b.** To err through mistake: *Sall.* **II. Act.**: **A.** To be in doubt or hesitation about: erro, *quam* insistis viam, *Plaut.*—**B.** To err or be mistaken about: tempora, *Ov.*—**C.** Part. Perf. Pass.: Wandered through or over: erratæ terræ, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. errer*.

2. **err-o**, *ônîs, m.* [1. err-o] **I. Gen.**: A wanderer: *Ov.* **II. Esp.**: A vagrant, vagabond: *Hor.*

**err-or**, *ônîs, m.* [1. err-o] **I. Gen.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Of persons: A wandering, a wandering or straying about: Cic.—2. Of the motion of atoms: *Lucr.*—3. Of the meandering of a river: *Ov.*—4. Of the maze of a labyrinth: *Ov.* **B. Fig.**: **A.** wavering, uncertainty: veri, *Tac.* **II. Esp.**: **A.** Prop.: A wandering from the right way, a going astray: *Plaut.* **B. Fig.**: 1. An error, mistake, false notion, deception, illusion: Cic.—2. A moral error, fault: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. erreur*.

**ê-rûbesco**, *rûbûl, no sup.*, *rûbesco*, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I. Gen.**: To grow red; to blush: erubescis genis, *Ov.* **II. Esp.**: **A.** Neut.: To redden or blush with shame; to feel ashamed: erubuit loqui, Cic.—**B. Act.**: 1. To redden or blush with shame about; to feel ashamed about: jura fidemque *Supplicis*, *Virg.*—2. Part. Fut. Pass.: *O* which one should be ashamed: ignes (*sc. amoris*), *Hor.*

**êrûca**, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] 1. A caterpillar, canker-worm: *Col.*—2. A species of colewort: *Hor.*—3. The grub of the silk-worm: *Pl.*

**ê-ructo**, *âvi, âtum, âre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I. Neut.**: To emit a belch; to belch or belch out: unde tu nos *eruct-*



ando eiecisti, Cic. **II. Act. A. Prop.**: To belch or vomit a thing forth; to cast out or emit with belching; saniem, Virg. **B. Fig.**: To utter; to talk or speak of; to pour out in speaking: caedem sermonibus suis, Cic. **C. Meton.**: To emit, cast forth: Coccyto arenam, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érucier*.

**ē-rūd-io**, īvi or īi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [c. rud-] To free from rudeness; to cultivate, educate, instruct, teach: **I. Prop.**: Of personal objects: studiosos discendi erudit, Cic. (with *Relative clause*) quā possint erudit arte capi, Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of things as objects: ut flierent, oculos erudire suos, Ov.

**ērūdīt-e**, adv. [erudit-us] *Learnedly, eruditely*: Goll. (Comp.) eruditus, Cic. (Sup.) eruditissime, id.

**ērūdīt-tio**, ōnis, f. [erudi-o] **I. Prop.**: An instructing, instruction: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Learning, knowledge, erudition, obtained by instruction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érudition*.

**ērūdī-trix**, icis, f. [id.] An instructress: Flor.

**ērūdītū-lus**, i, m. dim. [for erudit-itus; fr. eruditus, (uncontr. Gen.) eruditio-i] *Skilled, experienced in love*: Cat.

**ērūdīt-us**, a, um, 1. P. of erudi-o.—2. 1. a. Learned, accomplished, well-informed, experienced: a. Prop. Of persons: eruditus homines, Cic. (Comp.) literis eruditior, id. (Sup.) (with Abl.) disciplinā juris civilis eruditissimus, id.—b. Fig.: Of things: aures, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érudit*.

**ē-rumpo**, rūpi, raptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Gen.: To cause to burst out or burst forth: **I. Prop.**: astiferos validis erumpit viribus ignes, Cic.—2. Fig.: in me stomachum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To cause itself, etc., to burst forth; i. e. to burst forth, break out, etc.: Lucr.; Virg. **II. Neut.**: A. Prop.: To break out, burst or sally forth: erupit acies, Liv.: ignes ex Aetne vertice, Cic. **B. Fig.**: 1. Gen.: To break out, burst forth: erumpat aliquando vera vox, Cic.—2. Esp.: To break forth, come to light, become public or known: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris erupisset, Cic.

**ē-rūo**, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To cast forth, throw out; to dig, tear, or pluck out: egeget ab radicibus, Virg. (without Object) as, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit euere, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To root out, to destroy from the foundation: urbem a sedibus, Virg. **II. Fig.**: A. To draw forth or out, bring out, elicit, extract: ex annalium vetustate eruenida est memoria nobilitatis tuae, Cic.—B. To overthrow, destroy: opes, Virg.

**ērup-tio**, ōnis, f. [erup(m)p-o] **I. Gen.**: A breaking out, bursting forth: universi eruptionem tentaverunt, Pl. **II. Esp.**: Milit. t. t.: A sally: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éruption*.

**erup-tus**, a, um, P. of erup(m)p-o. **er-us**, i, v. herus.

**ērū-tus**, a, um, P. of eru-o. **ervum**, i, n. [ερπος] A species of pulse; the bitter vetch: Virg.

**Erycinus**, a, um, v. Eryx. **Erymanthus**, i, m. Ἐρύμανθος. **Erymanthus**: 1. A chain of mountains in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar.—Hence, a. **Erymanth-i-us**, a, um, adj. **Erymanth-i-us**.—b. **Erymanth-is**, idis, f. adj. **Erymanth-i-us**: ursa, i. e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky: Ov.—2. A river, which rises in the Erymanthian mountains.

**Erysichthon** (Eris-), ōnis, m. Ἐρυσίχθων (One dragging, or tearing up, the earth). **Erysichthon**: a son of the Thessalian king Triopas. For having cut down the grove of Ceres, he was punished with a raging hunger, which caused him to devour his own flesh.

**Erythæa** (-ia), æ, f. Ἐρυθραία (Red-Island). **Erythæa**, or **Eritheæ**, a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt.—Hence, **Eryth-æis**, idis, f. adj. **Erythæan**.

**Erythinus**, i, m. Ἐρυθίνος. *The erythrinus*; prob. the red mullet: Ov.

**Erythræ**, ōrum, f. Ἐρυθραί (Red-city). **Erythræ**: 1. A city of Beotia, near Mount Cithæron.—2. One of the twelve chief cities of Ionia.—Hence, **Erythr-æus**, a, um, adj. **Erythræan**.—As Subst.: **Erythræi**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Erythræ*.—3. The port of the city of Eupalum, in Locris, on the Gulf of Corinth.

**Eryx**, ŷcis, m. Ἐρυσ. **Eryx** (now S. Giuliano); a high mountain, with a city of the same name, on the western coast of Sicily, famed for its temple of Venus.—Hence, **Eryx-inus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: **Erycinian**.—As Subst.: **Erycina**, æ, f. (sc. dea) **Erycina**, i. e. Venus: Hor.—2. Meton.: **Sicilian**.

**es-ca**, æ, f. [for ed-ca] (That which is eaten; hence) Food both of men and beasts: **I. Gen.**: nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur (sc. dil). **Cic. II. Esp.**: **Bait**: A. Prop.: decipit esca feras, Mart. **B. Fig.**: esca malorum, Cic.

**esc-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [esc-a] Of, or belonging to, esca; hence) 1. Belonging to food, eating: uvæ, fit for eating, Pl.—As Subst.: **escaria**, ōrum, m. (sc. vasa) Eating-vessels: Juv.—2. Of, or belonging to, bait: vincla, Plaut.

**ē-scendo**, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for e-scando] **I. Neut.**: A. Gen.: To climb up, mount up, ascend out of or from a place: **I. Prop.**: ex alto puteo ad summum, Plaut.—2. Fig.: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra nos ascendit, Liv. **B. Esp.**: To disembark from a ship, to land: Delphos, i. e. to go to Delphi, and there disembark, Liv. **II. Act.**: To mount, ascend a thing: suggestum, Tac.

**escit**, v. sum inii. **esc-ulentus**, a, um [esc-a] **I. Prop.**: Full of food: os, Pl. **II.**

**Meton.**: Fit for eating, good to eat, eatable, edible, esculent: frusta, Cic. **esculetum**, etc., v. æsc.

**ēs-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [edo through obsol. freq. es-o] To be won to eat, to eat: Plaut.

**Esquiliæ** (Ex-, Æs-), ōrum, f. *The Esquilæ, Esquilæ, or Esquilæ*: the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights (whence the plur. form), added to the city by Servius Tullius (now the height of S. Maria Maggiore).—Hence, 1. **Esquili-us** (Ex-), a, um, adj. **Esquiline**.—2. **Esquili-inus** (Ex-), a, um, adj. **Esquiline**.—As Subst.: **Esquilina**, æ, f. (sc. porta) *The Esquiline gate*: Cic.—3. **Esquiliārius** (Ex-), a, um, adj. **Esquiline**.

**essēd-āri-us**, ūi, m. [essed-um] (One pertaining to an essedum; hence) 1. A fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot: Cæs.—2. A gladiator who fights from an essedum: Suet.

**essedum**, i, n. [Celtic word] A two-wheeled war-chariot [of the Gauls and Britons]: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.

**Essui**, ōrum, m. *The Essui; a tribe of the Gauls*.

**es-trix**, icis, f. [for ed-trix; fr. edo] A female glutton or gormandizer: Plaut.

**estur**, v. edo inii.

**Esubii**, ōrum, m. *The Esubii; a tribe of the Gauls*.

**ēsuri-ālis**, e, adj. [esuri-es] Of, or belonging to, hunger: Plaut.

**ēsuri-es**, ēi, f. [esuri-o] *Hunger*: Script. ap. Cic.

1. **ēsuri-o** (ess-), no perf., itum, ire, 4. v. desid. n. and a. [1. edo, (Fut. Part.) esur-] **I. Prop.**: **Neut.**: To desire to eat; to suffer hunger, be hungry; to hunger: Ptolemæus esuriens, Cic.—**II. Act.**: To hunger, after; to feel an appetite for: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov.

2. **ēsuri-o** (ess-), ōnis, m. [1. esuri-o] A hungry person: Plaut.

**ēsuri-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] A hungering, hunger: Cat.

**ē-sus** (for ed-sus), a, um, P. of 1. ed-o.

**et**, conj. [akin to Sanscrit *ati*—ultra, insuper] 1. *And*: pueri et mulierculæ, Cic.: quā de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, etc., id.—2. *And indeed, and moreover, and that too*: laudat, et sepe, virtutem, Cic.—3. *After words denoting similarity or dissimilarity, etc.*: Amicos, et, than, etc.: nisi seque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos? id.—4. *When, and then*: nec longum tempus et ingens Exit arbor, Virg.—5. *And in fact, and indeed, and truly, and so*: multa me sollicitant . . . et sexcenta sunt, Cic.—6. *And so too, also; too, also, likewise*: te maxime diligit, salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciæ nostræ, Cic.—Particular combinations: a. Et . . . et, Both . . . and; as well . . . as; not only . . . but also: Cic.—b. Et . . . neque or neque . . . et

Both . . . and not; as well . . . as not; not only . . . but also not; . . . or the reverse, acc. as the affirm. or neg. part. precedes: Cic.: tum . . . et, et . . . tum: Both . . . and; as well . . . as; not only . . . but also: Cic.

**ēt-ēnim**, conj. For, truly, because that, since: Cic.

**Etēocles**, is and ēos, m., Ἐτεόκλης (The one with true glory). Etēocles; a son of Eēdipus and Jocasta, and brother of Polyneices.

**ētēsāe**, ārum, m. = ἐτησία (Things pertaining to summer). The Etesian or trade-winds, which blow annually during the dog-days, for 40 days: Cic.

**ēthōlōgus**, i, m. = ἠθολόγος. One who jestingly imitates the manners, gestures, etc., of others; a mimic: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éthologie*.

**etiam**, conj. [akin to *eti*, Lat. et], etc. 1. And also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides: in veteratas non solum familiaritates exstingui, sed odia etiam gigni sempiterna, Cic.—Particular expression: Etiam atque etiam, Constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again, over and over; pressingly, urgently: Cic.—2. And even, nay: quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.—3. With comparatives for the sake of intensity: Yet, still: majores etiam varietates, Cic.—4. Certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes: numquid vis? Al. Etiam; ut actutum advenias, Plaut.—5. Yet, as yet, still: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Cic.—6. In interrogations; esp. when made indignantly: What? Pray? etc.: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? what? and will he boast to me? etc., Cic.—7. But: a. With Imperatives: circumspectetiam, Plaut.—b. In questions that include a command: scelerate, etiam respici? are you going to look round? Plaut.

**etiam-num** (-nunc), conj. [etiam; nunc] (Sometimes written separately) I. Prop.: Yet, till now, still: Cic. II. Meton.: In respect to past time: Till that time, till then, still: Cic.; Virg.

**etiam-si** (sometimes written separately), conj. Even if, notwithstanding, although, albeit: Cic.

**etiam-tum** (-tunc), conj. [etiam; tunc] Even then, till that time, till then, still: Ter.; Cic.

**Etūrria**, ā, f. Etruria; a country of Central Italy.—Hence, **Etrus-cus** (for Etrur-cus), a, um, adj. Etruscan.—As Subst.: **Etrusci**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolae) The Etruscans.

**et-si**, conj.: 1. Though, although, albeit: Cic.; Liv.—2. To restrict or correct a preceding proposition: Although, yet, but: Cic.

**ētymōlogia**, ā, f. = ἐτυμολογία. Etymology: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étymologie*. **eu**, interj. = εὖ. Well! well done! bravo! an exclamation of joy or approbation: Plaut.; Hor.

**Eubœa**, æ, f. = Εὐβοία. Eubœa; an island in the Aegean Sea, separated from Boeotia by the Euripus (now Negroponte).—Hence, **Eubœicus**, a, um, adj. = Εὐβοϊκός: 1. Prop.: Eubœan.—2. Meton.: Cumæan: carmen, of the Cumæan Sibyl, Ov.

**euge**, interj. = εὖγε: 1. Well done! good! bravo! Plaut.; Ter.—2. With an ironical signif. superadded: Excellent! admirable! Plaut.

**eugē-pæ**, interj. [contracted from euge, pæpæ] Holta! well done: Plaut.

**euhān**, v. euan.

**Euhūs**, v. Euius.

**Eumēdes**, is, m., Εὐμήδης (The well-minded or well-resolving one). Eumēdes; a Trojan herald, father of Dolon.

**Eumēnes**, is, m., Εὐμένης (The well-disposed one). Eumenes; a general under Alexander the Great, and after his death governor of Cappadocia.

**Eumēnides**, um, f., Εὐμενίδες (The benevolent or the gracious ones). The Eumēnides; a euphemistic name for the Furies.

**Eumolpus**, i, m., Εὐμόλπος (The sweetly singing one). Eumolpos: 1. A mythic Thracian bard and priest of Ceres, who introduced into Attica the Eleusinian mysteries, and the cultivation of the vine.—Hence, **Eumolp-idæ**, ārum, m. The Eumolpidae; a sacerdotal family at Athens, who derived their name from Eumolpus.—2. A son of Musæus.

**eunōchus**, i, m. = εὐνούχος (He who keeps, or guards, the bed). I. Prop.: A eunuch: Cic. II. Meton.: The name of one of Terence's comedies. ¶ Hence, Fr. *eunuque*.

**Euphorbus**, i, m., Εὐφορβος (The well-nourishing one). Euphorbus; son of Panthous, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself.

**Euphrānor**, ōris, m., Εὐφράνωρ (The one delighting men). Euphranor; a celebrated painter and sculptor.

**Euphrates**. I. Prop.: The Euphrates; a river of Syria, which rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf (now Frab). II. Meton.: For the dwellers on the banks of the Euphrates: hinc movet Euphrates . . . bellum, Virg.

**Eupōlis**, Idis (Acc., Eupolin, Hor. Eupolidem, Pers.), m., Εὐπόλις. (Abounding in cities). Eupolis; a celebrated comic poet at Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.

**Euripides**, is, m., Εὐριπίδης. Euripides; a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.—Hence, **Euripid-æus**, a, um, adj. Of Euripides.

**euripus** (-os), i, m. [prps. = εὐριπος, from εὐ; ῥίψ] (That which has, or supplies, plaited-work or mats in abundance) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A narrow channel, strait: Cic.—B. Esp.: The euripus or channel between Boeotia and Eubœa (now Egribo): Cic. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: A canal, conduit, aqueduct: Cic. B. Esp.:

The trench that ran round the Roman circus: Suet.

**Eurōpæ**, æ; -pe, es, f., Εὐρώπη. I. Prop.: Eurōps or Eurōpe; the daughter of the Phœacian king Agenor. Jupiter, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete.—Hence, **Eurōp-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Eurōpa. II. Meton.: The continent of Eurōpe (named after Eurōpa).—Hence, **Eurōpæus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Eurōpe; Eurōpean. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Europe*.

**Eurōtas** (-a), æ, m., Εὐρώτας (Beautiful stream). Eurōtas; a river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood (now Basilipotamo).

**Eur-ōus**, a, um, adj. [eur-us] Eastern: fluctus, Virg.

**Eurus**, i, m. = εὖρος. **Eurus**. I. Prop.: The south-east wind (by some called Vulturinus): minabatur Enrus, Hor. II. Meton.: A. For East wind: Ov.—B. For wind in gen.: Virg.

**Eurýalus**, i, m., Εὐρύαλος (The one pertaining to a wide threshing-floor). Eurýalus; one of the companions of Æneas, friend of Nisus, killed in the camp of the Rutuli.

**Eurýdāmas**, antis, m., Εὐρυδάμας (The widely subduing one). Eurýdāmas; a surname of Hector.

**Eurýdice**, es, f., Εὐρύδικη. Eurýdice; the wife of Orpheus.

**Eurýlochus**, i, m., Εὐρύλοχος (Wide ambush) Eurýlochus; the only one of the companions of Ulysses who withstood Circe's magic cup.

**Eurýmides**, æ, m. The son of Eurymus, i. e. Telemus.

**Eurýmōme**, es, f., Εὐρύνομή (Wide pasturage). Eurýmōme; a daughter of Oceanus and Thetis.

**Eurýpylus**, i, m., Εὐρύπυλος (He that has wide gates). Eurýpylus: 1. Son of Hercules and king of Cos.—Hence, **Eurýpyl-is**, Idis, f. adj. (Prop. Eurýpylan; Meton.) Coan: 2. Son of Evemon of Thessaly, and leader of a body of troops before Troy.

**Eurýsāces**, is, m., Εὐρύσάκης (He that has a wide, or broad, shield). Eurýsāces; a son of Ajax, so named from the broad shield of his father.

**Eurystheus** (trisyll.), ei (Acc., Eurysthea, Virg.), m., Εὐρύσθευς. Eurystheus; a king of Mycenæ, who imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.

**Eurýtus**, i, m., Εὐρύτος. Eurýtus: 1. A king of Æthalia, and father of Iole.—Hence, **Eurýt-is**, Idis, f. The daughter of Eurýtus, i. e. Iole.—2. A centaur.

**euschēm-e**, adv. [εὐσχῆμ-ως] Becomingly, gracefully: Plaut.

**Euterpe**, es, f., Εὐτέρπη (She that pleases well). Euterpe; the Muse of music.

**Eutrāpēlus**, i, m., Εὐτράπελος (The dexterous or lively one). Eutrāpēlus (P. Voluminus); a Roman knight, friend of Antony, surnamed Eutrāpēlus on account of his liveliness and wit.



**Eutrōpius**, II, m., Εὐτρόπιος (The one with a good disposition). *Eutropius* (Flavius); a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, author of a *Breviarium Historiae Romanae*.

**Euxinus**, a, um, adj. = Εὐξεινος (Hospitable). *Euxine*; an epithet of the Black Sea: mare, Ov.—As Subst.: **Euxinus**, i, m. (sc. Pontus). *The Euxine Sea*: Ov.

**Evadne**, es, f., Εὐάνθη (Well-pleasing one). *Evadne*; wife of Capaneus, who was so fondly attached to her husband that when his body was burned she threw herself on the funeral pile and destroyed herself.

**ē-vādo**, si, sum, dēre (Perf. sync. evāsti, Hor.), 3. v. n. and a. **I.**: A. Neut.: 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To go forth or out: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic.—B. Esp.: To get away, get clear off, escape: ex manibus hostium, Liv.—2. Fig.: A. To go forth or out, to depart: ad conjecturam evadere, to arrive at: Plaut.—B. To turn out, fall out, end in some manner; to have an issue of some kind; to turn to or become something: vercor ne quoque hec laetitia vana evadat, Liv.—C. To come to pass, be fulfilled: aliquid id, quod somniārimus, evadere, Cic.—B. Act.: 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To pass over or pass a thing; to get over, pass beyond, leave behind: omnem videbar Evasisse viam, Virg.—B. Esp.: To get away, flee, escape from: angustias, Liv.—2. Fig.: To escape, get rid of: gravem casum, Tac.

**II.**: A. Neut.: To go upwards; to mount up, ascend, etc.: evado ad summi fastigii culminis, Virg.—B. Act.: To mount, climb, ascend a place, etc.: gradus evaserat altos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s') *élever*.

**ē-vāgin-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [c; vagin-a]. To draw out of the scabbard, unsheathe: gladium, Just.

**ē-vāgor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To wander forth, to roam about, to scatter or spread about, to extend: A. Prop.: nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv.—B. Fig.: To wander: appetitus longius evagantur, Cic. **II.** Act.: To stray beyond, to overstep any thing: Fig.: ordinem, Hor.

**ē-vālesco**, vālūi, no sup., vālescere, 3. v. n. inch. **I.** Prop.: To become very strong, increase in strength, increase, grow: si non evahere (sc. rami), Pl. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: To become strong, etc.: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, Tac. **B.** Esp.: Of a word or expression: To prevail, get intoogue: nationis nomen evalesuisse paulatim, Tac. **III.** Meton.: In the Temp. Perf.: To have power or ability for any thing, to be able: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis locum Evaluit, Virg.

**Ēvan** (Euh-), m., Εὐάν. *Evān* or *Euhan*; a surname of Bacchus.—Hence, **Evān-s**, antis, adj. *Crying Evān!* an epithet of the Bacchantes: Cat.—With Acc.: evantes orgia, cele-

brating the rites of Bacchus with the cry *Evān!* Virg.

**Ēvānder** (-drus), ri, m., Εὐάνδρος (Manly). *Evander*: 1. Son of Carmentis.—Hence, **Evānder-i**, a, um, adj. *Evandrian*: ensis, i. e. of Pallas, the son of Evander, Virg.—2. A Greek artist in metals, brought from Alexandria to Rome by M. Antony.

**ē-vānescō**, vānūi, no sup., vānescere, 3. v. n. inch. To vanish or pass or die away; to disappear. **I.** Prop.: in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Virg. **II.** Fig.: extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s') *évanouir*.

**Ēvān-idus**, a, um, adj. [evānescō] Vanishing, passing away: Ov. **evāns**, antis, v. *Evān*.

**ē-vāsto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To lay utterly waste, to devastate: evastatur Africa, Liv.

**Ēvax**, interj. [a natural cry] Oh oh! hurra! bravo! Plaut.

**ēveco**-tus (for evēh-tus), a, um, P. of evēh-o.

**ē-vēho**, vexti, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To carry out; to convey out, lead forth: signa ex fanis, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To throw one's self out of a place; to rush out: Liv.—b. Pass. in reflexive force: To ride out or forth; to move out, move forth: Liv.; Tac. **B.** Fig.: To carry out or away, to carry forth: e Piræo eloquentia evecta est, Cic. **II.**: A. Gen.: To carry upwards; to raise aloft or on high; to elevate: palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evēhit ad deos, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To raise one's self up; to mount, ascend: Liv.

**ē-vello**, velli or vulsi, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To tear, pull, or pluck out: ferrum, Cæs. (with Dat.) linguam Catoni, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To tear out, root out, eradicate, erase: aculeum severitatis, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of scent: To remove, eradicate: odorem e turis glebis, Lucr.

**ē-vēnio**, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. **I.** Prop.: To come out, come forth: menses profundo; pulchrior eventit, Hor. **II.** Fig.: A. To fall out, come to pass, happen: timebam ne evenirent ea, quae acciderunt, Cic. (Impers.) evenit, senibus ambobus simul Iter ut esset, Ter.—B. Of things: To proceed, follow, result (as a consequence) from any thing; to turn out, issue, end in any way: quid ex quoque re eveniret, eveniat, Cic.

**ēven-tum**, i, n. [even-īo] 1. (That which happens to or befalls one; hence) a. An occurrence, event: Cic.—b. The external condition of persons or things: Lucr.—2. The issue, consequence, result, effect of an action, etc.: Cic.

**ēven-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] 1. An occurrence or event; fortune, fate, lot: Cic.; Liv.—2. The issue, consequence, result of an action: Cic.; Hor.

**Ēvenūs**, i, m., Εὐνῡος. *Eevenus*; a river of Ætolia, near Calydon (now

*Fidari*).—Hence, **Ēvēn-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Eevenus*.

**ē-verbēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To violently strike, flap: clipeum alis, Virg.

**ē-vergo**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To send out or forth: rivus, Liv. **ēverr-icūlum**, i, n. [everr-o] (That which serves for sweeping out; hence) A sweep-net, draw-net. **I.** Prop.: Var. **II.** Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, the drag-net, i. e. the sweep-away of all baseness, Cic.

**ē-verro**, rēi, sum, rēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To sweep out: stercus ex sede Vestae, Var. **II.** Fig.: To clean out, plunder completely: fanum, Cic.

**ēver-sio**, ōnis, f. [for evert-sio; fr. evert-o] 1. An overthrowing: Cic.—2. A turning out or expulsion from one's possessions, etc.: Flor.—3. Subversion, ruin: Cic.—4. An overthrowing or destroying of any thing; subversion, destruction: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éversion*.

**ēver-sor**, ōris, m. [for evert-sor; fr. id.] A subverter, destroyer: Cic.

**ī. ēver-sus** (for evert-sus), a, um, P. of evert-o.

**2. ever-sus** (for everr-sus), a, um, P. of everr-o.

**ē-verto** (-vorto), tī, sum, tēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To turn, drive, or thrust out: sequora ventis, Virg. **B.** Esp.: 1. To overturn any thing from its position; to overthrow, upset, throw down: naviculum in portu, Cic.—2. To turn out, drive out, expel a man from his possessions: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: A. To overturn, overthrow: aliquem non iudicio, sed vi, Cic.—B. To overthrow completely, subvert, ruin, destroy: funditis amicitiam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of things: To overthrow, subvert, destroy: urbes, Cic.

**ē-vestigā-tus**, a, um, adj. [e; vestig(a)-o] Traced out, discovered: ingenis evestigata priorum, Ov.

**Evias**, adis, v. *Evius*.

**evic-tus**, a, um, P. of evi(n)-o.

**ē-vide-nus**, ntis, adj. [e; vide-o] Apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear: res, Cic. (Comp.) multo evidētius, id.: (Sup.) evidētissimum id fuit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évident*.

**ēviden-ter**, adv. [for evident-ter; fr. evidens, evident -is] Evidently, manifestly, etc.: Liv. (Sup.) evidētissime, Suet.

**ēvidēnt-ia**, ē, f. [fr. id.] (A being evidens; hence) Plainness, clearness in speech, i. e. distinctness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *evidēce*.

**ē-vigilo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: A. Prop.: To wake up, awake: Suet.; Pl. **B.** Fig.: To be wakeful, vigilant: evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, Cic. **II.** Act.: A. Prop.: To watch through, pass without sleeping a certain time: nox evigilanda, Tib. **B.** Meton.: To elaborate watchfully, i. e. carefully; to compose, prepare: libros, Ov. **C.** Fig.: To watch, etc.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éveiller*.

**ē-vilesco**, vīlūi, no sup., vīlescere,

**3. v. n. inch.** To become quite vile, worthless, despicable: Suet.

**ē-vincio**, vīnxi, vinctum, vincire, 4. v. a. To bind up, bind, etc.: diademate caput evinxit, Tac. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) suras evincta cothurno, Virg.

**ē-vincio**, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: To conquer completely, to vanquish utterly: *Eduos*, Tac. B. Fig.: To entirely prevail, or get the superiority, over; to completely conquer or get the better of: evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv. II. Act.: To prove triumphantly; to show or demonstrate conclusively; to evince: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. III. To carry one's point, to prevail upon, to succeed in doing something, etc.: instando, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évincer*.

**evinc-tus**, a, um, P. of evincio-  
**ē-vir-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [e; vir] To enslave: corpus, Cat.

**ē-viscē-ro**, o, perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [e; i. viscus, viscer-is] To take the bowels out from one; to disembowel: columban, Virg.

**ēvitā-bilis**, a, adj. [i. evit(a)-o] Avoidable: telum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évitale*.

1. **ē-vīto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To shun, avoid, etc.: causas suspiciun- am, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éviter*.

2. **ē-vīt-o**, āvi, pps. no sup., āre, 1. v. a. [e; vit-a] To deprive of life, destroy, etc.: Enn.

**Evius** (Euh-), īl, m., *ἔβιος* (The one pertaining to the cry, *ēba*, or *ēvōi*). *Evius*, a surname of Bacchus.—Hence, **Evī-as**, ādis, f. A Bacchant.

**ēvōcā-tio**, ōnis, f. [evoc(a)-o] 1. A calling out or forth; an evoking: inferiorum, Pl.—2. a. A summoning of a debtor: Hirt.—b. A calling out, summoning of soldiers on an occasion of sudden danger: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évacuation*.

**ēvōcā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who calls (to arms): servorum, Cic.

**ēvōcā-tus**, a, um, P. of evoc(a)-o.—As Subst.: **evocatus**, 1. m.: 1. Prop.: One called out or forth (a term applied to soldiers who, after having served their full time, were called upon to do military duty on an emergency): Cæs.—2. Meton.: The evocati; a name given by Galba to equestrian youths forming his body guard: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évoqué*.

**ē-vōco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To call out or forth from a place; to bring out, draw forth, summon, etc.: virum e curia, Liv. B. Fig.: To call forth, etc.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Relig. t. t.: To call a deity out of a besieged city: Liv.—B. Civil Law or Milit. t. t.: To call out, summon to appear: evocati ad se magistratūs, Cic.: legiones ex hibernis, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évoquer*.

**ēvoe** (euh-) (dissyll.), interj. [a natural sound] *Evoe!* a joyous shout at the festival of Bacchus: Virg.

**ē-vōlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To fly out or forth, to fly up:

ex queren, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To fly out or forth: quorum animi evolvant foras, Cic.—B. To come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth: quum rus ex urbe evolavissent, Cic.

**ēvōlū-tio**, ōnis, f. [for evolvytio; fr. evolvy-] (An unrolling or opening of a book; hence) A reading: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évolution*.

**ēvōlū-tus** (for evolvy-tus), a, um, P. of evolvy-o.

**ē-volv-o**, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre (by diacresis vōlūtum, Cat.: vōlvēsse, Ov.), 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To roll out, roll forth: silvas, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force, To roll out, roll forth, glide away: evolvere posset In mare se Xanthus, Virg.: per humum evolvuntur, roll themselves along, Tac.—b. To unroll, unfold, open: volumen epistolarem, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To unroll and read: librum, Cic.: pōstas, id.—2. Of the Fates: A. Gen.: To unroll a ball of thread, etc.; to spin: quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos, to have spun out, i. e. decreed, Prop.—b. Esp.: To spin out, i. e. to spin to an end: fusos, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To unfold, unroll, develop: animi notionem, Cic.—2. To unfold, disclose, narrate: totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. II. To roll away from: evolvere corpore montes, Ov.

**ē-vōmo**, ūi, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To vomit forth: conchas, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To vomit forth, cast out: orationem ex ore, Cic.—B. To disgorge, give up: pecuniam, Cic.

**ē-vulgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To bring forth among the people; to publish, divulge: civile jus, Liv.

**ēvul-sio**, ōnis, f. [evello, through root *evul*]. A pulling out: dentis, Cic.

**ēvul-sus**, a, um, P. of evello, through id.

**ēx**, or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than *ex*), *præp. c. Abl.* [akin to Gr. *ἐξ*, *ἐξ*] I.: A. Prop.: Of space: 1. a. Out of, from: e Græcia, Cic.: ex hoc fonte, Hor.—b. From, down from: ex spelunca, Cic.: ex equis, Cæs.—c. Out of, up from: globus terræ emittens e mari, Cic.—2. a. To denote the country, and, in gen., the place from which any thing comes: From: ex Æthiopiā, Ter.: ex eodem municipio, Cic.—b. From, down from: ex loco superiore, Cæs.: ex quā villā, Cic.—B. Fig.: 1. Of time: a. Immediately after, directly after, after: Cic.; Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) Alius, etc., ex alio, etc., One after another: Ter.; Cic.—(b) Dies ex die, Day after day: Cic.—b. From and after a point in a given space of time: From . . . onward: Prop., since: ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium cepit, Cic.—c. From, after: ex Kalendis, Cic.—2. a. With verbs of taking out, or of taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as of perceiving, comprehending, learning, hoping, etc.): From, out of, of: solem e mundo tollere videntur,

qri amicitiam e vitā tollunt, Cic.—b. In specifying a multitude out of which something is taken, or of which it forms a part: Out of, of: ex numero disertorum, Cic.—c. To denote the material of which any thing is made or consists: Of: pocula ex auro, Cic.—d. To denote the material or ingredient, etc.: Out of, i. e. with: quo pacto ex iure hesternum panem atrum vorent, Ter.—e.: (a) From, through, by, by reason of, on account of: ex ære alieno commota civitas, Cic.—(b) From, after, on account of: nomen ex vitio positum, Ov.—f. To denote transition, i. e. a change, alteration, from one state or condition into another: From out of: dil ex hominibus facti, Cic.—g. To denote the measure, standard, or rule: According to, after, in conformity with which any thing is done: ex omnium sententiā constitutum est, etc., Cic.—h. To form adverbial expressions: Ex æquo, in an equal degree, equally: Ov.: ex improviso, unexpectedly, Cic.—j. Out of: ex tam gravi casu, Liv.—k. To denote a change of feeling or character: Out of: ex beato miser, Cic.—m. For, etc.: Aliquid facere bene et e (not ex) re publica, for the good, the safety of the state, Cic. II.: A. In composition, the *x* regularly remains only before the vowels and before *h*, *c*, *p*, *g*, *s*, *t* (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro; exhauro, excedo, expello, exquiro, exscribo, extraho).—It is assimilated to a following *f* (effero, effluo, effringo), and drops away altogether before the other consonants (eblandior, educo, egredior, ejicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, evado, eveho). A few exceptions are found, viz., in: ex: epoto and epotus as well as expotus, and escendo as well as exscendo: exhibit as well as ebibo, etc.—Moreover, in many words with *xs*, the *s* is elided; so, regularly in excidium for excisidium (from excindere) the forms vary in exsul, expecto, exspolio, exstinguo, etc.—B. Signification: 1. Prop.: Of place or position: a. Gen.: Of the interior: Out of, from, forth from: exeo, elabor.—b. Esp.: Of motion from a lower to a higher position: Up, upwards: erigo, escendo.—2. Fig.: a. Of change of nature: effemino.—b. Of a source or originating cause: From, out, forth: excoquito.—3. Meton.: a. Of removal: (a) Gen.: Away from, from, out: ejaculo.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of a surface: From, away from: extero.—(b) In space: Apart, out, abroad, asunder: expando.—(y) Of a physical state or condition: Out of, up from: expergo.—(δ) Of copying, off, from, out: exscribo.—b. Of number: Out of, from among: eligo, egregius.—c. (a) Of the material from which anything is made: Of, out of, from: efficio.—(b) Of the standard or measure according to or in conformity with which any thing is done: exinde.—d. Pregn.: connected with the idea of coming away from, and so leaving or being separated from: (a) Completeness: (a) Gen.;



**Quite, thoroughly, entirely, effectually:** edisco, edoceo.—(b) *Esp.*: To the end or close, through: edormio.—(b) Increase of the power of the simple word: (a) *Very, exceedingly, extremely*: eurnus, efferus.—(b) *Somewhat, a little*: egelidus.—(c) *Cessation or leaving off*: elugeo, eludo.—(d) *Negation or opposition to the idea of the simple word*: enormis.—(e) *Of time*: After: exhinc. **Ex** placed after its case: terris ex omnia surgunt, Lucr.: quibus esumus niter apti, id.

**ex-acerbo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* To exasperate, irritate, grieve, afflict: animos, Liv.

**ex-ac-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for exag-tio; fr. EXAG, true root of exig-o] 1. *A driving out, expelling*: Cic.—2. *a. Prop.*: A calling in, collecting of debts: Cic.; Tac.—b. *Meton.*: Tax, tribute: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. exaction*.

**ex-ac-tor**, ōris, *m.* [for exag-tor; fr. id.] 1. *A driver-out, expeller*: regum, Liv.—2. *a. A demander, exactor*: Liv.; Tac.—b. *Of taxes*: A collector: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. exacteur*.

**ex-ac-tus** (for exag-tus), *a. um*: 1. *P. of exig-o*, through true root EXAG.—2. *Pa.*: (Measured; hence) *Precise, accurate, exact*: numerus, Liv.: (Sup.) exactissimus vir, Pl.: (Comp.); also, with *Gen.* morum fabrene exactior artis, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. exact*.

**ex-āc-tū**, ūi, ātum, tēre, *3. v. a.* 1. *Prop.*: To sharpen exceedingly: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To sharpen the mind, or a person in mind, feeling, etc.; to excite, stimulate, inflame: aliquem, Cic.: animos in bella, Hor.—B. To stimulate the palate, etc.: Ov.—C. To give or impart a pungent flavour to any thing: Pl.

**ex-ad-versum** (-ad-vorsum, -ad-versus), *adv. and prep.* (From opposite; hence) *Over against, opposite, vis-à-vis*. 1. *Adv.*: apud ipsum lacum est pistrina, et exadversum fabrica, Ter.: (with *Dat.*) exadversum ei loco Tonstrina erat quædam, id. II. *Prop.* *C. Acc.*: exadversus eum locum, Cic.

**ex-ādificā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [exadifico] 1. *A building to an end or completely, a finishing*: Fig.: Cic.

1. **ex-ādificō**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* To build to an end; to finish building; to erect, construct: A. *Prop.*: Capitolium, Cic. B. *Fig.*: To finish: opus, Cic.

2. **ex-ād-i-fic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [for ex-ād-i-fac-o; fr. ex; ād-es; (i); fac-io] (To make one be out of the house; hence) To turn out of doors: me ex his adibus, Plaut.

**ex-āquā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [ex-āquā] 1. *A making equal, an equalizing*: Liv.

**ex-āquō**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* 1. *Prop.*: To make quite equal or level with any thing: tumulos tumulis ex-āquabant, Hirt. II. Fig.: A. To place on a level, regard as equal; to equal: eum inferioribus, Cic.—B. To equal, be equal to: Sabina, Ov. III. *Met-*

*on.*: To balance: argentum argento, Plaut.

**ex-āstū**, ō, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* and *a. I. Neut.* A. *Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: To boil up, foam up, ferment: exastuat mare, Liv.—2. *Esp.*: a. To effervesce, to glow with heat: Agyptus calore solis exastuat, Just.—b. To be scorched with heat: exastuarat, had overheated himself, Suet. B. *Fig.*: To boil up, etc.: mens exastuat ira, Virg. II. *Act.*: To boil up with, to give forth, exhale: tellus exastuat astūs, Lucr.

**ex-ag-gērā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [exagger-(a)-o] 1. (Prop.: A heaping up; hence) *Meton.*: A mound: Just. II. *Fig.*: Elevation, exaltation: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. exaggeration*.

**ex-ag-gērō**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* 1. *Prop.*: To raise by damming, to dam up, to heap up: terram, Pl. II. *Fig.*: A. *Gen.*: To heap up: mortem morti, Hirt. B. *Esp.*: 1. Of property: To increase by heaping up; to accumulate, enlarge: rem familiarem, Cic.—2. To exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate: beneficium verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. exagérer*.

**ex-āgītā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [exagit(a)-o] One who severely blames; a censurer, reprehender: Cic.

**ex-āgītō**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* 1. *a. Prop.*: Of animals: To disturb, chase, hunt, pursue: leporem, Ov. B. *Fig.*: 1. To rouse up; to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment: iudices, Cic.—2. To disturb by scolding or jeering; i. e. to violently attack, severely censure, criticize, satirise, rally: fraudes, Cic.—3. To stir up, urge on, excite one: plebem, Sall.: mororem, Cic.: tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda, Sall. II. To put into great or violent motion, to agitate greatly: vim venti, Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) exagiter*.

**ex-āgōgā**, ō, *f.* = ἐξαγωγή. *An exportation of goods, export*: Plaut.

**ex-albesco**, albū, *no sup.*, albescere, *3. v. n. inch.* 1. *Gen.*: To become white: Gell. II. *Esp.*: To grow white, turn pale from fright, etc.: Cic.

1. **ex-ā-men**, inis, *n.* [for ex-agen; fr. ex; ag-o] (That which puts itself in motion out of a place; hence) 1. *Prop.*: Of bees: A multitude issuing forth, or flying out; a swarm: Cic.; Virg. II. *Meton.*: A multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. examin*.

2. **ex-ā-men**, inis, *n.* [for ex-agen; fr. EXAG, true root of exig-o] (That which examines; hence) 1. The tongue of a balance: Virg.—2. Consideration, examination: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. examen*.

**ex-āmin-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [examen, examin-is] 1. *Prop.*: To weigh; pondera, Cic. II. *Fig.*: To weigh, ponder, examine: verborum pondera, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. examiner*.

**ex-amplexor**, *no perf.*, āri, *l. v. dep.* To clasp, embrace: Anct. Her.

**ex-āmus-im**, ād, *adv.* [ex; amuss-is] (Thoroughly according to rule; hence) *Exactly, precisely, perfectly*: Plaut.

**ex-anclo** (-antlo), āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. I. Prop.*: To draw out a liquid: vinum poculo, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: To go through, suffer, endure (esp. a misfortune, grievance): quum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum, etc., Cic.

**ex-ānim-ālis**, *e. adj.* [ex; anim-a] 1. *Lifeless, dead*: Plaut.—2. *Killing, destructive*: Plaut.

**ex-ānimā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [exanim-(a)-o] *Terror, fright*: Cic.

**ex-ānim-is**, *e. -us, a, r. m.* [ex; anim-a] *Lifeless, dead*. 1. *Prop.*: exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. II. *Fig.*: *Lifeless or dead with fear*: auduit exanimis, Virg.

**ex-ānim-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [ex; anim-a] 1. *Prop.*: A. *Act.*: To deprive of life, to kill: se taxo, Cæs.—B. *Pass.*: To be deprived of life, be killed, to die: quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *Pass.*: To be deprived of strength; to be weakened, exhausted: examinati pervenerunt, Cæs.: nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, without life or spirit, feeble, tame, Cic. III. *Fig.*: To deprive of life or spirit; to alarm or terrify greatly; to trouble, or discourage; to put out of one's senses with fright, horror, etc.: cur me querelis exanimas tuis, Hor.

**exanimus**, *a. um, v. exanimis*.

**exantlo**, āre, *v. exancio*.

**ex-ar-desco**, arsi, arsum, ardescere, *3. v. n. inch.* 1. *Prop.*: To blaze up, to take fire: materias facilis ad exardescendum, Cic. II. *Fig.*: A. Of war, civil commotions, etc.: To be kindled, inflamed; to break or burst out: bellum, Cic.: in additionem milites, Liv.—B. Of the passions, desires, etc.: To break or burst out, to be inflamed, to burn: both in a good and bad sense: benevolentie magnitudo, Cic.—C. Of speech: To break or burst out: in omni genere amplificacionis exarsimus, Cic.—D. To rise, increase in value, admiration, etc.: Of value: vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, Suet. III. *Meton.*: To be burning; to become heated or very hot: cotibus exarsit mucro, Luc.

**ex-āresco**, arū, *no sup.*, ardescere, *3. v. n. inch.* 1. *Prop.*: To dry up, become completely dry: amnes, Cic. II. *Fig.*: To pass away, disappear, decay: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, Cic.

**ex-armo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* 1. *Prop.*: To deprive of arms, to disarm: cohortes, Tac. II. *Fig.*: To disarm; to render mild or harmless: filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor.

**ex-āro**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* 1. *Prop.*: To plough or dig up: sepulchra, Cic. II. *Meton.*: A. 1. To raise, produce by tillage: tantum frumenti, ut, etc., Cic.—2. To plough, till, cultivate: iugerum vocabatur, quod uno iugo bovum in die exarari posset, Pl.—B. To write, note, set down something on tablets: hoc litterarum exaravi, Cic. III. *Fig.*: To ferrow the

brow, etc.: quum . . . rugis vetus  
Frontem senectus exaret, Hor.

**ex-asciā-tus**, a, um, adj. [ex; asci(a)-o, to heat] (Prop.: *Heaven out*; Fig.) Properly prepared: opus, Plaut.

**ex-aspero**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To make rough, to roughen: mare fluctibus, Liv. II. Fig.: To make rough or sharp; to exasperate, make fierce or savage: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaspérer*.

**ex-auctōrō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. Milit. t. i.: To discharge from the military oath; hence) 1. In a good sense: a. To discharge from service, to dismiss: milites, Liv.—b. To discharge from the military oath (but retain the discharged in the army as vexillarius): Tac.—2. In a bad sense: To dismiss from the service, to cashier: tribunos, Cic.

**ex-audio**, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. I. To hear thoroughly or distinctly: clamorem, Cæs.: omnes, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: To hear, perceive by hearing: multa, Cic.: (without Object) exaudi, vultusque attolle iacentes, Ov. B. Esp.: To hear or hearken to; to pay attention to; to regard, grant, etc.: vota precesque, Virg.: III. To give heed to; to obey: ridibet monitor non exauditis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaucer*.

**ex-augēo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. To increase exceedingly: Ter.

**ex-augūrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [exaugur(a)-o] A desecrating, profaning: Liv.

**ex-augūr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex; augur] (To dis-augur; i. e.) To desecrate, profane: fana sacellaque, Liv.

**ex-auspīco**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. To take an auspice or augury from any thing: Plaut.

**ex-ballist-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [ex; ballist-a] To settle with by the ballista, to overcome by force: Plaut.

**ex-bībō**, bībi, no sup., bibēre, 3. v. a. To drink up completely: Plaut.

**ex-cæco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To blind, make blind: aliquid, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of a plant, etc.: To deprive of the eyes or buds: Pl.—B. To stop up a river, a channel, etc.: Ov.—C. To darken or dull a bright colour: Pl.

**ex-calcēo** (-to), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: To unshoe, relieve of shoes: pedes, Suet. II. Esp.: A. Pass. In reflexive form: To take off one's shoes, go unshod: Vell.—B. Of tragedians: To relieve of the cothurni: Sen.

**ex-candesc-ens**, entis, P. of ex-candesc-o.

**ex-candescēt-ia**, æ, f. [ex-candescens, ex-candescēt-is] Heat, passion: Cic.

**ex-candescō**, cendūi, no sup., candescēre, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: To take fire, to kindle, to glow: Cato. II. Fig.: To glow, to burn, esp. with anger; to be irritated, inflamed: ira ex-canduit fortuito, Cic.

**ex-canto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

To charm out or forth, to bring out by enchantment: sidera, Hor.

**ex-carnifico**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To tear to pieces: aliquid, Cic. II. Fig.: To rack, torment, torture, trouble: animum, Sen.

**ex-cavo**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To hollow out, excavate: trulla excavata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excaver*.

**ex-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere (Subj. Perf. syncop. excēssis, Ter.), 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go out, go away, depart, retire, withdraw: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic.—2. Esp.: To go beyond, overstep, rise above, overtop a certain boundary: Cic.; Just. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To depart: quum animus Eudemi e corpore excessisset, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To depart from life, etc.; to debase, to die: e vitā, Cic.—b. (a) To go beyond or exceed a certain boundary or a certain measure, to advance, proceed; to transcend: ut primum ex pueris excessit, Cic.: eo laudis excedere, quo, etc., advance to such a degree or height of praise, Tac.—(b) To depart, disappear: cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic.—(c) Of the mental powers: To slip or escape the memory: e memoriā, Liv. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To depart from, to leave a place: (Impers. Pass.) urbem, Liv.: excessum est, id. B. Fig.: To go beyond, surpass, exceed a certain limit: modum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ex-céder*.

**excell-ens**, entis, 1. P. of excell-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: High, lofty: excellentia loca, Hirt. B. Fig.: Distinguishing one's self both in good and bad sense: distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent: excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil excellentius, Nep.: (Sup.) excellentissima virtus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exceller*.

**excellen-ter**, adv. [for excellent-ter; fr. excellens, excellent-is] Excellently: excellenter gesta sunt, Cic.: (Comp.) se excellentius gerere, id.

**excellēt-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] Superiority, excellence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excellence*.

**ex-cello**, lūi, sum, lēre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: To rise, elevate itself: So only in the Pa. excellens. II. Fig.: A. To lift itself up, be elated: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato.—B. To be eminent; to distinguish one's self for any quality above others; to surpass, excel: 1. In a good sense: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: qui singulis vitilis excellunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exceller*.

**excels-e**, adv. [excels-us] Highly, grandly, loftily: ornat excelsē, Pl.: (Comp.) excelsius, Cic.: (Sup.) excelsissime, Vell.

**excels-itas**, atis, f. [id.] (The quality of the excelsus; hence) Loftiness, height: I. Prop.: montium, Pl. II. Fig.: animi, Cic.

**excels-sus**, a, um, adj. [for excelsus; fr. excell-o] I. Prop.: Elevated, lofty, high: locus, Cic.: (Sup.) excelsissimus mons, Cæs.—As Subst.: excelsus, i, n. A height: Cic. II.

Fig.: High, noble, lofty, sublime, grand (Comp.) excelsior humanitas, Cic.—As Subst.: excelsus, i, n. A high station; a conspicuous or lofty position. Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ex-cel-se*.

**ex-cēptio**, ōnis, f. [for excap-tio; fr. EXCAP, true root of excip-io] I. Gen.: An exception, restriction, limitation: Cic. II. Esp.: Law t. t.: The exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exception*.

**ex-cēpto**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for excap-to; fr. EXCAP, true root of excip-io] To take out, to take up: I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: Of the air: To catch up, snuff up: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excepter*.

**ex-cēptus** (for excap-tus), a, um, P. of excip-io, through true root EXCAP.

**ex-cerno**, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. (Prop.): To cleanse or separate by sifting; to sift: Meton.: To separate, pick out, choose, select: excretos prohibent a matribus haedos, Virg.

**ex-cerpo**, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-carpo] I. Prop.: To pick up or take out: semina pomis, Hor. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To pick out, choose, select: non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. i. q. compositions: To select, extract, make extracts from: quod quisque commodissime precipere videbatur, excerpimus, Cic.—b. To select, bring prominently forward, render conspicuous: paucos, Quint.—B. To take out in order to omit; to strike out, omit, leave out, except: me illorum numero, Hor.

**ex-cerp-tus**, a, um, P. of excerp-o. **exces-sus**, ūs, m. [for ex-ced-sus; fr. ex-ced-o] A departure from life; euphemistic for death: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excès*.

**excētra**, æ, f. [pprs. corrupted from *exētra*] A snake, serpent: I. Prop.: Plaut. II. Fig.: A reproachful epithet for a bad woman: Liv.

**excid-io**, ōnis, f. [for excid-io; fr. excidi(n)d-o] A destroying, destruction: Plaut.

**excid-ium**, īi, n. [for excid-ium; fr. id.] Overthrow, demolition (especially of cities, buildings, etc.): Virg.; Tac.

1. **ex-cido**, cidi, no sup., cīdere, 3. v. n. [for ex-cado] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fall out or down, to fall from: de manibus, Cic. B. Esp.: Of a lot: To fall or come out: sors exciderat, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To fall out, slip out, escape (involuntarily and suddenly): vox excidit ore, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. To slip out, escape from the memory, etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Liv.—2.: A. Of personal subjects: To pass away, perish, die, be lost: excidit illa metu, Ov.—B. Of things as subjects: To pass away, perish, be lost: nec vera virtus, quum semel excidit, etc., Hor.—3. Of persons: (To fall out of a possession; hence) To be deprived of, lose.



**ex familiā**, Plaut. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of personal subjects: *To slip from, slip out of, escape from*: vinculis Excidet, Virg.—**B.** *To come forth from*: quod primum sorte nomen excidit, Liv.

**2. ex-cido**, cidi, cīsum, cīdēre, **3. v. a.** [for ex-cado] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Gen.: *To cut or hew out or off or down*: arborem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To cut out or prepare by cutting*: latus rupis in antrum, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *To extirpate, remove, take out, banish*: ali-quid ex animo, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Gen.: *To raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy*: domos, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To castrate, geld*: Ov. **ex-cicio**, ere, v. excio iniū.

**ex-cio**, Ivi or Ii, Itum or Itum, Ire, **4. v. a.** (Imperf. Indic. excitat, Liv.: —also, acc. to cicio, ēre; Indic. Pres. excitet, Plaut.:—Inf. exciere, Liv.) **I. Prop.**: *To call out or forth, to bring or get out*: consulem ab urbe, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To rouse, excite*: dictatorem ex somno, Liv.—**B.** Of abstract objects: *To stir up, excite*: terrorem, Liv. **III. Meton.**: Of things as objects: *To bring out or forth; to call forth, produce*: sonitum pedibus, Lucr.

**ex-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum, cīpere, **3. v. a.** [for ex-capio] **I. A. Prop.**: *To take or draw out*: aliquos e mari, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To withdraw*: servitute exceptus, *i. e.* rescued from slavery, Liv.—**2.** *To take out from a whole anything as not belonging to it, i. e.* *To except, make an exception of*: homines, Cic. (Part. Pass. in concord with clause) excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera latus, Hor. **II. A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To take a thing from any where to one's self* (in good or bad sense); *to catch, capture, take, receive*: Of persons or things as subjects: porticus excipiebat Arcton, Hor.: sanguinem paterā, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *To take up a thing in the order of succession, i. e.* *To come next to, to follow after, succeed a thing*: linguam excipit stomachus, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To take or catch up, to intercept*: Cic.: genus divinationis naturale, quod animus excipit extrinsecus ex divinatione, Cic.—**2.** *To catch with the ear, esp. eagerly or secretly; to catch up, listen to, overhear*: voces, Liv.—**3.** *To follow after, to succeed a thing or person in time or order*: hunc Labienus excipit, Cæs.: (without Object) turbulentior inde annus excipit, Liv. **C. Meton.**: *To continue, prolong a thing in the order of succession*: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exciper.

**ex-ci-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for ex-cido; fr. ex-cido] **A.** *Destroying, destruction, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. excision.

**excitā-tus**, a, um, **1. P.** of excit-(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *(Kindled, excited; hence) Animated, lively, powerful, vehement, strong*: sonus, Cic. (Comp.) excitator clamor, Liv.: (Sup.) excitatissimus odor, Pl.

**exci-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To call out or forth; to bring or send out or away; to command or make to go forth; to summon forth*: patrem ejus dicendo a mortuis excitāsses, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To call upon to stand up; to call upon, summon*: reum consularem, Cic.—**2.** Of wild beasts: *To rouse, hunt, or scare up*: cervum latibulis, Phaed.: (without Object) si excitaturus non sis, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: Of things: *To raise*: vapores, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To raise, erect, construct, produce*: aras, Virg.—**2.** *To produce, cause, bring forth, etc.*: novā culturā sarmata excitantur, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To rouse up, to awaken*: aliquem e somno, Cic.—**B.** *To arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, spur on, kindle*: animus ad lætitiā, Cæs.—**C.** *To cause, excite, kindle*: iras, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. exciter.

**exci-tus**, a, um, **P.** of exci-o.

**exclāmā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [exclam-(a)-o] **I. Gen.**: *A loud calling or crying out*: Auct. Her. **II. Esp.**: In Rhet.: *An exclamation*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclamatio.

**ex-clāmō**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. n.** and **A. I. Neut.**: *To call or cry out, to call or cry out*: in stadio cursores exclamant, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A.** Of things as objects: *To call out, say aloud, exclaim*: multa memoriā digna, Quint.: (with foll. clause as Object) mihi libet exclamare, Pro deum, etc., Cic.—**B.** Of personal objects: *To call upon*: Brutus Ciceronem exclamavit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclamer.

**ex-clūdō**, clusi, clusum, cludēre [Perf. sync., exclūsti for exclūstī, Ter.], **3. v. a.** [for ex-clando] **I. Prop.**: *To shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate from any thing*: laurea fervidus Excludet ictūs (sc. solis), Hor.: aliquem a portu, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent*: consuetudinem dicendi, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To drive out, to put or take out*: excludito mihi hercle oculum, *i. e.* knock out, Plaut.—**B.** Of birds: *To hatch*: pullos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. excludere.

**exclū-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for exclūd-sio; fr. exclūd-o] **A.** *Shutting out, exclusion*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclusion.

**exclū-sus** (for exclūd-sus), a, um: **1. P.** of exclūd-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Shut out, locked out*: (Sup.) exclusissimus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclusus.

**excogitā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [excogit-(a)-o] **A.** *Contriving, devising, inventing*: Cic.

**excogitā-tus**, a, um: **1. P.** of excogit-(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Choice*: (Sup.) excogitatisimæ hostiæ, Suet.

**ex-cōgitō**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** (To think out; hence) *To find out by thinking; to contrive, devise, invent*: aliquid male, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) excogitatum est, Nep.

**ex-cōlō**, cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, **3. v. a. I. Prop.**: *To tend very much; to cultivate, till, work with great care*: rura, Claud. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of food: *To prepare or obtain by careful tillage*: Loves victum hominum ex-

colunt, Pl.—**B.** Of wool: *To prepare with attention, to spin with care*: lanas, Ov.—**C.** *To improve, polish, adorn, finish*: prætoris xystis et nemoribus, Suet. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To improve, enable, refine, perfect*: animos doctrinā, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *To honour*: aliquem, Ov.

**ex-cōquō**, coxi, coctum, cōquēre, **3. v. a. I. A. Prop.**: *To cook away; i. e. to remove by the operation of cooking or dressing; to boil away*: Cato. **B. Meton.**: Of the effects of fire: *To remove*: per ignem Excoquitur vitium, Virg. **II. A. Prop.**: *To boil or cook very much or thoroughly*: testudinem vino, Pl. **B. Meton.**: **1.** Of the effects of fire: *A. To form, make*: arenas in vitrum, Tac.—**B.** *To temper, harden steel or iron*: ferrum ignis, Ov.—**2.** *To dry up*: terram sol excoquit, Lucr. **C. Fig.**: *To concoct, devise*: malum alicui, Plaut.

**ex-cōr-s**, cordis, *adj.* [for ex-cord-s; fr. ex; cor, cord-is] *Without heart; i. e. without intelligence, senseless, silly, stupid*: Cic.

**excrē-mentum**, i, n. [EXCRE, true root of excre-no] (Prop.: *That which is sifted out*; Meton.) *That which passes from the body; excrement*: oris, spittle, Tac.: narium, mucus of the nose, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. excrément.

**ex-cresco**, crēvi, crētum, crescēre, **3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.**: *To grow forth; to grow up, rise up*: **A. Gen.**: in hæc corpora, quæ miramur, excrescunt, Tac. **B. Esp.**: Of morbid excrescences on the body: excrescerat in latere caro, Suet. **II. Fig.**: *To grow immoderately, grow large*: litium series, Suet.

**1. excrē-tus**, a, um, **P.** of ex-cer-no, through true root EXCRE.

**2. excrē-tus**, a, um: **1. P.** of ex-cres-co.—**2. Pa.**: *Grown up, full grown*: hædi, Virg.

**excruciā-bilis**, e, *adj.* [excruci-(a)-o] *Deserving of torture*: Plaut.

**ex-crūcio**, āvi, ātum, āre, (Inf. Pass., excruciarier, Ter.), **1. v. a.** *To torture or torment greatly; to rack, excruciate*: **I. Prop.**: Physically: ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interfecit, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: Mentally: Hibido et ignavia semper animum excruciant, Cic.: (with Respective Gen.) me excruciat animi, Ter.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) id excrucior, Plaut.

**excub-ia**, arum, *f.* [excub-o] **I. Gen.**: *A lying out of doors*: Plaut. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A lying out on guard; a watching, keeping watch*: militares, Tac.: capitis mei, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *Persons keeping watch, a watch, guard*: Suet.

**excub-itor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who keeps guard; a watchman, guard, sentinel*: Cæs.; Virg.

**excub-itus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A watching, keeping watch*: Hirt.

**ex-cūbō**, ūi, ūtum, āre, **1. v. n. I. Gen.**: *To lie or sleep out of doors*: in agro, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *To lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch, to be on guard*: **A. Prop.**: in armis, Cæs. **B.**

**Fig.** curam reipublice summæ defendendæ jam pridem apud vos excubare, Script. ap. Cic. **C. Meton.** Of things as subjects: To be stationed or posted, to be placed: naves ad portum excubabant, Cæs.

**ex-cûdo**, di, sum, dère, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To strike or drive out: silici scintillam, Virg. **II.** Meton.: To prepare by striking, to forge: excudent alii spirantia mollis æra, Virg.—**B.** To prepare, make any thing: ceras, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of a writing: To compose: Cic.

**ex-culco**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [for ex-culco] **I.** To tread or beat out: Plaut. **II.** (To tread much; hence) To tread down, to stamp firm or close: Cæs.

**excultus** (for excol-tus), a, um, P. of I. excol-o.

**ex-cûrâ-tus**, a, um, adj. [ex; cur(a)-o] Carefully attended to, taken good care of: Plaut.

**ex-curro**, cûcûrri or curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To run out or forth, to hasten forward: excurret aliquis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To sally forth, to make an excursion or irruption: Carthago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic.—**B.** Meton.: Of localities: To run out, project, extend: ab intimo sinu peninsula excurret, Liv. **C.** Fig.: 1. To run out or forth: ne oratio excurret longius, t. e. become prolix: Cic.—**2.** To run on, run out, extend, etc.: in quinque syllabas, Quint. **II.** Act.: To run through a place; Fig.: excurre spatio, Ter.

**excur-sio**, ônis, f. [for excurr-sio; fr. excurr-o] 1. A running out or forth: Cic.—**2.** a. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: A sally, onset, attack: an excursion, inroad, invasion: Cæs.; Cic.—b. Fig.: Onset, commencement of a speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. excursion.

**excur-sor**, ôris, m. [for excurr-sor; fr. excurr-o] A skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

1. **excurr-sus** (for excurr-sus), a, um, P. of excurr-o.

2. **excurr-sus**, ūs, m. [for excurr-sus; fr. excurr-o] 1. A running out or forth: excursusque breves tentant (sc. apes), Excursus, Virg.—**2.** Milit. t. t.: A sally, charge, onset, attack: an inroad, invasion: Cic.; Tac.

**excusâ-bilis**, e, adj. [excus(a)-o] That may be excused, excusable: delicti pars, Ov. (Comp.) excusabilior error, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. excusable.

**excusât-e**, adv. [excusat-us] Without blame: fieri excusate, Quint.: (Comp.) excusatus, Pl.

**excusâ-tio**, ônis, f. [excus(a)-o] An excusing, excuse: Cic.; Læli. ¶ Hence, Fr. excusation.

**excusâ-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of excus(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Excused: (Comp.) ego excusator, Pl.: (Sup.) excusatissimus essem, Sen.

**ex-cûs-o**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [for ex-caus-o; fr. ex; caus-a] (To release from a charge, to free from blame; hence) **I.** Prop.: To excuse a person or thing: aliquem aliqui per

literas, Cic.: dixi cur excusatus abirem, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse, to excuse one's self with: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.—**B.** To excuse, absolve one from any thing; to discharge, dispense with one: cui excusari mallet, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. excuser.

**excus-sus** (for excut-sus), a, um, 1. P. of excut-io.—**2.** Pa.: Stretched out, extended: lacertus, Ov.

**excû-sus**, a, um (for excud-sus), P. of excud-o.

**ex-cutio**, cussi, cussum, cûtère (old Perf. Subj. excussit, for excussert, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for ex-quo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To shake out or off; to drive, throw, or cast out or forth or away: equus excussit equum, Liv.: Teucros Vallo, Virg. **B.** Esp.: 1. Of things as objects: To shake out, shake, e. g. a cloak, to see if any thing is hidden under it: Plaut.—**2.** Of personal objects: To search or examine a person: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To shake out, etc.: delicias, i. e. discard: Cic.: corde metum, Ov.—**B.** To search, examine, inspect: verbum, Cic.—**C.** To throw off, reject, discard: si flava excutitur Chloë, Hor.

**ex-dorsti-o**, no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. a. [for ex-dorso-o; fr. ex; dorsum (uncontr. Gen.) dorso-i] (To deprive of the back; hence) Of fishes: To take out the back-bone, to bone; muranum exdorsua, Plaut.

**execo, execor**, etc., v. exse, ex-êdo, êdi, êsum, êdère (Præs. Subj. exedint, Plaut.), 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To eat up, devour, consume: tibi omne est exedendum, Ter. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To consume, corrode: agritudo exest animum, Cic.—**B.** To eat up, consume, devour, destroy: exedisse nefandis Urbem odiis, to have destroyed, Virg.

**exêdra**, æ, f.=îêêdra. A hall furnished with seats; a hall for conversing or debating in: Cic.

**exêdrium**, ïi, n.=îêêdriov. A sitting-room, parlour: Cic.

**exemplar**, âris, n. (=âre, Læti.) [exemplar-is] 1. a. Prop.: A transcript, copy: Script. ap. Cic.—b. Fig.: An image, likeness, impression: Cic.—**2.** A pattern, model, exemplar, original: an example: exemplaria Græca Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. exemplaire.

**exemplum**, i, n. (etym dub.; acc. to some, eximo: acc. to others, ex; amplius) (That which is taken out of a larger quantity as a sample; hence) **I.** Prop.: A sample: tritici, Læti.

**Her. II.** Meton.: **A.** An imitation, image, portrait, taken from something; a draught, transcript, copy: Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** 1. For imitation, etc.: A pattern, model, original, example, case: Cic.; Cæs.—**2.** A warning example; an example, warning, punishment: Ov.; Tac. **C.** 1. A way, manner, kind, nature: Plaut.; Cæs.—**2.** Of the tenour, purport, contents of a letter, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exemple.

**exem-ptus**, a, um, P. of exim-o, through true root **EXEM.** ¶ Hence, Fr. exempt.

**ex-entôr-o**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [êê; êvrep-a] **I.** Prop.: To disembowel, draw: lepus, Just. **II.** Fig.: To torture, torment a person: Plaut. **III.** Meton.: To empty a thing: marsupium, Plaut.

**ex-êo**, ïi (rarely ïvi), Itum, Ire, v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go out or forth, to go away. Of persons or things as subjects: e patriâ, Cic.: per septem portas in maris exit (sc. Nilus) aquas, Ov. (Imper. Pass.) exitur foras, Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. t. t.: To move out, march out: ut paludati exant, Cæs.—**b.** To go out or forth in any manner; to issue, escape: Of persons or things as subjects: e ludo meri principes exierunt, Cic.: currente rotâ cur urceus exit? Hor.—**c.** To mount upwards, ascend, rise: ad celum arbor, Virg. **B.** Fig.: 1. Gen.: To go forth, etc.: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic.—Particular expression: Exire de vitâ or e vitâ, to depart from life, decess: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of time: To run out, end, expire: quinto anno exeunte, Cic.—**b.** To pass away, perish: memoria, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go or pass beyond a thing: valles, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: To avoid, evade, ward off: corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. **B.** Fig.: To exceed: modum, Ov.

**exequa**, etc., v. exsequi.

**ex-ercôo**, ïi, Itum, âre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arceo] (To thrust or drive out of the inclosure; hence) **I.** Prop.: To drive on, keep busy, keep at work; to overlook, superintend; also with an inanimate object, to work, work at, employ, employ one's self about a thing: exerceite, viri, tauros, Virg.: humum in messem, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** 1. Gen.: To engage busily, occupy, employ, exercise a person or thing in some action: quid te exercuit? Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive form (also, once, simply exercere) To employ or exercise, etc., one's self: Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** To practise, follow, exercise any employment; to employ one's self about, to make use of anything: medicinam, Cic.; scelus, Liv.—**C.** To disturb, disquiet, vex: aliquem odiis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. exercer.

**exercitâ-tio**, ônis, f. [exercit(a)-o] Exercise, practice: Cic.; Cæs.

**exercitâ-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of exercit(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: A. Well exercised, practised, versed, trained: (Sup.) exercitissimi ostentorum interpretes, Cic.: (Comp.) exercitatiores ad bene promerendum, id.—b. Greatly vexed, tossed, agitated: Syrtis exercitatio Noto, Hor.

**exerc-itiu**, ïi, n. [exerc-eo] Exercise: equitum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. exercise.

**exere-ito**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.



*mens.* [id.] To exercise diligently or frequently: Quint.

**exerc-itor**, ōris, m. [exerc-eo] An exerciser, trainer: Plaut.

1. **exerc-itus**, a, um: 1. P. of **exerc-eo**.—2. Pa.: (Vezed; hence) vexatious, severe: Tac.

2. **exerc-itus**, ūs, m. [exerc-eo]: 1. a. Prop.: Exercise: Plaut.—b. Meton.: (a) Milit. t. t.: (a) Gen.: A trained or disciplined body of men, an army: contrahere, Cæs.; Cic.—(B) Esp.: (a a) Of a land army, in opposition to a naval army or fleet: Liv.—(Bβ) Of infantry, in opposition to cavalry: Cæs.—(b) A multitude, host, swarm, flock: corvorum, Virg.—2. Trouble, affliction: Plaut.

**exert-us**, a, um, etc., v. **exser**.

**exē-sor**, ōris, m. [for exed-sor; fr. **exed-o**] That which eats away any thing: marmorum, i. e. an underminer, Lucr.

**exē-sus** (for **exed-sus**), a, um, P. of **exed-o**.

**ex-fūtū-tus**, a, um, a'': [ex; futu-o] Exhausted with venery: Cat.

**exhālā-tio**, ōnis, f. [exhal(a)-o] An exhalation, vapour: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhalation, exhalation.

**ex-hālo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: To breathe out, exhale, evaporate: A. Act.: nebulam fumosque, Virg.—B. Neut.: hic illic . . . exhalantes, expiring, Ov. II. Meton.: Neut.: To steam: vapora altaria, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhale.

**ex-haurio**, si, stum, rere, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: Of liquids: To draw out, to empty by drawing, to exhaust: sentinam, Cic. II. Meton.: Of things not liquid: To take out, empty out, make empty, exhaust: ararium, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To take away, remove: alicui dolorem, Cic.—B. To exhaust, bring to an end: amicorum benignitatem, Cic.

**exhaustus** (for **exhaur-tus**), a, um, P. of **exhaur-io**.

**exhērēd-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [exheres, exhered-is] To disinherit: frutrem exheredans, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exheréder.

**ex-hēres**, ōdis, adj. Disinherited: I. Prop.: exheres sit, Quint.: (with Gen.) bonorum, Cic. (with Dat.) bonis, Plaut. II. Fig.: nī exheredem fecero vite suae, i. e. deprived him of life, Plaut.

**ex-hībēo**, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-habeo] I. Prop.: To hold forth, tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce: librum, Cic. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: To show by holding forth; to display; to exhibit: linguam paternam, Ov.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron., or simply exhibit, To show or exhibit one's self: Cic.; Suet.—B. To maintain, support, sustain a person or thing: vitam, Just. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To show, exhibit, employ; to procure, occasion, cause: alicui molestiam, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., To show one's self, etc., Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhiber.

**exhib-itus**, a, um, P. of **exhib-eo**.

**ex-hīlāro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To gladden greatly, to make exceedingly merry or joyous, to rejoice, to delight: miraris tam exhibitum esse servitutem nostram? Cic.

**ex-horresco**, horrētī, no sup., horrēscē, 3. v. inch. n. and a. I. Neut.: To tremble or shudder exceedingly, to be terrified: metu, Cic.: expulsi instar, Ov. II. Act.: To tremble or shudder at any thing; to be terrified at; to dread: vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg.

**exhortā-tio**, ōnis, f. [exhort(a)-or] An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhortation.

**exhortor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To exhort, encourage: trepidosque obitumque timentes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhorter.

**exhibilo**, **exiccio**, etc., v. **exs**.

**ex-igo**, ūgi, actum, īgere, 3. v. a. [for ex-ago] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To drive out or forth, to thrust out, to take or get out: reges ex civitate, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Stage t. t.: To hiss off the stage: fabulas, Ter.—b.: (a) To demand, require, enforce, exact payment of a debt, taxes, etc., or the performance of a duty: tributa, Cic.—(b) Exigi aliquid, To be solicited, asked, or dunned for something: Plaut.—c. Mercant. t. t.: To dispose of, sell: agrotum fructus, Liv.—d. (To apply to a standard or measure, i. e.) To examine, try, measure, weigh by any thing: ad perpendicularum columnas, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To drive out, expel: lassitudinem ex corpore, Plaut.—2. To require, demand, claim any thing due: omnibus rex rebus voluptatem, Cic.: huic penas, Ov.—3. Of trouble: To undergo: ærumnam, Plaut.—4. To bring to an end; to conclude, finish, complete a thing: exegi monumentum ære perennius, Hor.—5. To weigh accurately, ponder, consider: summum jus, Script ap. Cic.—6. To treat, consult, deliberate respecting something: hæc, Liv. II. To drive, plunge, thrust a weapon: enssem per medium juvenem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. exiger.

**exigū-e**, adv. [exigu-us] Shortly, briefly, slightly, sparingly: Cic.

**exigū-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the exiguis; hence) Scarciness in measure or number; smallness, littleness, shortness, scarcity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exiguité.

**exig-ūus**, a, um, adj. [prob. **exig-o**] (Exactly measured; opp. to abundant, beyond measure; hence) Scanty in measure or number; small, little, petty, short, poor, mean: cor, Cic.: mns, Virg.: (Comp.) exiguius cytium, Col.: (Sup.) pars exiguiusima, Ov.—As Subst.: **exigūum**, i, n. A little, a trifling: exiguum campī, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. exigui.

**exilio**, ire, v. **exsilio**.

**exil-is**, e, adj. [for **exig-lis**; fr. **exig-o**] Small, thin, slender, lank, meagre, poor: jecur, Cic.: (Comp.) exillior caro prunorum, Pl.

**exil-itas**, ātis, f. [exil-is] (The quality of the exilis; hence) Meagreness, weakness, poorness: Cic.

**exil-iter**, adv. [id.] Meagrely, poorly: annales exiliter scripti, Cic.: (Comp.) exiliter dicere, Var.

**exilium**, ūi, v. **exsilium**.

**eximī-e**, adv. [eximi-us] Exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently: Cic.

**exim-ius**, a, um, adj. [exim-o] (Taken out from a mass, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: Excepted: Ter.; Cic. II. Meton.: Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select: facies, Cic. III. Fig.: Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select: virtus, Cic.

**ex-imo**, ēmi, emptum, īmere, 3. v. a. [for **ex-emo**; v. **emere**] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To take out, take away, remove: aliquem de reis, Cic. B. Esp.: To free, release, deliver: aliquem e vinculis, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To take away, remove, banish: curas, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. To free, release, deliver from any thing: alios ex culpa, Cic.—2. Of time: To consume, waste: diem dicendo, Cic.

**exin**, v. **exinde**.

**ex-ināno**, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: To make thoroughly empty; to empty quite; to empty: domos, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To make empty of property, to strip, to impoverish: reges atque gentes, Cic.—B. To exhaust, weaken: ubertatem partu, Pl.

**ex-inde** (apocopated **exin**), adv. 1. a. Of space: From that place or quarter; thence: Tac.—b. Of local succession: After that, next: Cic.—2. a. Of time: After that, thereafter, then: Virg.—b. In an enumeration or succession of events: After that, then, next, furthermore: Virg.—3. To denote the standard or rule according to which any thing is done: Hence, accordingly: Plaut.

**existimā-tio**, ōnis, f. [existim(a)-o] I. Prop.: A judging, judgment, opinion, supposition: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: Reputation, good name, honour, character: Cæs.; Cic.

**existimā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A judge of any thing: Cic.

**ex istimo** (**-ūmo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for **ex-estimo**] (To estimate the value of a thing; hence) To judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem: (with second Acc. of further definition) cum avarum, Cic.: (Pass. followed by Nom.) domi suae honestus existimatus est, id.: (with Objective clause) si majora nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, id.: (Impers. Pass.) exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingenii potest, id.

**existo**, ere, v. **existo**.

**exti-ābilis**, e, adj. [exti-um] Destructive, fatal, deadly: bellum civibus, Cic.

**exti-ālis**, e, adj. [id.] Destructive, fatal, deadly: donum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. extital.

**exi-tio**, ōnis, f. [exi, true root of **ex-eo**] A going or coming out: Plaut.

**exiti-geus**, a, um, adj. [exti-um]

(Full of exitium; hence) Destructive, pernicious, deadly: conjuration, Cic. (Comp.) extiorior, Tac.

**exitium**, *li*, *n.* [exit, true root of exe-o] (A going to naught, i. e.) Destruction, ruin, hurt, mischief: *Li* Prop.: A going forth or out, egress, departure: Cæs.; Cic. *II.* Meton.: Place of egress, outlet, passage: Liv.; Phæd.

**exitus**, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *Li* Prop.: A going forth or out, egress, departure: Cæs.; Cic. *II.* Meton.: Place of egress, outlet, passage: Liv.; Phæd. *III.* Fig.: *A.* 1. Gen.: End, close, conclusion, termination: Cæs.; Cic.—*2.* Esp.: End of life, end: Cic.; Pl.—*B.* Issue, result, event: Cæs.; Cic.

**exlecebra**, *æ*, *v.* clecebra.  
**ex-lex**, *iŕgis*, *adj.* Beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless: Sulla, Cic.: potior, Hor.

**ex-obscuro**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. n.* To entreat exceedingly: Plant.

**ex-ocul-ŕ**, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* [ex-ocul-us] To knock the eyes out from one, to deprive of eyes: Plant.

**exoditum**, *li*, *n.* = ἐξόδιον. An afterpiece or interlude (of a comic description): Liv.

**ex-olesco**, *ölēvi*, *ölētum*, *ölēscere*, *3. v. n. inch.* *I.*: *A.* Gen.: To grow or attain to full size; only in Part. Perf., Grown up, full grown, mature: exoleta virgo, Plant. *II.*: To grow out or away from a thing; hence *A.* To grow out of use or out of date; to pass away, disappear: ne disciplina per desidia exolasceret, Tac.—*B.* To disappear, to be rubbed off, etc.: litteræ, Suet.

**ex-onēro**, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* *I.* Prop.: *A.* Gen.: To free from a burden; to disburden, unload, discharge: plenas exonerare colos, i. e. to spin off, Ov. *B.* Esp.: To get rid of (that which constitutes the burden); to remove, send off or away: exoneratā plebe colonis deductis, Liv. *II.* Fig.: *A.* To free, release, lighten, ease: urbem metu, Liv.—*B.* To remove, get rid of: laborum partem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. exonerer.

**exoptā-bilis**, *æ*, *adj.* [exopt(a)-o] Very desirable, greatly desired: Plant.

**exoptā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *1. P.* of exopt(a)-o.—*2. Pa.*: Greatly wished or desired, longed for: nuncios, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil exoptatus, id.: (Sup.) exoptatissima gratulatio, id.

**ex-opto**, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* To wish greatly, to long for a thing: tibi pester exoptant, Cic.

**exorā-bilis**, *æ*, *adj.* [exor(a)-o] Easily entreated or moved, exorable: exorabiles iracundie, Cic.: (Comp.) in suis exorabilior, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. exorable.

**exorā-būla**, *örum*, *n.* [id.] Means of entreating or convincing, enticements, arguments: Plant.

**exorā-tor**, *öris*, *m.* [id.] One who obtains by entreaty, a successful supplicant: Ter.

**ex-ordior**, *sus* *sum*, *diri*, *4. v. dep.* *I.* To weave, spin, etc.: funem, Cato: telam, Plant. *II.* To begin, commence, etc.: causam, Auct. Her.: dicere, Cic. *III.* Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Begun, commenced: Cic.—As Subst.: ex-

orsa, *örum*, *n.* Beginnings, commencements: Virg.

**exord-ium**, *li*, *n.* [exord-ior] *1.* The beginning, the warp (of a web): Quint.—*2.*: *a.* Gen.: A beginning, commencement: Cic.; Virg.—*b.* Esp.: As part of a speech or writing: The introduction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exorde.

**exör-ens**, *entis*, *P.* of exori-or.—As Subst.: *m.* (sc. sol). The rising sun, the morning: Prop.

**ex-örior**, *ortus* *sum*, *oriri*, *3. and 4. v. dep.* *I.* Gen.: To come forth, to spring up, to rise: *A.* Prop.: jubare exorto, Virg. *B.* Fig.: exortor Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, Cic. *II.* Esp.: To arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become: *A.* Prop.: anuli beneficio rex exortus est, Cic. *B.* Fig.: exortur tropidos inter discordia cives, Virg.

**exornā-tio**, *önis*, *f.* [exorn(a)-o] Of speech: Embellishment: Cic.

**exornā-tor**, *öris*, *m.* [id.] Of speech: An adorner, embellisher: Cic.

**exornā-tus**, *a*, *um*: *1. P.* of exorn(a)-o.—*2. Pa.*: Decked out, adorned: (Sup.) cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her.

**ex-orno**, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* *I.*: *A.* Prop.: To fit out, equip, furnish, supply with anything: aciem, Sall. *B.* Meton.: To employ, suborn, set up, instruct: hominem exornavit, mulierem qui accesseret, Plant. *II.*: *A.* Prop.: To deck out thoroughly; to adorn, embellish, etc.: domum, Cic. *B.* Fig.: *1.* To dress a person; to give a person a good dressing, i. e. To beat or thresh a person: Ter.—*2.* To adorn, embellish: orationem, Cic.

**ex-oro**, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre* (Inf. Præs. Pass. exorari, Plant.), *1. v. a.* (To effectually entreat; hence) To move, prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain or obtain by entreaty: pacem divum, Virg.: (with ut c. Subj.) ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic.: (with double Acc.) to veniam, Plant.

**exors**, *ortis*, *v.* exors.  
*1. exor-sus* (for exord-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of exord-ior.

*2. exor-sus*, *ūs*, *m.* [for exord-sus; fr. exord-ior] A beginning, commencement: Cic.

*1. exor-tus*, *a*, *um*, *P.* of exor-ior.  
*2. exor-tus*, *ūs*, *m.* [exor-ior] A coming forth, rising: solis, Auct. Her.

**ex-os**, *ossis*, *adj.* Without bones, boneless: Lucr.

**ex-oscullor**, *ätus* *sum*, *äri*, *1. v. dep.* To kiss very much, kiss fondly: vulnus manisque ejus, Tac.

**exoss-o**, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* [exos, exoss-i] *I.* Prop.: To deprive of the bones, to bone: congrum, Ter. *II.* Meton.: *A.* Part. Perf. Pass.: Flexible, pliant: fluctus, Lucr.—*B.* To clear of stones: exossatus ager, Pers.

**exostra**, *æ*, *f.* = ἐξώστρα (That which thrusts forth). The exostra; a machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators: Cic.

**ex-ösus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for ex-od-

sus; fr. ex; od-] *1.* Hating exceedingly, detesting: exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg.—*2.* Hated exceedingly, hateful, odious: universis exosus, Eutr.

**exöticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἐξωτικός. Foreign, exotic: unguenta, Plant.—As Subst.: exotium, *i*, *n.* (sc. vestimentum). A foreign garment: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. exotique.

**ex-pallesco**, *pallidi*, *no sup.*, *pallēscere*, *3. v. n.* and *a. inch.* *I.* Neut.: To grow, turn, or become very pale: expalluit ore, Ov. *II.* Act.: To grow, turn, or become pale at: Pandarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, Hor.

**ex-palli-ätus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ex; palli-um] Robbed of a cloak: Plant.

**ex-pallidus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Exceedingly pale or wan: color, Suet.

**ex-palpo**, *pprs.* *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* To coax or wheedle effectually: Plant.

**ex-pando**, *pandi*, *passum* or *pan-sum*, *pandere*, *3. v. n.* *I.* Prop.: To spread out, spread abroad, expand: expasse fores, Tac. *II.* Fig.: To lay open, unfold, explain: rerum naturam dictis, Lucr.

**expan-sus** (for expand-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of expand-o.

**ex-päpili-ätus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ex; päpili-a] Bared from the breast: expapillato brachio, Plant.

**expas-us** (for expa(n)d-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of expand-o.

**ex-pätro**, *avi*, *no sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* To finish quick, to squander: Cat.

**expäve-sco**, *pävi*, *no sup.*, *pävescere*, *3. v. n.* and *a. inch.* [expave-o] *I.* Neut.: To become greatly terrified; to be very much afraid: quum ad id expavisset, Liv. *II.* Act.: To become greatly terrified at; to be very much afraid of: muliebriter ensem, Hor.

**expectatio**, *etc.*, *v.* exs.

**ex-pectör-o**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* [ex; pectus, pector-is] (Prop.) To drive from the breast; (Fig.) To expel, banish (from the mind): pavor sapientiam ex animo expectator, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. expectorer.

**ex-pēcül-ätus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ex; peculi-um] Stripped of property: Plant.

**ex-päd-ŕo**, *ŕvi* or *li*, *ätum*, *ŕre* (Fut. expedito, Plant.), *4. v. a.* [ex; pes, ped-is] (To free the feet from a snare, etc.; hence) *I.* Prop.: *A.* Gen.: To extricate, disengage, let loose, set free, liberate: mortis laqueis caput, Hor. *B.* Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To clear or extricate one's self: Virg. *II.* Fig.: *A.* To deliver, extricate, release, free from any evil, obstacle, etc.: se curä, Cic.—*B.* To put in order, arrange, set right: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, settle, pay, Cic.—*C.* Of speech: To disclose, unfold, relate, narrate: paucia tibi, Virg.—*D.* Aliquid expedit, or Imperis. expedit: (It) is serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, Cic.: si ita expedit, id, *III.* Meton.: *A.* Gen.: To fetch out, bring forward, procure, make ready,



*prepare any thing folded up, put away, etc.*: virgas, Cic.: Cereorum canistris, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To prepare one's self, to get ready, etc.*: Cæs.; Tac.—2. Without Object: *To arm one's self for battle*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expédier*.

**expédit-e**, adv. [expedit-us] *Without impediment, without difficulty, readily, promptly, quickly*: Cic. (Comp.) expeditus, id.: (Sup.) expeditissime, id.

**expédi-tio**, ónis, f. [expedi-o] (*A disentangling or liberating one's self, etc., from any thing that will prove a hindrance, etc.*; hence) *A military excursion, expedition, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expédition*.

**expédi-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of expedi-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand*: Of persons or things: *ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset*, Cic. (Comp.) *via expeditior ad honores, id.* (Sup.) *pecunia expeditissima, id.*—*Adverbial expression*: *In expedito, Near at hand*: Liv.

**ex-pello**, pŕill, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To drive or thrust out or away; to eject, expel, etc.*: aliquem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To drive or force itself, etc., out; to force us, etc., away out*: Ov. **II. Fig.**: *A. Gen.*: *To force or drive out or away, etc.*: vitam, Tac.: aliquem vitā, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To drive one's self away from, i. e. to extricate or deliver one's self from*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expeller*.

**ex-pendo**, pendí, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To weigh out, weigh*: aliquem, Plaut. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To weigh out money, etc., in payment; to pay out, pay; to lay out, expend*: aurum, Cic.: nummos, Hor.—*Particular phrase*: *Ferre (aliquid) pecuniam expensum, To set down, enter, charge, reckon, account a sum as paid*: Cic.—2. *To put in the balance with any thing; to weigh against*: hominem auro, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *A. To weigh mentally; to ponder, estimate, consider, decide*: casus, Virg.: testem, Virg.—**B.**: 1. *To pay as a penalty, to suffer as a punishment*: supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg.—2. *To pay for; i. e. to atone for, expiate, pay the penalty of, etc.*: scelus, Virg. **III. Meton.**: *A. To measure out, etc.*: gradus expensus, Prop.—**B. Perf. Part.**: *Transferred*: legio, Script. ap. Cic.

**expen-sa**, æ, f. [for expend-sa; fr. expend-o] *A disbursement, outlay, expense*: Claud.

**expen-so**, ãvi, no sup., ãre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for expend-so; fr. id.] *To pay; argument, Plaut.*

**expen-sum**, i, n. [for expend-sum; fr. id.] *Mercantile l. i. That which has been disbursed; expenditure*: Plaut.—*Particular phrase*: *Expensum alicui ferre, To set down, or enter, for any one a thing or sum as paid, etc.*: Cic.

**expen-sus** (for expend-sus), a, um, *P. of expend-o*.

**experge-fácio**, fœci, factum, facere, 3. v. a. [experge-o; (e); facio] **I. Prop.**: *To awaken, rouse*: expergefactus e somno, Suet. **II. Fig.**: *To arouse, stir up, excite*: Italiam terrore, Auct. Her.: expergefacta (sc. mele), Lucr.

**experge-iscor**, perrectus sum, pergisco (Inf. Præs. expergisce, Plaut.), 3. v. dep. [experge-o] **I. Prop.**: *To be awakened, become awake; to awake*: si dormis, expergisce, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To awake; to rouse or bestir one's self*: experrecta nobilitas, Cic.

**ex-pergo**, pergi, pergitum, pergere, 3. v. a. (*To make quite straight; hence*) *To awaken, rouse up*: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, Lucr.

**exper-i-ens**, entis: 1. *P. of experi-or*.—2. *Pa.*: *Experienced, enterprising, active, industrious* (Sup.) *experientissimus arator, Cic.* (with Gen.) *genus experiens laborum, inured to, patient of, Ov.*

**exper-i-ent-ia**, æ, f. [experiens, experient-is] **I. Prop.**: *A trial, proof, experiment*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Knowledge gained by repeated trials; experimental knowledge, practice, experience*: Virg.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expérience*.

**exper-i-mentum**, i, n. [experi-or] *A proof, trial, experiment*: Cic.

**ex-per-ior**, pertus sum, pèriri, 4. v. dep. (*To try thoroughly; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *To try, prove, put to the test a person or thing*: amicos, Cic.: vim veneni, id. **B. In Temp.** *Perf.*: *To have tried, tested, experienced, i. e. to find or know by experience*: virum, Hor.: (without Object) *experti scire debemus, Cic.* **II. By way of attempt: *A. Gen.*: *To try to do, to attempt, to make trial of*: omnia, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. *Prop.*: *Law t. t.*: *To try or test by law, to go to law*: ego experiri non potui, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *To contend with*: Romanos, Nep.****

**experrec-tus** (for experreg-tus), a, um, *P. of expergiscor, through experrego, true root of its primitive expergo*.

**ex-pers**, tis, adj. [for ex-pars] **I. Prop.**: *Having no part in; not sharing in; not privy to* (with Gen.) *expertes juris et consilii, Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *Having nothing of; destitute or devoid of; free from; without* (with Gen.) *vis consilii experts, Hor.* (with Abl.) *fama atque fortunæ experts, Sall.*

**ex-per-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of experi-or*.—2. *Pa.*: *Tried, proved, known by experience*: virtus experta, Cic. (with Gen.) *expertes belli juvenes, Virg.* (Sup.; also, with Dat.) *confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *expert*.

**expêt-ess-o** (-isso), no perf., nor sup., ãre, 3. v. a. [expet-o] *To desire, long for*: Plaut.

**expêt-itus**, a, um, *P. of expet-o*.

**ex-pêto**, ivi or ii, itum, ãre, 3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: *To long for, seek*

*after, aspire to, desire, wish for*: **A. Prop.**: *Of personal subjects*: nihil, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition): *unum ad id bellum imperatorem, id. B. Fig.*: *Of things as subjects*: *mare medium terræ locum expetens, i. e. tending towards, Cic. II.*: *A. Act.*: *To reach, attain to any thing*: ætatem, Plaut.—**B. Neut.**: *To light upon, fall upon, befall*: *ut in eum expetant hujusce clades belli, Liv.*

**explâ-tio**, ónis, f. [expl(a)-o] *Satisfaction, atonement, expiation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expiation*.

**expic-tus** (for expig-tus), a, um, *P. of expli-ng-o*.

**explâ-tio**, ónis, f. [expl(a)-o] *A pillaging, plundering*: Cic.

**explâ-tor**, óris, m. [id.] *A pillager, plunderer*: Cic.

**ex-pilo**, avi, atum, ãre, 1. v. a. *To pillage, rob, plunder*: Cic.

**ex-pingo**, pinxi, pictum, pingere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To paint; to depict in or by painting*: pericula, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *Of speech*: *To picture, depict, describe to the life*: *qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, etc., Cic.*

**ex-plo**, avi, atum, ãre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To make complete satisfaction, amend, or atonement for a crime or a criminal; to purify any thing or person defiled with crime; to atone for, expiate*: scelus, Hor.: forum, Cic.: filium, Liv. **B. Esp.**: *With the accessory notion of punishment*: *To atone; tuta sociera dñi immortales in nostros milites explaverunt, Cic. II. Meton.*: *A. To atone for, make amends for, make good*: *incommodum virtute, Cres.*—**B.**: *To appease*: *manes mortuorum, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *expier*.

**expiro**, are, v. expiro.

**ex-piscor**, piscatus sum, piscari, 1. v. dep. (*To fish out; hence*) *To search out, find out*: nihil expiscatus est, Cic.

**explânât-e**, adv. [explanat-us] *Plainly, clearly, distinctly* (Comp.) *explanat-us, Cic.*

**explânâ-tio**, ónis, f. [explan(a)-o] 1. *An explanation*: Cic.—2. *A plain, i. e. distinct, pronunciation*: Quint.

**explânâ-tor**, óris, m. [id.] *An explainer*: Cic.

**explânâ-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of explan(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Plain, distinct*: *explanata vocum impressio, Cic.*

**ex-plâno**, avi, atum, ãre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To flatten or spread out*: *cortex in denos pedes explanatus, Pl. II. Fig.*: *Of speech*: *To make plain or clear; to explain*: *rem obscuram explanare interpretando, Cic.*

**ex-plêo**, èvi, ètum, ãre (Inf. Præs. Pass. explerier, Lucr.—Contr. forms: explêris, Cic.: explêssent, Liv.: explêsse, Virg.), 2. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: *To fill up, fill full*: rimas, Cic.: palmdem cratibus, Cæs.—2. *Esp.*: *With Personal pron.*: *To fill one's self quite full, to cram one's self*: Plaut. **B. Fig.**: 1. *To fill up, complete, finish*: *sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic.*—2. *a. Gen.*: *To satisfy, sate, glut, appease a longing, or one who longs*: *desiderium, Cic.* (Pass. with Gr. Acc.)

**expler** mentem, Virg.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To glut or satiate one's self*: Cic.; Virg.—3. *To fulfil, discharge, execute, perform a duty*: amicitia munus, Cic.—4. *Of time*: To complete, finish, bring to a close: expletus annus, Cic. II. *To unload*: navibus explebant scese, i. e. disembarked, Eun.

**explē-tio**, ōnis, f. [exple-o] A satisfying. Cic.

**explē-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of exple-o.—2. Pa.: Full, complete, perfect: comprehensio, Cic.: aliquid expletum numeris, id.

**explicāt-e**, adv. [explicat-us] Plainly, clearly: dicere, Cic.

**explicā-tio**, ōnis, f. [explic(a)-o] I. Prop.: An unfolding, uncoiling: Cic. II. Fig.: An unfolding, expounding: an explication, exposition, explanation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. explication.

**explicā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] An explainer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. explicateur.

**explicā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] She that explains: Cic.  
1. **explicā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of explic(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Spread out: Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Well ordered, regular: causa, Cic.—(b) Plain, clear: (Comp.) nihil potest esse explicatius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. expliqué.

2. **explicā-tus**, ūs, m. [explic(a)-o] I. Prop.: An unfolding, stretching apart: crurum, Pl. II. Fig.: Of speech: An explication, exposition: Cic.

**explic-itus**, a, um: 1. P. of explic-o.—2. Pa.: Disentangled, i. e. free from obstacles, easy: (Comp.) explicatio videbatur, llerdam reverti, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. explicite.

**exp-lico**, āvi or ūi, ātum or itum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: A. Gen.: To unfold, uncoil, undo, unfurl, spread out, loosen, unfold: vestem, Cic.: frontem, Hor. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To extricate or free one's self, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: (To unfold; hence) A. To display, make a show of, etc.: intelligentiam tuam, Cic. B.: 1. Gen.: To liberate, set free, etc.: Siciliam, Cic.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To set one's self free, to release or disentangle one's self from business, etc.: Script. ap. Cic.—C. To disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, settle, adjust any thing complicated or difficult: negotia, Cic.—D. Of speech: To develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state: vitam alioquin, Cic.: funera fando, Virg. III. Meton.: A. Gen.: To spread out, stretch out, extend, deploy, display: aciem, Liv.: per catervas arma, Hor. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To extend one's self, etc.: to stretch out: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. explicquer.

**exp-plōdo**, plōsi, plōsum, plōdēre, 3. v. a. [for exp-plando] I. Prop.: To drive out or off by clapping.—Of a player, to hoot off: explosa Arbuscula, Hor.: aliquem a scena, Cic. II. Met-

on.: A. To drive out or away; to chase away, expel: noctem, Lucr.—B. To reject or disapprove: hoc genus divinationis vix exposit, Cic.

**explōrāt-e**, adv. [explorat-us] With certainty, for a certainty, securely, surely: Cic.: (Comp.) exploratus, id. **explōrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [explor(a)-o] An examination, exploration: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. exploration.

**explōrā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] I. Gen.: A searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy: Plaut.—As Adj.: Searching: foci, Mart. II. Esp.: A. Milit. 1. 1.: A spy, scout: Cæs.—B. Explorator viæ, One who ran before the emperor to clear the way: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. explorateur.

**explōrātō-rūs**, a, um, adj. [explorator] Of, or belonging to, a spy or scout: Suet.

**explōrā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of explor(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Ascertained; hence) Established, confirmed, certain, sure: (Comp.) exploratissima victoria, Cic.: (Sup.) exploratissima victoria, Vell.—Particular phrase: Pro explorato, As a sure or ascertained fact; as a certainty: Cæs.

**exp-plōro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To call aloud or greatly; hence, as a result) I. Gen.: A. Verb. Fin.: To search out, seek to discover; to examine, explore, investigate, ascertain: rem totam, Cic.—B. Part. Perf.: Examined ascertained, known: omnia explorata, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. Milit. 1. 1.: To spy out, reconnoitre, ascertain by scouts, etc.: Africam, Cic.—B. To examine as to quality; to try, test, put to the proof: explorat robora fumus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. explorer.

**exp-lōd-o**, ōnis, f. [for explod-sio; fr. explod-o] A clapping off; a driving off the stage, etc., by clapping: Script. ap. Cic.

**exp-lōd-sus** (for explod-sus), a, um, P. of explod-o.

**exp-plōlo**, ūvi or ūi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To smoothe off thoroughly, polish off, polish up, polish thoroughly: ades, Plaut.—B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To polish one's self thoroughly; i. e. to be very neat, clean, etc., Plaut. II. Fig.: To polish, finish, embellish, improve, refine: nox te expolivit, Cic.

**exp-lōli-tio**, ōnis, f. [expoll-o] I. Prop.: A smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing: urbana, i. e. of a town house, Cic. II. Fig.: Of style: An adorning, embellishing: Cic.

**exp-lōli-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of exp-lōlo.—2. Pa.: Polished, i. e. smooth, neat, clean: (Comp.) dens expolitior, Cat.: (Sup.) villæ expolitissimæ, Script. ap. Gell.

**exp-pōno**, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnēre (Perf. exposivit, Plaut.—Part. Pass. sync. expōstus, Virg.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put or set out, to expose: vasa, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of children: To expose: pueros, Liv.—2. Naut. 1. 1.: To set on shore; to land, disembark: frumentum, Cic.: quartā vix demum exponimur horā,

Hor.—3. Mercant. 1. 1.: To offer a sum to one, to be ready to pay: ei DCCO, expositi, Cic.—4. To leave exposed or unprotected; to expose: provincias, Tac. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To set out or forth; to expose, lay open, or bare: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, Cic. B. Esp.: Of speech: To set forth, exhibit, explain, expound: mandata in senatu, Cic.: eadem multitudinē, Cæs.: (with out Object) hoc, de quo modo exposuit Antonius, gave an explanation, Cic.: (Naut. Part. Pass. in concord with clause) exposito quid iniquitas loci posset, etc., Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. exposer.

**exp-orge**, v. exporrigere init.

**exp-orrec-tus** (for exporreg-tus), a, um, P. of exporrig-o, through true root EXPORRIGERE.

**ex-por-rigo**, exi, ectum, Igere (Imper. exporger, Ter.), 3. v. a. To stretch out, spread out, extend: exporger frontem, i. e. smoothe your brow, Ter.: equites, Hirt.

**exp-ortā-tio**, ōnis, f. [export(a)-o] Exportation: rerum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exportation.

**ex-por-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To bear or carry out; to convey away, export: corpora luce carentium Exportant tectis, Virg.: frumentum in fame, in a time of famine, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exporter.

**exp-posco**, pōposci, no sup., pōscere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: To ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore: signum prolii, Cæs.: Illaoc iterum demens audire labores Exposit, Virg. II. Esp.: To demand to be delivered up for punishment, etc.: ad exposcendos eos, Liv.

**exp-ōstā-īcūs** (—itūs), a, um, adj. [expono, (Sup.) exposit-um] Exposed, founding: puella, Plaut.

**exp-ōs-ītio**, ōnis, f. [EXPOS, true root of expo(s)-no] 1. An exposing of an infant: Just.—2. Of speech: A setting forth, exposition; an exhibiting, showing; a narration: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exposition.

**exp-ōs-itus**, a, um: 1. P. of expo(s)-no, through true root EXPOS.—2. Pa.: (Publicly set out; hence) a. Pr. op.: Open, free, accessible: limen, Stat.—b. Fig.: (a) Accessible, affable: mores, Stat.—(b) In a bad sense, Common, vulgar: qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, etc., Juuv.

**exp-ostilā-tio**, ōnis, f. [exp-ostul(a)-o] An expostulation, complaint: Cic.

**exp-postūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Gen.: To demand urgently, to require: primas sibi partes, Tac. II. Esp.: A. To require to be delivered up; to demand one for punishment: Celsum ad supplicium, Tac.—B. To find fault, quarrel, dispute, expostulate with; to complain of: 1. Act.: aliquid cum aliquo, Cic.—2. Naut.: de cupiditatibus, id.

**express-e**, adv. [1. express-us] Expressly, distinctly: Auct. Hier.: (Comp.) expressus, Col.

**expres-sus** (for exprem-sus), a



**am. I. P.** of *exprim-o*, through true root **EXPRIM-**.—**2. Pa.** : *Clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, visible, manifest, plain, express* : **a. Prop.** : species decorum, quæ nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, Cic.—**b. Fig.** : (*Comp.*) expressiora et illustriora, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exprès*.

**ex-prim-o**, *pressi, pressum*, *prim-ère*, 3. v. a. [*for ex-premo*] **I. Prop.** : *To press or squeeze out* : **A.** With that which is pressed out, etc., as object : lacrimulam oculis torendo, Ter.—**B.** With that from which any thing is pressed out, etc., as object : Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. **II. Meton.** : **A.** *To form by pressure*, etc. (*i. e.* to make an impression of any thing, as in metal, wax, etc.); *to represent, form, mould, cast*, etc.: ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur are capillos, Hor.—**B.** *To represent, pourtray* : vercediue roborem, Pl.—**C.** *To show the form of* : vestis singulos artus exprimens, Tac. **III. Fig.** : **A.** : **1.** *To squeeze or wring out*; *to extort, wrest, elicit* : vocem, Cæs.; pecuniam vi, Cic.—**2.** *To devise, invent*, etc.: utilitas expressit nomina rerum, Lucr.—**B.** : **1.** *To imitate, copy, represent, pourtray, describe, express*, esp. in words : bellum ab hoc expressum est, Cic.—**2.** *To express or render by translating into another language* : verbum e verbo experimentes, Cic.—**3.** *To pronounce or articulate* : literas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exprimer*.

**exprobrā-tio**, *ônis, f.* [*exprob(a)-o*] *A reproaching, upbraiding* : Ter. **ex-prōbr-o**, *probrāvi, probrātum*, *probrāre*, 1. v. a. [*ex; probr-um*] (*To make a matter of reproach out of something*; hence) *To make a matter of reproach, to cast in the teeth, to charge any thing against any one; also to charge, upbraid, reproach a person with something* : officia, Cic.; castus bellicos tibi, id.

**ex-prōmo**, *prompsi, promptum*, *promère*, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.** : *To take out or forth, to bring forth* : heminas octo in urceum, Plaut. **II. Fig.** : **A.** *To show forth, discover, exhibit, display* : vim eloquentiæ in eâ causâ, Cic.—**B.** *Of speech* : *To speak out, utter, declare, state* : leges, Cic.

**exprom-ptus**, *a, um*, **P.** of *exprom-o*.

**expugna-bilis**, *e, adj.* [*expugn(a)-o*] *That may be taken, carried, or reduced* : urbs terrâ marique, Liv.

**expugna-nis**, *ntis* : **1. P.** of *expugn(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.** : *Efficient, efficacious* : (*Comp.*) expugnantior herba, Ov.

**expugna-tio**, *ônis, f.* [*expugn(a)-o*] *The taking, carrying, storming of a place* : Cæs.; Cic.

**expugnā-tor**, *ôris, m. [id.]* **I. Prop.** : *A taker, stormer, conqueror of a place* : Cic. **II. Fig.** : *A violator of pudicitie*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *expugnateur*.

**ex-pugno**, *âvi, âtum, âre* (*Inf. Fut.* expugnassere, Plaut.), 1. v. a. **I. Prop.** : *To take by assault; to storm,*

*capture, reduce, subdue entirely* : urbem, Liv.; naves, Cæs. **II. Fig.** : **A.** *To take by assault, to capture, etc.* : alicui aurum, Plaut.—**B.** *To conquer, subdue, overcome, etc.* : fortunas patris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *expugner*. **expul-sio**, *ônis, f.* [*expello*, through root **EXPUL**] *A driving out, expulsion* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expulsion*.

**expul-so**, *âvi, âtum, âre*, 1. v. a. [*id.*] *To drive out, expel* : Mart. **expul-sor**, *ôris, m. [id.]* *A driver out, expeller* : Cic.

**expul-sus**, *a, um*, **P.** of *expello*, through root **EXPUL**.

**expul-trix**, *icis, f.* [*expello*, through *id.*] *She that drives out or expels*; **Fig.** : expultrix vitiatorum, Cic.

**expunc-tus** (*for expung-tus*), *a, um*, **P.** of *expung-o*.

**ex-pungo**, *xi, etum, gère*, 3. v. a. (*To prick out*; hence) **I. Prop.** : *To strike, cross, or blot out*; *to erase from a list by points* (set above or below); *to expunge a debt*; *to discharge a soldier* : Plaut. **II. Meton.** : *To get out of the way, remove* : pupillum, Pers.

**expurgā-tio**, *ônis, f.* [*expurg(a)-o*] *A justification, vindication, excuse* : Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expurgation*.

**ex-purgo**, *âvi, âtum, âre*, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.** : *To purge quite, cleanse, purify* : quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicuta? *i. e.* *to cure of poetic ecstacy*, Hor. **II. Fig.** : **A.** *To cleanse, purify* : sermonem, Cic.—**B.** *To clear from censure*; *to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse* : me expurgare tibi volo, Plaut.

**ex-pūtesco**, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ère*, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To rot* : Plaut.

**ex-pūto**, *âvi, âtum, âre*, 1. v. a. **I. To consider well, to examine : utranque rem, Plaut. **II. To fathom, comprehend : aliquid, Cic.****

**Exquisitæ**, *etc.*, *v. Esquilie*. **ex-quiro**, *sivi, situm, rère* (*ex-quæris*, Plaut. : *exquiesvero*, id. : *exquæstum*, id. [*for ex-quæro*]) *To search diligently, to seek for any thing; to make inquiry, to inquire, to ask* : sententias, Cæs.; *ex te causas*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *exquirir*.

**exquisit-e**, *adv.* [*exquisit-us*] *Carefully, accurately, particularly, excellently, exquisitely* : Cic. (*Comp.*) *exquisitius*, id. : (*Sup.*) *exquisitissime*, Gell.

**exquis-itus** (*for exquæsit-us*), *a, um* : **I. P.** of *exquiro*, through old root **EXQUÆS**.—**2. Pa.** : *Carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite* : (*Comp.*) *exquisitius* dicendi genus, Cic. : (*Sup.*) *laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exquis*.

**exradicatus**, *etc.*, *v. erad.*

**ex-sacrifico**, (*ex-a-*), *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *âre*, 1. v. n. *To sacrifice much or greatly* : Poet. ap. Cic.

**ex-sevrio** (*ex-sev-*), *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *îre*, 4. v. n. *To cease raging, spend itself* : Liv.

**ex-sanguis** (*ex-ang-*), *e, adj.* **I. Prop.** : *Deprived of blood, without blood, bloodless* : umbræ, Virg. **II. Meton.**

**A. Pale, wan** : *exsanguis metu*, Ov.—**B. Making pale** : *cuminum*, Hor. **III. Fig.** : *Powerless, feeble, weak* : orationis genus, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ex-sanguin*.

**ex-sarcio** (*ex-a-*, *ex-ser-*, *ex-er-*), *no perf.*, *tum*, *cire*, 4. v. a. (*To patch up thoroughly, mend*; hence) *To amend, repair, restore* : sumptum, Ter.

**ex-sâtio** (*ex-at-*), *âvi, âtum, âre*, 1. v. a. *To satisfy fully; to satiate, glut, sate* : *exsatiati cibo*, Liv.

**exsâtūrā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [*exsatur(a)-o*] *That may be satiated* : pectus, Virg.

**ex-sâtūro** (*ex-a-*), *âvi, âtum, âre*, 1. v. a. *To satisfy fully, satiate, sate* : supplicio animum, Cic.

**exscen-sio** (*excen-*), *ônis, f.* [*for exscend-sio*; fr. *exscend-o*] *A debarkation, landing* : Liv.

**ex-scindo** (*-cindo*), *soldi, scissum*, *scindère*, 3. v. a. (*To tear out or away from*; hence) *To extirpate, destroy* : **I. Prop.** : *ferro gentem*, Virg. **II. Fig.** : *intestinum malum*, Pl.

**ex-scrëo** (*-creo*), *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *âre*, 1. v. a. *To hawk or cough up; to spit out by coughing* : pura, Pl.

**ex-scribo** (*-ribo*), *scripsi, scriptum, scribere*, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.** : *To write out, write off, copy* : tabulas, Cic. **II. Meton.** : **A.** *Of paintings* : *To copy* : *imagines*, Pl.—**B.** *To write or note down* : nomina, Plaut. **III. Fig.** : *To copy or take after; to resemble* : filia totum patrem mirâ similitudine exscriperat, Pl.

**exscrip-tus** (*for exscriptus*), *a, um*, **P.** of *exscribo*.

**ex-sculpo** (*-culpo*), *psi, ptum*, *père*, 3. v. a. **I.** : **A. Prop.** : *To scratch, chisel, carve, or scoop out* : *nescio quid e queruo*, Cic. **B. Fig.** : *To get out, elicit, extort* : *ex aliquo verum*, Ter. **II. To scratch out, erase : *versus*, Nep.**

**ex-sëco** (*-sico*, *-ëco*), *sëcui, sectum, sëcäre*, 1. v. a. **I. Gen.** : *To cut out or away* : **A. Prop.** : *vitiosas partes*, Cic. **B. Fig.** : *quinas hic capitî mercedes exsecat, deducts from the principal*, Hor. **II. Esp.** : *To cut, castrate, geld* : Cic.

**exsëcrā-bilis** (*exëcra-*), *e, adj.* [*exsec(a)-o*] **1. Execrable, accursed, detestable : (*Comp.*) *nihil exsëcrabilius*, Pl.—**2. Execrating : *preæntibus exsëcrabile carmen sacerdotibus, the formula of execration*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exëcraëble*.****

**exsëcrā-tio** (*exëcra-*), *ônis, f.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.** : *Execration, malediction, curse* : Cic. **II. Meton.** : *A solemn oath* (containing an imprecation in case of its infringement) : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exëcration*.

**exsëcrā-tus** (*exëcra-*), *a, um* : **1. P.** of *exsec(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.** : *Accursed, execrable, detestable* : (*Sup.*) *exsëcratissima auguria*, Pl.

**ex-sëc-ror** (*ex-ecr-*), *âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep.* [*for ex-sacr-or*; fr. *ex; sacr-o*] **I. Prop.** : **A. Act.** : *To curse greatly, execrate* : Cic.—**B. Neut.** : *verba exsëcrantia linguâ Edidit*, Ov. **II. Meton.** : *To take a solemn oath*

with imprecations (in case of its infringement): *eamus omnis execrata civitas*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécuteur*.

**exsec-tio (exec-)**, *ōnis*, *f.* [exsec-o] *A cutting out; Cic.*

**exsec-tus (exec-)**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *exsec-o*.

**exsec-ūtio (exec-)**, *tōnis*, *f.* [for *exsequ-ūtio*; fr. *exsequ-or*] *1. a. A accomplishing, performing; performance, execution: Tac.—b. Administration: Tac.—2. A relating or describing; description, discussion, etc.: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. exécution.*

**exsec-ūtor (exec-)**, *tōris*, *m.* [for *exsequ-utor*; fr. *exsequ-or*] *1. (Prop.) A pursuer of an enemy; hence, Fig. A prosecutor, revenger: Suet.—2. A performer, executor, accomplisher: Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. exécuteur.*

**exsec-ūtus (exec-)**, (for *exsequ-ūtus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *exsequ-or*.

**exsequ-ālis (exsequ-)**, *ārum*, *f.* [exsequ-or] *(The following a corpse; hence) 1. Prop.: A funeral procession, funeral; funeral rites or obsequies: Cic. II. Meton.: The mortal remains: Eutr.*

**exsequi-ālis (exsequi-)**, *e*, *adj.* [exsequi-ā] *Of, or belonging to, a funeral; funeral: carmina, dirges, Ov.*

**ex-sēquor (-equor)**, *sēcutus sum*, *sēqui*, *3. v. dep. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To follow to the end, to pursue: sectam, Cat. B. Esp.: 1. To follow or accompany to the grave: aliquem omni laude, Poet. ap. Cic.—2. To pursue an enemy: aliquem ferro, Liv. II. Fig.: A. To follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue: aternitatem, Cic.: spem, consilia, Liv.—B. To follow up, prosecute, carry out, to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil: mandata, Cic.—C. To accomplish or go through with in speaking; to relate, describe, say, tell: mellis coelestia dona, Virg.—D. To pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge: violata jura, Liv. ¶ Perf. Part. In Pass. force: Executus, performed: executio regis imperio, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. exécuter.*

**ex-sēro (-ēro)**, *tū*, *tum*, *ēre*, *3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To stretch out or forth; to thrust out, put forth: enses, Ov.: linguam ab irrisu, from, i. e. for the purpose of, ridicule, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To thrust one's self out, to force one's way out, to come forth: Ov.—2. Pass. Part. Perf.: Of parts of the body: Thrust out, protruding from the dress; i. e. bare, uncovered: humeri exserti, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To thrust forth: secreta mentis ore, Sen. B. Esp.: To reveal, show: paulatim principem exseruit, i. e. showed himself as, Suet. III. Meton.: Pass. Part. Perf.: Of persons: Bare, uncovered: unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg.*

**ex-ser-to (exer-)**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a. intens.* [exser-o] *I. To stretch out, thrust forth: ora, Virg. II. To uncover, to bare: humeros, Stat.*

**ex-ser-tus (exer-)**, *a*, *um* *1. P. of exser-o.—2. Pa.: A. To thrust forth, projecting: dentes Pl.—b. Open, evident,*

**conspicuous: (Comp.) exsertior opera, Pacat.**

**ex-sibŭlo (-ibŭlo)**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a. I. To hiss out or forth: dirum quiddam, Sen. II. To hiss off an actor from the stage: histrio exsibilatur, Cic.*

**exsiccā-tus (exicca-)**, *a*, *um* *1. P. of exsicco(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Dried up, dry, jejune: orationis genus, Cic.*

**ex-sicco (-icco)**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a. I. Gen.: To dry up, make quite dry: arbores, Cic. II. Esp.: To drain dry, to empty a vessel, etc.: vina culullis, Hor.*

**ex-signo (-igno)**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a. To write out, note down, record: sacra, Liv.*

**ex-silio (-silio)**, *siliŭi*, *sultum*, *silire*, *4. v. n.* [for *ex-salio*] *To spring out or forth, to spring or leap up, to start up: perturbatus exsiluisti, Cic.: domo, out of the house, Hor.*

**exsil-ium (exil-)**, *ii*, *n.* [for *exsilium*; fr. *exsil*] *(The condition of an exile; hence) 1. Prop.: Banishment, exile: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. A place of exile, a retreat: Tac.—B. Plur.: Those who are banished; exiles: plenum exsilis mare, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. exil.*

**ex-sincēr-ātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ex; sincer-us] *Deprived of its genuineness, corrupted: tergum, i. e. beaten, Plaut.*

**ex-sisto (-isto)**, *stīti*, *stītum*, *sistere*, *3. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To step out or forth; to come forth, emerge, appear: submersus equus vorangibus non exstitit, Cic. B. Esp.: (To come forth; i. e.) To spring, proceed, arise, become: exsistit hoc loco quæstio subdificilis, Cic. II. Meton.: To be visible or manifest in any manner, to exist, to be: timeo, ne in eum existam crudellior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exister.*

**exsolvŭ-tus (for exsolv-tus)**, *a*, *um*, *P. of exsolv-o*.

**ex-solv-o**, *solvi*, *solvātum*, *solvĕre* (by *diæresis* *exsoluatur*, Luc.: *exsoluisse*, Ov.), *3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To loose, unloose, unbind, untie, undo: pugionem a latere, Tac. B. Esp.: 1. To set loose, release, deliver, free, liberate: paulatim se corpore, Virg.—2. Mercant. t. t.: To discharge, pay a debt, etc.: nomina mea, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To throw off, lay aside, rid one's self of a thing: legis nexūs, Tac.—B. To release, free from any thing: animos religione, Liv.—C. To discharge, pay: exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic.: pœnas aliqui, Liv.—D. To solve, explain any thing: Lucr.*

**ex-somn-is (-omn-is)**, *e*, *adj.* [ex; somn-us] *Sleepless, wakeful, watchful: Virg.*

**ex-sorbĕo (-orbeo)**, *tū*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *2. v. a. I. Prop.: To suck out, suck or sup up, suck in, drain: sanguinem, Cic. II. Fig.: (To suck out; i. e.) A. To swallow up, destroy: animam amborum, Plaut.—B. To drain to the dregs: difficultates, Cic.—C. To exhaust: viros, Juv.*

**ex-sors (-ors)**, *sortis*, *adj.* (With-

out sors; hence) *1. For which a lot has not been cast; chosen, or obtained without lot: honor, Virg.—2. Having no share in, free from, deprived of: (with Gen.) amicitia et foderis, Liv.: (with Gerund in di) secandi, Hor.*

**ex-spātor (-pator)**, *ātus sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep. I. Prop.: A. Of living subjects: To wander from the course or out of the way: expatiantur equi, Ov.—B. Of things as subjects: 1. Of rivers: To quit the channel, to overflow: flumina expatiata, Ov.—2. To spread abroad, extend, spread out, etc.: brachium in latus, Quint. II. Fig.: Of speech: To wander from the point; to digress: Quint.*

**expectā-bilis (exp-)**, *e*, *adj.* [expect(a)-o] *To be expected, expected: opera, Tac.*

**expectā-tio (exp-)**, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *An expecting, expectation: Cic.: Hirt. expectā-tus (exp-)*, *a*, *um*, *1. P. of expect(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Expected, longed for, desired, welcome: (Comp.) expectatio venire, Plaut.: (Sup.) expectatissimiliter, Cic.—AsSubst.: expectatum, 1. n. That which is, etc., expected; expectation: Cic.*

**ex-specto (-pecto)**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a. (To look out for a thing very much; hence) 1. A. Prop.: To await, expect something that is to come or to take place, to wait for it, etc.: transitum tempestatis, Cic.: haud animo æquo Expectans comites, Hor. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: To await one: me tranquilla senectus Expectat, Hor. II. (To look for a person or thing, with hope, desire, expectation, or fear; hence) A. Prop.: 1. To look, hope, or long for; to desire, etc.: longiores epistolas, Cic.: puellam, Hor.—2. To look for, anticipate, apprehend, fear, dread, etc.: dedecus, Cic. B. Meton.: Of things as subjects: To have need of, require any thing: silvarumque aliæ pressos propaginis ardens Expectant, Virg.*

**ex-spergo (-pergo)**, *no perf.*, *sum*, *gĕre*, *3. v. a.* [for *ex-spargo*] *1. To scatter abroad, disperse: exspersi quo possit vis animal, be dispersed, diffused, Lucr. II. To besprinkle: sanie Limina, Virg.*

**ex-spes (-pes)**, *adj.* (only in *Nom Sing.*) *Without hope, hopeless: fracta enat expes Navibus, Hor.: (with Gen.) vitæ, Tac.*

**exspirā-tio (exp-)**, *ōnis*, *f.* [exspir(a)-o] *A breathing out, exhalation: terre, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. expiration.*

**ex-spiro (-piro)**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: To breathe or blow out; to exhale, give out, etc.: flammam pectore, Virg. B. Meton.: To put forth, send out, produce, etc.: odorem de corpore, Lucr. II. Neut.: A. 1. Prop.: To breathe forth or out: vis fera ventorum... Exspirare aliqua cupiens, Ov.—2. Fig.: To breathe forth: ira pectoris expirantes, Cat.—3. Meton.: To rush or burst forth as if by breathing: ignis foras, Lucr.—B. 1. Prop.: To breathe one's last, to expire: atram Fundit*



humum expirans, Virg.—2. Fig.: *To expire, come to an end, cease*: modum expiratoria res publica erat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expirer*.

**ex-splendescō (-plendescō)**, splendū, *no sup.*, splendescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To shine forth, glitter*: I. Prop.: ignis, Sen. II. Fig.: clarus exsplendescobat, quom condiscipuli equo animo ferro possent, Nep.

**ex-spoliō (-poliō)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To spoil, pillage, or plunder thoroughly*: fana atque domos, Sall. II. Fig.: A. *To spoil, take away*: dignitatem, Hirt.—B. *To deprive or strip of*: exercitu Pompeium, Cic.

**ex-spūo (-puo)**, spūi, spūtum, spūere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To spit out, to spit*: in mare, Pl. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To spit out or forth*: sanguinem, Pl. B. Meton.: *To cast out, eject, emit*: lacrimam, Plaut. C. Fig.: *To expel, banish, remove*: miseriam ex animo, Ter.

**exsta-ns**, ntis, P. of exst(a)-o). **ex-sterno (-terno)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To terrify greatly, affright*: exterminata fugam tentabat, Ov.

**ex-stillo (-tillō)**, avi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. *To drop or trickle out*: sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plant.

**exstimulā-tor (-ext-)**, ōris, m. [exstimul(a)-o] *An inciter, instigator*: Tac.

**ex-stimūlo (-tīmūlo)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To prick, to goad*: aliquem aculeo, Pl. II. Fig.: *To goad on, excite, instigate, stimulate*: aliquem dictis, Ov.

**exstinctio (-ext-)**, ōnis, f. [for exsting-tio; fr. exstī(n)-g] *Extinction, annihilation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extinction*.

**exstinctōr**, ōris, m. [for exsting-tor; fr. id.] *An extinguisher*: Cic.—2. *A destroyer*: patrie, Cic.

**exstinctus (-ext-)** (for exsting-tus), a, um, P. of exsting-u-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éteint*.

**ex-stinguo (-tinguo)**, stinxī, stinctum, stingere (Perf. Subj. exstinxit, for exstinxerit, Plaut.—Contracted forms exstinxisti, Virg.: exstinxim, id.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To put out, quench, extinguish*: ignem, Ov. II. Fig.: (To extinguish or put out; i. e.) A. *Of living objects*: *To kill, deprive of life, cut off*: vir egregius exstinctus, Cic.—B. *1. Of concrete things as objects*: *To destroy in any way*: aquam Albanam, i. e. get rid of, or dry up, Liv.—2. *Of abstract things as objects*: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate, etc.*: amicitias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éteindre*.

**ex-stirp-o (-tirp-o)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex; stirps, stirp-is] I. Prop.: *To pluck up by the stem or root, to root out*: arbores, Curt. II. Fig.: *To root out; eradicate, extirpate*: vitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extirper*.

**ex-sto (-to)**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *To stand out or forth, to project, to stand above*: exstare capite solo ex aqua, Caes.: exstat ferrum de pectore, Ov. II. Fig.: *To stand forth*: quō magis id exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. III. Meton.: *To be visible, show itself, etc., appear; to be extant, to exist, to be*: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic.

**exstruō (-tuo)**, ōnis, f. [EXSTRUC, true root of exstru-o] *A building up, erecting, structure*: Cic.

**ex-strūo (-truo)**, ōis, ūtum, ēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To pile or heap up thoroughly*: acervum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *To build up, raise, rear, construct, erect*: rogam, Cic.; aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, Caes. B. Fig.: *To construct, build up, etc.*: disciplinam, Cic. C. Meton.: *To cover with buildings, etc.*: mare, Sall.

**exsucus (-exuc-)** (for exsug-tus), a, um, P. of exsugo.

**ex-sūdo (-udo)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To come out by sweating; to sweat out, exude*: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. II. Act.: (Prop.: *To sweat out*; Fig.) *To perform with sweating or toil*: *to toil through, undergo*: causas, Hor.

**ex-sūgo (-ugo)**, suxi, suctum, sūgere (Fut. Ind. acc. to 2. conj., cūgebo, Plaut.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To suck out*: sanguinem, Plaut. II. Meton.: *To dry or empty by sucking*: vulnus, Cels.

**ex-sul (-ul)**, ūlis, comm. gen. [for ex-sol; fr. ex; sol-um] (*One who quits, or is banished from his native soil*; hence) *A banished person, exile*: I. Prop.: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.: *mentis, deprived of reason*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exilé*.

**exsulā-tio (-exula-)**, ōnis, f. [exsul(a)-o] *Banishment, exile*: Flor.

**exsul-o (-exul-)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To be an exile or banished person; to live in exile*: I. Prop.: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. II. Fig.: quom omnes meo discessu exsulasse republicam putent, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exiliter*.

**exsulā-bundus (-exulta-)**, a, um, adv. [exsul(a)-o] *Leaping for joy, exulting*: Just.

**exsul-tim (-exul-)**, adv. [for exsul-tim; fr. exsul(a)-o] *Leaping about, frisking*: Hor.

**exsul-to (-exul-)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *intens.* [for exsal-to; fr. EXSAL, true root of exsil-io] I. Prop.: *To spring, leap, or jump up*: A. Prop.: *Of living subjects*: equi forcite exsultantes, Cic. B. Fig.: *Of things as subjects*: vada, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To gambol about, move freely*: in reliquis orationibus exsultavit audacius, Cic.—B. *To exult, rejoice exceedingly*: *to run riot, to revel*: *to vaunt, to boast*: furorem exsultantem reprimeret, Cic.

**exsūpērā-bilis (-exu-)**, e, adj. [exsuper(a)-o] *1. That may be overcome, surmountable*: Virg.—2. *That overcomes, overpowering, irresistible*: Auct. ap. Gell.

**exsūpērā-ns (-exu-)** ntis: 1. P. of exsuper(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Surpass-*

ing, excellent, supreme: forma, Gell. (Comp.) exsuperantior, id.: (Sup.) exsuperantissimus, App.

**exsūpērānt-ia (-exu-)**, ae, f. [exsuperans, exsuperant-is] *Pre-eminence, superiority*: Cic.

**exsūpērā-tio (-exu-)**, ōnis, f. [exsuper(a)-o] *Exaggeration as a fig. of speech*: Auct. Her.

**ex-sūpēro (-upero)**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To mount up, appear above*: exsuperant flammæ, Virg. B. Fig.: *To get the upper hand; to overcome, prevail, excel*: virtute, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To project or tower over or above any thing; to surmount, rise above*: jugum, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. *To surpass, exceed*: laudes alioquius, Liv.—2. *To be too much for; to overpower, overcome*: vires meas, Ov.

**ex-surdo (-urdo)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex; surd-us] I. Prop.: *To render deaf, to deafen*: aures, Val. Max. II. Meton.: *Of the taste*: *To dull, blunt*: vina palatum, Hor.

**ex-surgo (-urgo)**, surrexi, surrectum, surgere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To rise up, rise, get up, stand up*: exsurge, quæso, Cic. II. Fig.: *To raise up, raise its, etc., head, rise*: auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, Cic.

**exsuscitā-tio (-exu-)**, ōnis, f. [exsuscit(a)-o] *An awakening, arousing, as a fig. of speech*: Auct. Her.

**ex-suacito (-uscito)**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To rouse from sleep, awaken*: aliquem, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of fire*: *To kindle*: flammam aurā, Ov. III. Fig.: *To stir up, rouse up, excite*: animos, Cic.

**exta**, ōrum, n. (Gen. Plur. extōm, Auct. ap. Cic.) *The higher internal organs of the body (such as the heart, lungs, liver); the inwards*: Virg.; Pl.

**ex-tābesco**, tābūi, *no sup.*, tābescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To pass away entirely, vanish, disappear*, pine away: Cic.

**ext-āris**, e, adj. [ext-a] *Of, or belonging to, exta or the inwards*: Plaut.

**ext-emplo** (original uncontracted form extempūlo), ade. [ex; temp-um] *Immediately, straightaway, forthwith*: Cic.; Virg.

**ext-empōr-ālis**, e, adj. [ex; tempus, tempor-is] *On the spur of the moment, extemporary, extemporaneous*: Tac.; Quint.

**extempōrāl-itas**, ātis, f. [extemporal-is] *The quality of the extemporaneous; hence* *The faculty of extemporaneous speaking, etc.*: Suet.

**extempūlo**, adv., v. extemplo.

**ex-tendo**, tendi, tensum or tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To stretch out, spread out, extend*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Per extentum funem ire, To walk on a stretched or tight rope, i. e. to perform a difficult feat*: Hor. B. Esp.: *Pass, in reflexive force*: *To stretch or spread one's self, etc., out; to spread out, extend*: Ov.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To extend, spread, etc.*: famam

factis, Virg.—**B.** To extend, stretch out: spem in Africam, Liv.—**C.** To extend, increase, enlarge, etc.: cupiditatem glorie, Liv.—**D.** To extend, draw out, prolong, continue, etc., in respect to time: vivet extento Proculius avo, Hor.—**E.** To pass, spend, etc.: atatem in latebris locis, Plaut.—**F.** With Personal pron.: (To stretch one's self out; i. e.) To exert one's self: Cres.; Liv.—**G.** With words denoting a march, the act of running, etc., as object: To do or perform vigorously, etc.: extensis itineribus, per vigoros marches, Liv.: extendere cursus, to run vigorously, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. étendre.

**extensus** (for extend-sus), a, um, P. of extend-o.

**exten-to**, no perf. nor sup., are, i. v. a. intens. [for extend-to; fr. extend-o] To stretch out, extend: I. Prop.: nervos, Lucr. II. Fig.: vires, i. e. to exert, Plaut.

**exten-tus** (for extend-tus), a, um: 1. P. of extend-o.—2. Pa.: a. Extended, extensive, wide: (Sup.) quam extensissima vallis, Liv.—b. Drawn out, prolonged, extended: sonus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. étendu.

**extēnuā-tio**, ōnis, f. [extenu(a)-o] I. Prop.: A thinning: vitium, Pl. II. Fig.: A lessening, diminution, extenuation, as a figure of speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exténuation.

**extēnuā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of extenu(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Thinned, weakened, weak: a. Prop.: (Sup.) copulæ extenuatissimæ, Script. ap. Cic.—b. Fig.: extenuata ratio, Auct. Her.

**ext-ēnūo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To make very thin, fine, or small; to thin, reduce, diminish: aer extenuatus in subline fertur, Cic. II. Fig.: To diminish, lessen, weaken: censūs, Cic.: vires, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. exténuer.

**ext-er** (t-ērus), tēra, tērum, adj. [ex] I. Pos.: A. On the outside, outward: res externa sese Insinuat, Lucr.—B. With respect to one's family or country: Foreign, strange: nationes, Cic. II. Comp.: exterior, us, Outward, outer, exterior: collis, Cæs.: comes, i. e. on the left side, Hor. III. Sup.: A. extrēmūs, a, um: 1. Prop.: Of place or position: A. The outermost, utmost, extreme: extrema pars epistolæ, Cic.—As Subst.: extrēmum, i, n. The end, extremity: Cic.; Liv.—b. The last part, the close of a thing: lites in extremis, Cic.—2. Fig.: (a) Of time or the order of succession: A. The latest, last: mensis extremus, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Ad extremum, At last, finally: Cic.—As Subst.: (a) extrēmūs, i, m. The last one, the last: Hor.—(β) extrēmum, i, n. The end or close: Cic.; Liv.—(b) The last part, the close of a thing: hiems, Cic.—b. Extreme in quality or degree: (a) The utmost, highest, greatest: fames, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: Ad extremum, To the utmost degree, utterly,

Liv.—As Subst.: extrema, ōrum, n. Extremities: Script. ap. Cic.—(b) The lowest, vilest, meanest: ingenium, Liv.—B. extrēmūs, a, um, The outermost, furthest, most remote: orbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. extrêmeur, extrême.

**ext-ērēbro**, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To extract by boring, to bore out: aurum, Cic. II. Fig.: To extort, obtain by force: aliquid, Plaut.

**ext-tergeo**, tersi, tersum, tergēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To wipe out or off; to wipe dry, wipe: baxeas, Plaut. II. Fig.: To strip clean, to plunder: famum, Cic.

**exterior**, us, v. exter.

**extērius**, v. extra.

**ext-termin-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [ex; termin-us] (To drive out from the boundaries; hence) I. Prop.: To drive out; to expel, exile, banish: aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: To put away, set aside, remove: quæstiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exterminer.

**exter-nus**, a, um, adj. [exter] 1. Outward, external: tepor, Cic.—As Subst.: externum, i, n. Something external: Cic.; Hor.—2. With respect to one's family or country: Foreign, strange: auxilia, Cæs.: amor, i. e. for a foreigner, Ov.—As Subst.: a. extrēnus, i, m. A stranger, foreigner: Cic.—b. externa, ōrum, n. Outward or external things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. externe.

**ext-ēro**, trivi, tritum, tērēre, 3. v. a. To rub out, bring out by rubbing; to remove by rubbing; to rub off or away: congestas exteret ille nives, i. e. will dash aside, Ov.: extritur viribus ignis, Lucr.

**ext-terrēo**, terrūi, territum, terrēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To alarm, terrify, etc.: greatly: præter modum exterreri, Cic. II. Meton.: To rouse up, make wild, madden through terror: exterritis (sc. angulis) aestu, Virg.

**exter-sus** (for exterg-sus), a, um, P. of exterg-o.

**exterus**, a, um, v. exter.

**ext-texo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. (To unweave; Fig.) To cheat of one's money: Plaut.

**ext-timesco**, timūi, no sup., tim-escēre, 3. v. inch. n. and a. I. Neut.: To fear greatly, to be greatly afraid or terrified: equi gladiatorum sibilis extimescebant, Cic. II. Act.: To fear greatly; to be greatly afraid of or terrified at; to dread: adventum nostrum, Cic.

**extimūs**, a, um, v. exter.

**extinctus**, extinguo, etc., v. exs.

**ext-i-spec**, spicis, m. [for ext-i-spec-s; fr. ext-a; (i); spec-i-o] (An inspector of entrails; hence) A diviner, soothsayer: Cic.

**ext-i-spici-um**, ii, n. [for ext-i-spec-ium; fr. id.] An inspection of the entrails (for the purpose of divination): Suet.

**exto**, are, v. exto.

**ext-tollo**, no perf. nor sup., tollēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lift up, raise up, elevate: cruentum pugi-

onem, Cic. B. Esp.: To rear, erect a building: Plaut. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To raise, elevate, exalt, lift up: animos, Cic.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To raise one's self, etc., up, to rise, etc.: Cic.—B. To put off, defer: res serias in alium diem, Plaut.

**ext-torquēo**, si, tum, quēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To twist out, wrench out, wrest away: sicam de manibus, Cic. B. Esp.: To put to the rack; to rack, torture: aliquem in servilem modum, Liv. II. Fig.: To wrest out or away, obtain or take away by force; to tear away, to extort: opinioem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. extorquer.

**ext-torr-is**, e, adj. [for ext-terr-is; for ex; terr-a] Driven out of the country, exiled; banished: extorres profugerunt, Cic.

**extor-tor**, ōris, m. [for extorqu-tor; fr. extorqu-eo] An extorter: bonorum, Ter.

**extor-tus** (for extorqu-tus), a, um, P. of extorqu-eo.

**extrā**, adv. and prep. [exter] [contr. from extra—; Abl. of exter] I. Adv.: On the outside, without: A. Prop.: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Cæs.: (Comp.) exteriussque sitas (sc. urbes), Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Except, besides (so, constantly in the expression extra quam, Except that, unless that): Cic.; Liv.—2. Besides, in addition, extra: aliquid mihi extra pro illis debes, Sen. II. Prop. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Outside of, without, beyond: extra ostium limenque carceris, Cic. B. Fig.: With abstract substantives: Beyond: extra ordinem, Cic.: extra consuetudinem, Cæs. C. Meton.: Excepting, except: extra ducent paucosque præterea, Cic.

**extrac-tus** (for extrah-tus), a, um, P. of extrah-o.

**ext-trāho**, xi, ctum, hēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To draw out or forth; to drag out: telum e corpore, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To withdraw, extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate: ex animis hominum extraxit (sc. Epil-curus) radicatus religionem, Cic.—B. To draw out, protract, prolong: res calumnias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. extraire.

**extrā-nēus**, a, um, adj. [extra] That is without; external, extraneous: causa, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: extraneus, i, m. A stranger: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) étranger (-ger), (mod.) étranger; whence, Eng. stranger.

**extra-ordin-ārius**, a, um, adj. [extra; ordo, ordin-is] (Pertaining to that which is extra ordinem; hence) Out of the common order, extraordinary: pecunia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. extraordinaire.

**extrā-rīus**, a, um, adj. [extra] 1. Outward, external, extrinsic: res, Cic.—2. As respects one's family: Strange, not related: aliquis, Ter.

**extrēm-itas** ātis, f. [extrem-us] (The quality of the extremus; hence) The extremity or end of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. extrémité.

**extrēm-o**, adv. [id.] At last, at the last: Nep.



**extrēm-um, adv.** [id.] 1. *At last*: Ov.—2. *For the last time*: Ov.

**extrēmus, a, um, v. exter.**

**ex-tric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [ex; tric-o] (To free from hindrances; hence) I. Prop.: To disentangle, extricate, free, clear, etc.: extricata densis Cerva plagis, Hor. II. Fig.: To disentangle, unravel, clear up: nihil, Phaed. III. Meton.: To procure with difficulty, hunt up: mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, Hor.

**ex-tric-or, prps. no perf., āri, 1. v. dep.** [id.] = extrico, no II.: Plaut.

**ex-tri-n-sēcus, adv.** [contr. fr. exter-i-n-sēcus; fr. exter, exter-i; (i); (n); secus] 1. From without, from abroad: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Without, on the outside: Cic.—b. Fig.: Moreover: Butr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extrinseque*.

**ex-tri-tus, a, um, P. of exter-o, through root EXTRI; v. tero init.**

**ex-trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, trūdēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To thrust out or forth; to drive out or away: te in viam, Cic. II. Fig.: To crowd, fill out, etc.: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, Lucr.**

**extruo, ēre, v. extruor.**

**extrū-sus (for extrud-sus), a, um, P. of extrud-o.**

**ex-tūmēo, no perf. nor sup., tumēre, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To swell up: Plaut.**

**ex-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, tundēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To beat out, strike out, force out. I. Prop.: calcebus frontem, Phaed. II. Fig.: quum labor extuderit fastidia, has driven off, Hor.**

**ex-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turb-**

**āre, 1. v. a. To drive or thrust out or away. I. Prop.: homines e possessionibus, Cic.: alii oculis atque dentibus, Plaut. II. Fig.: mentem, i. e. to disturb, Cic.**

**ex-ūbēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To be in great abundance, to abound: spumis exuberat amnis, Virg.**

**exuccus; exuctus; exudo, are; exugo, ere; exul, ulis, v. exs.**

**ex-ulcēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To make very sore, to cause to ulcerate: ventrem, Cels. II. Fig.: To make worse, exasperate, aggravate: dolore, Pl.: ea, quas sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exulcerer*.**

**exulo, are; exulto, are, v. exs.**

**ex-ūlūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To howl or cry out greatly; to howl violently: nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, Ov. II. Act.: To call or invoke with howlings: Phrygis exululata modis, Ov.**

**ex-ūlūlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. = exululo, no I.: Ov.**

**exunc-tus (for exung-tus), a, um, P. of exung-o.**

**ex-undo, undāvi, undātum, undāre, 1. v. n. I. To flow out or over; to overflow: tura balsamaque vi tempestat in adversa litora exundant, Tac. II. To pour forth abundantly, to rush forth, to overflow: eloquentia, Tac.**

**ex-ungo, no perf., unctum, ungēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To anoint: Plaut. II. Meton.: To spend or**

**squander in purchasing unguents, Plaut.**

**ex-ūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 3. v. a.** [etym. dub., prps. *ex-ūdo*] I. Prop.: To draw out or off; to pull off, put off: aliquem ex laqueis, Cic. II. Fig.: To lay aside, cast off, divest one's self of anything: silvestrem animum, Virg. III. Meton.: To strip, despoil, deprive of anything: hostem armis, Liv.

**ex-urgēo, no perf. nor sup., urgēre, 2. v. a. To squeeze out: Plaut.**

**ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To burn up, consume: vicos, Cic. II. Meton.: To scorch, to dry up by scorching: paludem, Virg. III. Fig.: To consume, destroy, ravage, waste, etc.: exustus flos veteris uberatis, Cic.**

**exus-tio, ōnis, f.** [for exur-tio; fr. *exur-o*] 1. A burning up, a consuming by fire: terrarum, Cic.—2. A scorching: solis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exustion*.

**exus-tus (for exur-tus), a, um, P. of exur-o.**

**exū-tus, a, um, P. of exu-o.**  
**exūv-lā, ārum, f.** [for exu-lā; fr. *exu-o*] I. Prop.: A. That which is laid aside or taken off from the body, as clothes, equipments, arms, etc.: Plaut; Virg.—B. Spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, booty, etc.: Virg.; Tib. II. Meton.: Of animals: A. Of a snake: The slough: Virg.—B. Of wild beasts: The skin or hide: Virg.—C. Hair cut from the head: Cat.—D. Of cattle: The hide. Plaut.

## F

**F, f, n. indecl. or f.** The sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, in shape answering to the Æolic digamma, and in very ancient times occasionally put for it; so the Lat. frango, root FRAG, answering to the Gr. *φραγ*; and, as among the Æolians the digamma took the place of the aspiration, so in the Sabine and in the rustic language of the Romans *f* and *h* were frequently interchanged, so that we have both *fodus* and *hedus* (hædus), *fasena* and *barena* (arena), *fordeum* and *hordeum*, etc.—*F* is interchanged sometimes also with *b*; so *rufus*, and *ruber*; cf. *fremo*, from *βρέμω*.—*F* has arisen by assimilation from *b, d, p, s, x*, in *offero*, *affero*, *officina*, *differo*, *effero*, etc.

**fā-ba, æ, f.** [prob. akin to Sanscrit root BHAKSH, *edere, vorare*; Gr. *φάειν*] (That which is eaten; hence) A bean; prps. our hog's bean or horse-bean (not eaten by the Pythagoreans): Hor.—Prov.: Istec in me cudetur faba, That bean will be threshed on me, i. e. I shall have to smart for it: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fove*.

**fāb-ālis, æ, adj.** [fab-a] Of, or belonging to, beans, bean: Ov.

**Fābāris, is, m.** The Fabarist; a

small tributary of the Tiber, otherwise called Farfarus (now Farfaro or Farfa).

**fābel-la, æ, f. dim.** [for fabul-la; fr. fabul-a] I. Gen.: A brief narrative, a short history, story: Cic. II. Esp.: A. A short fable, a tale: Tib.—B. A short play: Cic.

1. **fā-ber, bri (Gen. Plur. mostly fabrum), m.** [for fac-ber; fr. fac-io] (A maker; hence) An artificer (in hard materials): I. Prop.: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: parentes fabri liberum sunt, Plaut.

2. **fā-ber, bra, brum, adj.** [id.] Workmanlike, skilful: ars, Ov.: (Sup.) faberrimum signaculum, App.

**Fāb-lus, li, m.** [fab-a] (One pertaining to beans). Fabius; a Roman name.—Hence, Fabi-us (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Fabius; Fabian.

**fābr-e, adv.** [2. faber, fabr-i] In a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously: Plaut.: (Sup.) faberrime, App.

**fābr-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fēcire, 3. v. a.—Pass: fio, factus sum, fieri** [2. faber, fabr-i; (e); facio] To make or fashion skilfully: classem, Sext. Aur. Vict.: fabrefactus pavigilis, Liv.

**fābr-īca, æ, f.** [1. faber, fabr-i] (The thing pertaining to a faber; hence) 1. The workshop of an artisan (who works in hard materials): Cic.—2. a. Prop.: The art, trade, or profession of an artisan: Cic.—b. Meton.: An artistic production, a fabric: Cic.—c. Fig.: A crafty device, trick, stratagem: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabrique*.

**fābrīca-tio, ōnis, f.** [fabric(a)-or] A making, framing, structure, construction (by the rules of art): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabrication*.

**fābrīca-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] I. Prop.: An artificer, framer, contriver, fabricator: Cic. II. Fig.: A causer, producer: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabricateur*.

**Fābr-īci-us, li, m.** [1. faber, fabr-i] (One pertaining to a faber). Fabricius; a Roman name.—Hence, Fabrici-us (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Fabricius; Fabician.

**fābrīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [fabric-a] (To make a fabrica of any thing; hence) To frame, forge, make, construct, build, etc.: arma, Hor.: cratera, Ov.: machinam, Virg.

**fābrīc-or, ātus sum, āri (Inf. fabricarier, Poet. ap. Cic.), 1. v. dep.**

[*id.*] (*id.*) **I.** Prop.: *To frame, forge, construct, build*: signa fabricari, Cic.: Jovi fulmen, *id.* **II.** Meton.: *To prepare, form, fashion*: hominem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fabriquer*.

**fābrīlis**, *e*, *adj.* [*i.* faber, fabr-] *Of, or belonging to, an artificer (in hard material)*: dextra, Ov.—As Subst.: **fabrillia**, *ium*, *n.* (*sc. instrumenta*) *A workman's tools*: Hor.

1. **fā-bŭla**, *ae*, *f.* [*f(a)-or*] (*The thing brought about by speaking*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A narration, narrative, account, story*: Liv.; Tac. **B.** Meton.: *Affair, concern, matter*: Plant. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A fictitious narrative tale, story*: Cic.; Ov.—**B.**: **1.** *A dramatic poem, drama, play*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *A fable*: Cic.—Prov.: *Of a person who appears just when he is mentioned*: Lupus in fabula, *The wolf in the fable* (like the Eng., *Talk of the devil, and he will appear*): Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fable, fabliau*.

2. **fāb-ŭla**, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [*fab-a*] *A small bean*: Plant.

**fābŭl-āris**, *e*, *adj.* [*fabul-a*] *Fabulous*: historia, Suet.

**fābŭlā-tor**, *oris*, *m.* [*fabul(a)-or*] *A narrator, story-teller*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) fabulateur*.

**fābŭl-or**, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* (*Inf. Præs. fabularier*, Plant.; Ter.) [*i.* *fabul-a*] *To speak, converse, talk, chat*: religiosa alia, Plant.

**fābŭl-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] (*Full of fabula*; hence) *Fabulous, fabled; renowned in story*: Hydaspes, Hor.: (*Comp.*) **fabulosior**, Pl.: (*Sup.*) **fabulosissimus**, *id.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fabuleux*.

**fāc-esso**, *i*, *itum*, *ere*, *3. v. intens.* *a. n.* [*fac-io*] **I.** Act.: *A. gens.* *To do eagerly or earnestly, to dispatch, perform, execute, accomplish*: jussa, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *In a bad sense: To bring on, cause, occasion, create*: innocent periculum, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To go away, retire, depart*: ab omni societate, Cic.

**fācēt-e**, *adv.* [*facet-us*] **1.** *Finely, properly, elegantly*: facete dictum, *well said!* good! Plant.—**2.** *Wittily, pleasantly, humorously, facetiously*: (*Comp.*) **facetius**, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) **facetissimē**, *id.*

**fācēt-ŭa**, *arum* [*-ia, ae*], *f.* [*id.*] **1.** *A witty or clever thing in action or behaviour*: Plant.—**2.** *Wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. facétie*.

**fācētus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*etym. dub.*] **1.** *Courteous, polite*: quemque factus adopta, Hor.—**2.** *Of speech*: *a. Elegant, fine*: Hor.—*b. Merry, witty, jocular, humorous, facetious*: (*Sup.*) **facetissimus** poeta, Cic.

**fācī-es**, *ei* (*old form of Gen. sing.* *facies* and *faci*, acc. to Gell.:—*Dat. Plur.* does not occur), *f.* [*prob. faci-o*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Make, form, figure, shape*: Hor.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *Face, visage, countenance*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *External form, look, condition, appearance*: Plant.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: *In Tac.*: *External appearance* (as opposed to reality), pre-

tence, pretext: Tac. **III.** Meton.: *Look, sight, aspect*: Virg.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. face*.

**fācī-e**, *adv.* [*facil-is*] **1.** *a. Easily, without trouble or difficulty*: (*Comp.*) **facillime** persuadere, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) **facillime** evolare, Cic.—**b.** *Certainly, unquestionably, without contradiction, beyond dispute*: facile principes, Cic.—**c.** *With a negative: Not easily, i. e. hardly*: Sall.; Cic.—**2.** *Readily, willingly, without hesitation*: Cic.—**3.** *Pleasantly, agreeably, well*: Cæs.

**fācī-lis**, *e*, *adj.* [*fac-io*] (*That may, or can, be done or made*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Easy to do, easy, without difficulty*: (*Sup.*) **quod est facillimum** facis, Plant.—*Adverbial expressions*: *In facile, ex (c) facili, Easily*: Liv.; Ov. **B.** Meton.: *Ready, quick*: ad dicendum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Of character: Easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, yielding, courteous, affable*: *in causis recipiendis*, Cic.—**B.** *Of fortune: Favourable, prosperous*: (*Comp.*) *res et fortune tue faciliores* videntur, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. facile*.

**fācī-litas**, *ātis*, *f.* [*facil-is*] (*The quality of the facilis*; hence) **1.** *Easiness, ease, facility in doing any thing*: Pl.—**2.** *Facility or fluency of expression*: Quint.—**3.** *Of character: a.* *In a good sense: Willingness, readiness, good-nature, courteousness, affability*: Cic.—*b.* *In a bad sense: Levity, heedlessness*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. facilité*.

**fācīnōr-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, [*facinus, facinor-is*] (*Full of facinus*; hence) *Criminal, atrocious, vicious*: vita, Cic.: (*Comp.*) **facinorosior**, Just.: (*Sup.*) **facinorosissimē** sicari, Cic.—As Subst.: **facinorosus**, *1. m.* *A criminal or vicious person, one full of crime*: Cic.

**fācī-nus**, *ōris*, *n.* [*fac-io*] (*The thing done, performed, or made*; hence) **1.** *a.* Gen.: *A deed, act, action*: Cæs.; Cic.—*b.* Esp.: (*a*) Prop.: *A bad deed, misdeed, crime*: Sall.; Cic.—(*b*) Meton.: *An instrument of villainy*: Ov.—**2.** *A thing*: Plant.

**1. fācī-o**, *feci*, *factum*, *facere*, *3. v. a. and n.*—*Pass.* **fio**, *factus* *sum*, *fieri* (*Impr. face*, which, as well as *fac*, is freq. in Plant. and Ter.)—**fāxo**, Plant.: **faxim**, Ter.: **faxit**, Plant.: **faximus**, *id.*: **faxitis**, Liv.: **faxint**, Cic.: **faxem** (=fecissem), Plant.) [*akin to Sanscrit root bhū, esse, existere, Greek φύ, Lat. fu-i, fu-turus*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To make, in the most comprehensive sense of the word: to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, perform, commit, carry out or into effect, &c.*: pecuniam, *to make or get money*, Cic.: pontem in Arari, Cæs.: *copiam pugnandi militibus*, Liv.—*Particular phrases*: **1.** *Quid faciam* (*facias, fiet, etc.*), *What can I (or one) do? What is to be done?* Plant.; Cic.—**2.** *Fit, etc., aliquo or aliquā re, (It) happens to, becomes of a person or thing*: Plant.; Cic.—**3.** *Ut fit, As it usually happens, as is commonly the case*: Cic.—**4.** *As an expression of assent*: Fiat, *So be it, very good*:

Plant. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *a.* Act.: *To make or render a person or thing something*: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) *vegetalia deteriora*, Cæs.: *heredem filiam*, Cic.—*b.* Pass.: *To be made or become something, etc.* (*fold*, by Nom.) *hi consules facti*, Cic.—**2.** *To value, esteem, regard a person or thing in any manner*: *quanti Brutum facerem*, Cic.—**3.** *To represent a thing in any manner; to feign, assert, say, represent*: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) *Xenophon facit*. . . *Socratem disputantem*, Cic.—**4.** *To make believe, to pretend*: *facio me alias res agere*, Cic.—**5.** Imperat.: *Fac, Suppose, assume*: Cic.—**6.** Mercant. *t. l.*: *To practise, exercise, follow a trade, etc.*: *mercaturas*, Cic.—**7.** Relig. *t. l.*: *To perform or celebrate a religious rite; to offer sacrifice, make an offering; to sacrifice*: *sacrificium publicum*, Cic.: (*without Object*) *quam faciam vitula pro frugibus*, Virg. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *With adverbs: To do, deal, or act in any manner*: *benefecit Silius*, Cic.: *Dalmatis di male faciant*, *id.*—**B.** *To take part, to side*: *secum facere* Sullam, Cic.—**C.** *To be good or of use for any thing; to be useful, of service to or for a thing, etc.*: *nec cōlum nec aquae faciunt*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. faire*.

2. **facio**, *are*, *v. arefacio*.

**fac-tēon** [*fac-io*] *Must be made* (formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verb *in reos*): Cic.

**fac-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] **1.** *A making, doing, preparing*: Cic.—**2.** (*Prop.*) *A taking part or siding with any one*: Meton.): **a.** Gen.: *A company of persons associated or acting together; a class, order, sect, party*: Plant.; Pl.—*b.* Esp.: (*a*) *A company of political adherents or partisans; a party, side, faction*: Cæs.; Cic.—(*b*) *Scenic t. l.*: *A division, company, or party of charioteers at the Roman races*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. faction, façon*.

**facti-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for facti-on-sus*; *fr. factio, faction-is*] (*Full of factio*; hence) **1.** *Full of doing, mighty*: *linguā factiosus*, *i. e. full of great promises*, Plant.—**2.** *Factious, seditious*: *factiosus tyrannus*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *factiosior mulier*, Sext. Aur. Vict.: (*Sup.*) *factiosissimus quisque*, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. factieux*.

**fact-ito**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a. intens.* [*fact-o*] **I.** Gen.: *To make or do frequently; to be wont to make or do*: versūs, Hor.: *hec apud majores nostros factitata*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To make or declare a person something*: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) *quem palam heredem semper factitārat*, Cic.

**fac-to**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a. intens.* [*fac-io*] *To make, do, perform*: *operis quoquam*, Plant.

**fac-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A maker, doer, etc.*; in ball-playing, *he who strikes the ball*: the batsman: Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. facteur*.

**fac-tum**, *i*, *n.* [*id.*] *That which is done; a deed, act, exploit*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fait*.

**fac-tus**, *a*, *um*: **1.** *P. of fac-io*.—



**2. Pa.:** Done, accomplished: (Comp.) *factus nihilo*, Plaut.

**fāc-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [fax, fac-is] *A little torch*: Cato.; Plaut.

**fācūl-tas**, ātis, f. [old adj. *facul*=*facilis*] (The quality of the *facul*; hence) **I. Prop.:** Capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity of doing anything easily: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.:** A sufficient or great number, abundance, plenty, supply, stock, store: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faculté*.

**fācund-e**, adv. [facund-us] *Eloquently, with eloquence*: alioqui, Liv.: (Sup.) *facundissime*, Gell.

**fācund-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the *facundus*; hence) *Eloquence*: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faconde*.

**fācund-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (id.) *Eloquence*: Plaut.

**fā-cundus**, a, um, adj. [f(a)-or] (Full of speaking; hence) *That speaks with ease or fluently, eloquent*: Mercuri, *facunde* nepos Atlanta; Hor.: (Comp.) *alius alio facundior*, Quint.: (Sup.) *facundissima libertas*, id.

**fāc-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [fæx, fac-is] *Burnt tartar or salt of tartar, deposited in the form of a crust by wine (used as a condiment or as a drug)*: Lucr.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fécale*.

**Fæsūla** (Fes-), ārum, -a, æ, f. *Fesula, or Fesula; a city of Etruria (now Fiesole)*.—Hence, **Fæsūl-ānus** (Fesul-), a, um, adj. *Fiesulan*.

**fæx**, fæcis, f. [etym. dub.] **1.** Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids: a. Prop.: *poti fæce tenuis*, Cat., Hor.—**B. Fig.:** apud sordem urbis et fæcem, Cic.—**2.** *Burnt tartar or salt of tartar*: Hor.—**3.** *The liquor or brine of pickles*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fèces*.

**fāg-inūs**, a, um, adj. [fag-us] *Of beech, beechen*: alveus, Ov.

**fāg-inus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of beech, beechen*: pocula, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *faine*, "beech-mast."

**fāgus**, i, f. = φηγός. *A beech-tree*: Virg.

**fāla**, æ, f. [old Etrurian word = *cælum*] (Heaven; hence) *A lofty thing*; hence) *A scaffolding of boards or planks, a scaffold*: Plaut.—**2.** One of the seven wooden pillars in the spina of the circus: Juv.

**fālārīca** (pha-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A falaria; a missile bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which, when ignited, was thrown by means of the catapult, or simply by hand*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatarique*.

**fāl-ārius**, ī, m. [fāl-x, fac-is] (One pertaining to a *fāl-x*; hence) *A sickle- or scythe-maker*: Cic.

**fāl-ātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] **I. Prop.:** Furnished with *scythes*: currus, Liv. **II. Meton.:** *Scythe- shaped, falcated*: ensis, Ov.

**fāl-ō-fer**, ōra, ōrum, adj. [fāl-x, fac-is; (i); fer-o] *Scythe-bearing, holding a scythe*: manus, Ov.

**Fālērī**, ōrum, m. *Falerii; the capital of the Falisci, a Tuscan people (now Civita Castellana)*.

**Fālernus** ager. *The Falernian*

*territory, famed especially for its wines, situate at the foot of the Massicus*.—Hence, **Fālern-us**, a, um, adj. *Falernian*.—As Subst.: **Fālernum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Falernian wine*: Hor.

**Fālisc-a**, æ, f. -ī, ōrum, m. *Faliscia or Falisci; the capital of the Falisci*: Pl.; Eutr.—Hence, **Fālisc-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Falisci*.

**Fāliscī**, ōrum, m. **1.** *The Falisci; a people of Etruria*.—**2.** = *Fālisc-a*.

**fāl-lāc-ia**, æ, f. [fallax, fallac-is] (The quality of the *fallax*; hence) *Deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem, intrigue*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fallace*.

**fāl-lāc-i-lōqu-us**, a, um, adj. [fall-ax, fallac-is; (i); loqu-or] *Speaking deceitfully or falsely*: Script. ap. Cic.

**fāl-lāc-īter**, adv. [fallax, fallac-is] *Deceitfully, fallaciously*: Cic.: (Sup.) *fallacissimē*, Pl.

**fāl-lāx**, ācis (Gen. Plur. *fallacim*, Cat.), adj. [fall-o] *Deceitful, deceptive, fallacious*: (Comp.) *fallacior* undis, Ov.: (Sup.) *fallacissimus*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *homines amicitiae fallaces*, Tac.

**fallo**, fellēli, falsum, fallere [Inf. Pres. Pass. *fallier*, Pers.], 3. v. a. [for *sfallo*, akin to Gr. σφάλω, Sanscrit root SPHAL, *se move, to tread*, *trepidare*] *To cause to fall or stumble; hence* **I.** Gen.: *To deceive, trick, dupe, cheat*: fidem, Cic.: *aliquem in scribendo*, id.: (without Object) *quum maxime fallunt*, id.

**id. II. Esp.:** **A. 1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To deceive one's self*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Impers.: *Fallit* (me), *It deceives me, I am mistaken* (Cic.)—**B.** *To deceive in swearing, to swear falsely*: by: *expedit matris cineres opertos fallere, i. e. to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor.—**C. 1.** a. Gen.: *To lie concealed from, to escape the notice, or elude the observation of a person*: aliquem, Cic.—**B. Esp.:** Pass. in reflexive force: *To deceive one's self*: Plaut.—**2.** *Fallit* (me), *It is, etc., concealed from me, unknown to me; I do, etc., not know; I am, etc., ignorant of*: Lner.; Cæs.; Cic.—**D.** *To beguile, cheat, lighten; to pass away, cause to pass imperceptibly, a space of time, or any thing troublesome or disagreeable*: Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fallir*.

**fāl-ārius**, ī, m. [fāl-us] (One pertaining to *falsum*; hence) *A forger of wills, etc.*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fausseaire*.

**fāl-s-o**, adv. [fals-us] *Falsely, untruly*: Cic.

**fāl-s-i-dīc-us**, a, um, adj. [fāl-s-us; (i); dic-o] *Speaking falsely, lying*: Plaut.

**fāl-s-i-fīc-us**, a, um, adj. [for *fāl-s-i-fac-us*; fr. *fāl-s-us*; (i); fac-io] *That acts falsely; working deceit*: Plaut.

**fāl-s-i-jūr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [fāl-s-us; (i); jur-o] *That swears falsely*: Plaut.

**fāl-s-i-lōqu-us**, a, um, adj. [fāl-s-us; (i); loqu-or] *False speaking, lying*: Plaut.

**fāl-s-imōnīa**, æ, f. [fāl-s-us] *A trick, imposition*: Plaut.

**fāl-s-i-pārens**, entis, adj. [fāl-s-us; (i); parens] *That has a pretended father*: Cat.

**fāl-s-o**, adv. [fals-us] *Untruly, wrongly, erroneously, falsely*: Cæs.; Cic.

**fāl-sus** (for *fall-sus*), a, um: **1.** P. of *fall-o*.—**2.** a. *Deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, spurious, false*: spes, Cic.: *nihil falsius*, Petr.: (Sup.) *id falsissimum*, Col.—As Subst.: **falsum**, i, n. *A falsehood, a fraud*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faux*.

**fāl-x**, falcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *A sickle, reaping-hook; a scythe*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** *A military implement shaped like a sickle, used in sieges to pull down walls, or the enemy stationed on the walls; a hook*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauz*.

**fāma**, æ, f. = φήμη. **1.** a. Prop.: *That which people say; the common talk, report, saying, tradition*: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Personified: Fame; a goddess, daughter of Terra*: Virg.—**2.** *The voice or judgment of the many; public opinion*: Cæs.; Cic.—**3.** a. Gen.: *Fame, character, reputation of a person*: Cic.; Hor.—**B. Esp.:** (a) In a good sense: *Fair fame, reputation, renown*: Cic.; Hor.—(b) In a bad sense: *Ill-repute, infamy, scandal*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *fame*.

**fām-ātus**, a, um, adj. [fam-a] *Having or labouring under ill-repute; in bad odour, notorious, disreputable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fané*.

**fāmē-līcus**, a, um, adj. [fames, (unconfr. Gen.) *fame-is*] *Suffering from hunger, famished, starved*: Plaut.—As Subst.: **famelīcus**, i, m. *A hungry, starved, famished person*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *famélique*.

**fām-es**, īs (Abl. scanned *fāmē*, Lucr.; Virg.; Ov.), f. [akin to Gr. φάειν] *That which eats or is voracious; hence* **I. Prop.:** *Hunger*: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A. Famine: Cic.—**B. Poverty, indigence: Ter. **III. Fig.:** **A. A violent longing for any thing; greediness, greed, avidity: Virg.—**B.** Of speech: *Poverty of expression*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faim*.******

**fāmīgēr-atio**, ōnis, f. [fāmīger(a)-o, to spread a report] *(A spreading a report; hence) A report, rumour*: Plaut.

**fāmīgēr-ator**, ōris, m. [id.] *A tale-bearer*: Plaut.

**fāmīl-ia**, æ (when connected with *pater, mater, filius, and filia*, the Gen. Sing. usually takes the old form *familias*, although *familie* and *familiarum* occur also in this connection), f. [for *famul-ia*; fr. *famul-us*] (The thing pertaining to the *familias*; hence) **I. Prop.:** *The whole number of slaves under one master; a household establishment, family-servants, domestics*: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A. 1.** *A house and all belonging to it; a family estate, family property, fortune*: Ter.; Cic.—**P. Particular combinations:** *Paterfamilias, materfamilias, filiusfamilias, etc., or paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc. (also separately, paterfamilie, materfamilie, etc.), The master of a house in respect to ownership the proprietor of an estate*,

head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron; a son or daughter under the father's power: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.; Sall.; Tac.—2. A family, as part of a gens: Cic.—B. A company, sect, troop: Particular expression: Ducere familiam, To lead a company, i. e. to be at the head, be the first: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. famille.

fāmil-āris, e, adj. [famili-a] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a house, household, or family; household, domestic, family, private: res familiares, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Familiar, intimate, friendly: (Sup.) homo familiarissimus, Cic.: (with Dat.) (Comp.) familiarior nobis, id.—As Subst.: 1. familiaris, is, m. (sc. amicus) A familiar friend, an intimate acquaintance: Cic.—2. familiarissimus, i, m. A very familiar friend, a most intimate acquaintance: Cic.—B. Relig. t. i. Of, or belonging to, one's self, or to one's own people or country: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. familier.

fāmilār-itas, -itās, f. [familiar-is] (The state or condition of the familiaris; hence) I. Prop.: Familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship: Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: Intimate acquaintances, friends: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. familiarité.

fāmilār-iter, adv. [id.] Familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms: Cic.: (Comp.) familiaris, id.: (Sup.) familiarissime, id.

fām-ōsus, a, um, adj. [fam-a] (Full of fama; hence) 1. In a good sense: Famous, renowned: ponet famosæ mortis amorem, Hor.—2. In a bad sense: A. Prop.: Infamous, notorious: largitio, Sall.—B. Meton.: Defamatory, slanderous, scandalous: carmen, a lampoon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fameux.

famul, v. 1. famulus.  
fā-mūla (or fām-ūl-a), æ, f. [from same root as famulus, v. famulus init.] A maid-servant, handmaid, etc.: Cic.; Virg.

fāmūl-āris, e, adj. [1. famul-us] Of, or belonging to, servants: vestis, Cic.

fāmūl-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] (The condition of a famulus; hence) Servitude, slavery: Cic.

fāmūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] To be a servant, to serve: hī famulantur, Cic.: (with Dat.) tibi, Cat.  
1. fā-mūlus (or fām-ūl-us), i (old form famul, Lucr.), m. [usually referred to fā-m-ō; so, for fac-mulus] (He who does a thing;—acc. to Curtius, fr. Oscan faam-a, a house (?), whence fam-el, Lat. fam-ul-us, One pertaining to a house; hence) A servant, attendant: Cic.; Ov.

2. fāmūl-us, a, um, adj. [1. famul-us] Serving, serviceable, servile: Ov. fān-ātus, a, um, adj. [fam-um] (Of, or belonging to, a temple; hence) I. Prop.: Inspired by a divinity: Liv. II. Meton.: Frantic, furious, mad: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fanatique.

fa-andus, a, um, adj. [f(a)-or] 1.

That may be spoken or uttered; right: Virg.—2. Predicting: Script. ap. Cic.

Fannius, ii, m. Fannius; a Roman name.—Hence, Fanni-us (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Fannius; Fannian.

1. fā-nūm, i, n. [f(a)-or] (A thing spoken; hence) A place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration; a sanctuary, temple: Cic.

2. Fanum, i, n. Fanum; a city of Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea (now Fano).

far, farris, n. [prob. for fer; fr. fer-o] (The supporting thing; hence) A species of grain; spell: Virg.

farcio, farsī, fartum, farsum, or fartum, farcere, 4. v. a. [prob. akin to root φαγ, in φαγίσσω] To stuff, cram, fill full: pulvinus rosā fartus, Cic.

farc-tus, a, um, P. of farcio.

1. farfārus (-ērus), i, m. The plant coltsfoot: Plaut.

2. Farfārus, i, m. Farfarus; a river in the territory of the Sabines, called also Fabaris.

farr-āgo, mis, f. [far, farr-is] (That which comes or is made from far; hence) I. Prop.: Mixed food for cattle, mash: Virg. II. Meton.: A medley, hodgepodge: Juv.—B. A trifle: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. fourrage.

farr-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with far; hence) 1. Filled with corn: olla, Pers.—2. Made of corn: omnia, Juv.

far-sus (for farc-sus), a, um, P. of farcio.

far-tor, ōris, m. [for farc-tor; fr. farcio] (One who crams or stuffs a thing into something; hence) A sausage-maker: Hor.

far-tum (farc-), i, n. [for farc-tum; fr. id.] Stuffing, filling inside: Plaut.

far-tus (for farc-tus), a, um, P. of farcio.

fa-s, indecl. n. [etym. dub.; acc. to some f(a)-or, and so, that which is spoken; acc. to others, akin to Gr. θηγ in τήθη-αι, and so the thing laid down] I. Prop.: That which is right in the sight of heaven; divine law: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. Personified: Fas, as a deity: Liv.—B. Right, justice, equity; a lawful, fit, or allowable thing: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. (with Supine in u) si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.  
fascia, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root BADH, ligare] I. Prop.: A band, bandage, girth, fillet, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A streak of cloud in the sky: Juv.

fasc-icūlus, i, m. dim. [fasc-is] A small bundle, packet: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fascicule.

fascino, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [akin to βαρκαίνω] To enchant, bewitch, fascinate by the eyes or the tongue: oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg.: malā linguā, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. fasciner.

fascin-um, i, n. [fascin-o] I. Prop.: A bewitching, witchcraft: Pl. II. Meton.: = membrum virile, Hor.

fasci-ōla, æ, f. dim. [fascis, (un-

contr. Gen.) fasci-is] A small bandage: Hor.

fasc-is, is, m. [akin to fasc-ia] I. Gen.: A bundle, packet, parcel: Virg. II. Esp.: Plur.: A. Prop.: A bundle of rods and an axe carried by the lictors before a chief magistrate, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded: Cic. B. Meton.: A high office, esp. the consularship: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. faiz, faisciau, fascine.

faselus, faseolus, v. phas.  
fas-sus (for fat-sus), a, um, P. of fat-eor.

fasti, orum, v. 1. fastus.

fastidi-o, ivi or ii, utum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. [fastidi-um] I. Prop.: To feel disgust, loathing, or nausea; to shrink or flinch from any thing unpleasant; to loathe, dislike, despise: A. Neut.: majus infundam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Hor.—B. Act.: Fastidis omnia, Hor. II. Fig.: To be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn: A. Neut.: in recte factis sepe fastidium, Cic.—B. Act.: preces, Liv.

fastidios-e, adv. [fastidios-us] Squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously: Cic.: (Comp.) fastidiosius, id.

fastidi-ōsus, a, um, adj. [fastidi-um] (Full of fastidium; hence) 1. That feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, nice: in pares fastidiosus, Anct. Her.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) fastidiosior literarum, Cic.: (Sup.) fastidiosissimum mancipium, Pl.—2. That creates disgust, disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable: copia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fastidieux.

fas-tidium, ii, n. [for fast-tæd-ium; fr. fast-us; tædium] (Weariness of splendour; hence) 1. A. Prop.: (a) Of food: Loathing, distaste; nausea: Cic.; Hor.—(b) Of the sight: Loathing: Cic.—b. Fig.: Dislike, aversion, disgust: Cic.; Hor.—2. Scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride: Cic.; Virg.

fastig-ium, ii, n. [fastig-o] (A making pointed; concr. that which is made pointed; hence) I. Prop.: A. A projecting point, top or gable end of a building, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—B. The extreme part, extremity of a thing; top, height, summit: Cæs.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. Depth: Virg.—B. A slope, declivity, descent: Cæs. III. Fig.: A.: 1. The highest point or summit; the highest degree, most exalted rank or dignity: Liv.; Quint.—2. Dignity, rank, condition in gen.: Tac.—B. A leading or chief point; a head in a discourse: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. faîte.

fastigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To make pointed, sharpen to a point, raise or bring up to a point: frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Pl. II. Meton.: Part. Perf.: Sloping to a point; sloping down, steep, descending: tigna, Cæs.: collis, id.

1. fa-stus, a, um, adj. [f(a)-or] (Speaking; hence) Law t. t.: On which it is allowed to speak; dies (so, only), a



lay on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court day: Liv.; Ov.—As Subst.: Plur.: fasti, ōrum, m. (Prop.: Court-days; Meton.) I. A list of court-days; a table of the sittings of judges: Cic.—2. A list of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistracies, events, etc.; a calendar, almanac: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fastes*.

2. fa-stus, ōs, m. [prps. akin to Gr. φα-ίσω, Sanscrit root BHĀ, splendēre] (Shining, splendour; hence, in a bad sense) Scornful contempt of others, haughtiness, arrogance, pride: Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauste*.

fāt-ālis, e, adj. [fat-um] I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, fate; ordained by fate or destiny; decreed, destined, fated, fatal: annus, Cic. II. Esp.: In a bad sense: Dangerous, destructive, deadly: telum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatal*.

fātāl-iter, adv. [fatal-is] According to fate, fatally: Cic.

fā-tēor, fassus sum, fātēri (Inf. Præs. faterier, Hor.), 2. v. dep. [f(a)-or] I. Prop.: To confess, own, acknowledge: paupertatem, Ov.; si quis contra rempublicam se amici causā fecisse fateatur, Cic. II. Meton.: To discover, show, indicate, manifest: vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov.; mors sola fateatur, Quanta sint hominum corporcula, Juv. ¶ In pass. signif.: fassus ab ore pundo, Ov.

fāt-i-cānus (cīn-us) a, um, adj. [fat-um; (i); can-o] Announcing fate, i.e. prophesying, prophetic: sortes, Ov.

fāt-i-dīc-us, a, um, adj. [fat-um; (i); dic-o] That points out fate, prophesying, prophetic: vates, Virg.; anus, Cic.—As Subst.: fatidicus, i, m. (sc. homo) A prophet: Cic.

fāt-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [fat-um; (i); fer-o] That brings death, deadly: arcus, Virg.

fātīgā-tio, ōnis, f. [fatig(a)-o] I. Prop.: Weariness, fatigue: Liv. II. Fig.: Jeer, banter: Eutr.

fāt-igo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub., prob. akin to fat-iscor] I. Prop.: To employ to weariness; to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass: quos nulla fatigant Prælia, Virg. II. Fig.: To weary, fatigue, importune; to plague, torment, vex: aliquem verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatiguer*.

fāt-i-lēg-us, a, um, adj. [fat-um; (i); leg-o] Gathering or collecting death: Sabel, Lucr.

fāt-i-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [fat-um; (i); loqu-or] Fate-speaking, prophetic: Liv.

fātīm, adv. Sufficiently: acc. to Serv. Virg., from FATIS, from which also comes affatim.

fāt-isco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [prob. akin to root xa in xa-ivo, to yawn, gape] I. Prop.: To open in chinks or clefts; to gape or crack open; to fall apart, tumble to pieces: area nū pulvere victa fatiscat, Virg. II. Fig.: To grow weak, become exhausted; to droop, faint, decrease: donec fatisceret seditio, Tac.

fāt-iscor, no perf., 1, 3. v. dep. [id.] I. Prop.: To open in chinks or clefts; to gape or crack open; to fall apart, tumble to pieces: Lucr. II. Fig.: To grow faint, become exhausted; to droop, faint, decrease: Lucr.

fātū-itās, ātis, f. [fatu-us] (The quality of the fatuus; hence) Foolishness, silliness, fatuity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatuité*.

fā-tum, i, n. [f(a)-or] (The thing spoken; hence) 1. A prophetic declaration; an oracle, prediction: Cic.; Virg.—2. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: That which has been inevitably decreed; destiny, fate: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) The will or determination of the gods: Virg.—(b) The eternal, immutable, law of nature: Cic.—(y) Bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) One who causes misfortune, a plague, pest: Cic.—(b) A cause or source of fate or destruction: Plaut.—c. Plur.: Personified: The Fates: Hor.—d. Sing. or Plur.: Death: Cic.; Ov.

fātū-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Foolish, silly: fatuus et amens es, Cic. II. Meton.: Of food: Insuper, tasteless: betes, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fate, fat*.

fauc-es, lum, f. (in the poets also sometimes in the Abl. Sing. fauce) [Sanskrit root BHAKSH, edere, vorare; Gr. φα-ειν] (The eating or devouring thing; hence) I. Prop.: The upper part of the throat, from the tongue to the gullet; the pharynx, throat, gullet: Cic. II. Meton.: A narrow way, narrow inlet or outlet; a defile, pass: Cic.; Liv.—B. The jaws of the earth, gulf, abyss: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faucel*.

Fau-nus, i, m. [for Fav-nus; fr. fav-eo] (The Favourer) I. Prop.: Faunus; a mythic personage, regarded as the tutelary deity of agriculture and of shepherds. After the introduction of the worship of Pan into Italy, he was identified with Pan. II. Meton.: Plur.: The Fauni; as sylvan deities. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Faune*.

faust-e, ōis, f. [faust-us] Favourably, fortunately: evenire, Cic.

Faust-itās, ātis, f. [1. faust-us] (The quality of the faustus; hence) (Prop.: Happy condition; Meton.) Personified: Faustitas; the goddess of fertility of the soil.

Faust-ulus, i, m. dim. [faust-us] (The favourable or auspicious one) Faustulus; the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

1. fau-stus, a, um, adj. [for fav-stus; fr. fav-eo] (Favouring; hence) (Of favourable or fortunate omen, fortunate, favourable, auspicious, lucky: Cic.; Hor.

2. Faustus, i, m.; -a, ōs, f. [1. faustus] Faustus and Fausta; Roman names.

fau-tor (fāv-i-), ōris, m. [for fav-tor; fr. fav-eo] A favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauteur*.

fau-trix, icis, f. [for fav-trix; fr. id.] A patroness, protectress: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fautrice*.

fāv-ō, ōis, f. [prob. for favul-la; fr. facul-a, by substitution of i for u, and of v for c] (A small torch, i.e. a small shining or glowing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Hot cinders or ashes, embers: Lucr.; Suet. B. Esp.: The ashes of the dead still glowing: Hor. II. Fig.: A glimmering spark, i.e. beginning, origin: favilla mali, Prop.

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(*The thing pertaining to februum*; hence) *The month of expiation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held): *February*; until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards thesecond: *Ov.*; *Cic.*—Hence, *Februarius*, *a*, um, *adj.* *Of February*: ab Idibus Februariis, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Fevrier*.

**februum**, *i*, *n.* [*Sabine word*] (*Prop.*: *A purgative*; *Meton.* *1.* *An expiation, atonement*: *Ov.*—*2.* *Plur.*: *The Roman festival of lustration and expiation, celebrated on the 15th of the month which called February*: *Ov.*

**Feciales**, *v*, *n.* *Fetiales*.

**fecunditas**, *ātis*, *f.* [*fecundus*] (*The quality of the fecundus*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity*: *Cic.* *II. Fig.*: *A. Of style: Luxuriance*: *Cic.*—*B. Of mind: Fertility, richness, etc.*: *Pl.* *III. Meton.*: *A. Personified: Fecunditas or Fertility: a deity*: *Tac.*—*B. Plenty, abundance*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fécondité*.

**fecundo**, *o* *perf.* *hor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [*id.*] *To make fruitful, to fertilize*: *Ægyptum*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. féconder*.

**fecundus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [*fe-o*] (*Greatly producing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Fruitful, fertile*: (*Comp.*) *sue . . . nihil gignit natura fecundus*, *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Rich, abundant, abounding in anything*: (*with Gen.*) *Æmilium genus fecundum bonorum civium*, *Tac.*: (*with Abl.*) *uberius fecundus (sc. specus) aquis*, *Ov.*—*B. Making fruitful, fertilizing*: *aliquam*, *Ov.* *III. Fig.*: *Fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant*: (*with Gen.*) *culpe secula*, *Hor.*: (*Sup.*; also, *with Abl.*) *amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus*, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fécond*.

**fel**, *fellis*, *n.* [*akin to bills and yelg*] *I. Prop.*: *The gall-bladder*; *gall, bile*: *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *For Poisonous liquid, poison*: *vipereum*, *Ov.* *III. Fig.*: *A. Bitterness, acrimony, animosity*: *Plaut.*—*B. Anger, wrath*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fel*.

**fēles** (-*is*), *is*, *f.* *I. Prop.*: *A cat*: *Cic.* *II. Fig.*: *A thief, robber*: *felēs vaginalis*, *Plaut.*

**fēlicitas**, *ātis*, *f.* [*1. felix, felicitas*] (*The quality or condition of the felix*; hence) *1.* *Fruitfulness, fertility*: *torræ*, *Pl.*—*2.*: *a. Prop.*: *Happiness, felicity, good fortune*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*—*b. Meton.*: *Personified: Felicitas or Good Fortune*; *a deity*: *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. félicité*.

**fēliciter**, *adv.* [*id.*] *1.* *Fruitfully, abundantly*: (*Comp.*) *veniunt felicitus aue*, *Virg.*—*2.*: *a. Uspiciously, favourably*: *Cic.*—*b. Luckily, happily*: (*Sup.*) *felicitissime*, *Cæs.*

**fēlix**, *licis*, *adj.* [*fe-o*] *I. Prop.*: *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: *felix arbor*, *Liv.* *II. Meton.*: *A. That brings good luck, of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious*: *Virg.* *B. Luckily, happy, fortunate*: *ver*, *Cic.*: (*Sup.*) *felicitissima facilitas*, *Quint.*: (*with Gen.*) *felices operum dies*, *Virg.*

**fēmel-la**, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [*for femin-la*; *fr. femin-la*] *A young female*; *a girl*: *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. femelle*; *Eng. female*.

**fēmina**, *æ*, *f.* [*fe-o*] (*She that brings forth or produces*; hence) *1.* *Of human beings: A female, woman*: *Cic.*—*As Adj.*: *Female*: *femina turba*, *Prop.*—*2.* *Of beasts: A female, she*: *¶ Hence, Fr. femme*.

**fēmin-us**, *a*, um, *adj.* [*femin-a*] *1.* *Of, or belonging to, a woman; womanly, feminine, female*: *pæna, i. e. executed on a woman*: *Virg.*—*2.* *Womanish, effeminate, unmanly*: *amor prædæ*, *Virg.*

**fēmur**, *ōris* or *Inis*, *n.* [*etym. dub.*] *The upper part of the thigh; the thigh*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fémur*.

**fēnē-bris** (*fēn-*), *e*, *adj.* [*for fenor-bris*; *fr. fenus, fenor-is*] *Of, or relating to, interest or usury*: *leges*, *Liv.* **fēnērā-tio** (*fēn-*), *ōnis*, *f.* [*fenēr-(a)-or*] *A lending on interest, usury*: *Cic.*

**fēnērāt-o** (*fēn-*), *adv.* [*fenerat-us*] *With interest*: *Plaut.*

**fēnērā-tor** (*fēn-*), *ōris*, *m.* [*fenēr-(a)-or*] *One who lends on interest; a money-lender, capitalist; with odious secondary idea, a usurer*: *Cic.*

**fēnēr-o** (*fēn-*), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [*for fenor-o*; *fr. fenus, fenor-is*] *I. Prop.*: *To lend on interest*: *fenerat immo magis*, *Mart.* *II. Meton.*: *To lend, impart, furnish*: *solum suum lumen sideribus fenerat*, *Pl.*

**fēnēr-or** (*fēn-*), *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [*for fenor-or*; *fr. id.*] *I. Prop.*: *To lend on interest*: *binis centenis feneratus est, took 2 per cent. per month, i. e. 24 per cent. per annum*: (*Comp.*) *II. Meton.*: *To drain by usury*: *provincias*, *Cic.* *III. Fig.*: *To practise usury*: *neque enim beneficium feneramus, practise usury with benefits*, *Cic.*

**Fenestella**, *æ*, *f.* *Fenestella*; *a gate of Rome*: *Ov.*

**fēn-estra**, *æ*, *f.* [*akin to Sanscrit root BHĀ, lucere, splendere*; *Gr. φανερός*] (*The accomplisher of showing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *An opening in the wall to admit the light, a window* (orig. closed by two wooden shutters or by curtains, and not till the time of the empire by sheets of mica, lapis specularis): *Cic.*: *fenestre bifores, a window with two leaves or doors opening from top to bottom*: *Ov.*: *junctæ, i. e. closed*, *Hor.*: *patulæ, i. e. open*, *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *A. A hole through the tip of the ears*: *Juv.*—*B. Of a breach in a wall*: *Virg.*—*C. Of a recess*: *Plaut.* *D. Of a loop hole in the walls of a fortress*: *Cic.* *III. Fig.*: *An opportunity, opening, occasion*: *Ter.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fenêtre*.

**fēn-ūs** (*fēn-*), *a*, um, *adj.* [*fēn-um*] *Of hay*: *Cic.*

**fēn-illa** (*fēn-*) *lum*, *n.* [*id.*] (*Places or things pertaining to hay*; hence) *A hay-loft*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fénil*.

**fēn-ī-sēc-a**, *æ*, *m.* [*fēn-um*; (*i*);

*sec-o*] (*Prop.*: *A haycutter, mower*; *Meton.*) *A countryman, rustic*: *Pers.*

**fēn-ī-sēc** (*fēn-*), *ēis*, *m.* [*for fēn-ī-sēc-s*; *fr. id.*] *A haycutter, mower*: *Pl.*

**fē-num** (*fēn-*), *i*, *n.* [*fe-o*] (*That which is produced*; hence) *Illy*: *Cic.*; *Ov.*—*Prop.*: *Fenum habet in cornu, Ille has hay on his horn, i. e. he is a dangerous fellow (the expression being taken from an ox apt to gore, the horns of which were bound about with hay)*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. foin, fane*.

**fē-nus** (*fēn-*), *ōris*, *n.* [*id.*] *I. Prop.*: (*That which is produced*; hence) *The proceeds of capital lent out, interest*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Capital lent on interest*: *Plaut.*; *Cic.*—*B. Gain, profit, advantage*: *Cic.*; *Prop.*

**fēnus-cūlum** (*fēnus-*), *i*, *n.* *dim.* [*for fenor-culum*; *fr. fenus, fenor-is*] *A little interest*: *Plaut.*

**feo** [*causative of fui or fio*] *To cause to be, to produce*: *found only in derivatives*.

**fera**, *æ*, *v.* *ferus*.

**fērāc-ius**, *comp. adv.* [*ferax, ferac-is*] *More fruitfully*: *Liv.*

**fērālis**, *e*, *adj.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Of, or belonging to, the dead or corpses*: *feralia munera, offerings to the dead*, *Ov.* *B. Esp.*: *Of, or belonging to, the festival of the dead (celebrated annually in the month of February)*: *dies*, *Ov.*—*As Subst.*: *Fēralia*, *lum*, *n.* *The general festival of the dead, kept in February*: *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *Deadly, fatal, dangerous*: *Ov.*

**fēr-ax**, *ācis*, [*fer-o*] (*Bearing*; hence) *Fruitful, fertile*: *I. Prop.*: (*Sup.*) *feracissimi agri*, *Cæs.*: (*with Gen.*) *venenorum ferax*, *Hor.*: (*with Abl.*) *ferax oleo*, *Virg.* *II. Fig.*: (*Comp.*) *feracior in philosophiā locus est*, *Cic.*

**ferctum**, *i*, *v.* *fertum*.

**fer-cūlum**, *i*, *n.* [*fer-o*] (*That which serves for carrying or bearing*; hence) *1.* *A barrow, litter, bier (for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions)*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—*2.* (*Prop.*) *A frame on which dishes were brought to table, or even a single dish on which food is served*; *Meton.*: *A dish or mess of food; a course*: *Hor.*

**fērē**, *adv.* [*etym. dub.*] *1.* *To indicate that to which any thing comes near, esp. a number, quantity, multitude*: *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about*: *quintā ferē horā, about the fifth hour*, *Cic.*—*2.* *To indicate that which has come close up to a thing*: *a.*: (*a*) *Quite, entirely, just*: *paria ferē peccata, quite equal*, *Ilor.* (*b*) *With negatives*: *Scarcely, hardly*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*—*3.* *Of time*; *to point out that which takes place in the usual course of things*: *In general, ordinarily, usually, commonly*: *huc ferē sic fieri solere acceperimus*, *Cic.*

**fēr-ens**, *entis*, *f.* *fer-o*.

**fērēt-ārius**, *a*, um, *adj.* [*ferens, ferent-is*] (*Pertaining to the ferens*;



nence) **I. Prop.**: Carrying arms: ferentarii equites, a sort of light troops who fought with missile weapons: equites, Var.—**As Subst.**: ferentarius, li, m. (sc. eques or miles) A light-armed javelin man: Sall. **II. Meton.**: Active or ready: amicus, Plaut.

**Ferētīnum**, i, n. Ferentinum: **1.**: a. Prop.: A small town of the Hernici, in Latium (now Ferentino).—Hence (a) **Ferētīnus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ferentinum.—**As Subst.**: **Ferētīna**, æ, f. (dea) Ferentina; a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum.—(b) **Ferētīn-as**, ātis, adj. m. Ferentine.—b. Meton.: For a little old town: si ledet capuona, Ferentinum ire jubeo, Hor.—2. A small town in Etruria, the birthplace of the Emperor Otho.

**fērētrum**, i, n.=φέρτρον (That which bears or carries; hence) A litter, bier, etc.: Ov.; Virg.

**fērīe**, ārum, f. [prob. from the same root as festus: cf. festus init.] (Bright days—days of rejoicing—days of supplication; hence) Days of rest, holidays, festivals: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. férie**.

**fērīa-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of feri(a)-or.—2. Pa.: A Prop.: Of persons: Keeping holiday, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure: deus feriat, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of things: machara feriat, unemployed, idle: Plaut.

**fēr-inus**, a, um, adj. [fer-us] Of, or belonging to, wild beasts or animals: caro, Sall.: lac, Virg.—**As Subst.**: ferina, æ, f. (sc. caro) The flesh of wild animals, game: Virg.

**fērīo**, no perfi., nor sup., ire, 4, v. a. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A Gen.: To strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust: Of living beings or things as subjects: quum feriunt adversarium, Cic.: (without Object) cornu ferit ille, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. a. To kill by striking, to give a death-blow: to smite, slay, kill: aliquem securi, Cic.—b. To kill or slaughter animals in sacrifice: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor.—2. Of money: To stamp, coin: asses, Pl. **II. Fig.**: A. To strike, etc.: sole ferit radiis feriente cacumina montis, Ov.: (without Object) binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic.—B. To cozen, cheat, gull: Plaut. **III. Meton.**: From slaying the victim in making a compact is formed the phrase Fœdus ferire, To make a compact, covenant, or treaty: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr. fêrir**.

**fērī-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1, v. dep. [ferī-æ] To keep holiday: Hor.

**fēr-ītas**, ātis, f. [fer-us] (The quality of the ferus; hence) Wildness, savageness; wild or savage state; fierce disposition, etc.: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr. fêrîle**.

**fēr-mē**, adv. [akin to fere] 1. To indicate that which comes near to any thing: Nearly, almost, for the most part, about: duodequadagesimo ferme anno, ex quo, etc., Liv.—2. To indicate that which has approached a

thing, or is like it: a. Quite, precisely, just: ferme ut pueri, Ter.—b. With negatives: Scarcely, hardly: Cic.—3. Generally, usually, for the most part, commonly: quod ferme evenit, Cic.

**fer-mentum**, i, n. [for ferv-mentum; fr. ferv-eo] (The warm thing; hence) **I. Prop.**: That which causes fermentation; leaven, ferment: Cels. **II. Fig.**: A ferment, i.e. anger, passion: Plaut. **III. Meton.**: A. A drink made of fermented barley; malt liquor, beer: Virg.—B. Of the cause of anger or vexation: Juv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. ferment**.

**fēr-o**, tūli (sometimes tētūli), lātum, ferre, v. a. and n. irreg. [akin to Gr. φέρω, Sanscrit root BHRI; -tul-i and te-tul-i are perf. forms of TUL-O, TOL-O, i. e. tollo;—and la-tum stands for TLA-TUM, which is akin to τλάω, τλήρω] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To bear, carry, bring: arma, Cæs.: faces in Capitolium, Cic.: nuces sinu, Hor.—Particular expression: Ferre (aliquem in) oculis, To carry one in one's eyes, i.e. to love exceedingly: Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. With the idea of motion predominating: To move (in any direction) by carrying, to set in motion, esp. to quickly or rapidly move onward; to bear, lead, or drive away; to raise, lift;—and of things, to flow, mount, run down: signa, Cæs.: cœlo supinas si tuleris manūs, Hor.: (without Object) quo ventus ferebat, bore, drove, Cæs.—2. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To bear one's self along; to move or go quickly; to haste or speed: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—3. To carry off, take away by force, as a robber, etc., alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg.—4. To bear, produce, yield: quibus jugera Fruges et Cereær ferunt, Hor.—5. Of women or female animals: A. Ferre ventrem, To be pregnant; to be big with child or with young: Liv.—b. To bear, bring forth, produce: Tib.—6. To offer as an oblation: lancesque et liba Baocho, Virg.—7. To get, receive, acquire, obtain, as gain, a reward, a possession, etc.: partem præda, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. To bear, carry, bring: aliquid opem, Cic.—B. 1. To move in any direction; to bring, drive, raise: laudibus aliquid in cœlum, Cic.—Particular expression: Animus fert, The mind moves, i.e. I, etc., feel moved, disposed to, intend, will: Ov.—2. To carry off, take away: omnia fert ætas, Virg.—3. To bear, bring forth, produce: hæc ætas oratore prope perfectum tulit, Cic.—4. To bear away; to get, obtain, receive: gloriam annos levate, Liv.: centuriam, i.e. to obtain its votes, Cic.—5. a. To bear, support any thing unpleasant; to bear in any manner: si quis ægre ferat, se pauperem esse, Cic.—b. To bear or put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure: cogitandi non ferebat laborem, Cic.—6. With the accessory notion of publicity: (To carry about in public; hence) To make public, to disclose, show, exhibit: eum ipsam dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius,

Cic.—Particular phrase: Prae se ferre (To carry before one, i.e.) To show, to let be seen: Cic.—7. Of speech: a. To report, relate, make known, assert: hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Cæs.—b. Ferunt, fertur, etc., They relate, tell, say, it is said, etc.: Cic.—c. Pass.: To be accounted, held, deemed, etc.: non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris, Hor.—d. To give out, pass off, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) hunc (sc. Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Cæs.—8. a. Polit. or Law i. l.: Ferre suffragium or sententiam, To give one's vote, etc.; to vote: Cic.—b. Ferre legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or simply ferre, To bring forward or make a motion, etc.; to propose a law, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—c. (a) Ferre aliquem judicem, To offer or propose one as judge to the defendant: Cic.—(b) Ferre judicem alicui, To propose a judge to, i.e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person: Liv.—9. Mercant. i. l.: To enter; to set or note down a sum in a book: aliquid expensum, Cic.—10. Of abstract subjects: To require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer: quid causa, quid res, quid tempus ferat, Cic.: (without Object) quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit, id.

**fērōc-īa**, æ, f. [ferox, feroc-is] (The quality of the ferox; hence) 1. Boldness, spirit, courage, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. Savageness, fierceness, ferocity: Cic.; Ov.

**fērōc-ītas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the ferox; hence) 1. Boldness, spirit, courage, etc.: Cic.—2. Fierceness, savageness, ferocity: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. fêrocîle**.

**fērōc-īter**, adv. [id.] 1. Courageously, valorously, bravely: facta, Liv.: (Sup.) ferocissime, Liv.—2. Fiercely, savagely, insolently: (Comp.) paulo ferocius, Cic.

**fērōc-ūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Somewhat fierce: Hart.

**Fērōnīa**, æ, f. Feronia; an Italian deity, the patroness of plants and of freedmen.

**fēr-ox**, ōcis, adj. [acc. to some akin to fer-a, fer-us, and so pertaining to a wild animal; but rather from fer-o, and so, Bearing one's self along; rushing onwards; hence] 1. In a good sense: Impetuous, courageous, spirited, bold, warlike: gens, Cic.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) ferocissimi auxilium, Tac.—2. In a bad sense: Wild, fierce, savage, headstrong, un-lameable, insolent: (Comp.) victoria civilis eos ipsos ferociore reddit, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. fêroce, farouche**.

**ferr-amentum**, i, n. [ferr-um] (A thing made of iron; hence) An iron implement, tool, or weapon: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, **Fr. ferrement**.

**ferr-ārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, iron: fabri, blacksmiths, Plaut.—**As Subst.**: ferrāria, æ, f. (sc. vena) An iron mine, iron works, Cæs.

**ferr-ātīlis**, e, adj. [id.] Pertaining

**iron**: in comic poets said of slaves who are ironed, *fettered*. Plaut.

**ferr-ātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Furnished with iron*; covered with iron: *sudes*, i. e. tipped with iron, Virg.: *hasta*, Liv. — As Subst.: *ferrati*, *drum*, m. (sc. milites) *Soldiers in iron armour*: Tac.

**ferr-ūs**, a, um, adj. [id.] *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *Pertaining to iron*: *fabrica*, the art of working iron, Pl. B. *Esp.*: *Made of iron*, iron: *talei ferrei*, Cæs.: *ager*, i. e. glistening with weapons, Virg. *II. Fig.*: A. *Hard, unfeeling, iron-hearted, cruel*: *ferreus essem*, si te non amarem, Cic.—B. *Shameless, impudent*: os, Cic.—C. *Firm, fixed, rigid, unyielding, immovable*: Liv.; Ov. *¶* Hence, *Fr. ferré*.

**ferr-i-crōp-inus**, a, um, adj. [ferr-um; (i); crop-o] *That clanks with iron*: Plaut.

**ferr-i-tēr-yum**, ī, n. [ferr-um; (i); ter-o] *That which pertains to iron-rubbing*; hence *The place of those who are galled with irons or fetters*: Plaut.

**ferr-i-trīb-ax**, ācis, adj. [hybrid word: ferr-um; (i); trīb-ax] *Iron-galled*, i. e. galled with fetters: Plaut.

**ferrūgin-ūs** (-us), a, um, adj. [ferrugo, ferruginis] *Of the colour of iron-rust, dusky*: *cymba*, Virg. *¶* Hence, *Fr. ferrugineux*.

**ferr-ūgo**, īnis, f. [ferr-um] *That which springs from iron*; hence *I. Prop.*: *Iron-rust*: Pl. *II. Meton.*: *The colour of iron-rust, a dark green, bluish green, dusky colour*: Virg.

**fer-um**, ī, n. [prps. akin to firmus: strong metal] *I. Prop.*: *Iron*: Cic.; Hor. *II. Meton.*: A. *Of things made of iron*: *An iron implement*: 1. *Of a plough*: Virg.—2. *Of a hatchet*: Hor.—3. *Of an axe*: Hor.—4. *Of a dart*: Hor.—5. *Of the tip of an arrow*: Ov.—6. *Of an iron stylus*: Ov.—7. *Of hair-scissors*: Ov.—8. *Of curling-horns*: Virg.—9. *Of a sword*: Cic.—B. *Arms, for battle, war, etc.*: Cic.; Virg. *¶* Hence, *Fr. fer*.

**ferr-ūmen**, īnis, n. [akin to ferrum] *Cement, binding*: Pl.

**ferrūmīn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, ī. v. a. [ferrum, ferrumīnis] *To cement, solder, bind, join*: Plaut.; Pl.

**fer-tīlis**, e, adj. [fer-o] 1. a. *Prop.*: *Fruitful, fertile*: *agri fertiles*, Cic. (Comp.) *fertilior*, *sēges*, Ov.—b. *Fig.*: *Fertile, productive*: *fertile pectus*, Ov.—2. *That makes fruitful or fertile, fertilizing*: (Sup.) *maiores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt*, Pl. *¶* Hence, *Fr. fertile*.

**fertīl-itas**, ātis, f. [fertīl-is] *The quality of the fertility*; hence *Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance*: Cic.; Ov. *¶* Hence, *Fr. fertilité*.

**fer-tum** (-ctum), ī, n. [fer-o] *(That which is brought; hence) An oblation-cake*: Pers.

**fer-tus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Bearing; hence) Fertile*: *arva*, Poet. sp. Cic.

**fērūla**, ē, f. *I. Prop.*: *The plant fennel-giant, in the pith of which sparks of fire keep alight; for which reason it is feigned to have been used by Prometheus*

*thus when he stole the fire from heaven*. *II. Meton.*: A. *For a rod to punish slight offences of slaves or school-boys*: Hor.—B. *For a whip or stick or driving draught cattle*: Ov. *¶* Hence, *Fr. fērūle*.

**fēr-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to θήρ, *Æol. θήρ*] *I. Prop.*: *Of animals and plants*: *Wild*: *belue*, Cic.: *fructus*, Virg.—As Subst.: A. *ferus*, i. m. *A wild animal, wild beast*: Virg.; Phaed.—B. *fera*, ē, f. 1. *Prop.*: A. Gen.: *A wild animal, wild beast*: Cic.—b. *Esp.*: A (sea-) *monster*: Ov.—2. *Meton.*: *Of the constellations of the Great and Little Bear*: Ov. *II. Fig.*: A. *Of places*: *Wild*, uncultivated: *montes*, Virg.—B. *Of persons, etc.*: *Wild, rude, uncultivated*; *savage, barbarous, cruel*: Cic.; Hor. *¶* Hence, *Fr. fier*.

**fervē-fācio**, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. [ferve-o; facio] *I. Gen.*: *To make hot, to heat, to warm thoroughly*: *ex ipsa sese patinas forefaciunt illico*, Plaut. *II. Esp.*: A. *Perf. Part.*: *Heated in the fire, made red-hot*: *jacula*, Cæs.—B. *To make to boil*; *to boil, boil up*: *pice fervefactā*, Cæs.

**ferve-nis**, ntis: 1. *P. of ferve-o*. —2. *Pa.*: a. (a) Gen.: (a) *Prop.*: *Burning hot, glowing, burning*: (Sup.) *sol ferventissimus*, Sen.—(β) *Fig.*: *Hot, heated, inflamed, violent, furious* (Comp.) *animus ferventior*, Cic.—(b) *Esp.*: *Red-hot*: *glandes*, Cæs.—b. (a) *Prop.*: *Boiling hot, boiling*: *aqua*, Cic.—(b) *Fig.*: *Impetuous, furious, raging*: *ingenium*, Hor.—c. *Boiling, raging, impetuous*: *fluvius*: Cic. *¶* Hence, *Fr. fervent*.

**ferven-ter**, adv. [for fervent-ter; fr. fervens, fervent-is] *Hotly, warmly*: *loqui*, Script. ap. Cic. (Sup.) *ferventissime*, id.

**fer-vō**, būi, no sup., vēre, 2. v. n.; also **fer-vo**, vi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [akin to θήρ-ω, to heat or warm] *I. Prop.*: *To be hot*: *quæcunque immundis fervent illata popinis*, Hor. *II. Fig.*: A. *To burn or glow, to be heated, to rage, to rave*: *avaritiā*, Cic.; Hor.—B. *To boil, rage, be agitated*: *animus tumidā fervebat ab ira*, Ov.—C. *To burn, eagerly desire*: *spectrum capessere fervet*, Claud.—D. *Of an undertaking*: *To glow, be carried on briskly*: *fervet opus*, Virg. *III. Meton.*: A. *To boil up, burn, foam, rage*: *omnia tunc pariter vento nimisque videbās Fervēre*, Virg.—B. *To be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm with numbers*; *to come forth in great numbers*, *to swarm forth*: *fervent examina putri De bove*, Ov.

**ferve-sco**, no perf. nor sup., scōre, 3. v. n. inch. [ferve-o] *I. To become hot, to glow, to grow hot*: *ventus Mobilitate sua*, Lucr. *II. To glow, etc.*: *animus fervescit*, Lucr. *III. To rage, boil up*: *ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undæ*, Lucr.

**ferv-īdus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *I. Prop.*: *Glowing hot, burning, fiery, glowing*: (Sup.) *fervidissimum tempus diel*, Curt. *II. Meton.*: A. *Of the taste*: *Hot, pungent, biting*: (Comp.)

*fervidius merum*, Hor.—B. *Boiling, raging, furious*: *æquor*, Hor. *III. Fig.*: *Glowing, fiery, hot, vehement, impetuous, violent*: *genus dicendi*, Cic.

**ferv-or**, ōris, m. [id.] 1.: a. *Prop.*: *A raging or violent heat; a raging burning*: Cic.; Virg.—b. *Fig.*: *Heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*: Cic.—2. *Of wine or must*: *Fermentation, fermenting*: Pl. *¶* Hence, *Fr. fervecor*.

**Fescennia**, ē, f. *Fescennia*; a city of Etruria, on the Tiber, famous for a sort of facetious and satirical verses.—Hence, **Fescennīnus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fescennia*; *Fescennine*: versus, Liv.

**fessus**, a, um, adj. [akin to fatia, *fatiscor*] *Wearied, tired, fatigued, worn out, weak, feeble*: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.

**festina-nis**, ntis, P. of festin(a)-o. **festinan-ter**, adv. [for festinant-ter; fr. festinans, festinant-is] *Hastily, speedily, quickly*: *festinanter dictum*, Cic. (Comp.) *festinantis*, Tac.

**festinā-tio**, ōnis, f. [festin(a)-o] *A hastening, haste, speed*: Cic.

**festino**, āvi, ātum, āre, ī. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.: acc. to some akin to φθάνω: acc. to others from festus, an old part. of fero] *(To get before another; to bear one's self along; hence) I. Neut.*: *To hasten, make haste, be quick*: *solent nautæ festinare quæstus sui causa*, Cic.: *ad Antonii factum festinat oratio*, id. *II. Act.*: *To make haste with a thing; to hasten, hurry, accelerate*: *festinata missio*, Tac.

**festin-us**, a, um, adj. [festin-o] *Hasty, hastening, in haste, quick, speedy*: *cursum festinus anheho*, Ov.

**festiv-e**, adv. [festiv-us] 1. *Joyously, gaily, cheerfully*: Plaut.—As a particle of assent: Cic.—2. *Humorously, facetiously, wittily*: Cic.

**festiv-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the festivity; hence) 1. Festive gaiety, festivity*.—2. *A pleasant or kind demeanour; kindness*: Ter.—3. *Humour, pleasantry*: Cic. *¶* Hence, *Fr. festivit*.

**fest-īvus**, a, um, adj. [1. fest-um] *(Feast-like, belonging to a feast; hence) I. Prop.*: *Lively, gay, festive*: *ludi*, Plaut. *II. Meton.*: A. *Agreeable, pleasing, handsome, fine, beautiful*: *festiva copia librorum*, Cic. (Sup.) *ædes festivissimæ*, Plaut.—B. 1. *Of behaviour, character, etc.*: *Well behaved, polite, pleasant, agreeable*: *quibus (sc. pueris) nihil potest esse festivius*, Cic.—2. *Of speech*: *Humorous, pleasant, witty*: *oratio*, Cic.

**festica**, ē, f. [acc. to Pott akin to fistula, from findo; acc. to Benfey, akin to Sanscrit *badh* or *bandh*, to bind] *I. Prop.*: A *stalk, stem, straw*: Var. *II. Meton.*: A *rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission*: Plaut. *¶* Hence, *Fr. fētū*.

**festus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; according to some, akin to Sanscrit root *ṛhā*, *splendere*, whence Greek *φαρ*, root of *φαῖναι*—acc. to others, akin to *χαρ*, root of *χαίρει*—and acc. to others, akin to *θεσ*, root of *θεσσεσθαι* = *αἰτεῖν*, *increvere*] *(Bright:—*



**Rejoicing**;—**Supplicating**; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, holidays; solemn, festive, festival*: dies, Cic.—As Subst.: **festum**, i, n. : **A.** A holiday, festival: Ov.—**B.** A *festal banquet, a feast*: Ov.—**II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things relating to holidays: *Festal, solemn*: chori, Ov.—**B.** Public, festival, festive, joyous: (Comp.) *festior annus*, Claud.: (Sup.) *festissimi dies*, Vop. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fete*.

**Fesulæ**, **Fesulanus**, v. **Fesul.**  
**feteo**, ere, etc., v. fœt.

**Fœtiales**, lum, m. *The Fœtiales*; a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war: Cic.—Hence, **Fœtialis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Fœtiales*; *fœtial*: ceremoniæ, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Fœcial*.

**fœ-tūra** (fœ-), æ, f. [fœ-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bringing forth, bearing, or dropping of young*; a breeding: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *The production of a literary work*: Pl. **III.** Meton.: *Young ones, offspring, brood*: Cic.

1. **fœ-tus** (fœ-), a, um, adj. [id.] (*Fructifying or fructified*; hence) **1.** : **a.** Prop.: *That is, or was, filled with young; pregnant, breeding*: pecus, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Of the soil*: *Fruitful, productive, fertile*: Lucr.; Cic.—(b) *Filled with anything; full*: *machina feta armis*, Virg.—**2.** *That has brought forth, newly delivered*: *fetâ truculentior urbs*, Ov.

**2. fœ-tus** (fœ-), us [id.] m. **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Of living beings*: *A bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching of young*: Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** *Of the soil, etc.*: *A bearing, producing*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Young ones, offspring, progeny, brood*: Cic; Ov.—**B.** *Fruit, produce*: Cic; Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Progeny, offspring*: Cic ¶ Hence, *Fr. fœtus, fetus*.

1. **f.**, interj. *Pah! foh!* an expression of disgust: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. f!*  
2. **f.**, imperat. *Of f; v. facio*.

**fibra**, æ, f. [pprs. akin to filum] **I.** Prop.: *A fibre, filament, in a plant, in a part of an animal's body, etc.*: {Cic. **II.** Meton.: *For Entrails* in gen.: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fibre*.

**Fibrēnus**, i, m. *Fibrēnus*; a small stream in Latium, near Arpinum, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's (now the Fibrēno).

**fi-bŭla**, æ, f. [for fig-bula; fr. fig-o] (*That which serves to fasten two things together*; hence) **1.** : **a.** Prop.: *A brooch*: Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *The head-band or fillet which confines the hair, and which was fastened by a buckle*: Virg.—**2.** *A clasp*: Virg.—**3.** *A buckle*: Virg.—**4.** *In carpentry*: *A brace or trenail*: Cæs.

**Ficāna**, æ, f. **Ficana**; a small town of Latium, near Rome.

**fic-ēd-ŭla**, æ, f. [fic-us; ed-o] (*Fig-eater*) *The fig-pecker*; *beastio*: Juv.; Mart.

**fi-ct-e**, adv. [fi-ct-us] *Feignedly, fictitiously*: Cic.

**fi-ct-ilis**, e, adj. [ſingo, (Sup.) fi-ctum] (*That is moulded*; hence) *Made*

*of clay, earthen, fictile*: figuræ, Cic.—As Subst.: **fictile**, is, n. *An earthen vessel*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fictil*.

**fictitius**, a, um, v. **ficticius**.  
**fi-ctor**, ōris, m. [for fig-tor; fr. fi(n)g-o] **1.** *One who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc.*; an image-maker, statuary: Cic.—**2.** *One who makes, forms, fashions*: Plaut.—**3.** *A feigner, counterfeiter*: Virg.

**fi-ctrix**, iclis, f. [for fig-trix; fr. id.] *She that forms or fashions*: Fig.: Cic.

**fi-ct-tura**, æ, f. [for fig-tura; fr. id.] *A forming, fashioning*: Plaut.

**fi-ct-us** (for fig-tus), a, um: **1.** **P.** of fi(n)g-o.—**2.** **Pa.**: **a.** *Of things*: *Feigned, fictitious, false*: Cic.—As Subst.: **fictum**, i, n. *Deception, fiction*: Virg.—**b.** *Of persons*: *Dissembling, false*: Hor.

**fi-ctŭ-la**, æ, f. dim. [ficus (uncontr. Gen.) fi-ctus] *A little fig*: Plaut.

**Ficulēla**, æ, f. **Ficulea**; a small town of the Sabines.—Hence, **Ficulēnensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ficulea*; *Ficulean*.

**ficul-nus** (-nŭsus), a, um, adj. [fi-ct-a] (*Pertaining to a ficula*; hence) *Of a fig-tree*: Hor.

**ficus**, i and ūs, f, and m. **I.** Prop.: *A fig-tree*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig*: Cic; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. figue, fic*; Eng. *fig*.

**fidēlla**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *An earthen vessel, pot*: Plaut.

**fid-ēlis**, e, adj. [1. fid-es] (*Of, or belonging to, fides*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That may be trusted or relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere*: (Sup.) *fidēlissima* conjux, Cic.: (with Dat.) *sibi fidelis*, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: *Fidele, Faithfully*: Plaut.—As Subst.: **fidelis**, is, m. *A trusty person, a confidant*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of things*: *To be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable*: *navis, Cic.* (Comp.) **fideliſ**, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fidèle, féal*.

**fidēl-itas**, atis, f. [fidēl-is] (*The quality of the fidelis*; hence) *Faithfulness* (as shown in one's acts), *trustiness, firm adherence, fidelity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fidélté*.

**fidēl-iter**, adv. [id.] **1.** *Faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly*: *vivere fideliter*, Cic.: (Comp.) *servit-e fidelis* *agro*, Ov.: (Sup.) *narrare fidelissime*, Pl.—**2.** *Surely, strongly, firmly*: Script. ap. Cic.

**Fidēnæ**, ūrum (also Sing. -a, æ, f.). **Fidēnæ** or **Fidēna**; a town of Latium, on the Tiber (now Castro Guibeto).—Hence, **Fidēn-ās**, atis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fidēnæ*.—As Subst.: **Fidēnates**, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Fidēnæ*.

**fid-ens**, entis. **1.** **P.** of fid-o.—**2.** **Pa.**: (*Trusting to one's self, self-confident*; hence) *Confident, courageous, bold*: *idem est fidens, Cic.* (Comp.) **fidentiſ**, Amm.: (Sup.) **fidētissim-us**, id.: (with Gen.) *animi, Virg.*

**fidēt-er**, adv. [for fidēt-ter; fr. fidens, fidēt-is] *Confidently, fearlessly*,

*boldly*: (Comp.) **fidētius**, id.: (Sup.) **fidētissime**, Amm.

**fidēt-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] *Confidence, self-confidence, boldness*: Cic.

**1. fid-es**, ti (Gen. **fidēi**, Lucr.: **fidē**, Ov.; **Hor.**: *Dat. fidē*, Hor.), f. [fid-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Trust in a person or thing; faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief*: Ter.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Mercant. l. t.*: *Credit*: Cic.—**2.** *Of the soil, etc.*: *Faithfulness*; i. e. *return, yield*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That which produces confidence or belief, viz.*: **1.** The quality that produces confidence: **a.** Gen.: (a) *In a person*: *Trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty*: Cic; Ov.—(b) *Of things*: *Credibility, truth, trustworthiness, authority*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Law l. t.*: (a) *Good faith, sincerity*: Cic.—Particular expression: *Ex fidē bonā*, *In good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously*: Cic.—(b) *Mala fides, bad faith, deception, dishonesty, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** An assurance that produces confidence: **a.** Gen.: *A promise, engagement, word*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *A given promise of protection or security; hence, protection, guardian care*: Cic.—**3.** Personified: *Fides or Faith*; a goddess: Hor.—**B.** *Faithful realization; result, or issue*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. foi*.

**2. fid-es**, is, f. [φιδ-η] (Prop.: *A gut-string*; Meton.) *A stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithern, guitar*: Cic; Hor.; Ov.

**fid-i-cen**, inis, m. [for fid-i-can; fr. 2. fid-es; (i); can-o] **I.** Prop.: *A lute-player, harper, minstrel*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A lyric poet*: Hor.

**fid-i-cin-a**, æ, f. [for fid-i-can-a; fr. id.] *A female lute-player, lyrist, harpist*: Plaut.

**fidēcin-us**, a, um, adj. [fidēcin, fidēcin-is] (*Of, or pertaining to, a fidēcin*; hence) *Of, or for, playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing*: Plaut.

**fid-icŭla**, æ, f. dim. [2. fid-es] (*A small fides*; hence) *A small stringed instrument*; a small lute or cithern: Cic.

**fidēssim-o**, sup. adv. [fidēssim-us sup. of fidus] *Most faithfully*: Cic.

**fid-ius**, ūi, m. [1. fid-es] (*The one pertaining to fides*) **Fidius**; a surname of Jupiter: Plaut.; Cic.

**fid-o**, ſissus sum, fidēre, 3. v. n. [akin to fid, root of fid-o, fid-o-que, and prps. to Sanscrit root BADH or BANDH, ligare] *To trust, confide, put confidence in a person or thing*: *puer bone sibi fidens, Cic.*

**fidūc-ia**, æ, f. [from obsol. fiduc-us, or fiduc-s (=fidux), trusting; fr. fidō] (*The quality of the fiducius or fidux*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance*: Cæs.; Cic; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *With Personal or Possess. pron.*; or *simply fiducia*: *Se-if-confidence, boldness, courage*: Plaut.; Virg; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Trustiness, trustworthiness*: Plaut. **B.** *Law l. t.*: *A deposit, pledge, security, mortgage*: Cic.

**fiduciarius**, a, um, adj. [fiduci-] (Prop.: *Of, or relating to, fiducia*; Meton.) *Intrusted, given, or held in trust*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fiduciaire*.

**fidus**, a, um, adj. [fid-o] *Relied on*; hence) *I. Prop.: Trusty, faithful, reliable, sure*: amici, Cic. (Comp.) *fidora genera hominum*, Liv. (Sup.); also, with Gen.) *regina tui fidissima*, Virg. *II. Meton.: Of things: Sure, certain, safe*: pons, Tac.

**figo**, fixi, fixum, figere (Part. Perf. acta, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [prob. akin to σφίγγω] *I. Prop.: To fix, fasten, drive in, etc.*: scuta sublimia fixa, Cic.: humo plantas, Virg. *II. Meton.: To fix by piercing through; to transfix*: cervos, Virg. *III. Fig.: A. To fix, fasten*: nequitiae fige modum tuus, Hor.—*B. Of speech: To prick, taunt a person*: adversarios, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fixer, figer*.

**figul-aris**, e, adj. [figul-us] *Of, or belonging to, a potter; potter's*: rota, Plaut.

**fig-ulus**, i, m. [f(n)g-o] (*A moulder*; hence) *1. A potter*: Pl.—*2. A brick-maker*: Juv.

**fig-ura**, e, f. [id.] (*The thing formed*; hence) *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A form, shape, figure of bodies, etc.*: Cass.; Cic. *B. Esp.: 1. With the Epicureans: The atoms or molecular parts of bodies*: Lucr.—*2. A form, shade, ghost of the dead*: Virg. *II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner*: Cic.; Ov. *B. Esp.: Rhetor. t. t.: 1. A figure of speech*: Cic.—*2. A figure; that which contains hints or allusions*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. figure*.

**figuratus**, a, um: *1. P. of figur(a)-o*—*2. Pa.: Formed, fashioned, shaped*: Cic.; Tac.

**figur-o**, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [figur-a] *To form, fashion, shape any thing*: mundum, Cic. (without Object) *formare, figurare, colorare*, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. figurer*.

**fil-ātim**, adv. [fil-um] *Thread by thread*: Lucr.

**filia**, e (Dat. and Abl. Plur. sometimes filiabus), f. [akin to filius] *I. Prop.: A daughter*: Cic. *II. Meton.: A. Of animals: Female offspring*: filia Picene porce, Mart.—*B. Of trees: Offspring, offshoot*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fille*.

**filic-atus**, a, um, adj. [filix, filic-is] (*Provided with or having filix*; hence) *Adorned with fern*: Cic.

**filii-ola**, e, f. dim. [filii-a] *A little daughter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. filleule*.

**filii-ulus**, i, m. dim. [filii-us] *A little son*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. filleul*.

**filius**, ii, m. [akin to Greek φύς, Sanscrit bhū, *existere*] (*In passive sense, One caused to be or procreated*; hence) *I. Prop.: A son*: Cic.—*Particular expressions*: A. *Terræ filius*, A son of mother earth, i. e. a man of unknown origin; hence, an obscure, mean person: Cic.—*B. Fortunæ filius*, A child of fortune; fortune's favourite: Hor. *II. Meton.: A. Of a country, etc.: A native, inhabitant, etc.*: Cat.—

*B. Plur.: Children*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fils*.

**filix** (fe-), leis, f. Fern: Virg.

**fil-um**, i, n. [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root RADH or BANDH, *ligare*; but prps. for fig-lum, fr. fig-o] (*The fastening thing*; hence) *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A thread, etc.*: Virg.; Ov. *B. Esp.: Of the thread of life spun by the Fates*: Virg.; Hor.

*II. Meton.: A. A fillet of wool wound round the upper part of the flamen's cap*; hence, *for a priest's fillet*: Liv.—*B. Of any thing slender and drawn out like a thread*: A string, cord, filament, fibre: Ov.—*C. Outline, contour, form, shape of an object*: mulieris, Plaut. *III. Fig.: Texture, sort, quality, nature, style of speaking or writing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fil, file, filon*.

**fimbria**, arum, f. [akin to fibra] *Fibres, threads, fringe*: Cic.

**fimbri-atus**, a, um, adj. [fimbri-ae] (*Provided with fimbriae*; hence) *Fimbrous, fringed*: Suet.; Pl.

**finis**, i, m., or -um, i. [etym. dub.] *Manure, dung, ordure, excrement (only in Sing.)*: Virg.

**f(n)d-o**, fidi, fissum, findere, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root BHID, *to cleave*] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To cleave, split, part, separate, divide*: patris findere sarculo Agros, Hor.—*B. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force*: To cleave, etc., one's self, i. e. to split, burst: Plaut.; Ov.; Virg. *II. Fig.: To divide*: qui dies menssem Veneris marinae Findit Aprilum, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fendre*.

**f(n)g-o**, finxi, factum, fingere, 3. v. a. [prob. akin to σφίγγω, *to touch*] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To form, shape, fashion, frame, make*: nidos, Cic. *B. Esp.: 1. Of the plastic art: To form or fashion in wax, clay, stone, etc.; to mould or model, as a statuary*: imaginem, Cic.—*2. To set to rights, arrange; to adorn, dress, trim*: flecta, Plaut.: crinem, Virg.—*3. To alter, change, for the purpose of dissembling*: vultum, Cæs. *II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To form, fashion, make*: animos, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) *di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi*, Hor. *B. Esp.: 1. To form by instruction; to instruct, teach, train*: voce paternâ Fingeris ad rectum, Hor.—*2. a. To form mentally or in words; to represent to one's self; to imagine, conceive, think, suppose; to represent to others, to sketch out*: in summo oratore fingendo, Cic.—*b. To contrive, devise, invent, feign something*: fingere qui non visa potest, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. feindre*; Eng. *feign*.

**fin-io**, i, vi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [fin-is] *I. Prop.: To limit, bound, inclose within boundaries*: populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Cæs.—*Particular phrase*: Finiens orbis or circulus, *The horizon*: Cic.; Sen. *II. Fig.: A. To set bounds to, restrain, check*: an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic.—*B. To prescribe, determine, fix, appoint, assign*: Hercyniæ silvæ latitudinem, Cæs.: sepulchris

finivit modum, Cic.—*C. Logic. t. t.: To define*: Quint.—*D.: 1. a. Act.: To put an end to; to finish, terminate*: labores, Hor.—*b. Pass.: To come to an end, to end*: ut sententiæ verbis finiantur, Cic.—*2. Esp.: a. To come to an end, to cease*: Ov.; Tac.—*b. Pass.: To be brought, or to come to, an end; to die*: qui morbo finiantur, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. finir*.

**finis**, is (Abl. regularly fine; sometimes fini), m. and f. [prob. for finis; fr. f(n)d-o] (*The dividing or separating thing*; hence) *I. Prop.: A boundary, limit, border*: Cic.; Liv. *II. Fig.: A limit, bound*: ingenii, Cic. *III. Meton.: A. Plur.: Borders, and hence, territory, land, country inclosed within borders*: Cæs.; Liv.—*Particular expression*: Fine, Up to, as far as, a certain point: pectoris fine, Cæs.—*B.: 1. a. Gen.: An end, close, termination, conclusion*: quando finem habet motus, Cic.—*Particular expressions*: (a) Ad eum finem, *Until that*: Cic.—(b) Quem ad finem, *Till when? how long?*: Cic.—*b. Esp.: A. End of life, latter end, death*: Hor.; Tac.—(b) *The end, extremity of an ascending series, i. e. the highest point, greatest degree, summit*: Cic.; Tac.—(c) *An end, purpose, intention, design*: Cic.; Tac.—*2. In Rhetor.: A definition, explanation*: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fin*.

**finit-e**, ade. [finit-us] *To a certain extent, within limits*: Cic.

**fin-itus**, a, um, adj. [fin-is] (*Pertaining to a finis*; hence) *I. Prop.: Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring*: sumus enim finitimi Atinatis, Cic.—*As Subst.*: finitimi, orum, m. *Neighbours*: Cic. *II. Fig.: Bordering upon, adjoining, near akin, like*: (with Dat.) falsa veris, Cic. (with Gen.) ejus, id.

**fini-tor**, oris, m. [fini-o] *One who determines boundaries, a surveyor*: Cic.

**fini-tus**, a, um: *1. P. of finio*—*2. Pa.: Rhet. t. t.: Of words: That terminate properly; well rounded, rhythonical*: Cic.

**fio**, eri, v. facio.

**firmā-men**, inis, n. [firm(a)-o] (*That which strengthens*; hence) *A prop, support, stay*: Ov.

**firmā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] (*That which strengthens*; hence) *I. Prop.: A support, prop, stay*: Cic. *II. Fig.: A. Gen.: A support, prop, stay*: Cic. *B. Esp.: Rhetor. t. t.: The chief support of an argument, the main point*: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "sky"), *Fr. firmament*.

**firmā-tor**, oris, m. [id.] *A confirmer, establisher*: pacis, Tac.

**firm-e**, ade. [firm-us] *1. Firmly, with firmness, strongly*: (Sup.) pulvinus quam firmissime statuator, Vitr.—*2. Firmly, strongly, powerfully, energetically*: Cic.—*3. Lastingly, for a long time*: (Comp.) firmius, Ov.—*4. Steadfastly, fixedly, firmly*: Cic.—*5. Firmly inflexibly, immovably*: Pl.

**firm-itas**, atis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the firmus*; hence) *1. (Material)*



**Firmness, solidity, durability, strength:** Cæs.—2. **Strength, power:** Cic.—3. Of mental qualities: *Firmness, endurance, constancy:* Cic.

**firm-iter**, adv. [id.] 1. *Firmly, with firmness, strongly:* Cæs.—2. *Lastingly, for a long time:* Gell.—3. *Certainly, surely:* Plaut.

**firm-ītudo**, īnis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the firmus;* hence) 1. (*Material*) *Firmness, solidity, durability, strength:* Cæs.—2. Of physical qualities: *Strength, power:* Auct. Her.—3. Of mental qualities: *Firmness, constancy, strength:* Cic.; Tac.

**firm-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [firm-us] I. Prop.: *To make firm or fast; to strengthen, support:* dentes Pl. II. Meton.: *To make strong, to strengthen:* corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.—B. *To refresh, recruit, nourish:* milites quieto, Curt. III. Fig.: A. 1. Gen.: *To fortify, strengthen, secure;* to make lasting, durable, permanent: opes, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To strengthen in resolution;* to encourage, animate: Cæs.: cunctos alloquo, Tac.—b. In fidelity: *To make sure of, secure:* civitates obsidibus, Hirt.—B. *To confirm, show, or prove;* to affirm, assert, declare the correctness or truth of a circumstance, statement, etc.: fidem, Ter.: vim fati ex divinationis ratione, Cic.

**firm-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sans. root धृष्, "to bear"] I. P. Prop.: (*Be-coming;* hence) (*Materially*) *Firm, strong, solid, durable, stable:* robora, Virg. II. Meton.: A. (*Physically*) *Strong, i. e.:* 1. Possessing strength: Cic.—2. *Durable, lasting:* vina, Virg.—B. *Imparting strength, strengthening, nourishing:* (Comp.) firmus est triticum, quam milium, Cels. III. Fig.: A. *Firm, powerful, strong:* civitas, Cic.—B. *Strong, proper, suitable, fit* for any thing: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, Hor.—C. *Durable, lasting, sure, established:* (Sup.) vitæ præsidia firmissima, Cic.—D. *Steadfast, immovable, fixed, steady:* Cic.—E. *Certain, sure,* to be depended upon: literæ, Cic.—F. *Firm, inflexible, immovable:* accusator, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ferme.*

**fisc-ālis**, e, adj. [fisc-us] Of, or relating to, the public or the imperial treasury, fiscal: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fiscal.*  
**fisc-ella**, æ, f. dim. [id.] I. Gen.: *A small basket:* Virg. II. Esp.: *A wicker muzzle for cattle:* Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ficelle.*

**fisc-īna**, æ, f. [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a fiscus;* hence) I. Gen.: *A small basket:* Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: A. *As a basket for leaves, fodder, etc.:* Ov.—B. *As a muzzle:* Pl.

**fisc-us**, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A basket (woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc.):* Col. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *A money-basket, or, as we say, a money-bag, purse:* Cic. B. Meton.: 1. *The state treasury, public revenue:* Cic.—2. Under the empire, *The imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privity purse:* Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fisc.*

**fis-silis**, e, adj. [for fid-silis; fr.

fi(n)d-o] 1. *That may be cleft or split, fissile:* robur, Virg.—2. *Cleft, split:* caput, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fissile.*

**fis-sio**, ōnis, f. [for fid-sio; fr. id.] *A cleaving, dividing:* Cic.

**fis-sum**, i, n. [for fid-sum; fr. id.] *A cleft, slit, fissure* (only in the lang. of augurs, of the divided liver): Cic.

**fis-sus** (for fid-sus), a, um, P. of fi(n)d-o.

**fistūla**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A rammer, beetle:* Cæs.

**fis-tūla**, æ, f. [prob. for fid-tula; fr. fi(n)d-o] (*The splitting thing; i. e. capable of being split;* hence) I. Prop.: *A hollow reed or stalk of plants:* Pl. II. Meton.: A. Of things made of reeds, etc.: 1. *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipe:* Virg.—2. *A reed-pen:* Pers.—B. Of things similar to a reed in shape, whether externally or internally: 1. *A water-pipe (usually of lead):* Cic.—2. *A small pitch-pipe (for the voice):* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fistule, flûte.*

**fistūl-ātor**, ōris, m. [fistul-a] *A player on the shepherd's pipe:* Cic.  
**fistūl-ātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Furnished with pipes:* Suet.  
**fixus** (i. e. fig-sus), a, um, 1. P. of fig-o.—2. Pa.: *Fixed, fast, immovable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fixe.*  
**flābell-i-fēr-a**, æ, f. [flabel-lum; (l); fer-o] *A fan-bearer (a female slave):* Plaut.

**flābel-lum**, i, n. dim. [for flabellum; fr. flabrum, flab(e)r-i] *A small fan or fly-flap:* I. Prop.: Ter. II. Fig.: Of the tongue: Cic.

**flā-bilis**, e, adj. [fl(a)-o] (*That can be blown;* hence) *Airy, of the nature of air:* Cic.

**flā-bra**, ōrum, n. [id.] (*Things which effect the blowing;* hence) 1. *Blasts, esp. of wind:* Lucr.—2. *Breezes, winds:* Virg.

**flacc-ēo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [flacc-us] *To wither, dry up;* hence) Fig.: *To be faint, languid, weak;* to flag, droop: Cic.

**flacc-esco** (flacc-i-), flaccūi, no sup., flaccescere, 3. v. n. inch. [flacc-o] I. Prop.: *To wither, dry up:* stercus, Var. II. Fig.: *To become faint, or feeble;* to droop, languish: flaccescere oratio, Cic.

**flacc-īdus**, a, um, adj. [flacc-o] I. Prop.: *Flabby, flaccid:* aures, Col. II. Fig.: *Languid, feeble:* (Comp.) flaccidior turbo, Lucr.

**flac-cus**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root म्ल, to fade] I. P. Prop.: (*Withered;* hence) *Flabby:* auricularia, Var. II. Meton.: Of persons: *Flaccid:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flasque.*

**flagell-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [flagell-um] *To whip, scourge, lash:* quæstorem, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flageller.*

**flagell-lum**, i, n. dim. [for flagellum; fr. flagrum, flag(e)r-i] I. P. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A whip, scourge:* Cic. B. Esp.: *A driving-whip:* Virg. II. Meton.: A. *A young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot:* Virg.—B. *The arm (of a polygus):* Ov.—C. *The thong (of a jav-*

elin): Virg. III. Fig.: *The lash or stings of conscience:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleau.*

**flagitā-tio**, ōnis, f. [flagit(a)-o] *An earnest request or demand, importunity:* Cic.; Tac.

**flagitā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *An importunate demander:* Liv.—2.: a. Prop.: *One who importunately demands a payment;* a dunning creditor: Plaut.—b. Meton.: *One who importunately reminds another of a promise:* Cic.

**flagitōs-e**, adv. [flagitios-us] *Shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously:* vivere, Cic.: (Sup.) flagitiosissime, id.

**flagiti-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [flagitium] (*Full of flagitium;* hence) *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious:* Of persons or things: minus flagitiosum, Sall.: (Comp.) flagitiosior, Cic.: (Sup.) flagitiosissimus, id.

**flagit-ium**, i, n. [flagit-o] (*An earnestly desiring some bad thing; hence, effect for cause*) I. Prop.: *A shameful or disgraceful act done in the heat of passion;* a disgraceful thing: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Without the notion of passion: *A shameful or disgraceful act or thing:* Cic.; Tac.—B. *Shame, disgrace,* as a term of reproach; i. e. rascal, scoundrel: Plaut.—C. *Shame, disgrace:* Cic.

**flāg-īto**, āvi, ātum, āre (old Inf. Pres. Pass. flagitari, Plaut.), 1. v. a. intens. [akin to φλέγω; cf. flagro init.] I. Gen.: *To demand any thing hotly, fiercely, violently;* to entreat, solicit a thing:—to press earnestly, importune, dun a person for any thing: consulis auxilium, Cic.: (with double Acc.) Cæsar ædno frumentum flagitare, Cæs. II. Esp.: *To summon before the court, to accuse:* peculatore, Tac.

**flāgra-ne**, ntis: 1. P. of flagr(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Flaming, blazing:* telum, Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) *Burning with heat, violently or excessively hot, burning:* (Sup.) flagrantissimus æstus, Liv.—(b) Of colour: *Glittering, shining:* Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) *Glowing with passion, ardent, vehement, eager:* cupiditas, Cic.: (Comp.) flagrantior dolor, Juv.—(b) *Restless, unquiet* (like a flickering flame): Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flagrant.*

**flāgran-ter**, adv. [for flagrant-ter; fr. flagrans, flagrant-is] *Ardently, vehemently, eagerly:* Front.: (Sup.) flagrantissime, Tac.

**flāgrant-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] I. Prop.: *A burning, being on fire:* Gell. II. Fig.: *A burning, eagerness, eager desire:* Cic. III. Meton.: As a term of reproach: *Shame, disgrace:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) flagrance.*

**flāgr-i-trīb-a**, æ, m. [hybrid word: flagrum; (i); τριβ-ω] *A whip-rubber, i. e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged (a term applied, in comedy, to a slave):* Plaut.

**flāg-ro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [akin to Greek φλέγ, Sanscrit भरल, splendore] I. Prop.: *To flame, blaze,*

*burn, be on fire: flagrantes onerariæ, Cic. II. Meton. To burn with heat: Lucr. III. Fig.: A. To be inflamed with passion (in good or bad sense); to blaze, glow, burn, be on fire; to be violently excited, stirred, provoked: desid-erio, Cic.—B. To be greatly disturbed, annoyed at any evil; to suffer from it: rumore malo, Hor.*

*flag-rum, i, n. [akin to plecto and πλῆσσω] (That which beats; hence) A whip, scourge: Liv.; Juv.*

*1. flā-men, inis, m. [for fleg-men; fr. φλέω, to burn] (The burner; i.e. the person who lights the sacrificial fires; hence) A flamen or priest (of a particular deity): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. flamine.*

*2. flā-men, inis, n. [fl(a)-o] (The blowing thing; hence) 1. A gale, breeze: Virg.—2. A blowing, blast: Ov.; Hor. flāmin-ica, æ, f. [1. flamen, flāmin-is] (The one pertaining to a flamen; hence) The wife of a flamen: Ov.; Tac.*

*flāmin-um, i, n. [id.] (A thing pertaining to a flamen; hence) The office of flamen: Cic.*

*Flāminius, i, m. Flaminius; a Roman name.—Hence, Flāmin-i-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Flāminius: Flaminian.—As Subst.: Flāminia, æ, f. (sc. Via) The Flaminian Way or Road.*

*flam-ma, æ (old Gen. Sing. flam-mal, Lucr.), f. [for fleg-ma; fr. φλέω] (The burning thing; hence) I. Prop.: A blazing fire, blaze, flame: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of colour: Flame-colour, fiery colour: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Of an orator: Flame, i.e. glowing or fervid delivery: Cic.—B. Of any passion, esp. of love: Flame, fire, glow, passion: Cic.; Hor.—C. A devouring flame, destructive fire, suffering, danger: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. flamme.*

*flammē-āri-us, i, m. [flamme-um] (One pertaining to a flammeum; hence) A maker of bridal veils: Plaut.*

*flammē-ōlum, i, n. dim. [id.] A small bridal veil: Juv.*

*flam-m-esco, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [flamm-a] To become inflamed: colum, Lucr.*

*flammē-um, i, v. flammeus.*

*flam-m-ēus, a, um, adj. [flamm-a] (Of, or pertaining to, flamma; hence) 1. Flaming, fiery: Cic.—2. Of colour: Flaming, flame-coloured, fiery, red: Ov.—As Subst.: flammē-um, i, n. (sc. velum) A (flame-coloured) bridal veil: Juv.*

*flam-m-i-fer, fera, fērum, adj. [flam-m-a; (i); fer-o] Flame-bearing, i.e. flaming, burning, fiery: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. flammifère.*

*flam-m-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [flamm-a] I. Neut.: To flame, blaze, burn (prps. only in Part. Pres.): flammantia lumina, Virg. II. Act.: A. I. Prop.: To inflame, set on fire: fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl.: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi, aut flammā-ndi, Tac.—2. Fig.: To inflame, stimulate, fire, etc.: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium*

*a Vitellio militum, Tac.—B. To make flame-coloured or red; to redden: flammata toga, i.e. bright-red, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. flambeer.*

*flam-m-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A little flame: Cic.*

*flā-tus, ūs, m. [fl(a)-o] I. Prop.: A blowing, breathing, snorting: Virg.; Ov. II. Fig.: A. A breath, breeze: fortune, Cic.—B. Mostly Plur.: In-statedness, haughtiness: Virg.*

*flāv-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [flav-us] To be golden-yellow or gold-coloured: Virg.*

*flāv-e-sco, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [flav-o] To become golden-yellow or gold-coloured: Virg.; Ov.*

*Flāv-i-us, i, m. Flavius; a Roman name.*

*flā-v-us, a, um, adj. [akin to φλέω] (Burning; hence, of colour) Golden yellow, reddish yellow, flaxen coloured: Lucr.; Ov.*

*flē-bilis, e, adj. [fle-o] 1. To be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable: (Comp.) nulli flebilius, quam tibi, Virgili, Hor.—2. a. That makes or causes to weep, that brings tears: ultor, Ov.—b. Weeping, tearful, doleful: Cic.; Hor.—Adverbial expression: Flebile, Dolefully, etc.: Ov.*

*flēbū-l-iter, adv. [flebil-is] Mourn-fully, dolefully: Cic.; Hor.*

*flec-to, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. and n. [prob. akin to πλέω] I. Act.: Prop.: 1. Gen.: To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round: tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Hor.: membra, quoque nec vult, flectit, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self, to turn: Cæs.; Ov.—b. Naut. l. t.: To go round or double a promontory: Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To bend, turn, direct: vitam, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To bend or turn one's self; to bend, turn: Enn.; Hor.—b. To bend in opinion or in will; to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften: quibus rebus ita flectebat animo, Cic.: desine fata defum flecti sperare precando, Virg.—c. To turn aside from, to avoid a thing: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To turn, go, or march in any direction: quum prociid hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg. B. Fig.: To turn in any direction: in ambitionem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. flectir.*

*flē-o, ēvi, ētum, ēre (contr. forms flecti, Ov.: flectus, Prop.: flectunt, Virg.: flectet, id.: flecto, Ov.; Liv.). 2. v. n. and a. [akin to φλέω, "to gush"] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To weep, cry: ille me complexus atque osculans fere prohibebat, Cic. B. Meton.: Of things: To drop, trickle down: uberibus fient omnia guttis, Lucr. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To weep for, bewail, lament a person or thing: filii necem, Tac. B. Meton.: To sing any thing mournfully or in mournful strains: amorem testudine, Hor.*

*1. flē-tus, a, um; 1. P. of fleo.—*

*2. Pa.: Dripping: sanguine fletu, Lucr.*

*2. flē-tus, ūs, m. [fle-o] I. Prop.: A weeping: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Lamentation: Phaed.—B. Tears: Ov. flex-ānim-us, a, um, adj. [1. flex-us; anim-us] 1. That bends or sways the heart; moving, affecting: oratio, Cic.—2. Bent or swayed in heart; touched, moved, affected: Auct. ap. Cic.*

*flex-ibilis, e, adj. [2. flex-us] (Pertaining to bending; hence) I. Prop.: That may be bent, pliant, flexible: materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Pliant, flexible, tractable: nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: Fickle, wavering, inconstant: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. flexible.*

*flex-ilis, e, adj. [id.] (id.) 1. Pliant, pliable, flexible: circulus, Virg.—2. Of the hair: Curled: coma, Ov.*

*flex-i-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [2 flex-us; (i); loqu-or] (Speaking winding things; hence) Ambiguous, equivocal: oracula, Cic.*

*flex-i-o, ōnis, f. [for flect(t)-sio; fr. flect-o] I. Prop.: A bending, swaying, turning; a bend, turn, curve: Cic. II. Fig.: A. A turning, winding, etc.: Cic.—B. Of the voice: Modulation, inflection, change: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. flexion.*

*flex-i-pes, pēdis, adj. [1. flex-us; (i); pes] Curve-footed: hederæ, Ov.*

*flex-i-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. flexus. (uncontr. Gen.) flexu-is] Full of turns or winding, tortuous, flexuous: iter, Cic. (Sup.) flexuosissimi orbes, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. flexueux.*

*flex-ūra, æ, f. [for flect(t)-sura; fr. flect-o] A bending, winding: Lucr.*

*1. flexus, for flect(t)-sus, a, um; 1. P. of flect-o.—2. Pa.: Prop.: Bent, curved: error (sc. Labyrinthi), Ov.*

*2. flexus, ūs, m. [for flect(t)-sus; fr. flect-o] I. Prop.: A bending, turning, winding: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: A turning, changing, transition from one state to another: Cic.*

*flig-tus, ūs, m. [for flig-tus; fr. flig-o] A striking, dashing together, collision: Virg.*

*fligo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To strike, strike down: Liv. Andron.*

*flō-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root dhṛmā, flare] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To blow: belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic. B. Meton.: To give forth a sound by being blown: tibia cornu Flabit, Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To blow, blow at, blow out, blow up, or blow away any thing: flammam, Lucr. B. Meton.: Of an instrument: To blow; to cause to sound by blowing: tibia flatur, Ov.*

*floc-c-us, i, m. [prps. πλέω] (The weaving thing or thing for weaving; hence) I. Prop.: A flock or lock of wool; a wool-like substance, on clothes, etc.: Cels. II. Meton.: Something trifling, a bagatelle, trifle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. flocon.*

*Flōr-a, æ, f. [flos, flor-is] (The*



one with, or having flowers) *Flora*; the goddess of flowers.—Hence, **Flōrālis**, *a*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Flora*; *Floral*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Florae*; *floral*.

**flōre-nis**, *ntis*: 1. *P. of flōre-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Shining, glistening, glittering*: *cattēre* *ere*, *Virg.*—*b. Flourishing, blooming, prosperous, in the prime, in repule, fine, excellent*. (Comp.) *quā mihi flōrentiora sunt visa*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *flōrentissima Samnitum castra*, *id.*

**Flōrentia**, *a*, *f.* *Florentia*; a city of Etruria (now Florence).—Hence, **Flōrent-ini**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Florentia*; *Florentines*.

**flōr-ō**, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* [*flōs*, *flōr-is*] 1. *Prop.*: *To bloom, blossom, flower, be in flower, etc.*: *narcisso flōreāt alnus*, *Virg.* 2. *Fig.*: *To be in a flourishing or prosperous condition*; *to be in good repute*; *to be eminent, distinguished, etc.*: *Cic.* 3. *Meton.*: *A. Of wine: To froth*: *Ov.*—*B. To be filled with, or abound with, anything*: *tum mare velivolis flōrebat*, *Lucr.*: (*with Gen.*) *urbes puerūm flōre* *videmus*, *id.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleurir*.

**flōre-sco**, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, *scōre*, 3. *v. n. inch.* [*flōre-o*] 1. *Prop.*: *To begin to blossom or flower, to come out in blossom*: *Cic.* 2. *Fig.*: *To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute*: *Cic.*

**flōr-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] (*Of, or pertaining to, flowers*; hence) 1. *Composed or made of flowers*: *coronae*, *garlands of flowers*, *Plant.*—2. *Abounding in flowers, flowery*: *rusa*, *Virg.*

**flōr-id-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [*flōr-id-us*] *Somewhat blooming*: *Cat.*

**flōr-idus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*flōr-o*] 1. *Prop.*: *With flowers, flowery*: *serta*, *garlands of flowers*, *Ov.* 2. *Fig.*: *A. Of personal appearance: Blooming, beautiful*: *puellula*, *Cat.*—*B. Of style*: *Flōrid*, *flowery*. (Comp.) *Demetrius Phalreus est flōridior*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *flōridissimus tui sermonis afflatus*, *Aus.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. floride*.

**flōr-i-fer**, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [*flōs*, *flōr-is*; (*i*); *fer-o*] *Bearing flowers, flowery*: *saltus*, *Lucr.*

**flōr-i-lēg-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*flōs*, *flōr-is*; (*i*); *leg-o*] *Flower-culling*: *apes*, *Ov.*

**flōs**, *flōris*, *m.* [*akin to Sanscrit root PHAL, se expandere, florescere, Gr. φλέω*] (*That which expands or bursts forth*; hence) 1. *Prop.*: *A blossom, flower*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* 2. *Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *The flower, crown, prime ornament of any thing*: *Cic.*; *Liv.* *B. Esp.*: *Of speech: A flower, embellishment, ornament*: *Cic.* 3. *Meton.*: *A.*: 1. *Flower-juice, honey-juce* (*sucked out by the bees*): *Virg.*—2. *a. The prime or best part, also the best kind of any thing*: *Plaut.*—*b. The highest part, top, crown, head of a thing*: (*a*) *Of the froth of wine*: *Cato.*—(*b*) *Of the first hairs of the beard*: *Virg.*—(*c*) *Of the tip of a flame*: *Lucr.*—*B. Flōs* *etatis*, *Maidenly or youthful innocence* (*said of girls or boys*); *virginity*: *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleur*.

**flōs-cūlus**, *i*, *m. dim.* [*for flōculus*; *fr. flōs*, *flōr-is*] 1. *Prop.*: *A little flower, floweret*: *Cic.* 2. *Fig.*: *A. Of persons: Floweret, pride, ornament*: *Cat.*—*B. Of the bloom or early part of life*: *Juv.*—*C. Of speech: Flower of rhetoric, ornament*: *Cic.*

**fluct-i-frāg-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*fluct-us*; (*i*); *fra(n)g-o*] *Wave-breaking*: *litus*, *Lucr.*

**fluctiā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*fluct(a)-o*] *Of the mind: Wavering, vacillation*: *animorum*, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluctuation*, *flottaison*.

**fluctu-o**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [*fluctus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *fluctu-is*] 1. *To be in a state of waves, to be billowy*: *Plant.* 2. *A. Prop.*: *To move like a wave; to wave, undulate, move to and fro, be driven hither and thither*: *quadrifrem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat*, *Cic.* 3. *B. Fig.*: *To be restless, unquiet, uncertain; to waver, hesitate, vacillate, fluctuate*: *animo nunc huc nunc fluctuat illuc*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluctuer*, *flotter*.

**fluctu-or**, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, 1. *v. dep.* [*id.*] 1. *Prop.*: *To wave, undulate*: *Pl.* 2. *Fig.*: *To be restless, unquiet, uncertain; to waver, etc.*: *Liv.*

**fluctu-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of waves, billowy*: *mare*, *Plant.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluctueux*.

**fluc-tus**, *is* [*for flugv-tus*; *fr. FLUGV*, root of *flu-o*; *v. fluo init.*] *m.* 1. *Prop.*: *Of fluids: A flowing, waving*: *Lucr.* 2. *Meton.*: *A. A flow, flood; waving water, wave, billow, surge*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*—*B. Of odours, fire, etc.*: *A stream*: *Lucr.*; *Val. Fl.* 3. *Fig.*: *A. A wave*: *babariae fluctus*, *Cic.*—*B. Turbulence, commotion, disturbance*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. flot*.

**fluc-sens**, *entis*: 1. *P. of flu-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Laz*, *debauched, enervated, effeminate*: *Quint.*; *Sen.*—*b. Of speech, or the speaker*: (*a*) *Flowing, fluent*: *Cic.*—(*b*) *Laz*, *unrestrained, diffuse, prolix*: *Cic.*

**fluen-ter**, *adv.* [*for fluent-ter*; *fr. fluens*, *fluent-is*] *In a flowing, waving manner*: *Lucr.*

**fluent-i-ōn-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*fluent-um*; (*i*); *son-o*] *Stream resounding*: *litus*, *Cat.*

**flū-entum**, *i*, *n.* [*flu-o*] (*That which flows*; hence) *A stream, running water*: *Virg.*

**flū-idus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] 1. *Prop.*: *Flowing, fluid*: *liquor*, *Virg.* 2. *Meton.*: *A. Soft, slack, laz, languid*: *frondes*, *soft, ripe*, *Lucr.*: *corpora*. *Liv.*—*B. Dissolving*: *calor*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluide*.

**flū-itō**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n. in-tens.* [*id.*] 1. *Prop.*: *To flow*: *pericitus aurum fluitare*, *Ov.* 2. *Meton.*: *A. To float, swim, sail, be tossed about on the water*: *navis fluitans*, *Cic.*—*B. To move in a waving or unsteady manner; to move, undulate*: *summo fluitantia (sc. vela) malo*, *Ov.* 3. *Fig.*: *To be doubtful or uncertain, to waver*: *spe*, *Hor.*

**flū-men**, *inis*, *n.* [*id.*] (*That which*

*flows or streams along*, hence) 1. *Q. s. A flood, stream, flowing water*: *flumen vivum*, *i. e. a living, running stream*, *Virg.* 2. *Esp.*: *A. Prop.*: *A river*: *Cæs.*; *B. Meton.*: *Of things which flow in streams or like streams*: *A stream, flood*: *Lucr.*; *Virg.* *C. Fig.*: *Of style*: *A flow, fluency, flood, stream*: *Cic.*

**flūmīn-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*flumen*, *flūmīn-is*] (*Of, or belonging to, a river in a river*, *river*: *aqua*, *Ov.*

**flū-o**, *xi*, *rum* (*old form, ctum*), *ēre* (*Fut. Perf.* *fluēris*, *Lucr.*), 3. *v. n.* [*root FLU or FLUGV*, *akin to Sanscrit root FLU, fluere*] 1. *Prop.*: *Of fluids*: *To flow*: *fluvis* *Eurotas*, *propter Lacedaemonem fluit*, *Cic.*: *nudo sub pede musta flunt*, *Ov.* 2. *Meton.*: *A. Of bodies*: *To flow, overflow, run down, drip with any fluid*: *madidāque fluens in veste Menotes*, *Virg.*—*B.*: 1. *Of things moving in the manner of fluids*: *To flow, stream, pour, wave, undulate*: *ramos compece fluentes*, *Virg.*—2. *To pass away, fall away, fall off or out, vanish, disappear*. *fluent arma de manibus*, *Cic.* 3. *Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *To flow, spring, arise, come forth*: *to go, proceed*: *Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat*, *etc.*, *Cic.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *To be wandering, rambling*: *ne fluit oratio*, *Cic.*—2. *To dissolve, vanish, perish*: *fluit voluptas corporis*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluir*.

**flū-to**, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, *tāre*, 1. *v. n.* [*flu-o*] 1. *Prop.*: *To flow*: *aqua flutat*, *Lucr.* 2. *Meton.*: *To undulate, wave*: *vela*, *Lucr.*

**flūv-i-ālis**, *a*, *adj.* [*fluvius*] (*Of, or belonging to, a river*; *river*: *arundo*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluvial*.

**flūv-i-ātilis**, *a*, *adj.* [*id.*] (*Of, or belonging to, a river*; *river*: *testudines*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluviale*.

**flūv-idus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for flugv-idus*; *fr. FLUGV*, root of *flu-o*] *Flowing, fluid*: *Lucr.*

**flūv-i-us**, *īi* (*Gen. Plur. flūv-i-ōrum* scanned as a trisyllable, *Virg.*), *m.* [*for flugv-i-us*; *fr. FLUGV*, root of *flu-o*] (*The flowing thing*; hence) 1. *A river*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*—2. *Running water, stream*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleuve*.

**fluxio** (*i. e.* *flug-sio*), *ōnis*, *f.* [*fr. FLUGV*, root of *flu-o*] *A flowing, flow*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluxion*.

1. **fluxus** (*i. e.* *flugv-sus*), *a*, *um* [*id.*] 1. *P. of fluo*.—2. *Pa.*: *A. Prop.*: *Flowing, fluid*: *succus*, *Pl.*—*b. Meton.*: (*a*) *Gen.*: *Flowing, loose, slack*. (Comp.) *fluxior cinctura*, *Suet.*—(*b*) *Esp.*: (*a*) *Of a vessel for liquids*: *Leaking, leaky*: *vas*, *Lucr.*—(*s*) *Frail, perishable*: *corpora*, *Tac.*—*C. Fig.*: (*a*) *Laz*, *loose, dissolute, remiss, careless, negligent*: *animus*, *Suet.*—(*b*) *Frail, fleeting, transient, perishable*: *res in secundis fluxe*, *Cic.*

2. **fluxus** (*i. e.* *flugv-sus*), *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] 1. *Prop.*: *A flow, flux*: *fluxus acris*, *Pl.* 2. *Fig.*: *A flowing or passing away of a space of time*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. flux*.

**flū-āle**, *is*, *n.* [*for flūc-āle*; *fr. flūc-es*] (*A thing pertaining to the*

*throat*; hence) *A wrapper for the neck*: Hor.

**fōc-illo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [foc-us] *To revive or refresh; to cherish*: societatem, Suet.

**fōcū-lus**, i, m. (Plur. heterocl. -a, ōrum, n., Plaut.), dim. [for focu-lus; fr. focus, (unconstr. Gen.) focu-lus] *A small focus*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *A small fire-place or hearth*: Pl.—b. Meton.: *Fire*: Juv.—2. *A small altar*: Liv.—3. *A fire-pan, brazier*: Plaut.

**fōc-us**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root DHUG, *flagrare, ardere*] *The burning thing, or thing for fire*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *A fire-place, hearth*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *The house or family*: Hor.—2. *A funeral pile*.—3. *An altar*: Ov.—4. *A fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. feu.

**fōd-ico**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [fod-io] I. (Prop.: *To dig*; hence) Meton.: *To dig, punch*: laevum Qui fodicit latus, Hor. II. Fig.: *To hurt, griev*, sting, vex, etc.: animus, Plaut.; (without Object) *fodicantibus* iis rebus, Cic.

**fōd-īo**, fōdi, fossum, fōdere (Inf. Pres. Pass. fodiri, Plant.), 3. v. a. and n. [akin to fōd-pos, fūd-ōs] *To make a pit, deep place, etc., in the ground*; hence) I. Act.: A. Prop.: *To dig, delve, dig up*: arva, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Of the effects of digging, etc.: a. *To dig, or excavate by digging*: scrobes, Cæs.—b. *To overthrow by digging*; to undermine: murum, Ov.—c. *To raise or obtain by digging*; to dig up: argentum, Liv.—2. Of a state corresponding to that produced by digging: *To prick, pierce, stab*: ora, Tac.: armos, Virg.—Of the water as object: *To dig through, to throw up*: ungula fudit aquas, Ov. C. Fig.: *To sting, pierce, fill with anguish, excite, incite*: aliquem, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To dig, to be employed in digging*: fodit; invenit auri aliquid, Cic. B. Meton.: *To punch, etc.*: noli fodere, Ter. C. Fig.: Of pain: *To dig into one*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fouiller, fourir.

**fōcunde**, etc., v. foc.

**fōd-e**, adv. [1. fōd-us] *Foully, cruelly, basely, horribly*: Lucr.: (Comp.) fōdus, Liv.: (Sup.) fōdissime, Cic.

**fōdēr-ātus**, a, um, adj. [2. fōdus, fōder-is] *(Provided with or having a fodus; hence) Leagued together, confederate, allied*: civitates, Cic.—As Subst.: *federati*, ōrum, m. *Allied persons, confederates, allies*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fédéré.

**fōdī-frāg-us**, a, um, adj. [for fōder-fragus; fr. fōdus, fōder-is; fra(n)g-o] *League-breaking, perfidious*: Prens. Cic.

**fōd-itas**, ātis, f. [1. fōd-us] *(The quality of the fodus; hence) Foulness, filthiness, horridness, hideousness*: physical or mental: Cic.

**fōd-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [Id.] *To make foul, filthy, hideous; to render unsightly; to defile, disfigure, deform*: physically or mentally: agros, Liv.: Romam, Cic.

1. fōd-us, a, um, adj. [akin to

fōteo] *Foul, filthy, ugly, unseemly, detestable, abominable, horrible*: physically or mentally: pestilentia, Liv.: (Comp.) nihil fōdus, Cic.: (Sup.); also, with Dal.) luxuria senectutis fōdissima, id.

2. fōd-us, ēris, n. [for fōd-us; fr. fid-o] *(A trusting; hence) 1. Polit. t. t.: A league, treaty, compact*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. a. Prop.: *A compact, covenant, agreement*: Cic.; Ov.—b. Meton.: Of things: *A law*: Lucr.; Virg. fōn, v. fen.

**fōt-ō** (fōt-, fet-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To have an ill smell, to stink*: Plaut. II. Fig.: fili fōtet Tuus mihi sermo, Plaut.

**fōt-idus** (fōt-, fet-), a, um, adj. [fōt-co] *That has an ill smell, stinking, foetid*: Cic.: (Comp.) foetidior, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. fétide.

**fōst-er** (fōt-, fet-), ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *An offensive smell, a stench*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Foulness, noisomeness*: Script. ap. Suet.

**fōst-us**, v. fet.

**Fōlla**, ā, f. *Folia; the name of a witch of Ariminum*: Hor.

**fōll-ātus**, a, um, adj. [foll-um] *Provided with or having leaves; leafy*: caulis, Pl.—As Subst.: *foliatum*, i, n. (sc. unguentum) *An unguent or oil made of the leaves of spikenard*; nard-ol: Juv.

**fōll-um**, ū, n. [akin to φύλ-λον] I. Prop.: Of plants, etc.: *A leaf*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *Of a leaf of paper*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. feuille, folio.

**fōll-ūlus**, i, m. dim. [foll-is] *(A small follis; hence) 1. A ball inflated with air, an air-ball*: Suet.—2. a. Prop.: *A small bag or sack*: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *A husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle*: Sen.—(b) *Of the shell of an egg*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. follicule.

**fōll-is**, is, m. [akin to φύλ-ις, φύλ-ακος, “a bag” or “pouch”] 1. a. Prop.: *A pair of bellows*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Of puffed cheeks*: Juv.—2. *A leather money-bag*: Juv.

**fōll-itum**, adv. [foll-is] *By money-bags*: Plaut.

**fō-mentum**, i, n. [for fōv-mentum; fr. fōv-co] 1. *(That which warms; hence) a. Prop.: A warm application, lotion, or poultice; a fomentation*: Hor.—b. Fig.: *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation*: Cic.; Tac.—2. *(That which fosters; hence) Nourishment*: Hor.

**fō-mes**, itis, m. [for fōv-mes; fr. fōv-co] *(That which fosters; hence) Touchwood, fuel*: Virg.

**fōn-s**, fontis, m. [prob. for fund-s; fr. fund-o] *(A pouring forth; Concr.: That which pours itself forth; hence) 1. Prop.: A spring, fountain*: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: *Fountain-head, source, origin, cause*: Cic. III. Meton.: *A. For spring-water, water*: Virg.—B. Personified: *Fons*; as a deity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. font.

**fōnt-ānus**, a, um, adj. [fons, font-is] *Of, or from, a spring; spring-; ora*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. fontaine.

**Fōntēus**, ū, -a, ē, f. [id.] *(One*

*pertaining to a fons) Fontēus and Fontēia* (Roman names).

**fōnt-icūlus**, i, m. dim. [id.] *A little spring or fountain*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fonticule, “an issue.”

**fōnt-inālis** (-analis), ē, adj. [id.] *Of, or from, a spring or fountain*: aqua, Vitr.—Hence, *fontinalis* (fonta-), is, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a spring*: porta (prps. = Porta Capena), Liv.—As Subst.: *Fontinalis*, is, m. *Fontinalis*; the god of fountains: Plaut.

**fōr**, fātus sum, āri (Inf. Pres., farier, Virg.), 1. v. defect. n. and a. [akin to φά-ω, φη-μι] I. Gen.: *A. Neut.: To speak, say*: ad eos deus fatur, Cic.: data copia fandi, Virg.—B. Act.: *To speak, utter, say a thing*: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. II. Esp.: A. *To utter in prophecy; to foretell, predict*: labor enim, quando, etc., Virg.—B. *To turn in verse, to celebrate*: Tarpēiae turpe sepulcrum Fabory, Prop.

**fōrā-bilis**, ē, adj. [for(a)-o] *That may be pierced*: Ov.

**fōrā-men**, inis, n. [id.] *(That which is pierced; hence) An opening or aperture made by boring, a hole*: Cæs.; Hor.

**fōrās**, adv. [akin to θύρα, “a door”] *(To the doors; hence, with accessory notion of motion beyond) Out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out*: Cæs.; Cic.

**fōr-ceps**, cēpis, m. and f. [etym. dub.] *either, for form-cap-s; fr. form-us; cap-io, and so, the thing taking hold of that which is hot;—or for for-cap-s; fr. for-is; cap-io; and so, the thing for taking forth or out; hence) 1. A pair of tongs or pincers for taking hold of metal, etc.*: Virg.—2. *A pair of pincers, in gen.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. forceps.

**fōr-dus**, a, um, adj. [for fer-dus; fr. fer-o] *(Bearing; hence) With young, pregnant*: bos, Ov.

**fōre** and **fōrem**, v. sum.

**fōr-ensis**, ē, adj. [for-um] *Of, or belonging to, the market or forum; public, forensic*: oratio, Cic.: factio, Liv.—As Subst.: *forensia*, ūm, n. (sc. vestimenta) *A state-dress*: Suet.

**Fōrentum**, i, n. *Forentum; a town of Apulia* (now Forenza).

1. **fōr-is**, is, f. [akin to Gr. θύρα; Sanscrit dvār and dvāra; Goth. dvar; Germ. Thür; Engl. door] I. Prop.: *Of a house, etc.*: *A door, gate*;—Plur., the two leaves of a door: Plaut.; Cic. II. Meton.: *Of a door, opening, entrance of other things*: Cic. III. Fig.: *Of abstract things*: *A door*: amicitia, Cic.

2. **fōr-is**, adv. [id.] 1. *Out at the doors, out of doors, abroad, without*: Cic.; Tac.—2. *From without, from abroad*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fors, “except.”

**fōr-ma**, ā, f. [for fer-ma; fr. fer-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Form*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word; *contour, figure, shape, etc.*: Cic.; Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *A fine form, beauty*: Hor.—2. *A model or mould after which any thing is made; a pattern*



or stamp; a last of a shoemaker, etc.: Hor.; Tac.—3. A rescript, formulary: Capitol.—4. A frame, case, etc.: Pl. II. Fig.: Shape, form, nature, manner, kind: temporum, Cic.: scelerum, Virg. III. Meton.: A beauty, beautiful girl: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. forme.

**form-ālis**, e, adj. [form-a] (Pertaining to forma; hence) 1. Pertaining to a rescript; circular: epistola, Suet.—2. Pertaining to a form or mould: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. formel.

**formā-mentum**, i, n. [form(a)-o] (That which is formed; hence) A shape, form: Lucr.

**formā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] A shaping, forming; a form, design, plan. I. Prop.: Vitr. II. Fig.: morum, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. formation.

**formā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A former, fashioner: I. Prop.: universi, Sen. II. Fig.: morum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. formateur.

**formā-tūra**, e, f. [id.] A forming, fashioning, shaping: Lucr.

**Formiæ**, ārum, f. *Formiæ*; a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Læstrygones (now Mola di Gaeta).—Hence, **Formi-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Formiæ*; *Formician*.—As Subst.: 1. **Formi-lānum**, i, n. (sc. prædium) An estate in *Formiæ*.—2. **Formi-lāni**, ōrum, m. (sc. civis) The *Formians*.

**formica**, e, f. [fr. φόρμιξ, Æol. for φόρμιγξ] An ant, emmet, pismire: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. fourmi.

**formic-inus**, a, um, adj. [formic-a] Of or like ants: gradus, i. e. creeping, crawling: Plant.

**formidā-bilis**, e, adj. [formid(a)-o] Causing fear, terrible, formidable: lumen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. formidable.

1. **form-idō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [prps. form-us, akin to θεμ-ός] (To be heated or agitated about something; hence) I. Aet.: To fear, dread: illius iracundiam formidant, Cic.: classe formidatus, Hor. II. Neut.: To be afraid, terrified, frightened: neque prius desinam formidare, quam, etc., Script. ap. Cic.

2. **formid-ō**, ōnis, f. [1. formid-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A fearing; fearfulness, fear, terror, dread: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: Awe, reverence: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: That which produces fear; a frightful thing, a fright, horror: Virg. B. Esp.: A scarecrow (made of different coloured feathers): Hor.; Virg.

**formidōlos-e**, adv. [formidolos-us] Fearfully, terribly: Cic.

**formidōl-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [prob. for formidin-ōsus; fr. formido, formidin-is] (Full of formido; hence) 1. Producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific: Scorpius formidolosus, Hor.: (Sup.) formidolosissimum bellum, Cic.—2. Experiencing fear, afraid, timid, timorous: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) formidosior hostium, Tac.

**form-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [form-a] I. Prop.: To shape, fashion, form: pueros, Cic.: classem, Virg.:

(without Object) formare, Cic. II. Fig.: To shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct; to prepare, compose, etc.: orationem, Cic.: format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarium habitum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. former.

**formōs-itas**, ātis, f. [formos-us] (The quality of the formosus; hence) Beauty: Cic.

**form-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [form-a] (Full of forma; hence) Finely formed, beautiful, handsome: (Comp.) formosior (sc. forma), Cic.: (Sup.) virgines formosissimæ, id.: formosa cæstas, Ov.

**form-ūla**, e, f. dim. [id.] (A little forma; hence) 1. A fine form, beauty: Plant.—2. a. Prop.: Law &c.: A form, formula for regulating judicial proceedings: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A lawsuit, action, process: Suet.; Quint.—(b) In diplomacy: Form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation: Liv.—3. A rule, principle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. formule.

**form-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit gharṇa, "calor;" Gr. θερμός; Germ. and Engl. warm] Warm: Fest.

**formā-cilis**, e, adj. [formax, form-ac-is] Of, or belonging to, an oven or ovens: dea, i. e. the goddess Fornax, Ov.—As Subst.: **Fornā-cilla**, ium, n. (sc. sacra) The festival of the goddess Fornax; the oven-festival: Ov.

**form-ax**, ācis, f. [form-us] (A thing pertaining to a fornus; hence) I. Prop.: A furnace, kiln: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of the crater of Ætna: Ov.—B. Personified: Fornax; the goddess who presides over ovens; the oven-goddess: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. fournaise.

**formic-ātus**, a, um, adj. [formix, formic-is] (Provided with or having a fornix; hence) 1. Vaulted, arched: paries, Cic.—2. As an Adj. Prop., Via Fornicata (Arch-street, a street in Rome leading to the Campus Martius): Liv.

**fornix**, icis, m. [etym. dnb.] I. Prop.: An arch or vault: Virg.; Cic. II. Meton.: A brothel (situate in underground vaults): Hor.

**fornus**, i-furnus.

**for-s**, fortis, f. [prob. for fer-tis; fr. fer-o] (A bringing: Concr. That which brings; hence, with the accessory notion of casualty) I. Prop.: Chance, hap, hazard (only in Nom. and Abl.): Cic.; Liv.—Particular adverbial expressions: A. Fors (ellipt. for fors sit, It might occur, might happen; hence) Perchance, perhaps, peradventure: Virg.; Hor.—B. Forte: 1. By chance, by accident, casually, accidentally: Cic.; Tac.—2. Perhaps, perchance, peradventure: Hor. II. Meton.: Personified: Fors; the goddess of chance (also in the connection Fors Fortuna), whose temple was on the Tiber, outside of the city: Cic.; Ter.

**fors-an**, adv. [ellipt. for fors sit an] Perhaps, perchance, peradventure: Liv.; Virg.

**for-sit**, adv. [for fors sit] Perhaps:

**for-sit-an**, adv. [for fors sit an] Perhaps, peradventure: Cic.; Virg. **fort-an**, adv. [fort-e; an] Perhaps: Cic.

**fort-as-se** (-sis), adv. [for forte; an; sit] 1. Perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly: Cic.—2. Perchance, indeed; perhaps so, forsooth: Cic.—3. In designating numbers: About; Plant.; Cic.

**forte**, v. fors.

**fort-icūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [fort-is] Somewhat bold or brave: Cic.

**for-tis**, e, adj. [Sans. root DHRISH, "to be courageous"] I. Prop.: Of persons: Courageous, brave, stout-hearted, steadfast: (Sup.) vir fortissimus, Cic. II. Meton.: Physically: Strong, powerful: fortis tauri, Virg. III. Fig.: Of things: Strong, powerful, etc.: (Comp.) ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fort. (Subst.) force.

**fort-iter**, adv. [fort-is] I. Prop.: Strongly, powerfully, vigorously: a stringere, Plant.; (Comp.) fortius attrahere lora, Ov. II. Fig.: Strongly, powerfully, boldly, intrepidly, valiantly, manfully: (Sup.) injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic.

**fort-itūdo**, ōnis, f. [id.] (The quality of the fortis; hence) I. Prop.: Strength: Phad. II. Fig.: Firmness, manliness shown in enduring or undertaking hardship or trouble; fortitude, resolution, bravery, courage, intrepidity: Cic.

**fortūit-o**, adv. [fortuit-us] By chance, accidentally, fortuitously: Cæs.; Cic.

**fort-ūitus**, a, um, adj. [fort-e] (That takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental fortuitous: nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem, Hor.: nam neque fortuitos ortus surgentibus astris, etc., Manil.—As Subst.: **fort-uita**, ōrum, n. Accidental circumstances, fortuitous events: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. fortuit.

**fort-ūna**, e, [fors, fort-is] (That which belongs or appertains to fors; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: Chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune: Cic. B. Meton.: Personified: Fortuna or Fortune (the goddess of fate, luck, or fortune): Cic.; Hor. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Luck, good luck, good fortune, prosperity: Cic.; Hor.—2. Ill-luck, mishap, misfortune, adversity: Hor.—B.: 1. Prop.: State, condition, circumstances, fate, lot: Hor.—2. Meton.: Property, possessions, goods, fortune (mostly plur.): Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. fortune.

**fortūnāt-e**, adv. [fortunat-us] Fortunately, prosperously: Cic.

**fortūnāt-us**, a, um: 1. P. of fortun(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Prospered, prosperous, lucky, happy fortunate: (Comp.) fortunatior fortuna, Cic.: (Sup.) qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, id.: (with Gen.) fortunatus laborum, happy in his sufferings, Virg.—b. Esp.: In good circumstances, well

*off, wealthy, rich:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortunē*.

**fortūn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fortun-a] *To make fortunate, prosper, bless:* tibi patrimonium dei fortunet, Cic.

1. **fōrtū-lī**, ōrum, m. dim. [for foro-lī; fr. *forus*, (uncontr. Gen.) *foro-lī*] *A book-case:* Suet.

2. **Fōrtū-lī**, ōrum, m. *Foruli:* a village of the Sabines (now *Civita Tomassa*).

1. **fōr-um**, i, n. [usually considered akin to *foris* and *foras*, and so, that which is out of doors; but prps. rather akin to Gr. root *ωρ*, whence *ωρ-ός*, "a passage," and so that which is passed through; hence] I. *The open space or area before a tomb:* Cic. II. **A:** 1. Prop.: *A market, as a place for buying and selling:* piscarium, Plant.—2. Meton.: *A market-town, market-place:* Cic; Sall.—**B:** 1. Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *The market-place, forum*, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on: Cæs.—**b.** Esp.: *At Rome:* Forum Romanum or *The Forum*; *a long, open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes and the shops of bankers:* Cic; Hor.—2. Meton.: **a.** For affairs of state: Cic.—**b.** For the administration of justice in the forum: *forum agere*, to hold a court, hold an assize: Cic.—**c.** For the transaction of business in the forum: Cic.—**C.** As a name of towns:

1. Forum *Appii*, a market town in Latium on the Via Appia, near *Tres Tabernæ* (now *S. Donato*).—2. Forum *Aurelium*, a town near Rome, on the Via Aurelia (now *Monte Alito*).—3. Forum *Cornelium*, a town in Gallia Cispadana (now *Imola*).—4. Forum *Gallorum*, a town in Gallia Cispadana, between *Mutina* and *Bononi* (now *Castel Franco*).—5. Forum *Julii*, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, colony of the eighth legion (now *Fréjus*).—Hence, **FORO-juli-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Forum Julii:*—As Subst.: **FORO-juli-enses**, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Forum Julii*.—6. Forum *Voconii*, a town 24 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees (now, acc. to some, *Canel*; acc. to others, *Luc*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *forum, foire, for*.

**fōr-us**, i, m., -um, i, n. [akin to *for-um*] *That which is passed through; hence* I. Prop.: *A gangway in a ship:* Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** A row of seats in the circus: *Liv.*—**B.** A cell of bees: *Virg.*

**Fōsī**, ōrum, m. *The Fosi; a Germanic tribe* (near the modern *Celle*).

**fos-sa**, æ, f. [for fod-sa; fr. *fod-lo*] *The dug thing; hence* *A ditch, trench, fosse:* Cic; *Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *fosse*.

**fos-sio**, ōnis, f. [for fod-sio; fr. *id.*] *A digging:* Cic.

**fos-sor**, ōris, m. [for fod-sor; fr. *id.*] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A digger, delver, ditcher:* *Virg.* **B.** Esp.: *A*

*sapper, miner, etc.:* Stat. II. Meton.: *A labouring man, a clown:* Pers.

**fos-sūra**, æ, f. [for fod-sura; fr. *id.*] *A digging:* Suet.

**fos-sus** (for fod-sus), a, um, P. of *fod-io*.

**fō-tus** (for fov-tus), a, um, P. of *fov-eo*.

**fōv-ēa**, æ, f. [for fod-ēa; fr. *fod-io*] *(A dug thing; hence)* I. Gen.: *A pit:* *Virg.* II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A pitfall:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: *A snare:* Plaut.

**fōv-ēo**, fōvi, fōtum, fōv-ēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To warm, keep warm:* pullos, Cic; terram, Lucr. II. Meton.: **A.** Of diseased parts of the body: *To foment (whether with warm or cold applications):* corpus refoventque foveunte, Ov.—**B.** To cherish, foster, etc.: aliquem gremio, Virg. III. Fig.: *To cherish, caress, love, favour, support, assist:* hoc regnum dea gentibus esse . . . jam tum tenditque fovetque, Virg.

**frac-tūra**, æ, f. [for frag-tura; fr. *fract(u)g-o*] *A breach, fracture, cleft:* Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fracture*.

**fract-us** (for frag-tus), a, um, 1. P. of *fract(u)g-o*.—2. Pa.: *Weakened, weak, feeble, faint:* (Comp.) spes amplificanda fortunæ fractior, Cic.

**fræno**, frænū, etc., v. fren.

**frāg-a**, ōrum, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *ghṛā*, odorari] *(The fragrant things; hence)* *Strawberries:* *Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraise*.

**frāg-ilis**, e, adj. [*fract(u)g-o*] *(That may or can be broken; hence)* I. Prop.: *Easily broken, brittle, fragile:* rami, Virg.; aquae fragiles, i. e. ice, Ov. II. Fig.: *Weak, frail:* res humane fragiles, Cic. (Comp.) vita fragilior, Pl.—As Subst.: *fragile*, is, n. *A fragile, or easily broken, substance or body:* Hor. III. Meton.: *Resembling a breaking sound; crackling, etc.:* sonitus, Lucr.; laurus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragile, frêle*; Eng. *frail*.

**frāg-il-itas**, ātis, f. [*fragil-is*] *(The quality of the fragilis; hence)* I. Brittleness, fragility: Pl.—2. Weakness, frailness, frailty: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragilité*.

**frag-men**, inis, n. [*fract(u)g-o*] 1. *(That which breaks; hence)* *A fracture:* Val. Fl.—2. *(That which is broken; hence)* *A fragment, broken piece (mostly plur.):* Virg.; Ov.

**frag-mentum**, i, n. [*id.*] *A piece broken off; a piece, remnant, fragment (mostly plur.):* Cic; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragment*.

**frāg-or**, ōris, m. [*id.*] I. Prop.: *A breaking, breaking to pieces:* Lucr. II. Meton.: **A.** *A crashing (as when something is broken to pieces); a crash, noise, din:* Cic; *Liv.*; Virg.—**B.** Poet. for report, rumour: Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frayeur*.

**frāg-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [for fragor-sus; fr. *fragor*, fragor-is] *(Full of fragor; hence)* 1.: **A.** Prop.: *Apt to be broken, fragile:* Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: *Rough, uneven:* silve, Ov.—2. *Crashing, rushing, roaring:* torrens, Virg.

**frāg-ro**, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n.

and **a.** [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *ghṛā*, odorari] I. Neut.: *To emit a smell; to smell well or ill; to emit fragrance; to reek:* fragrat acerbus odor, Val. Fl.; redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. II. Act.: *To emit a scent of:* fragravit ore, quod rosarium Paesti, Mart.

**frām-ēa**, re, f. [old Germ. word] *A spear or lance of large size:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *framée*.

**fract(u)g-o**, frigi, fractum, frang-ēre, 3. v. a. [*pay*, root of *πῆν-νυμι*, with the digamma prefixed] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver:* anulus aureus fractus est, Cic.; quum corpora . . . Frangeret (sc. Cyclops) ad saxum, Virg. **B.** Esp.: 1. Of the soil: *To break into small pieces, to crush:* fractia glebis, Virg.—2. Of corn, etc.: *To crush, grind, bruise, etc.:* fruges robore saxi, Lucr.—3. Of food: *To crush in the mouth, etc.:* glandemque sues fringere sub ulmis, Virg. II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch:* nationes, Cic.; diem, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force:* 1. Of persons: *To restrain, check one's self, etc.:* Cic.—2. Of things: *To check, etc., itself; i. e. to diminish, abate, etc.:* dum se calor frangat, Cic. III. Meton.: **A.** 1. Of a cough, etc.: *To press or weigh down:* Mart.—2. Of the hair: *To divide, separate, part, etc.:* Quint.—3. Of the waves, etc.: *To break the force or form of; to repel, drive back, etc.:* Cic; Ov.—4. Of water: *To beat or dash apart in swimming:* Luc.—5. Of a road: *To turn away or off from:* iter, Stat.—**B.** *To make supple:* bovis exuvias, Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *franchir*.

**frāter**, tris, m. [akin to Sanscrit *bhrātri*, "frater;" Goth. *brōthar*; Engl. *brother*; Germ. *Bruder*; Gr. *φράτηρ* or *φράτωρ*, clansman] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A brother:* Cic; Virg.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: Plur.: *Brother and sister:* Tac. II. Fig.: *Brother, as a familiar or honorary appellation:* Cic; Hor; Ov. III. Meton.: **A.** *Frater patruelis, or simply frater, a cousin:* Cic.—**B.** Prps. also for a brother-in-law, sister's husband: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *frère*.

**frāter-cūlus**, i, m. dim. [*frater*, *frat(er)-is*] *A little brother:* I. Prop.: *Juv.* II. Fig.: *As a familiar appellation:* Cic.

**frātern-e**, adv. [*fratern-us*] I. Prop.: *In a brotherly manner:* facere, Cic. II. Meton.: *Heartily, affectionately:* Cic.

**frātern-itas**, ātis, f. [*id.*] *(The quality of the fraternus; hence)* *Brotherhood, fraternity:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraternité*.

**frāter-nus**, a, um, adj. [*frater*, *frat(er)-is*] *(Of, or belonging to, a frater; hence)* 1. *Of, or belonging to, a brother; brotherly, fraternal; a brother's:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—2. *Of, or belonging to, a relative or kinsman:* Ov.

**frāt-r-icid-a**, æ, m. [*for frat-r-icid-a*; fr. *frater*, *frat-r-is*; (i); *caed-o*]



*A brother's murderer, a fratricide:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fratriicide*.

**frauda-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [fraud(a)-o] *A cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud:* Cic.

**frauda-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder:* Cic.

**fraud-o** (in Plaut. also **frudo**), āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* fraudāssis, Plaut.; and in the depon. form *fraus* siet, id.), 1. *v. a.* [fraus, fraud-is] *I. Prop.: To cheat, beguile, defraud: socium, Cic.: (with Abl. of thing taken away by fraud) quum Cæcilius a Vario magnā pecuniā fraudaretur, id. II. Meton.: To embezzle a thing from a person; to purloin, steal, withdraw; to diminish; stipendium, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. frauder.*

**fraud-ulentus**, a, um, *adj.* [fraus, fraud-is] (*Full of fraud; hence Cheating, deceitful, fraudulent:* Carthaginenses fraudulentissimi, Cic. (*Sup.*) pessimi et fraudulentissimi, Plaut.

**fraus** (**frus**), fraudis (*Gen. Plur. fraudum, Cic.: fraudum, Tac.*), *f.* [etym. dub.] 1. *a. Prop.: Deceit, deception, guile, imposture, fraud:* Cæs.; Cic.—*b. Meton.:* (a) *Of persons, as a term of reproach: A cheater, deceiver, cheat:* Plaut.; Ter.—(b) *A bad action, offence, crime:* Cic.—(c) *Personified: Fraus or Fraud; as a deity:* Cic.—2. *a. Prop.: A being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake:* Cic.; Virg.—*b. Meton.: Injury, detriment, damage produced by deception or ignorance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fraude*.

**fraxin-ūs**, a, um, *adj.* [1. *fraxinus* *Of ash-wood, ash:* ash=sudes, Virg. 1. *fraxinus*, *i. f.* *I. Prop.: An ash-tree, ash:* Virg. *II. Meton.: An ash-pear or javelin:* Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frêne*.

2. **fraxin-us**, a, um, *adj.* [1. *fraxinus* *Of ash-wood, ash:* ash=virga, Ov.

**Frégellæ**, ārum, *f.* *Frégellæ; a very old city of Latium, on the Liris (now Ceperano).*—Hence, **Frégell-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Frégellan.*—As *Subst.: Frégellāni*, ōrum, *m.* (*sc. cives*) *The Frégellans.*

**Frēgēnæ**, ārum, *f.* *Frēgēnæ; a town of Etruria (now Castel Guido).*

**frēm-sbundus**, a, um, *adj.* [frem-o] *Making a low roaring; growling, muttering, murmuring:* Ov.

**frēm-itus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A dull roaring; a rushing, resounding, murmuring; a droning or humming:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.

**frēm-o**, ūi, itum, āre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to *frēp-u*] *I. Neut.: To make a low roaring; to growl, murmur, rage, roar: fremant omnes licet, dicam quid sentio, Cic.: fremit (sc. lupus) ad caulas, Virg. II. Act.: To murmur, grumble, growl, rage at or after anything: arma amens fremit, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frémir*.*

**frēm-or**, ōris, *m.* [frem-o] *A low roaring, murmuring:* Virg.

**frendo**, no *perf.*, frēsūm or fressūm, frēndēre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *I. Neut.: To gnash with the teeth: gravior*

*frendens, Virg. II. Act.: To crush, bruise, or grind to pieces: fabam, Var.*

**freni** (**fræ-**), ōrum, *m.* *frenum init. frēn-o (**fræn-o**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fren-um] *I. Prop.: To furnish with a bridle, to bridle: frenati equi, Hirt. II. Meton.: To bridle, curb, restrain, check: tempestates... carcere frenat, Virg. III. Fig.: To bridle, curb, restrain, govern: furores nullis iudiciis frenare poteramus, Cic.**

**Frentāni**, ōrum, *m.* *The Frentani; an Italian tribe in Sannium.*—Hence, **Frentān-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Frentani.*

**frē-num** (**fræ-**), *i* (in Plur. sometimes *-i*, ōrum, *m.*) [akin to Sanscrit root *fr̥h*, *tenere* (*The holding or restraining* bit; hence) *I. Prop.: A Sing.: A bit, curb: Hor.—Prov.: Frenum mordere, To bite the bit, i. e. to take the bit in one's teeth, to offer opposition, to resist: Script. ap. Cic.—B. Plur.: A bridle (including bit, head-piece, and reins; the several parts by which the animal is held in): Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A Sing.: A curb, restraint: Virg.—B. Plur.: Bridle, restraint, limit, hindrance, check: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frein*.*

**frēquens**, entis, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.: A. Of persons: Often, frequent, constant in doing something, or in going or being somewhere: auditor, Cic.: (Comp.) frequentior cum aliquo, Liv.—B. Of things: Repeated, often, frequent, common, usual: (Sup.) apud oratores frequentissimum, Quint. II. Meton.: A. Of a multitude: Assembled in great numbers, full, crowded, numerous: frequentes cives, Cic.—B. Of places: Filled, full, crowded, populous, much frequented: frequens municipium, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fréquent*.*

**frēquentā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [frequent(a)-o] 1. *A repeating; hence* In Rhet.: *A condensed recapitulation of arguments: Auct. Her.—2. A crowding together: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fréquentation*.*

**frēquentā-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of frequent(a)-o*.—2. *P. a. Prop.: Frequent, common, much used: Pl.—b. Fig.: Full of, rich or abounding in any thing: Cic.*

**frēquen-ter**, *adv.* [for frequent-er; fr. frequens, frequent-is] 1. *Often, frequently: frequentior ventitæ, Cic.: (Comp.) occidere frequentius ignes, Ov.: (Sup.) frequentissime uti, Cic.—2. Numerously, in great numbers, by many: Cic.*

**frēquent-ia**, æf. [fr. id.] *I. Prop.: An assembling in great numbers: Q. Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: A numerous assembly; an assemblage, multitude, crowd, throng, etc.: Sall.: Cic.—B. Of things: A large number, abundance, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fréquence*.*

**frēquent-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fr. id.] *I. A. To visit, or resort, frequently to, a person or place; to frequent a place: domum, Cic.—B. To do, etc., repeatedly or frequently; to repeat in any way: hæc frequentat*

*Phalereus maxime, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To fill with a great number or multitude; to crowd, people, stock a place; to assemble or bring together in numbers in or at a place: templa frequentari... Nunc decet, be crowded, Ov.: quos quum casu hic dies ad ærarum frequentasset, etc., had assembled in great numbers, Cic. B. Meton.: To celebrate or keep in great numbers, esp. a festival: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fréquentier*.*

**Fresilia**, æ, *f.* *Fresilia; a city of the Marsi.*

**Frēt-ensis**, e [fret-um] *Belonging to the straits (of Sicily): mare, Cic.*

**frētum**, *i*, *n.*, *-us*, ūs, *m.* [prob. akin to fer-veo, *frēp-u*, like the Germ. Brandung, surge, from brennen, to burn] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A strait, sound, channel: Sall.; Cic. B. Esp.: The Straits, for the Straits of Sicily: Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: The sea: Virg.; Hor. III. Fig.: A. 1. Division, separation, line of demarcation: Luc.; Cic.—2. Of debt: Straits, dangerous circumstances: Cic.—B. A raging, swelling, heat, violence: Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fret*; Eng. *frith*.*

1. **frē-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *fr̥h*, *tenere, sustinere* (*Held or supported by something; hence*) *Relying or depending upon, trusting to: (with Abl.) fretus intelligentiā vestrā, Cic.: (with Dat.) nulli rei fretus, Liv.*

2. **frētus**, ūs, *m.*, *v. fretum*. **frī-co**, cūi, cātum and ctum, cāre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to fri-o] *To rub, rub down: fricat arbore costas, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frayer*.*

1. **frīc-tus**, a, um, *P. of frīc-o*. 2. **frīc-tus**, tūs, *m.* [frīc-o] *A rubbing: Juv.*

3. **frīc-tus** (for frīg-tus), a, um, *P. of frīg-o*.

**frīg-ēo**, frīxi (only in old Grammarians), no *sup.*, frīgēre, 2. *v. n.* [*fr̥y*, root of *fr̥y-eo*, with the digamma prefixed; hence, with esp. reference to cold] *I. Prop.: To shiver with cold, to be cold and stiff; to be cold, chilly: corpusque lavant frigentis, of him who was cold and stiff, i. e. of the dead, Virg. II. Fig.: A. 1. Of persons: To be inactive or at a standstill; to have no thing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid: valde metuo, ne frigens in hibemis, Cic.—2. Of things: To be dull, frigid, halt, droop: ubi friget sermo, Ter.—B. To be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded: concio Pompeii frigebat, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. froidir*.*

**frīgēr-o**, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for frīg-or-o; fr. frigus, frigor-is] *To make cool, cool, refresh with coolness: Cat.*

**frīge-sco**, frīxi, no *sup.*, frīgescēre, 3. *v. n.* *inch.* [frīge-o] *I. Prop.: To become or grow cold, to be chilled: ubi frīgescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. II. Fig.: A. To become inactive, languid, faint: Cic.—B. To grow cold towards any one: Pers. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fraichir*.*

**frigid-e**, *adv.* [frigid-us] 1. *Inactively, slowly, feebly*: Script. ap. Cic.—2. *Flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly*: (Comp.) sunt dicta frigidus, Quint.: (Sup.) infantem frigidissime reportavit, id.

**frigidū-lus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for frigidus-lus; fr. frigidus, (uncontr. Gen.) frigidus-l] 1. *Somewhat cold and stiff*: puella, Virg.—2. *Somewhat feeble or faint*: singultus, Cat.

**frig-idus**, *a, um, adj.* [frig-eo] *Cold, cool, chill*: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: frigida rura, Hor.: (Comp.) frigidus fumen, Cic.: (Sup.) loca frigidissima, Cæs.—As Subst.: 1. frigida, *æ, f.* (æ. aqua) *Cold water*: Cels. B. Esp.: Of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg. II. Fig.: A.: 1. *Without ardour or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble*: litteræ frigida, Cic.—2. *Cool, deliberate, in cold blood*: Hor.—B. *Without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid, insipid, vain, etc.*: genus acuminis frigidum, Cic.—C. *Of things*: Cold, shuddering, numbed, frozen: frigidus horror Membra quatit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froid*.

**frig-i, frixi** (only in one old Grammatician), *frictum* or *frixum*, frigere, 3. *v. a.* [akin to φρίγ-ω] *To roast, parch, fry*: frictum cicer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frire*.

**frig-us**, *ōris, n.* [akin to φρύγ-ω, with the digamma prefixed] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Cold, coldness, coolness*: Cic.: Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *The cold weather, the cold of winter, winter*: Virg.—2. *The coldness of death*: Virg.—3. *A cold shudder (produced by fear)*: Virg. II. Fig.: A. *Coldness in action, i. e. inactivity*: Script. ap. Cic.—B. *A cold or frigid reception of a person or thing, esp. of a discourse; coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour*: Hor. III. Meton.: *A cold or cool place*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froid*.

**fri-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [prob. akin to φρί-ω] *To rub, break, or crumble into small pieces*: Lucr.: Pl.

**Frisi-l, orum, m.** *The Frisii; a people of Northern Germany*.

**friv-ōlus**, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] *Silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; pitiful, sorry, worthless*: sermo, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: frivola, *orum, n.* *Wretched furniture, paltry things*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frivole*.

**frixus** (for frig-sus), *a, um, P.* of frig-o.

**frond-ātor, ōris, m.** [frons, frond-is] *One who attends to leaves; a vine-dresser*: Virg.

**frond-ō**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *To have or put forth leaves, to be in leaf*: nunc frondent silvæ, Virg.

**fronde-sco** (frunde-, Lucr.), frondū (acc. to Prisc.), *no sup.*, frondescere, 3. *v. n. incho.* [fronde-o] *To become leafy, to begin to put forth leaves, to shoot out*: verno tempore frondescere, Cic.: sinili frondescit virga metallo, Virg.

**frond-ūs**, *a, um, adj.* [frons, frond-is] *Pertaining to a leaf or leaves; leafy*: nemora, Virg.

**frond-i-fer** (frund-), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [frons, frond-is; (i); fer-o] *Leaf-bearing, leafy*: nemus, Lucr.

**frond-ōsus** (frunde-), *a, um, adj.* [frons, frond-is] *Full of leaves, leafy*: frondoso vertice collis, Virg.: (Comp.) taxus frondosior, Sil.

1. **frons** (fruns), frondis, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A leaf*;—Plur.: *Leaves, foliage*: Hor.; Cic. II. Meton.: *A garland made of leafy boughs, a garland of leaves, a leafy chaplet*: Hor.

2. **frons**, frontis, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit bhru, "an eyebrow"; Gr. ὀφρύς, Eng. "brow"] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The forehead, brow, front of men or animals*: frontem contrahere, to contract or knit the brows, Cic.: explicare frontem, to smoothe the brow, i. e. to cheer up, Hor.: frontem ferire, to smile the forehead (as a sign of vexation), Cic. B. Esp.: *The brow*: 1. As a mirror of the feelings: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic.: lata, Virg.—2. As the seat of shame: exclamat perisse Frontem de rebus, i. e. shame, Pers. II. Meton.: A. *The fore part of any thing, the front*: castrorum, Cæs.—Particular expression: A. *fronte, In front, before*: Cic.—B. *The outer end of a book-roll or volume*: Ov.—C. *The breadth or frontage of land*: Hor. III. Fig.: *The outside, exterior, external quality, appearance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *front*.

**front-āla**, *alum, n.* [2. frons, front-is] *Things pertaining to the frons; hence* An ornament for the forehead of horses: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frontal*.

**front-o**, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *That has a large forehead*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fronton*.

**fructū-ārus**, *a, um, adj.* [fructus, (uncontr. Gen.) fructu-is] (*Of, or belonging to, fructus*; hence) *For which a portion of the produce is paid*: fructuarius: agri, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fruitier*.

**fructū-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (*Full of, or abounding in, fructus*; hence) 1. *Abounding in fruit or produce; fruitful, productive*: A. Prop.: (Sup.) locus fructuosissimus, Cæs.—B. Fig.: *philosophia*, Cic.—2. *Abounding in profit or advantage; advantageous, profitable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fructueux*.

1. **fruc-tus** (for frug-tus), *a, um, P.* of fru(g)-or.

2. **fruc-tus**, ūs (old Gen. Sing. fructus, Var.: fructi, Ter.), *m.* [for frug-tus; fr. fru(g)-or] I. Prop.: *An enjoying, enjoyment of a thing*: Cic.; Plaut. II. Meton.: (*That which is enjoyed*; hence) *Fruit, produce of the soil, trees, cattle, etc.*: Cic.; Liv. III. Fig.: A. *Proceeds, profit, advantage, income, etc.*: Cic.—B. *Fruit, consequence, result, effect*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fruit*.

**frūg-ālis**, *e, adj.* [frug-i] (*Of, or pertaining to, the frugi*; hence) *Economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal*; and

in gen. *worthy, virtuous* (only in Comp. and Sup.): ut frugalior sim, Ter.: homines frugalissimi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frugal*.

**frūgāl-itas**, *atis, f.* [frugal-is] (*The quality of the frugalis* hence) 1.: A. Prop.: *Economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality*: Cic.—B. Fig.: *Of speech*: Moderation, sparingness, measure: Quint.—2. *Worth, virtue*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frugalité*.

**frūgāl-iter**, *adv.* [id.] I. Prop.: *Moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Moderately, with moderation, etc.*: Cic.

**frūg-i**, indecl. *adj.* [most prob. a Dat. of frux, frug-is] (*For food, fit for food, etc.*; hence) *Useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal* (for Comp. and Sup. the words frugalior and frugalissimus were used): *Of persons or things*: frugi severaque vita, Cic.: tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor.

**frūg-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); fer-o] I. Prop.: *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: agri, Cic. II. Fig.: *Fruitful, profitable*: philosophia, Cic.

**frūg-i-fērens**, ferentis, *adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); ferens] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful*: terre, Lucr.

**frūg-i-lēg-us**, *a, um, adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); leg-o] *Fruit-gathering; fornicæ, Ov.*

**frūg-i-pār-us**, *a, um, adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); par-io] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful*: fetus, Lucr.

**frū-itus**, *a, um, P.* of fru-or.

**frument-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* [frumentum] (*Of, or belonging to, corn; corn*;—in milit. language, *of, or belonging to, provisions; provision*: res, corn, provisions, Cic.: loca, i. e. abounding in corn, Cæs.; navis, a store-ship, id.: lex, respecting the distribution of grain at low rates, Cic.—As Subst.: *frumentarius, ū, m.* (se. negotiator) 1. *A corn-dealer, corn-factor*: Cic.—2. *Milit. t. t.*: *A purveyor of corn, commissary of stores*, Hirt.

**frumentā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [frument(a)-or] 1. *A providing of corn*:—Milit. t. t.: *A foraging*: Cæs.—2. *A distribution of corn*: Suct.

**frumentā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] 1.: *A provider or purchaser of corn*: Liv.—2. *A forager*: Liv.

**frument-or**, ātus sum, āri, *i. v. dep.* [frument-nāi] Milit. t. t.: *To fetch corn, forage*: Liv.

**frū-mentum**, *i, n.* [fru-or] (*The thing eaten*; hence) 1. *Corn, grain*: Cic.; Liv.; Hor.—2. *Plur.*: *The small seeds or grains of figs*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froment*.

**frū-or**, fructus and frūstus sum, frūi, 3. *v. dep.* [fr. root FRU or FRUG, akin to Sans. root BHUJ, to enjoy; also, to eat and drink; also, still further, to possess] I. Gen.: *To derive enjoyment from a thing; to enjoy, delight in*: (with Abl.) recordatione nostræ amicitie, Cic.: (with Acc.) ingenium, Ter.: (Abs.) di tibi divitias dederint artemque fruenti, Hor. II. Esp.: and



**Law 14.**: *To have the use and enjoyment of a thing, to have the usufruct of it*: Cic. Liv. 133<sup>rd</sup> Part. Fut. in Pass. force: nobis habet fruenta, Cic.

**Frūsino**, ōnis, *f.* **Frūsino**; a city of Latium (now *Frosinone*).—Hence, **Frūsīn-as**, ātis, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Frūsino*.—*As Subst.*: **Frūsīn-ates**, um, *m.* (*sc. cives*). *The inhabitants of Frūsino*.

**frustrā**, adv. [akin to *frando*] **I. Prop.**: *In a deceived manner, in a state of deception, in error*: ut neque vos caplaminī, et illi frustra sint, Sall. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Without effect, in vain*: auxilium frustra implorare, Cic.—**B.** *Without cause, groundlessly*: frustra tempus contero, Cic.

**frustrā-men**, Inis, *n.* [*frustr(a)-or*] *Deception*: Lucr.

**frustrā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [*id.*] *A deception, deception, disappointment, frustration*: Liv.

**frustr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [*frustr-a*] *To deceive, disappoint, frustrate*: ego me frustror, Plaut. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *frustrer*.

**frustr-or**, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate*: Tarquinius spe auxilii, Liv.: (*Abs.*) Cocceius videri me frustretur, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To make vain, of no effect, or useless*: arborum rami frustrabantur letās, Curt.

**frustum**, i, *n.* [*etym. dub.*] *A piece, bit*: **I. Prop.**: *Of food*: Cic.: **II. Fig.**: *Of speech, etc.*: Quint.

**frū-tex**, icis, *m.* [*prob. akin to βρύω*, to sprout forth] (*That which sprouts or shoots forth*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A shrub, bush*: Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Collectively in Sing.*: *A shrubby*: Phaed. **II. Meton.**: *The lower part of the stem of a tree; the trunk*: Suet. **III. Fig.**: *As a term of reproach*: *Loggerhead, blockhead*: Plaut.

**frūtīc-ētum**, i, *n.* [*frutex, fruticis*] *A place provided with, or having, shrubs or bushes; a thicket, covert*: Hor.

**frūtīc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* [*id.*] *To put forth shoots, sprout out, become bushy, etc.*: spatiosae fruticeae, Pl.

**frūtīc-or**, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* [*id.*] *To put forth shoots, sprout out, become bushy*: **I. Prop.**: *fruticator arbor*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of the hair*: fruticante pilo, Juv.

**frūtīc-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of shrubs or bushes; shrubby, bushy*: vimina, Ov.: (*Comp.*) rūtā rami fruticosiores, Pl.: (*Sup.*) calamus fruticosissimus, id.

**frax**, frāgis (and more freq. in the plur., fruges, um), *f.* [*for frug-*; akin to *frug(-or)*; *v. frutor int.*] (*The thing eaten*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Fruits of the earth; produce of the fields, pod-fruit, i. e. pulse, legumes*; sometimes, also, *fruits* (grain, tree-fruit, etc.): Cic.: **II. Fig.**: *Result, success, value*: Cic.—*Particular expression*: *Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, To (turn or bring one's self to) moral worth, excellence, virtue*: Cic.

**fūcā-tus**, a, um, *1. P. of fuc(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit*: nitor, Cic.: (*Comp.*) versus fucator, Gell.

**fūc-in-us**, i, *m.* [*1. fuc-us*] (*A thing pertaining to fucus; Orchil-lake*). **Fucinus**; a lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi (now *Lago di Celano*): Virg.: Liv.

**fūc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [*id.*] **I. Gen.**: *To colour, paint, dye of a red colour*: Assyrio fucatur lana vencho, Virg. **II. Esp.**: *To paint, to colour*: composita est aliis fucandi cura coloris, Ov.

**fūc-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] (*Full of fucus; hence*) (*Prop.*) *Painted or dyed of a red colour*; Meton.: *Coloured, counterfeit, spurious*: vicinitas non fucosa, Cic.

**1. fūcus**, i, *m.* = φῦκος. **I. Prop.**: *Rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye and as rouge for the cheeks*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A. Red or purple colour**: Hor.—**B. Rouge**: Plaut.—**C. The (reddish) juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hive; bee-glue: Virg. **III. Fig.**: *Pretext, disguise, deceit, dissimulation*: Cic.**

**2. fūcus**, i, *m.* *A drone*: Virg.

**Fūfidius**, i, *m.* **Fufidius**; a Roman name.—Hence, **Fūfidī-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Fufidius*: *Fufidian*.

**Fūfius**, i, *m.* **Fufius**; a Roman name.—Hence, **Fufi-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Fufius*: *Fufian*.

**fūg-a**, æ (*Gen. Sing.* *fuga*, Lucr.), [*fug-i-o*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A fleeing, flight; a running away*: dant sese in fugam milites, take to flight, Cic.: hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, Cæs. **B. Esp.**: *Flight from one's native land; expatriation, exile, banishment*: Cic.: Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A. A flying; swift course or motion; speed: Virg.: Hor.—**B. Disappearance, departure, etc.**: Hor. **III. Fig.**: *A fleeing from, avoiding, desire to escape an evil; dissimulation, aversion to*: Cic.: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *fugue*.**

**fūgāc-i-us**, comp. adv. [*fugax, fugacis*] *In a more fleeing manner*: fugacius bellum gerere, Liv.

**fūg-ax**, ācis, *adj.* [*fug-i-o*] **I. Prop.**: *Appl. to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet*: (*Comp.*) ventis volucricus fugacior aurā, Ov.: (*Sup.*) fugacissimus hostis, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Fleeing, transitory**: Cic.—**B. Fleeing, shunning, avoiding a thing: (*with Gen.*) sollicitaque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *fugace*.**

**fūgī-ens**, entis, *1. P. of fugi-o*.—**2. Pa.**: **A. Fleeing, fleeing, vanishing**: vinum fugiens, i. e. growing flat, Cic.—**B. Averse to any thing: (*with Gen.*) nemo erat adeo fugiens laboris, quin, etc., Cæs. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *fugant*.**

**fūg-i-o**, fūgi, fūgtum, fūgere, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [*akin to Gr. root φύω, whence φύω-γ, φύω-γ*] **I. Gent.**: **A. Prop.**: *To flee or fly; to take to flight, flee away, run away*: fenum habet in cornu; longe fuge, Hor.: ex pralio, Cic.—*Prov.*: Ita fugias ne præter

casam, So flee, that you do not (flee) pass the hut; i. e. in fleeing from one danger beware of falling into another, Ter. **B. Fig.**: *To flee, run away, etc.*: ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic. **C. Meton.**: **1. To pass quickly; to speed, hasten away, flee away: Of things or persons: fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg.—**2. To hasten out of sight; to vanish, disappear, pass away, perish: fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun any thing*: concilia conventusque hominum, Cæs.: percontatore fugito, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: *To avoid or leave one's country*: nos patriam fugimus, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **1. To flee from, etc.**: vituperationem tarditatis, Cic.—**2. To avoid doing something; to omit, forbear, beware: (*with Inf.*) quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. **C. Meton.**: *To flee away from, to escape*: aciem, Cic.: iudicium, Hor.—*Particular expression*: Fugit, etc., me, *It escapes, etc., me or my notice*; I, etc., *do not observe it, do not know it, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *fuir*.******

**fūgī-ta-nus**, ntis, *1. P. of fugit(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Fleeing, avoiding*: (*with Gen.*) fugitans litium, Ter.

**fūgī-tiv-āri-us**, i, *m.* [*fugitiv-us*] (*One pertaining to a fugitive; hence*) *One employed to catch fugitive slaves; a slave-catcher*: Flor.

**fūgī-tiv-us**, a, um, *adj.* [*fug-i-o*] *Fleeing away, fugitive*: neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **1. A runaway or fugitive slave: Cic.: Hor.—**2. Milit. t. l.**: *A runaway soldier, a deserter*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *fugitif*.**

**fūgī-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. intens. a. and n.* [*fug-i-o*] **I. Gent.**: *To flee eagerly or in haste*: miserrimus fui fugitando, Ter. **II. Act.**: **A. To flee, avoid, shun**: questionem, Cic.—**B. To avoid, omit, or forbear to do any thing: (*with Inf.*) quod facere fugitant, Ter.**

**fūg-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [*akin to fug-i-o*] *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase away, rout, discomfit*: fugato omni equitatu, Cæs.

**fūlci-men**, Inis, *n.* [*fūlci-o*] *A prop, support, pillar*: Ov.

**fūlcio**, fūlī, fūgtum, fūlcire, *4. v. a.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *To prop up, keep upright by props, stay, support*: porticum Stoicorum, Cic.: Atlas, celum qui vertice fulcit, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To support, sustain, uphold: rempublicam, Cic.—**B. To besiege, oppress: Antiope erumnis or luctificabile fulta, Pers. **III. Meton.**: *To make strong or fast; to fasten, secure, support, strengthen*: appositā janua fulta sera, Ov.****

**fūl-crām**, i, *n.* [*for ful-crūm*; *fr. ful-cr-i-o*] (*That which serves for supporting; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The post or foot of a couch, a bed-post*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A couch bed*: Prop.

**fūlge-n-s**, ntis, *1. P. of fulge-o*.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: *Shining, glittering*: (*Sup.*) fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.—

b. Fig.: *Illustrious* fulgentissimo ore, Vell.

**fulg-ō**, fulsi, no sup., fulgēre (acc. to 3rd conj.: fulgit, Lucr.: fulgēre, Virg.), 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *वृष्टि*, *splendore*; Greek *φλέω*] I. Prop.: *To flash, to lighten*: Jove fulgēre cum populo agi nefas esse; Cic.: (*Impers.*) si fulserit, id. II. Meton.: *To flash, glitter, gleam, glare, gladden, shine*: micantes pulvere gladii, Liv.: qui fulgent purpura, Cic. III. Fig.: A. Of oratory: *To flash, to lighten*: Cic.—B. *To shine, glitter*: intaminatis fulget (sc. virtus) honoribus, Hor.

**fulg-īdus**, a, um, adj. [fulg-eo] *Flashing, glittering, shining*: Lucr.; Claud.

**fulgo**, ēre, v. fulgeo inil.  
**fulg-or**, ōris, m. [fulg-eo] (*The flashing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Lightning, a flash of lightning*: Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Flash, glitter, gleam, brightness*: Cic.; Hor.—B. Concr.: 1. Plur.: *Glittering utensils, plate*: Hor.—2. A shining star: Cic. III. Fig.: *Brightness, splendour, glory, renown*: Hor.; Ov.

**fulg-ur**, ūris, n. [id.] (*The flashing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A flash of lightning*: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. 1. *Lightning that strikes, a thunderbolt*: Lucr.; Hor.—2. Relig. t. t.: *A thing struck by lightning*: Juv.—B. *Brightness, splendour*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foudre*.

**fulgur-ālis**, e, adj. [fulgur] *Of, or relating to, lightning*: Cic.

**fulgurā-tor**, ōris, m. [fulgur(a)-o] (*The lightning*; hence) A priest who interprets and propitiates lightning, a lightning-interpreter: Cic.

**fulgur-o**, i, v. n. (only in 3rd pers. or as part.) *To flash*: I. Prop.: *To lighten*: Jove fulgurante, Cic.: (*Impers.*) fulgurat, Pl. II. Fig.: *Of oratory*: *To flash, lighten*: fulgurat vis eloquentiae, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foudroyer*.

**fulica**, æ, -ix, icis, f. 1. A cool, water-hen, or dabchick: Ov.—2. A (sea-) cool: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foulque*.

**fū-ligo**, inis, f. [prob. akin to fumus] I. P. op.: *Soot*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *Black paint*: Juv.

**fulix**, icis, v. fulica.

**fullo**, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] A fuller, cloth-maker: Mart.

**ful-men**, inis, n. [for fulg-men; fr. fulg-eo] (*The flashing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Lightning that strikes or sets on fire; a lightning-flash, thunderbolt*: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: A. *Thunderbolt, bolt, i. e. Destructive power, crushing calamity*: Cic.; Juv.—B. Of oratory: *Mighty or crushing power*: Cic.—C. *Destruction, murderous power*: Ov.—D. Of the Scipios, as heroes and conquerors of the Carthaginians: A thunderbolt, i. e. a ravager, etc.: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, Cic.

**fulmin-ōs**, a, um, adj. [fulmen, fulmina-is] (*Of, or belonging to, fulmen*; hence) 1. *Of, or belonging to, lightning*:

Lucr.; Hor.—2. *Destructive, murderous, killing*: Virg.; Ov.

**fulmin-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i, v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: *To lighten, to hurl lightning*: A. Prop.: nec fulminantis magnam auius Jovis, Hor.: (*Impers.*) aut Boreæ de parte truciis quum fulminat, Virg. B. Fig.: Cæsar dum magnus ad altum Fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg. II. Act.: *To strike or blast with lightning*: celestis flamma . . . fulminat ornos, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fulminer*.

**ful-tūra**, æ, f. [for fulc-tura; fr. fulc-io] (*A supporting*; hence) A prop, stay, support. I. Prop.: Vitr. II. Fig.: *Of food*: Hor.

**ful-tus** (for fulc-tus), a, um, P. of fulc-i-o.

**Fulvius**, ii, m.; -a, æ, f. *Fulvius* and *Fulvia*; Roman names.

**fulvus**, a, um, adj. [akin to furvus and fuscus] *Deep yellow, reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny*: Lucr.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauve*.

**fūm-ūs**, a, um, adj. [fum-us] (*Pertaining to smoke*; hence) *Smoking, smoky, emitting smoke*: fumida tædis Lumina, Virg.

**fūm-īdus**, a, um, adj. [fum-o] I. Prop.: *Smoky, smoking*: piceum ferit fumida lumen Tæda, Virg. II. Meton.: *Sending forth vapour or steam*; *steaming*: furit intus aquæi Fumidus . . . amnis, Virg.

**fūm-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [fum-us; (i); fer-o] 1. *Producing smoke, smoking*: ignes, Virg.—2. *Produced, or caused, by smoke*; *smoky*: glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem, Virg.—3. *Producing, or sending forth, steam, or exhalations*; *steaming*: Aponus, Luc.

**fūm-y-fic-us**, a, um, adj. [for fum-i-fac-us; fr. fum-us; (i); fac-io] *Making smoke, smoking*: Ov.

**fūm-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i, v. n. [fum-us] I. Prop.: *To smoke*: villarum culmina fumant, Virg. II. Meton.: *To steam*: to emit vapour, exhalations, a smoke-like appearance, etc.; to reek: recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumer*.

**fūm-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Full of, or abounding in, fumus*; hence) 1. *Smoking, emitting smoke, smoky*: ligna, Cato.—2. a. Prop.: *Well-smoked*: imagines, Cic.: perna, smoke-dried, Hor.—b. Meton.: *Smelling of smoke, smoky*: defrutum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumeux*.

**fū-mū**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *धु* or *धु*, *agitate*; whence, *dharma*, *fumus*; Greek *θύω*, to rush] (*The rushing or agitated thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Smoke*: Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: *Smoke, i. e. nothingness, destruction*: ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, i. e. had consumed, squandered, Hor. III. Meton.: *Steam, vapour, fume*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumée*.

**funale**, is, v. funalis.

**fūn-ālis**, e, adj. [fun-is] *Pertaining or relating to a rope or cord*: equus, a trace-horse, Suet.—As Subst.:

**funale**, is, n.: 1. A cord or thong of a sling: Liv.—2. a. Prop.: A waz-torch: Cic.—b. Meton.: A chandelier: Ov.

**fūn-ambūl-us**, i, m. [fun-is; ambul-o] A rope-walker or dancer: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funambule*.

**func-tio**, ōnis, f. [for fung-tio; fr. fung-or] A performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonction*.

**func-tus** (for fung-tus), a, um, P. of fung-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feu*, "late" or "deceased."

**fund-a**, æ, f. = σ-φενδ-ων: 1.: a. Prop.: A sling: Cæs.—b. Meton.: The hollow in which a jewel is set; the bezel: Pl.—2. A casting-net, drag-net: Virg.

**fundā-men**, inis, n. [2. fund(a)-o] (*That which is founded*; hence) A foundation: Virg.; Ov.

**fundā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] (id.) A foundation, ground-work: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondement*.

**Fundānūs**, ii, m. *Fundantius*; a Roman name.

**Fundanus**, a, um, v. Fundi.

**fundā-tor**, ōris, m. [fund(a)-o] A founder: urbis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondateur*.

**fundā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of fund(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Firm, durable*: a. Prop.: (*Comp.*) fundator directura, Vitr.—b. Fig.: (*Sup.*) fundatissima familia, Cic.

**Fundi**, ōrum, m. *Fundi*: a sea-coast town of Latium (now Fondi).—Hence, **Fundānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fundi*.

**fund-itor**, ōris, m. [fund-a] One who slings, a slinger: Cæs.

**fund-itus**, adv. [fund-us] I. Prop.: *From the very bottom, from the foundation*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Utterly, entirely, totally, completely*: Cic.; Virg. III. Meton.: *At the bottom, below*: Lucr.

1. **fu(n)-d-o**, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. [root *fud*, akin to Gr. *φύω*, whence *χρύς*, etc.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To pour, pour out, shed*: fundit Onigros aquas, Ov.: sanguinem e paterā, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour itself, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—2. Of liquefying metals: *To make by melting; to cast or found*: glandes, Hirt. II. Fig.: A. *To pour out or forth*: vitam cum sanguine, Virg.—B.: 1. With Personal pron.: *To lay out or display one's self*, etc.: Cic.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread itself out, spread abroad, extend, etc.*: Cic.—3. Of speech, sound, etc.: *To pour forth, utter*: inanes sonos, Cic.: oreloquas, Virg. III. Meton.: A. *To wet, moisten*, bathe any thing with a liquid: tempora funde mero, Tib.—B. Of things not liquid: 1.: a. Gen.: *To pour forth in abundance; to scatter, cast, hurl*: segetem coribus fundere in Tiberim, Liv.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour one's self forth, etc.; to spread abroad, extend, etc.*: Cic.; Pl.—2. With the accessory notion of production: *To bring forth, bear, or produce in*



*abundance*: ut aut flores, aut fruges fundat (sc. terra), aut baccas, Cic.—**3.** With the notion of depth or downward direction: *To throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate*: nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora (sc. cervorum) fundat humi, Virg.—**4.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To overthrow, overcome, beat, vanquish an enemy*: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondre*; Eng. *found* (= cast).

**2. fundo-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [fund-us] *I. Prop.*: *To lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing; to found*: arces, Virg.: naves, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To found, establish*: imperium, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *To fasten, secure, make firm*: ancora fundabat naves, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonder*; Eng. *found* (= establish).

**fund-us**, *i. m.* [Greek *βυθ-ός*; Sanscrit *budh na*, "depth," "ground" ¶] *I. Prop.*: *A. The bottom of any thing*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *Of the ground*: (*The soil*; hence) *A piece of land with all that stands upon it; a farm, estate*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A. Gen.*: *The foundation*: Phrygiæ res vertere fundo, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Law t. t.*: *One who lays, as it were, the foundation for a decision, who has the principal decision or approval of a thing; the principal decider, approver*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fond, fonds*; Eng. *fund*.

**fundē-bris**, *e. adj.* [for *funer-bris*; fr. *funus, funer-is*] **1.** *Of, or belonging to, a funeral, funereal, funereal*: epulum, Cic.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, death; deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel*: funēbria ligna, Ov.: funēbre bellum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funébère*.

**funēr-ūs**, *a, um, adj.* [funus, funer-is] *Of, or belonging to, a funus; hence* **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, a funeral, funereal*: faces, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A. Deadly, fatal*: torris, Ov.—**B.** *Ill-omened, dismal*: bubo, Ov.

**funēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [id.] (*To make a funus; hence*) **I.** *To bury with funeral rites, to inter*: aliquem, Pl.: cadaver, Suet.: (Abs.) funerantium more comitantur exsequias, Pl. **II.** *To make a dead body of one; hence* *To kill, destroy, etc.* (prps. only in Part. Perf.): prope funeratus Arboris lectu, Hor.

**funest-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [funest-us] **I. A. Prop.**: *To render funestus; hence* *To pollute, defile, contaminate, etc.*: aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To pollute, defile, contaminate, bring dishonour or disgrace upon*: gentem, Juv.

**funēs-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [for *funer-tus*; fr. *funus, funer-is*] (*Having funus; hence*) **1.** *Causing death, destruction, or calamity; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous; mournful, dismal*: (Comp.) funestior dies, Cic.: (Sup.) Caligula funestissimus, Eutr.—**2.** *Filled with misfortune or with grief; fatal, mournful, sad*: manūs, t. e. polluted with blood, Ov.: familia, in mourning, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funeste*.

**fung-or**, functus sum, functi, *3. v. dep.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.**: *To busy*

*one's self with or be engaged in something; to perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe, do any thing*: (with Abl.) ut dolore carere et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic.: dapibus, to take food, Ov.: cæde, to murder, id.: morte or fato, to die, id.: fungar vice cotis, to serve instead of, Hor.: (with Acc.) militare munus fungers, Nep.: (without Object) at facere et fungisci corpore nulla potest res, t. e. to suffer, Lucr. **II. Esp.**: *To perform, discharge, contribute, pay any thing due from one*: (with Abl.) eo sumptu respública fungatur, Tac.: (with Acc.) quid aratore in republica fungi ac sustinere velit, Cic.

**fungus**, *i. m.* [= σ-φγγος, σ-πγγος] **I. Prop.**: *A mushroom, fungus*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A soft-pated fellow, a dolt*: Plant.—**B.** *An excrescence on the wick of a candle or lamp; a broad candle-snuff*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fungus*.

**fun-iculus**, *i. m. dim.* [fun-is] *A slender rope, a cord*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funicula*.

**fū-nis**, *i. m. (sem., Lucr.)* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root BADIH of BANDHI, ligare] (*The fastening thing; hence*) *A rope, line, cord*: Cæs.; Virg.—**Particular expression**: Funem ducere or sequi, *To lead or follow the rope, i. e. to command or to serve* (the fig. being most probably that of an animal led by a rope), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funin*.

**fū-nis**, ēris, *n.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to Sanscrit root HU, whence Gr. *θύω*, to offer by throwing on the fire, to burn] (*The thing burned; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A dead body, corpse*: Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A. Funeral rites; a funeral, a burial*: Cic.; Tac.—**B.** *A funeral procession*: Hor.—**C.** *Death, violent death, murder*: Virg.; Hor. **III. Fig.**: *Death, i. e. ruin, destruction*: Cic.; Hor.

**fuo**, ēre, *v. sum inii.*

**fūr**, *is, comm. gen.* [Gr. *φύρ*; Sans. *chor-a*, "a thief;" fr. root CHUR, to steal] (*He who steals; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A thief*: Plant.; Cic. **II. Fig.**: *As a term of vituperation*: Thief, rascal, rogue, knave: Virg.

**fūrācissim-e**, *sup. adv.* [fūrācissim-us, Sup. of furax] *Most thievishly; scrutari, Cic.*

**fūr-ax**, ācis, *adj.* [l. fur-or] *Inclined to steal, given to stealing, thievish*: servus, Cic.: (Comp.) furacissus illo, Mart.: (Sup.) furacissimus manūs, Cic.

**furca**, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A (two-pronged) fork*: Liv.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Of things shaped like a fork*: *A fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake*: Liv.—**B.** *A fork or yoke (an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or II) which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends)*: Liv.; Hor.—**C.** *A fork-shaped gallows*: Pl.—**D.** *A fork, i. e. a narrow pass or defile*: Furcæ Caudine, the narrow pass of Caudium (usually called Furculæ

Caudinæ). ¶ Hence, Fr. *fourche, fourchette*.

**furc-i-fer**, fēri, *m.* [furc-a; (i); fer-o] *A yoke-bearer, as a term of vituperation*: rascal, scoundrel: Cic.

**furcil-la**, *æ, f. dim.* [for furcul-a; fr. furcul-a] *A little fork*: Cic.

**furc-ūla**, *æ, f. dim.* [furc-a] (*A little furca; hence*) **1.** *A small fork-shaped prop*: Liv.—**2.** *A little fork, i. e. a narrow pass or defile*: Liv.: Furculæ Caudinæ, The Caudine Forks; two narrow defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army, in the year A.U.C. 534, was hemmed in by the Samnites (now Val d'Arpaja).

**fūr-ens**, entis, *P. of fur-o.*

**fūren-ter**, *adv.* [for furen-ter; fr. furen, furen-is] *Furiously; irasci, Cic.*

**fur-fur**, ūris, *m. I. Prop.*: *Bran*: Plant. **II. Meton.**: *Scurf or scales on the skin, etc.*: Pl.

**furia**, *æ, v. furia*.

**fūr-læ**, ārum (rare in sing.), *f.* [fur-o] **I. Prop.**: *Violent passion, rage, madness, fury*: Of persons or things: Virg.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Personified*: **A. Plur.**: *The Furies, or (three) goddesses of vengeance (Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphone)*: Cic.; Virg.—**B. Plur.**: *Avenge or tormenting spirits*: Cic.; Liv. **III. Fig.**: *Sing.*: *Of persons who are furious, or who are plotting mischief*: *A fury, tormenting spirit*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furie*.

**fūr-lālis**, *e. adj.* [furi-læ] (*Pertaining to the Furia; hence*) **1.** *Like the Furies, furious, raging, dreadful*: vox, Cic.: cædes, Ov.—**2.** *Making mad, infuriating*: Poet. ap. Cic.

**fūr-lāl-iter**, *adv.* [furi-alis] *Furiously, madly, frantically*: odit, Ov.

**fūr-ibundus**, *a, um, adj.* [fur-o] **I. Gen.**: *Raging, mad, furious*: taurus, Ov.: latronis impetus furibundus retardare, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *Filled with prophetic inspiration, inspired*: prædictiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furibond*.

**Fūr-ina** (Furr-), *æ, f.* [prob. fur-o] (*The raging one*) *Furina or Furrina; a goddess worshipped in ancient Rome*.

**fūr-i-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [furi-æ] *To drive mad; to madden, enrage, infuriate*: libido, Quæ solet matres furiare eorum, Hor.

**fūr-iōs-e**, *adv.* [furi-os-us] *Furiously, madly*: facere, Cic.: (Comp.) furiosus, Spart.

**fūr-i-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [furi-æ] *Full of madness or rage; mad, raging, furious*: mulier furiosa, Cic.: (Comp.) furiosior amor, Ov.: (Sup.) conciones furiosissime, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furieux*.

**Fūr-i-us** (Fus-), *li, m.* *Furius or Fusius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Fūr-i-us** (Fusi-), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Furius; Furian; Fusian*.

**furn-ār-ia**, *æ, f.* [furn-us] (*A thing pertaining to an oven; hence*) *Baking, the trade of a baker*: Suet.

**Furnius**, *fi*, *m.* *Furnius*; a Roman name.

**fur-nus**, *i*, *m.* [akin to θερμαίνω] (*The heated thing*; hence) *An oven*: *Ov.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* fourneau, four, fournaise.

**fūr-o**, *ti*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *s. v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sans. root BHUR, whence BHUR-ANYA, "to be active"] *I. Neut.*: *To rage, rave* in sickness or in passion; *to be out of one's mind, mad, furious*: *A. Prop.*: *furere et bacchari*, *Cic.*: *furit ille dolore*, *Ov.*: (*with cognate Acc.*) *furorem*, *Virg.*—*B. Fig.*: *furit ardore delendi*, *Ov.* *II. Act.*: *To be enraged or feel rage at*, or *about* a thing: *furere bat contumaciter urbaneque vexatum*, *Cic.*

*1. fūr-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*, *l. v. dep.* [*fur*] *I. Prop.*: *To steal, purloin, pilfer*: *solet hæc, quæ furatus est, dicere se emisse*, *Cic.*: (*without Object*) in *furando*, *id.* *II. Meton.*: *A. To secretly take away, withdraw*: *pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori*, *Virg.*—*B. To obtain by stealth*: *civitate*, *Cic.*—*C. To personate*: *speciem furatoris Iacchi*, *Prop.*—*D. To plagiarize*: *commentarium*, *Cic.*

*2. fūr-or*, *ōris*, *m.* [*fur-o*] *A raging or raving*; *rage, madness, fury* of the mind, *etc.*; also, of storms: *Cic.*; *Virg.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *furieux*.

**fur-tim**, *adv.* [*l. fur-or*] *By stealth, secretly, privily*: *Q. Cic.*; *Tac.*

**furtiv-e**, *adv.* [*furtiv-us*] *Stealthily, secretly, furtively*: *Ov.*

**furt-ivus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*furt-um*] (*Pertaining to a furtum*; hence) *1. Stolen, purloined, pilfered*: *lana*, *Hor.*

—*2. Secret, hidden, concealed, furtive*: *iter*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *furtif*.

**fur-tum**, *i*, *n.* [*l. fur-or*] *1. (The*

*stealing thing*; hence) *Theft*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—*2. a. Prop.*: *A stolen thing*: *Cic.*—*b. Meton.*: (*a*) *A secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem*: *Virg.*—(*b*) *Stolen or secret love, intrigue*: *Ov.*; *Cat.*

**fūr-un-cūlus**, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [*for furon-culus*; *fr. fur*, through *obsolet. furo, furon-is*, "a thief"] *I. Prop.*: *A petty thief, pilferer*: *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *A. A pointed, burning sore on the human body*; *a boil, furuncle*: *Cels.*—*B. A knob (on a vine)*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *furuncle*.

**fur-vus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root uṣh, to burn*; whence *Lat. roots ur, us, ur-o, us-tus*] (*Burnt*; hence) *Dark, dusky, black, swarthy*: *antra*, *Ov.*: *Proserpina*, *Hor.*

**fusc-ina**, *æ*, *f.* [akin to *furc-a*] *A three-pronged spear, a trident*: *Cic.*; *Suet.*

**fuse-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l. v. a.* [*fuso-us*] *To make dark, searthy, or dusky*; *to blacken, darken*: *dentes*, *Ov.*

*1. fuscus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to *furvus*; *v. h. v.*] *I. Prop.*: *Dark, searthy, dusky*: *purpura pene fusca*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *fraxinus fuco*, *Pl.* *II. Meton.*: *Of the voice*: *Indistinct, husky, hoarse*: *Cic.*

*2. Fuscus*, *i*, *m.* *Fuscus*; a Roman name.

**fūs-e**, *adv.* [*fus-us*] *1. Spread out, extended*: (*Comp.*) *fusus paulo*, *Quint.*—*2. Copiously, at length, diffusely*: *fuse dicendi facultas*, *Cic.*

**fū-silis**, *e*, *adj.* [*for fud-silis*; *fr. fu(n)d-o*] (*That can be poured out*; hence) *Molten, fluid, liquid*: *aurum*, *Ov.*: *argilla, softened clay*, *Cæc.*

**fū-sio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for fud-sto*; *f. id.*] *A pouring forth, outpouring*: *animi*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence (*acc. to late Lat. meaning of "a smelting" or "founding"*), *Fr.* *fusion*.

**fustis**, *is* (*Abi. regularly fusti*; *fuste*, *Hor.*), *m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *fût*.

**fustū-ārium**, *ti*, *n.* [*for fustiarium*; *fr. fustis, (unconstr. Gen.) fustis*] (*A thing pertaining to a fustis*; hence) *As a punishment*: *A cudgelling to death*: *Cic.*

*1. fū-sus* (*for fud-sus*), *a*, *um*: *1. P. of fu(n)d-o*.—*2. Pa.*: *Spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*: *a. Prop.*: *aër*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *fusior alvus, more relaxed*, *Cels.*—*b. Fig.*: *Æschines*, *Quint.*: *genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum*, *Cic.*

*2. fūsus*, *i*, *m.* *A spindle*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *fuseau, fusee*.

**fū-tilis**, *e*, *adj.* [*for fud-tilis*; *fr. fu(n)d-o*] (*That pours out*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *That easily lets loose, cannot contain*: *canes, that void their excrement through fear*, *Phæd.*: *glacies, brittle*, *Virg.* *II. Fig.*: *That cannot be relied upon, empty, poor, worthless, futile*: *haruspices*, *Cic.*: *sententie*, *id.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *futile*.

**fūtil-itas**, *ātis*, *f.* [*futil-is*] (*The quality of the futilis*; hence) *Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *futilité*.

**fū-tirus**, *a*, *um*, *P. of sum*, through root *FU*; *v. sum inii*. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *future*; *Eng.* *future*

**fuvi**, *v. sum inii*.

## G

**G, g**, *indecl. n. or f.* *I. The seventh letter of the Latin alphabet*, but which did not originally belong to the Latin orthography, its place being supplied by *c*. It was introduced about the time of the second Punic war. *II.* As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into combination only with *l* and *r*; and therefore in words which, from their etymology, had the combination *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical age, and thus arose the classical *crms natus, nosco, etc.*, from the original *gnatus, gnosco, etc.*: whereas in compounds the *g* again makes its appearance: *cognatus, cognosco, etc.* *III.* Commutation took place most freq. between *g* and *c*; *v. the letter C*:—with *j* in *mejo* from *mingo*, major from *MAG* (*magis, maximus*). *IV.* By assimilation, *g* was produced from *b* and *d* in *oggero, suggero, aggero, etc.*, from *ob-gero, sub-gero, ad-gero, etc.* *V.* As an abbreviation, *g* sometimes denotes *Gaius*. **Gālālī**, *orum*, *m.* *The Gabali*; a

people of Gaul (about mod. *Gevaudan*).

**Gābīi**, *orum*, *m.* *Gabii*; an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles from Rome (about mod. *Lago di Castiglione*).—Hence, **Gāb-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Gabii*: *Gabine*.—As *Subst.*: **Gabini**, *orum*, *m.* *The Gabines*.

**Gābīn-ius**, *ti*, *m.* [*Gabir-i*] (*One pertaining to the Gabini*). *Gabinus*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Gabīn-us** (*-ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Gabinus*; *Gabinian*.

**Gādes**, *ium*, *f.* *Gades*; a colony of the Phœnicians, in Hispania Bætica (now *Cádiz*).—Hence, **Gād-itānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Gades*.—As *Subst.*: **Gaditanus**, *i*, *m.* *A man of Gades*.

**gæsum**, *i*, *n.* [*a Celtic word*] *A gæsum*; a long, heavy javelin used by the Gauls: *Cæs.*

**Gætūli**, *orum*, *m.* *The Gætuli*; a people of northwestern Africa (in mod. *Morocco*).—Hence, *1. Gætūl-us*, *a*,

*um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Gætuli*; *Gætulian*.—*2. Gætūl-icus*, *i*, *m.* (*One pertaining to the Gætuli*). *Gætulicus*; an agnomen of *Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, the conqueror of the Gætulians*.

**Gaius**, *i*, *-a*, *æ*, *v. Caius*. **Gālaesus** (*-ēsus*), *i*, *m.*, *Γαλαῖσος*. *Galeus* or *Galeus*; a river of Southern Italy, near *Tarento* (now *Galeso*).

**Gālanthis**, *Idis*, *f.* *Galanthis*; a female attendant of *Alceme*, changed into a weasel.

**Gālātæ**, *arum*, *m.* *The Galatæ* or *Galatians* (called also *Gallogræci*); a Celtic people who migrated into *Phrygia*.—Hence, **Gālāt-ia**, *æ*, *f.* *The country inhabited by the Galatians*, *Galatia* (now *Eyalet Anadolî and Karaman*).

**Gālātæa**, *æ*, *f.*, *Γαλαῖται*. *Galatæa*: *1. A sea-nymph*.—*2. A rustic maiden, mentioned by Virgil*.—*3. A female friend of Ilorace*.

**galba**, *æ*, *f.* [*a Gallic word, pp. akin to the Germ. gelb (yellow) of Kalb (calif)*] *1. The galba*; a small



worm: the ash-borer, or the larva of the ash-epanner: Suet.—2. In the Gallic= prepinguis. Fat paunch, big belly: Suet.—3. As a proper name: Galba: a. A chief of the Suesiones: Cæs.—b. A cognomen in the gens Sulpicia, esp. of one of the Roman emperors: Suet.

galbān-ūs, a, um, adj. [galban-um] Of galbanum: odores, Virg.

galbanum, i, n. [γαλβάνη] Galbanum; the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. galbanus.

galbān-us (galbīn-), (or galbān-us, -īnus) a, um, adj. [either galban-um or galb-us] Greenish-yellow, yellowish: vestimenta, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. jaune.

galb-ūm, i, n.; -ūs (calb-), i, m. [galb-us] (A thing) pertaining to galbus; a yellow thing An arm-band, fillet: Suet.

galbus, γαλβός, Gloss. Yellow. gāl-ēa, ēae, f. [καλ-ῑππη, "to cover;"] cf. celo] (The covering thing; hence) A helmet, head-piece of leather or bronze: Cic.; Virg.

gālēa-tus, a, um, P. of gale(a)-o.—As Subst.: gālēatus, i, m. A helmeted warrior: Juv.

gāl-e-o, āvi, ātōm, āre, i. v. a. [gale-a] To cover with a helmet, to helm: galeata Minerva, Cic.

Gālēotæ, arum, m. Galeotæ; the name of certain interpreters of prodigies in Sicily.

gālēr-īdūm, i, n. dim. [galern-um] I. Prop.: a small covering for the head; a cap. Mart. II. Meton.: A (kind of) peruke: Suet.

gālēr-ītus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with a galerum; hence) I. Prop.: That wears a hood. Prop. II. Meton.: Of a bird: Crested: galerita avis, The crested-lark, Pl.

Gālērīus, īl, m.; a, æ, f. Galerius, Galerius: Roman names.

gāl-ērus, i, m. [akin to galea] (The covering thing; hence) A covering for the head, made of undressed skin; a cap, hat: Virg.

Galesus, i, v. Galesus.

galla, æ, f. Gall-nut: Virg.

Galli, ōrum, m. The Galli or Gauls; both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy (afterwards also in Phrygia as Gallo-Greci or Galatæ).—In Sing.: Gallus, i, m. A Gaul.—In Fem.: Galla, æ. A female Gaul.—Hence, 1. Gall-ia, æ, f. Gallia or Gaul; the country of the Gauls.—2. Gall-īcus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Gauls; Gallie: canis, o greyhound, Ov.—Hence, a. Gallic-a, æ (sc. solea), f. A Gallic shoe, prob. what is now termed "galosh," or "calosh."—b. Gallic-anus, a, um, adj.: (a) Of, or belonging to, the Roman province Gallia (in Upper Italy), Gallican.—As Subst.: Gallicanus, i, m. An inhabitant of the province Gallia; a Gallican.—(b) Gallic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Gallique, Gaulois, Gallican.

1. gall-īna, æ, f. [1. gall-us] (One) pertaining to a gallus; hence) A hen: Hor.; Suet.—Prov.: Gallinæ albes

illus, Son of a white hen, i.e. child of fortune, fortune's favourite: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. géline.

2. Gallina, æ, m. Gallina; the name of a gladiator.

gallīnā-cūs, a, um, adj. [gallina (uncontr. Gen.), gallina-ī] Of, or belonging to, domestic fowls or poultry: gallus, a poultry-cock, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gallinacé.

gallīn-ārīus, a, um, adj. [gallina-ī] Of, or belonging to, poultry: scala, a poultry-ladder (by which poultry mount to their roosting-place), Cels.—As Subst.: gallinarius, īi, m. One who attends to poultry: Cic.

Gall-ō-græci, ōrum, m. [Gall-i; (o); Græci] The Gallogreci or Gauls who migrated into Phrygia (called also Galatæ).—Hence, Gallō-græci-a, æ, f. Gallogræcia; the country of the Gallogreci (called also Galatia).

Gallōnius, īi, m. Gallonius; a Roman name.

1. gal-lus, i, m. [for gar-lus; akin to Sanscrit root GAR, sonum edere; whence Gr. γαρ-ῑω, Lat. garr-īo] (The one uttering a cry; hence) A cock, poultry cock: Cic.

2. Gallus, i, v. 1. Galli.

3. Gallus, i, m. The Gallus, a tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drank it mad (now Galievo).—Hence, 1. Gall-īcus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the Gallus; Meton.) Phrygian, Trojan.—2. Galli, ōrum, m. The priests of Galli or Cybele, so called because of their raving, during which they emasculated themselves.—In Sing.: Gallus, i, m.; and (on account of their emasculated condition) in the Fem., Galla, æ.—Hence, Gall-īcus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the priests of Isis; Gallic.

4. Gallus, i, m. Gallus; a Roman name.

gā-nēa, æ, f., -nēum, i, n. [prps. for gas-neā, -neum, akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, comedere] (The thing pertaining to eating; hence) An eating-house, cook-shop, ordinary: Cic.; Plaut. gānē-o, ōnis, m. [gaue-a] (One who) or having a ganea; hence) A frequenter of a ganea; a glutton, etc.: Cic.

ganga-ba, æ, m. [Persian word] A porter: Curt.

Gangārīdæ, ārum (Gen. Plur., Gangarīdūm, Virg.), m., Γαγγαρίδαι. The Gangaridæ; an Indian people on the Ganges.

Ganges, īs, m., Γάγγης. The Ganges; a river of India.—Hence (fr. uncontr. Gen. Gange-is), Gangē-tīcus, a, um, and Gangē-tīs, tidis, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Ganges; Gallic.

gannio, no perf. nor sup., īre, ā, v. n. [onomatop.] (Prop.: To yelp, bark; Meton.) Of persons: To snarl, growl, grumble: Ter.; Cat.

ganni-tus, ūs, m. [ganni-o] I. Prop.: A yelping or barking of dogs: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. A snarling, growling: Pl. Mart.—B. A whining, moaning: Pl.

Gānymēdes, i, m., Γανυμήδης.

Ganymede: 1. A son of Laomedon, who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe.—2. A eunuch in the service of Arsinæ, an enemy of Cæsar.

Gāramantes, um, m. The Garamantes; a powerful tribe of the interior of Africa.—Hence, Gāramant-is, īdis, f. Garamantian.

Gargānus, i, m. Garganus; a mountain ridge in Apulia (now Monte Gargano or Monte di S. Angelo).—Hence, Gargān-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Garganus; Gargan.

Gargāphie, ēs, f., Γαργαφίη. Gargaphie; a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his hounds.

Gargāra, ōrum, n. plur., Γάργαρα, τὰ. Gargara; the upper part of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.

Gargīlius. Gargilius; a famous hunter.

Garites, um, m. The Garites; a people in Aquitanian Gaul.

garr-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, ā, v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root GAR, sonum edere, I. Prop.: To chatter, prate, chat, talk idly: quiddibet, Hor. (without Object) tanta est impunitas garriendi, Cic. II. Meton.: Of frogs: To croak: Mart.

garrūl-ītās, ātis, f. [garrul-us] (The quality of the garrulus; hence) 1. A chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity: Ov.—2. Of the crow: A constant croaking: Pl.

garr-ūlus, a, um, adj. [garr-to] I. Prop.: Of persons: Chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous: garrulus idem est, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of birds: Chattering, noisy; or, with reference to their peculiar note, Croaking, calling, twittering, hooting, warbling, etc.: Ov.; Pl.—B. Of the cricket: Chirping: Phæd.—C. Of inanimate things: 1. Of streams: Babbling, murmuring: Ov.—2. Of musical instruments, etc.: Vocal, tuneless: Tib.

gārūm (-on), i, n. = γάρου. Garum; a thick sauce, fish-sauce: Hor.

Gārūma (-nna), æ, m. The Garumna; a river of Gaul (now Garonne).

Garumni, ōrum, m. The Garumni; a people of Gaul, on the Garonne (in the neighbourhood of the modern St. Bertrand de Comtuges).

gaude-nis, ntis, i. P. of gaude-o.—2. P.: Joyous, joyful: animus, Cic.

gau-d-ō, gāvisus sum, gaudēre, 2. v. n. and a. [root GAU, or GAUD, akin to Gr. γα-ῑω, γηθ-ῑω] I. Gen.: A. Of persons: To rejoice inwardly, be glad respecting any thing, to take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in any thing: 1. Neut.: gaudendi locus, Cic.: gaudes si cameram percipisti forte, Hor.—Particular expression: Gaudere in sinu, or in se, To rejoice in one's bosom, or in one's self; i.e. to rejoice in

*secret, to feel a secret joy*: Cic.; Cat.—  
2. Act.: *gavisos homines dolorem*,  
Script. ap. Cic.: (with *Objective clause*)  
quæ perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic.—B. Of  
things: *To rejoice or delight*: Phœbo  
gaudet Parnassia rupes, Virg. II. Esp.:  
*To greet, to express one's good will*,  
etc.: Celso gaudere . . . Mnsa  
rogata refer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jouir*.  
**gaud-ium**, *ii*, n. [gaud-oe] I. Prop.:  
A. Gen.: *Inward joy, gladness*: Cic.; Hor.; Liv. B. Esp.:  
*Sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment*:  
Liv. II. Meton.: *Joy, i.e. the be-  
loved object which produces joy*: Ov.;  
Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joie*.

**gausape**, *is*, -um, *i*, n. = γαυσα-  
πης. I. Prop.: *A shaggy woolen cloth*,  
*frieze*, felt (having a long nap on one  
side, and being smooth on the other,  
used for clothing, covering, etc.);  
a garment or covering of frieze: Hor.;  
Ov. II. Meton.: *A shaggy beard*:  
Pers.

**gav-isus** (for gau-isus), *a*, um, *P*.  
of gau-deo.

**Gavius**, *ii*, m. *Gavius*; a Roman  
who was crucified by Verres.

**gāza**, *æ*, f. [Persian word; Gr.  
γαζα] I. Prop.: *A royal treasure*, in  
Persia: Curt. II. Meton.: *Treasure*,  
*riches, wealth*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *gaze*.

**Gēbenna** (Ceb- and Cev-), *æ*, f.  
*Gebenna, Cebenna, or Cevenna*;  
a mountain-chain in Gaul (now the Cēven-  
nes).

**Geidūni** (Gord-), *orum*, m. *The*  
*Geiduni, or Gorduni*; a people subject  
to the Nervii.

1. **Gēla**, *æ*, f. Γέλα. *Gela*; a city of  
Sicily, at first called Lindos, and after-  
wards *Gela*, from the river *Gela* or  
*Gelas*, on which it stood (now *Alcatra*  
or *Terra Nuova*).—Hence, I. **Gēl-ūs**,  
*a*, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Gela*.  
2. **Gēl-en-sis**, *ium*, m. *The inhabitants*  
of *Gela*.

2. **Gēla**, *æ*, m. *Gela*; a river of  
Sicily (now *Fiume de Ghiozzo*).

**Geldūba**, *æ*, f. *Gelduba*; a castle  
on the Rhine (now *Gelb* or *Gellep*).

**gēlid-æ**, *adv.* [gelid-us] *Coldly*,  
*faintly, indolently*: Hor.

**gēl-idus**, *a*, um (Gen. Fem. Sing.,  
gelidai, Lucr.), *adj.* [gel-oe] (*Freezing*;  
hence) I. Gen.: *Icy cold, very cold*,  
*icy, frosty*: nemus, Hor.: (Comp.)  
multo gelidior, Cic.: (Sup.) gelid-  
issimæ aquæ, Pl.—As Subst.: *gelida*,  
*æ*, f. (sc. aqua) *Water cold as ice*: Hor.  
II. Esp.: *Icy cold, cold, stiff with*  
*death, old age, or fright*: Virg.; Ov.

**Gellius**, *ii*, m. *Gellius*; a Roman  
name.

1. **gēl-o**, *āvi*, ātum, *āre*, *i*. v. a.  
and n. [gel-u] I. Act.: A. Gen.:  
*To cause to freeze, to congeal*:—Pass.:  
*To be frozen, to freeze*: qui ferrum gelat,  
Mart.: gelatus caseus, Col. B. Esp.:  
*To freeze, chill, stiffen with* fright,  
horror: Juv.; Stat. II. Neut.: *To*  
*freeze*: Pl.; Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *geler*.  
2. **Gēlo** (-on), *ōnis*, m. *Gelo*, or  
*tielon*; a King of Syracuse.

**Gēlōni**, *orum*, m., Γέλωνοι. *The*

*Geloni*; a Scythian people on the Bory-  
sthenes, in the modern Ukraine.—Sing.:  
collect.: *Gelonus*, *i*, m. *The Geloni-  
ans*: Virg.

**gēl-u**, *ūs* (-um, *i*, Lucr.), n. [Scil-  
litan γέλα] I. Gen.: *Icy coldness*,  
*frost, cold*: Virg.; Pl. II. Esp.:  
*Coldness, chill produced by death, old*  
*age, fright, etc.*: Virg.; Luc. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *geler*.

**gēm-ōbundus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [gem-o]  
*Groaning, sighing*: Ov.

**gēmell-i-pār-a**, *æ*, f. *adj.* [gem-  
ell-us; (i); par-io] *Twin-bearing*: dea,  
i. e. *Latona*, Ov.

**gēmell-us**, *a*, um, *adj. dim.* [for gem-  
in-lus; fr. gemin-us] I. Prop.: *Born*  
*at the same time, twin-born, twin-*  
*fratres*, Ov.—As Subst.: *gemellus*, *i*,  
m. *A twin*: Cat. II. Meton.: A. Paired,  
doubled, double: legio, formed  
out of two legions, Cæs.—B. Resem-  
bling or like, as twins: pravorum et  
amore gemellum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
*géméaux, jumeaux*.

**gēmīnā-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [gemin(a)-o]  
*A doubling*: verborum, Cic.

**gēmīn-o**, *āvi*, ātum, *āre*, *i*. v. a.  
and n. [gemin-us] I. Act.: A. Prop.:  
*To double*: sole geminato, Cic.: decem  
vite frater geminaverat annos, i. e.  
*had completed his twentieth year*, Ov.  
B. Meton.: *To pair, join, or unite*  
*two things together*: acuta Si gemin-  
ant Corybantæ sera, i. e. *strike to-  
gether*, Hor. II. Neut.: *To be double*:  
Lucr.

**gēmīn-us**, *a*, um, *adj.* [for gemin-  
us; fr. gemin-o] (*Brought forth or*  
*born with another*; hence) I. Prop.:  
*Twin-born, twin-*: fratres gemini, Cic.  
nec gemino bellum Trojanum oritur  
ab ovo, i. e. *from Helen, the twin-*  
*daughter of Leda*, Hor.: (Sup.) frater  
geminissimus, Plaut.—As Subst.: *ge-*  
*mini*, *orum*, m. A. Gen.: Of persons  
or animals: Trinx: Cic.; Pl. B. Esp.:  
As a constellation: *The Twins*  
(*Castor and Pollux*; acc. to others,  
*Apollo and Hercules*): Pl. II. Meton.:  
A.: 1. Paired, double, twofold,  
both, two: geminum lumen, Cic.—2.  
*Both, two*: gemine acies, both eyes,  
Virg.—B. Resembling, corresponding,  
*similar, like*, as twins: eadem impudentia,  
gemina audacia, Cic. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *gémîné*.

**gēm-itus**, *ūs* (Gen. Sing. gemiti,  
Plaut.), m. [gem-o] I. Prop.: *A*  
*sighing, sigh*; a groaning, groan: Cic.;  
Virg. II. Meton.: Of things: *A*  
*groaning, roaring, roar*: Virg.

**gem-ma**, *æ*, f. [for gen-ma; fr.  
gen-o] (*The bearing or producing*  
*thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A bud, eye*,  
or gem on a plant: Cic. II. Meton.:  
A. From similarity of form: *A pre-*  
*cious stone, esp. one already cut*; a  
*jewel*, gem: Cic.; Hor.—B. Of things  
made of precious stones: 1. *A drink-*  
*ing-vessel, goblet*: Ov.—2. *A seal ring*,  
*signet*: Ov.—C. Plur.: *The eyes of the*  
*peacock's tail*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
*gemme*.

**gemm-ūs**, *a*, um, *adj.* [gemm-a]  
I. Prop.: *Of precious stones*; set or

*adorned with precious stones*: trulla,  
Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *Jewel-*  
*shaped*: radix gemme rotundatis,  
Pl.—2. *Jewelled, adorned with jewel-*  
*like marks or spots*: cauda, Phaed.—  
B. *Glimmering, sparkling like gems*:  
Euripus, Pl.

**gemm-i-fer**, *fēra*, fērum, *adj.*  
[gemm-a; (i); fer-o] 1. *Bearing*  
*or producing gems*: gemmiferi amnes, Pl.  
—2. *Carrying or having gems*: corona,  
Val. Fl.

**gemm-o**, *āvi*, ātum, *āre*, *i*. v. n.  
and a. [gemm-a] I. Neut.: *To put*  
*forth buds, to bud or gem*: gemmare  
vites rustici dicunt, Cic. II.: A. Neut.:  
1. Prop.: *To be adorned with*  
*precious stones, to sparkle with gems*  
*(only in Part. Præs.)*: gemmantia  
spectra, Ov.—2. Meton.: *To glitter*,  
*sparkle*, like gems: herbae gemmant  
rore recenti, Lucr.—B. Act.: *To set*  
*or adorn with jewels (only in Part. Perf.)*:  
gemmata monilia, Ov.: gemmati an-  
uli, Liv.

**gēm-o**, *ūi*, itum, *ēre*, 3. v. n. and  
a. [pprs. akin to gēu-o]. *To be full*;  
hence, with reference to the effects  
produced by fullness of grief] I. Neut.:  
A. Prop.: *Of living beings*:  
*To sigh, groan*: hos gemere videbam,  
Cic.: *as gemat in terris let him groan*  
*in the lower world*, Prop. B. Meton.:  
1. *Of the turtle-dove*: *To utter a*  
*plaintive or mournful note*: nec gemere  
acriæ cessabit turtur ab ulmo, Virg.  
—2. *To groan, creak*: gemuit sub  
pondere cymba, Virg. II. Act.: *To*  
*sigh over, bemoan, bewail* any thing:  
hæc gemebant boni, Cic.: (with  
*Objective clause*) mureta relinqui . . .  
Sulphura contemni vicus gemit, Hor.  
¶ Hence, Fr. *gémir, gémir*.

**gēm-ōnius**, *a*, um, *adj.* [gem-o]  
Of, or pertaining to, *sighing or groan-*  
*ing*: gemoniæ scalæ, steps of sighs, i. e.  
steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the  
Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals  
were dragged by hooks, to be  
thrown into the Tiber: Val. Max.—As  
Subst.: *gemoniæ*, ārum, f. (sc. scalæ)  
= gemoniæ scalæ: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
*gémonies*.

**gēn-a**, *æ*, f. (mostly plur.) [akin  
to gēn-v, the chin] (*A jaw*; hence) I. Prop.:  
*A cheek*:—Plur., the cheeks:  
Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Plur.: *The*  
*eyes*: Ov.

**Gēnābum**, *i*, n. *Genabum*; a city  
of the Carnutes in Gallia Lugdunensis,  
afterwards called *Aurelianensis Urbis* or  
*Civitas Aurelianorum* (whence the  
modern name *Orleans*).—Hence, **Gēn-**  
**ab-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to,  
*Genabum*; *Genabian*.—As Subst.: **Gen-**  
**abenses**, *ium*, m. (sc. cives) *The*  
*Genabians*.

**Gēnauni**, *orum*, m. *The Genauni*;  
a Germanic people in Rætia (in the  
lower Val d'Agnò).

**gēnēalōgos**, *i*, m. = γενεαλόγος.  
*A genealogist*: Cic.

**gēn-er**, *ēri*, m. [Sans. jān-ātri;  
fr. root JAM = YAM, 'to marry'] (*One*  
*who marries*; hence) I. Prop.: *A*  
*son-in-law*: Cic.; also of a daughter



**bridegroom:** Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of the husband of a grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter (for progenitor): Tac.—B. Of a sister's husband, brother-in-law: Nep.—C. Of a (daughter's) paramour: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gendre*.

**gēnēr-ālis**, e, adj. [genus, generis] (Of, or belonging to, genus; hence) Of, or belonging to, a kind or species; generic: constitutio, Cic. Of, or relating to, all; general: generale quoddam decorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *général*.

**gēnērāl-iter**, adv. [general-is] In general, generally: Cic.

**gēnēra-eco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. [gener(a)-o] To be generated, produced: Lucr.

**gēnēr-ātim**, adv. [genus, generis] 1. By kinds, species, or classes: Cic; Virg.—2. Generally, in general: Cic.

**gēnērā-tor**, ōris, m. [gener(a)-o] An engenderer, producer: Cic; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *générateur*.

**gēnēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [genus, generis] I. Prop.: To beget, procreate, engender, produce, create: in the Pass. also, to spring, descend from: hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic.: quem generasse Telon Sobethide nymphā fertur, Virg.: (without Object) asina generare cepit, Pl. II. Fig.: To bring forth, create, produce: quæ nihil dum ipse ex se generare queunt, Quint. ¶ Hence Fr. *génére*.

**gēnērōs-iūs**, comp. adv. [generosus] More nobly: perire, Hor.

**gēnēr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [genus, generis] (Full of genus; hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: Of good or noble birth; noble, eminent: virgo, Cic.: (Comp.) nemo generosior est te, Hor.: (Sup.) fortissimum quemque generosissimum existimo, Sall. II. Meton.: Of animals or things: Of a good or noble species; noble, superior, excellent: pecus, Virg.: vinum, Hor. III. Fig.: Noble-minded, magnanimous, generous: rex, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *généreux*.

**gēnēsīs**, is, f. = γένεσις. I. Prop.: Generation, birth; creation: Pl. II. Meton.: The constellation that is rising at one's birth or nativity: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génése*.

**genēsta**, ā, v. genista.

**gēnē-trīx** (-trīx), icis, f. [gen-o] I. Prop.: She that has borne any one; a mother: Virg. II. Fig.: She that produces; mother: frugum, i. e. Ceres, Ov. III. Meton.: A mother-in-law: Ov.

**Gēnēva**, ā, f. Geneva; a city of the Allobroges.

**gēnī-ālis**, e, adj. [Geni-us] Of, or belonging to, Genius; hence) 1. (Of, or belonging to, the Genii, or tutelary spirits (who presided over marriage; hence) Bridal, marriage: lectus, Cic.: torus, Virg.—2. Of, or belonging to, enjoyment; jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, genial: festum, Ov.: hiems, Virg.

**gēnīāl-iter**, adv. [genial-is] Jovially, merrily, genially: Ov.

**gēnīcūl-ātus**, a, um, adj. [geni-

cul-um] Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated: culmus, Cic.

**gēnī-cūlum**, i, n. dim. [for geniculum: fr. genu] I. Prop.: A little knee: Var. II. Meton.: Of plants: A little knot or joint: Pl.

**gēnīsta** (-esta), ā, f. The broom-plait, broom: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géné*.  
**gēnīta-blīs**, e, adj. [geno, through obsol. genit(a)-o] That generates or begets; hence) Productive, fruitful, generative: Lucr.

**gēnīt-ālis**, e, adj. [genit-us, a begetting] Of, or belonging to, a begetting; causing generation or birth; fruitful, generative, genitil: semina, Virg.: dies, birthday (usually natalis dies), Tac.—As Subst.: **Genitalis**, is, f. (sc. dea) Genitalis; a surname of Diana, as presiding over births. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génital*.

**gēnītāl-iter**, adv. [genital-is] In a generative or fertilizing manner: Lucr.

**gēn-ītivus**, a, um, adj. [gen-o] (Begetting; hence) Of, or belonging to, generation or birth. I. Gen.: imago, native, original nature, Ov. II. Esp.: Gramm. t. t.: genitivus casus, the genitive case, Quint.—As Subst.: **genitivus**, i, m. (sc. casus) The genitive case: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génitif*.

**gēn-ītor**, ōris, m. [id.] A begetter, parent, father, sire: I. Prop.: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.: genitor usus, Hor.

**genitrix**, icis, v. genetrix.

**gēn-ītūra**, ā, f. [gen-o] I. Prop.: A begetting, bearing, birth, generation: Pl. II. Meton.: In astrology, One's natal star or constellation, nativity: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *géniture*.

**gēn-ītus**, a, um, P. of gigno, through root GEN.

**Gēn-īus**, i, m. [gen-o] (The one pertaining to existence or being; hence) I. Prop.: The tutelary deity or genius of a person, place, etc.: Virg.; Tib. II. Meton.: Wit, talent, genius: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génie*.

**geno**, ēre, v. gigno init.

**gen-s**, gentis, f. [gen-o] (A begetting; Concr.: That which is begotten; hence) I. Prop.: A clan (or rather a house, embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites): Cic.; Hor.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of the gods: A family: majorum gentium dil, i. e. the superior deities (the Consentes), Cic.—B. Of a single descendant, offspring out of an entire race: Virg.—C. In a contemptuous sense: Tribe, brood: Cic.—D. Of beasts: A race, breed, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—E.: 1. A race, nation, population: Cic.—Particular expression: Gen. Plur. in partitive force dependent on some adverb: In the world, on earth: ubinam gentium? Cic.: nusquam gentium, Ter.—2. Plur.: Foreign nations, foreigners: Tac.—F. A region, country: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gens*, *gent*.

**gent-īcus**, a, um, adj. [gens, gentis] Of, or belonging to, a nation; national: more genitico, Tac.

**gentil-īcus** (-itius), a, um, adj. [gentil-is] (Of, or belonging to, a gent-

ilis; hence) Of, or belonging to, a particular clan or House: gentiliūca sacra, Liv.

**gent-īlis**, e, adj. [gens, gent-is] 1. Of, or belonging to, a clan or House: nomen, Suet.: manus, Ov.—As Subst.: **gentilis**, is, m. A person belonging to the same clan or House; a clansman: Cic.; Liv.—2. Of, or belonging to, the same people or nation; national: nationes, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gentil*.

**gentil-itas**, ātis, f. [gentil-is] (The state or condition of the gentilis; hence) I. Prop.: The relationship of those who belong to the same gens: Cic. II. Meton.: Relatives bearing the same name: Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "heathenism"), Fr. *gentilité*.

**gēnū**, ūs, n. (Neut. Nom. and Acc. Sing., genus, Cic.—Plur., gēnua, as a dissyllable, Virg.) [akin to γόνυ] I. Prop.: The knee: Cic.; Hor.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of plants: A knot, joint (usually called *geniculum*): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genu*.

**Gēnūa**, ā, f. Genua; a seaport town of Liguria (now Genoa).

**gēnū-ālīa**, ūm, n. [genu] (Things pertaining to the knee; hence) Garters: Ov.

1. **gēn-ūinus**, a, um, adj. [gen-o] I. Prop.: Innate, native, natural: virtutes, Cic. II. Meton.: Genuine: comedia, Gell.

2. **gēn-ūinus**, a, um, adj. [gen-æ] Of, or belonging to, the jaw or cheek: dentes, jaw-teeth, back-teeth, Cic.—As Subst.: **genuinus**, i, m. (sc. dens). A back-tooth or grinder: Juv.—Prov.: Genuinum frangere in aliquo, To break a grinder in any person, i. e. to criticise severely, Pers.

1. **gēn-us**, ūs, ūs, n. = γένος. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Birth, descent, origin; a race, stock, etc.: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: High or noble birth: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A descendant, offspring, child; and collect., descendants, posterity, race: Virg.; Hor.; Ov.—B.: 1. Of persons, animals, or things: A class, sort, species, kind: Cic.; Hor.—Particular expression: In respect to Acc.: Omne, hoc, id, quod genus (for omnis, esus, huius, cuius generis) Of every, of this, of which kind: Cato; Var.; Cic.—2. Philos. t. t.: A general term, (logical) genus: Cic.—C. Gramm. t. t.: The gender of nouns and verbs: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genre*.

2. **genus**, ūs, v. genu.  
**Gēnūs** (-ūus), i, m. Genusus or Genusius; a river of Greek Ilyria (now Iskumi, acc. to others, Siomiri or Semno).

**gēōgrāphīa**, ā, f. = γεωγραφία. Geography: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géographie*.

**gēōmētres**, ās (geomētres, as a trisyllable, Juv.), m. = γεωμέτρης (Earth-measurer). A geometer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géomètre*.

**gēōmetrīa**, ā, f. = γεωμετρία (Earth-measuring). Geometry: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géométrie*.

**gēōmetricus**, a, um, adj. = γε-

μετρικός. *Of, or belonging to, geometry; geometrical: rationes, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. geometricus, i, m. A geometrician: Quint.—2. geometrica, ōrum, n. Geometry: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. géométrique.*

**gēorgicus, a, um, adj.** = γεωργικός. *Of, or pertaining to, husbandry; agricultural: carmen, Col.—Hence, Georgica, ōrum, n. The Georgics (of Virgil): Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. géorgique, géorgiques.*

**gēr-ens, entis: 1. P. of ger-o.—2. Pat.: Managing: (with Gen.) negotii bene gerens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gérant.**

**Gergōvia, æ, f. Gergovia:** *A town of the Arverni, in Aquitanian Gaul (now Jarjean).—2. A town of the Boii (pprs. Charieu).*

**germāne, ade, ad.** [1. german-us] *Faithfully, truly: rescribere, Cic.*

**Germāni, ōrum, m., Γερμανοί.** *The Germans; a people between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea.—Sing.: Germanus, i, A German.—Hence, 1. Germān-us, a, um, adj. German.—2. Germān-ia, æ, f. Germany: the country of the Germans—divided into Upper and Lower Germany.—Plur.: Germaniæ, ōrum, f. The Germanies, i. e. the whole of Germany.—3. Germān-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Germans; Germanic, German.—As Subst.: Germanicus, i, m. Germanicus: a. (sc. victor). An agnomen of several generals who gained victories over the Germans.—Hence, Germān-ic-ianus, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, a Germanicus; hence) Stationed or serving in Germany: exercitus, Suet.—As Subst.: Germanic-iani, ōrum, m. (sc. milites). Soldiers stationed in Germany: Suet.—b. (sc. nummus). A germanicus; a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. Germanique.*

**germān-itas, ātis, f. [1. german-us] I. Prop.: (The condition, or state, of the germanus or germana; hence) Brotherhood, sisterhood: Cic. II. Fig.: The relationship of colonies from a common mother-city: Liv.**

**1. germ-ānus, a, um, adj.** [prob. for germin-ānus; fr. germin, germin-] *(Belonging to the same origin; hence) I. Prop.: Of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father: Full, oven: Cic.—As Subst.: germanus, i, n., and germana, æ, f. Full brother, full sister: Of persons or animals: Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of, or belonging to, brothers and sisters: brotherly, sisterly: modus, Plaut.—B. Genuine, real, actual, true: (Sup.) germanissimus Stoicus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (law) germain, "brother," germaine, "sister."*

**2. Germanus, a, um, v. Germani.**

**ger-men, inis, n. [prob. ger-o] (The thing produced; hence) I. Prop.: A sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud: Virg. II. Fig.: A germ, origin: Lucr. III. Meton.: A. Plur.: Fruits, productions: Claud.—B.: The embryo or fetus: Ov.—C.: 1. Child, offspring:**

**Claud.—2. Root, stock: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. germe.**

**1. gēr-o, gessi, gestum, gērere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bear, carry, or have anything about one, or on one's person, to carry about; to wear: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, Liv.: qua modo brachia gessit, Crura gerit, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To bear, carry, bring to a place: saxa, Liv.—2. With the accessory idea of production, to bear, bring forth, produce: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To bear, have, entertain, cherish: et nos aliquod nomenque deusque Gessimus, Virg.: inimicitias, Cic.: (without Object) aliter atque animo gerebat, Sall.—Particular phrases: 1. Gerere se, To bear, deport, behave, or conduct one's self: to act: Cic.—2. Gerere aliquem, To behave or conduct one's self as any one: Claud.—3. Gerere se et aliquem, To treat one's self and another in any manner: Sall.—4. Gerere prae se aliquid, To carry something before one: i. e. to show, exhibit, manifest: Cic.—B. With the accessory idea of activity or exertion: To sustain the charge of any undertaking or business, whether public or private; to administer, manage, regulate, rule, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform: Pass.: To happen, take place, be done: republicam, Cic.: magnae res belli domique gerebantur, id.: (without Object) a spe gerendi absunt, id.—Particular phrase: Morem gerere, To perform one's will; to comply with one's wishes; to humour or gratify one: Cic.—C. Of time: To pass, spend: Scripta ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gérer.**

**2. gēr-o, ōnis, m. [1. ger-o] A carrier: Plaut.**

**gerre, ōrum, f. = γέρρα (Prop.: Watted twigs; Meton.). Trifles, stuff, trumpery, nonsense: Plaut.**

**ger-r-o [ger-ræ] (One having gerre; hence) A trifler, idle fellow: Ter.**

**gēr-ilus, i, m. [ger-o] (He that bears or carries; hence) A bearer, carrier, porter: Hor.**

**Gēr-yōn, ōnis, -ōnes, æ (Gen. Sing., Geryon, Lucr.), m., Γερύων and Γερυόνης. Geryon, or Geryones: a mythic oxen in Spain, having three bodies, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.**

**Gēsoriācus, i, m., -um, i, n. Gesoriacus or Gesoriacum: a town and port of Gallia Belgica (now Boulogne).**

**gestā-men, inis, n. [gest(a)-o] I. That which is borne or worn; a burden, load; ornament, accoutrements, etc.: Virg. II. That with or in which any thing is carried; a litter, sedan: Tac.**

**gestā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: A being carried or conveyed about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.); a riding, driving, or sailing for pleasure: Suet. II. Meton.: A place where one is carried to take the air; a promenade, drive: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. gestation.**

**gestā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A bearer, carrier: Pl.—2. One who rides out to take the air: Mart.**

**gestātōr-ius, a, um, adj. [gest-**

**ator] (Pertaining to a gestator; hence) That serves for carrying: sella, a sedan-chair, Suet.**

**gesticūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [gesticula(-or)] Pantomimic motion, gesticulation: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. gesticulation.**

**gesticūl-or, ātusum, āri, i. v. dep. [gesticul-us, a mimic gesture] To make mimic gestures, to gesticulate: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. gesticuler.**

**1. ges-tio, ōnis, f. [for ger-tio; fr. ger-o] A carrying on, managing, doing, performing: negotii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gestion.**

**2. gest-io, ivi or fi, itum, ire (Imperf. Id., gestibant, Plaut.), d. v. n. and a. [2. gest-us] I. Prop.: To use passionate gestures, to throw one's self about (esp. for joy), to be transported, to exult, to be joyful or cheerful: e-loquentiā gesticentes, Cic.: letitiam, id. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: To desire eagerly or passionately; to long: gestio scire ista omnia, Cic.: studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Virg.—B. Act.: To desire, or long for, a thing: (with Objective clause) ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectu, Ter.**

**gest-it-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [gest-o] To carry often or much; to be wont to carry or bear: Plaut.**

**ges-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. intens. a. and n. [for ger-to; fr. ger-o] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To bear, to carry, to have: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg.: puerum in manibus, Ter.—2. Esp.: Pass.: To be carried about in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.; to take the air; to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure: Sen.; Mart.—B. Fig.: To carry, bear: gestandus in sinu, i. e. to be dearly loved, Ter. II. Neut.: To be carried out, to ride, drive, sail, etc., to take the air: Suet.**

**1. ges-tus (for ger-tus), a, um, P. of ger-o.**

**2. ges-tus, ūs, m. [for ger-tus; fr. ger-o] (The bearing, i. e. motion of the body, or of a part of the body; hence) I. Gen.: Carriage, posture, motion, gesture: Cic. II. Esp.: A studied gesture, gesticulation of actors or orators: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. geste.**

**gesum, i, v. gasum.**

**Gētæ, ōrum, m., Γεταί: The Getae; a Thracian tribe on the Danube, bordering on the Dacians.—Sing.: Gēta (-es), æ, m. One of the Getae.—Hence, 1. Gētes, æ, adj., m. Of, or belonging to, the Getae; Getan:—2. Gēt-icus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Getan: Meton.) Thracian: Iyra, i. e. of the Thracian Orpheus, Stat.**

**Gēt-ic-o, adv. [Getic-us] Like a Getan: loqui, Ov.**

**Getuli, and its derivatives, v. Gæ.**  
**gib-bus, a, um, adj. [akin to κύρ-τω] Hunched, humped, gibbous: Cels.—As Subst.: 1. gibbus, i, m. A hunch, hump: Juv.—2. gibba, æ, f. A hunch, hump: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. gibbeux.**

**Gigantes, um, m., Γίγαντες. The Giants; fabled sons of Earth and Tartarus, who stormed the heavens, but were struck by Jupiter with lightning and**



buried under *Etna*.—Sing.: **Gigas**, antis, *m.* One of the *Gigantes*; a giant.—Hence, **Gigant-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, the giants; triumphus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *giant*.

**Gigas**, antis, *v.* Gigantes.

**gign-ens**, entis, *P.* of *gign-o*.—As *Subst.*: **gignentia**, tum, *m.* (Bearing things; hence) Organic bodies, things that grow, as plants, trees, etc.: loca nuda gignentium, *Sall.*

**gign-o** (old form **geno**, *Lucr.*), genūi, genitum, gignere (*Perf.*, genuvit, *Enn.*:—*Inf. Pres. Pass.* gignier, *Lucr.*), *3. v. a.* [reduplicated from root *GEN* (akin to Sanscrit root *JAN*, nasci; *Gr. yev*), *e. g.* gen-gen-o, ge-gen-o, **gigen-o**, **gi-gn-o**; cf. *γί-γνομαι*, which is formed upon the same principle] To beget, bear, bring forth, produce; in the *Pass.* also to be born; to spring, arise, proceed. **I. Prop.**: omnia, quae terra gignat, *Cic.*: dis genite, et cigniture deos, *Virg.* **II. Fig.**: haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, *Cic.*

**gilvus**, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Germ. *gelb*] Pale yellow, equus, *Virg.*

**Gindēs**, *v.* Gyndes.

**gingiva**, *a, f.* A gum: *Cat.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gencive*.

**ginnus**, *i, m.* = *γίνυος*. A little stunted mule: *Mart.*

**glāb-er**, *ra, rum, adj.* [akin to *glubo*; *Gr. γλῶφ-ω, γλῶβ-ω*] Without hair, smooth, bald: crure glaber, *Mart.*: (*Comp.*) gallus glabrior, *Plant.*—As *Subst.*: glaber, *bri, m.* A young (beardless) slave, favourite slave (of the Romans): *Stat.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *glabre*.

**glabrio**, ōnis, *m.* [*id.*] (One having a glaber) Glabrio; a Roman name.

**glāci-ālis**, *a, adj.* [glaci-ēs] (Pertaining to glaciers; hence) icy, frozen: hiems, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *glacial*.

**glāciēs**, *ei, f.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: ice: *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: hardness: glacies aris, *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *glace*.

**glāci-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [glaci-ēs] To make or turn into ice:—*Pass.*: To be turned into ice, to freeze, congeal: positas ut glaciēt nives Puro numine Jupiter, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *glacier*.

**glādī-ātor**, ōris, *m.* [gladi-us] (One using a gladius; hence) **I. Prop.**: A swordsman in the public games; a gladiator: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: Plur.: A combat of gladiators; a gladiatorial show: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gladiateur*.

**glādī-ātor-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* [gladiator] Of, or belonging to, a gladiator or gladiators: gladiatorial: ludus, *Cic.*: familia, a band of gladiators, *id.*—As *Subst.*: gladiatorium, *ii, n.* (*sc.* premium or anctoramentum) The hire or pay of gladiators: *Liv.*

**glādī-ātūra**, *a, f.* [gladi-us] (A using of a gladius; hence) The calling or profession of a gladiator: *Tac.*

**glādus**, *ii, m.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: A sword: *Cic.*—*Prov.*: Aliquē suo gladio jugulare, *To slaughter one with his own sword, i. e. to foil one with his own weapons: Ter.*

**B. Plumbeo gladio jugulari**, *To be slaughtered with a leaden sword, i. e. to be defeated, etc., with little trouble: Cic.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** For Murder, death: *Cic.*—**B.** For gladiatorial combat: *Sen.*—**C.** A ploughshare: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *glaiue*.

**glāba**, *a, etc.*, **glāsum**, *i, v. gle.* gland-i-fer, *flera, fērum, adj.*

[glans, gland-is; (*i*); fer-o] *Acorn-bearing: quercus, Cic.*

**gland-i-um**, *ii, n.* [glans, gland-is] (A thing pertaining to a glans; hence) A glandule in meat, esp. in pork: *Plaut.*

**glans**, glandis, *f.* [akin to *βάλλω*] **I. Prop.**: An acorn; and, in gen., any acorn-shaped fruit (beech-nut, chestnut, etc.): *Ov.* **II. Meton.**: An acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay: *Cæs.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gland, glande*.

**glārēa**, *a, f.* Gravel [*etym. dub.*] *Cic.*; *Virg.*

**glārē-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [glare-a] Full of gravel, gravelly: *Liv.*

**Glaucē**, *ēs, f.*, *ἡ λαική* (The Blue One). Glaucē; the mother of the third *Diana*.

**glaucōma**, *ētis, n.* (-a, *a, f.*, *Plant.*) = *γλαυκωμα*. An obscuration of the crystalline lens; a cataract: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *glaucome*.

**1. glaucus**, *a, um, adj.* = *γλαυκός*. Bluish gray: undae, *Lucr.*: salix, *Virg.*

¶ Hence, Fr. *glauque*.

**2. Glaucus**, *i, m.*, *Γλαυκος* (The Blue One). Glaucus: **1.** A son of *Sisyphus*, devoured by his own horses.—**2.** The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of *Diomedes*.—**3.** A fisherman of *Anthedon*, in *Euboea*, who was changed into a sea-god.

**glēba** (glēb-), *a, f.* **I. Prop.**: A small piece or lump of earth, a clod: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** Land, soil: *Virg.*—**B.** A piece, lump, mass of anything: *Lucr.*; *Cæs.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *glèbe*.

**glēb-ūla** (glā-), *a, f. dim.* [glēb-a] (*Prop.*) A small clod or lump of earth; *Meton.*: **1.** A little farm, small piece of land: *Juv.*—**2.** A small piece, little lump: *Vitr.*; *Pl.*

**Gles-ari-ae** (Gless-) *insulae* [glesum] (Things pertaining to glesum) The Glesarie (Gless-), or Amber islands in the North Sea.

**glēsūm** (gless-, glās-), *i, n.* [The German word *Glas* (Eng. glass)] Amber: *Tac.*

**glis**, gliris, *m.* A dormouse: *Pl.* **gli-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre, 3. v.* [pprs. akin to *cre-sco*] **I. Prop.**: To grow, rise, swell, or blaze up: to burst out: *ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, kindling, Lucr.* **II. Fig.**: To swell, grow, increase, augment, spread: *seditionem gliscere in dies, Liv.*

**glōb-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [glob-us] (To make into a globus; hence) **I.** To make into a ball, to make round or spherical: *Pl.* **II.** To form into a body or crowd; to crowd together in masses: *Pl.*

**glōb-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] (Full

of globus; hence) Round as a ball, spherical: *mundus, Cic.*

**glōbus**, *i, m.* [prob. akin to *κόλπος*] **I. Prop.**: A round body, ball, sphere, globe: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** A globular mass, ball, globe of things collected together: *Virg.*—**B.** A troop, crowd, body, or mass of people: *Sall.*; *Liv.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *globe*.

**glōmērā-men**, inis, *n.* [glomer-(a)-o] (That which is rounded; hence) A round body, ball: *Luc.*

**glōmēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [glomus, glomer-is] **I. Prop.**: To wind up, form into a ball, gather into a round heap; to conglobate: *gressus glomerare superbos, i. e. to make a horse bring his feet together, make him prance, trot, or amble, Virg.*: lanam in orbis, *Ov.* **II. Fig.**: To roll together: omnia fixa tuos glomerans determinat annus, *revolutus, Poet. ap. Cic.* **III. Meton.**: To gather into a round heap or knot; to collect, press, crowd, or assemble together: *glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem, Virg.*

**glōmūs**, *ēris, n.* [akin to globus] A ball or clue of yarn, etc.: *Hor.*

**glōr-ia**, *a, f.* [akin to *clārus*, from root *CLU*, *Gr. κλῦ-ω* and *κλέ-ω*, whence *κλέ-ος*] **I. Prop.**: Glory, fame, renown: *Cic.*; *Cæs.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** Thirst or passion for glory; ambition; vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting, braggery: *Cic.*; *Virg.*—**B. Plur.**: Glorious deeds. *Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gloire*.

**glōrī-ā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [glori(a)-or] A glorying, boasting, vaunting: *Cic.*

**glōrī-ōla**, *a, f. dim.* [glori-a] A small glory, little glory: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gloriole*.

**glōrī-or**, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* [*id.*] To glory, boast, vaunt; to brag of any thing, pride one's self on any thing: in eum haec gloriantem impetum facit, *Liv.*: (with *Objective clause*) is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine reprobis assecutum? *Cic.*: vincere, *Hor.*: (*Abs.*) haec defendendi causā, non gloriandi, loquor, *id.*

**glōrīōs-e**, *adv.* [glorios-us] **1.** Gloriously: triumphare, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) gloriosus, *Sall.*; (*Sup.*) gloriosissime, *Cic.*—**2.** Boastfully, vauntingly: *Cic.*

**glōrī-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [glori-a] (Full of glory; hence) **1.** Full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned: *aliquid, Cic.* (*Sup.*) dies gloriosissimus, *Tac.*—**2.** Vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious: *militēs, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *glorieux*.

**glūbo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre, 3. v. a.* To deprive of the bark; to bark, peel: *ramos, Var.*

**gluo συνήφω** (to draw together), *Gloss.*

**glū-ten**, tīnis, *n.* [glu-o] (That which glues; hence) Glue, gluten: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gluten*.

**glūtīnā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [glutin(a)-o] A gluer together of books; a book-binder: *Cic.*

**glūtīn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [gluten, glutin-is] **I. Prop.**: To glue, glue together: *chartas Pl.* **II. Met.**

on.: *Medic. l. k.*: To close up an opening, esp. a wound: *Cels.*

**glūt-io** (-tīo), *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, 4. v. a. [the root *glu* skin to Sanscrit root *gl*, to devour] *I. Prop.*: To swallow or gulp down: *epulas*, *Juv.* *II. Meton.*: Of sound: To utter interruptedly, as if swallowing: *vocem*, *Pl.*

**glūt-o** (*glutt-*), *ōnis*, *m.* [*glut-io*] (*One who gulps down*; hence) *A glutton*, *gormandizer*: *Pers.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glutton*.

**Glycēr-a**, *æ*; -*e*, *es*, *f.* [*γλυκερ-ός*] *Glycera* or *Glycerē*; a woman's name. **Glycerium**, *ii*, *f.* *Glycerium*; the name of a female in the *Andria* of *Terence*.

**Glycon** (-o), *ōnis*, *m.* *Glycon* or *Glyco*: 1. *A wrestler*.—2. *A physician*. **Gnaeus**, *i*, *v.* *Gnaeus*.

**gnā-rus** (*na-*), *a*, *um*; -*rūris*, *e*, *adj.* [root *GNA* = *GNO* in *gno-scio*] 1. *Knowing* or *acquainted* with a thing; *skilful*, *practised*, *expert* in anything (with *Gen.*) *gnarus republicae*, *Cic.*: (with *Acc.*) *gnarulus hanc rem*, *Plaut.*: (with *Objective clause*) *gnarus Hannibalem transitū quosdam mercaturum*, *Liv.*: (with *Relative clause*) *gnarus quibus modis*, *etc.*, *Cic.*—2. *Known*: *pulus gnara vincentibus*, *Tac.*

**gnascor**, *i*, *v.* *nascor*. **Gnātho**, *ōnis*, *m.* [*γνάθων*] (*A jaw*) *Gnatho*. *I. Prop.*: The name of a parasite in the *Eunuchus* of *Terence*.—Hence, **Gnāthō-ni**, *ōrum*, *m.* *Disciples of Gnatho*, *i. e.* *parasites*: *Ter. II. Meton.*: *A parasite*: *Cic.*

**Gnatia**, *æ*, *f.* (*popular form* for *Egnatia*) *Gnatia*; a harbour and town of *Apulia* (now *Torre d'Agnazzo* or *d'Egnasio*).

**gnatus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *natus*. **gnavus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *navus*. **Gnidus** (-os, *Cn-*), *i*, *f.*, *Knidos*. *Gnidus*, *Gnidos*, or *Cnidus*; a city of *Caria* (now *Cnido*).—Hence, **Gnid-i-us** (*Cnid-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Gnidus*; *Gnidian*.—*As Subst.*: **Gnidii** (*Cn-*), *ōrum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Gnidus*; *Gnidians*.

**gnobilis**, *gnosco*, *ere*, *v.* *no*. **Gnōsus** (-os, *Gnoss-*, *Gnoss-*), *i*, *f.*, *Κνωσός*. *Gnosus*, *Gnosos*, *Gnososs*, or *Gnososs*; the ancient capital of *Crete*, the residence of *Minos* (now *Cnosson*).—Hence, 1. **Gnōs-i-us** (*Gnoss-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.*: *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Gnosus*; *Gnosian*.—2. *Meton.*: (a) *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Crete*; *Cretan*: *stella Coronae*, *i. e.* *of Ariadne*, *Virg.*—(b) *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Minos*: *castra*, *Qv.*—*As Subst.*: (a) **Gnosia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Prop.*: *The Gnosian*; *Meton.*) *The Cretan maiden*; *i. e.* *Ariadne*: *Prop.*—(b) **Gnosii**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Gnosus*, *Gnosians*.—2. **Gnōs-i-āsus** (*Gnoss-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Gnosus*; *Meton.*) *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Crete*; *Cretan*: *rex*, *i. e.* *Minos*, *Qv.*—3. **Gnōs-i-as** (*Gnoss-*), *adis*, *f.* (*Prop.*: *Gnosian*; *Meton.*) *Gnosian*: *juvenca*, *Qv.*—*As Subst.*: **Gnos-i-as**, *adis*, *f.* (*sc. puella*) *The Gnosian*, *i. e.* *Ariadne*:

*Qv.*—4. **Gnōs-is** (*Gnoss-*), *Idis*, *f.* (*Prop.*: *Gnosian*; *Meton.*) *Cretan*: *corona*, *i. e.* the constellation of *Ariadne's Crown*, *Qv.*—*As Subst.*: **Gnōsis**, *Idis*, *f.* (*sc. puella*) *The Gnosian*, *i. e.* *Ariadne*: *Qv.*

**gnotus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *nosco* *init.* **gōbius** (*cob-*), *ii*, -*ō*, *ōnis*, *m.* = *κωβίος*. *The gudgeon*: *Qv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. goujon*.

**Gomphi**, *ōrum*, *m.*, *Γομφοί*. *Gomphi*; a town of *Thessaly* (now *Kalabaki*).—Hence, **Gomph-enses**, *ium*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Gomphi*.

**Gonni**, *ōrum*, -*us*, *i*, *m.* *Gonni* or *Gonnus*; a town of *Thessaly*.

**Gordium**, *ii*, *n.*, *Γόρδιον*. *Gordium*; a city of *Phrygia Major*.

**Gordius**, *ii*, *m.*, *Γόρδιος*. *Gordius*; a king of *Gordium*, in *Phrygia Major*, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which *Alexander the Great* cut in two with his sword.

**Gorge**, *ēs*, *f.* *Gorge*; a daughter of *Oeneus*, who was changed into a bird.

**Gorgias**, *ēs*, *m.*, *Γοργίας*. *Gorgias*: 1. *A famous Greek sophist of Leontini*.

—2. *A rhetorician of Athens*, instructor of *Cicero's son*.

**Gorgo** (-on), *ōnis*, *f.*, *Γοργώ*. *A Gorgon*; esp. *Medusa*, whose hair consisted of snakes, and who turned all she looked upon to stone: she was killed by *Perseus*. Her head was fixed on the shield of *Pallas*; and from her blood sprang the winged horse *Pegasus*: *Qv.*—*Plur.*: *The Gorgons*.—Hence, **Gorg-ōnus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or *belonging to*, a *Gorgon*; *Gorgonian*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Gorgone*.

**Gortyna**, *æ*, *f.*, *Γορτύνη*. *Gortyna*; an important and ancient city of *Crete*.—Hence, 1. **Gortyn-i-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Gortyna*.—*As Subst.*: **Gortynii**, *ōrum*, *m.* (*sc. civis*) *The inhabitants of Gortyna*.—2. *Meton.*: *Cretan*.—3. **Gortyn-i-āsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Gortynian*; *Meton.*) *Cretan*.

**Gōthi**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Goths*, the great tribe of Northern Germany: called at an earlier period, *Gothones* (*Got-*), *um*, *m.*: and *Gutones*, *um*, *m.*

**Gothini**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Gothini*; a Teutonic tribe inhabiting the region about the modern *Cracov*.

**grābātus**, *i*, *m.* = *κράβατος*. *A (poor, low) couch to rest on*; a pallet, camp-bed: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. grabat*.

**Gracchus**, *i*, *m.* *Gracchus*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Gracch-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or *belonging to*, a *Gracchus*.

**grāc-ilis**, *e* (*Plur.*, *gracilē virginē*, *Ter.*), *adj.* [*akin to Sanscrit root KRIC*, to become thin or emaciated] *I. Prop.*: *Physical*: *Thin*, *small*, in good or bad sense; *slender*, *slim*; *meagre*, *lean*: *puer*, *Hor.*: (*Comp.*) *glans gracillior*, *Pl.*: (*Sup.*) *crura gracillima*, *Suet.* *II. Fig.*: *Of style*: *Simple*, *plain*, *undorned*: *Qv.* *III. Meton.*: *Meagre*, *scanty*, *poor*: *vindemiae*, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. grêle*.

**grāc-il-itas**, *ātis*, *f.* [*gracil-is*],

(*The quality or condition of the gracilis*; hence) 1. *Slenderness*, *thinness*, *leanness*, *meagreness*: *Cic.*—2. *Of style*: *Simplicity*, *plainness*, *want of ornament*: *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gracilité*.

**graculus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *graculis* *init.* **grācūlus** (*gracc-*), *i*, *m.* [*onomatop.*] *A jackdaw*: *Qv.*

**grād-ātim**, *adv.* [*grad-us*] *Step by step*, by degrees, gradually: *Cic.*

**grād-ātio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] (*Prop.*: *The making of a staircase or series of steps*, as in a theatre: *Fig.*) *Rhetor. i. l.*: *A gradation* or *climax* in speaking: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gradation*.

**grād-i-ū**, *gressus* *sum*, *grādī*, 3. v. *dep.* [*Sans. root KRAM*, to step] *To take steps*; to step, walk, go: *I. Prop.*: *alia animalia gradiendo* . . . *ad pastum accedunt*, *Cic.* *II. Fig.*: *Of things* as subjects: *Liv.*

**Grādīvus**, *i*, *m.* *Gradivus*; a surname of *Mars*.

**grād-us**, *ūs* [*grad-i-ur*] *I. Prop.*: *A step*, *pace*: *Cic.*; *Liv.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Milit.* and *gladiatorial i. l.*: *Station*, *position*, *ground* (taken by a combatant): *Liv.*—*B.* *Of that on which one steps*: *A step* or *round of a ladder*; *a stair* (mostly *plur.*): *Cic.*; *Virg.* *III. Fig.*: *A. A step*, *advance*, *etc.*: *notitiam primosque gradūs vicinia fecit*, *Qv.*—*B.* *A firm position* or *stand*: *Cic.*—*C.* *Of age*, *rank*, *relationship*, *society*, *etc.*: *A step*: *Cic.*; *Qv.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. grade*.

**Grēcānicus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Græci*. **Græc-e**, *adv.* [*Græc-us*] *In the Greek language*, in *Greek*: *Cic.*

**Græci**, *ōrum*, *m.*, *Γραικοί*. *The Greeks*: *Cic.*—*Sing.*: **Græcus**, *i*, *m.* *A Greek*.—Hence, 1. **Græcus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or *belonging to*, the *Greeks*; *Greek*, *Grecian*.—*Prov.*: *ad Calendas Græcas*, at the *Greek Calends*, *i. e.* *never*, *Script*, *ap. Suet.*—*As Subst.*: **Græca**, *ōrum*, *n.* (*sc. opera* or *scripta*) *Greek works*: *Cic.*—2. **Græc-ia**, *æ*, *f.*: *A. Prop.*: *Greece*.—*b.* *Meton.*: (a) *Magna Græcia*, *Lower Italy*, inhabited by *Greeks*.—(b) *Major Græcia*: (a) *Magna Græcia*.—(b) *Italy*.—3. **Græc-ānicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Greek origin*, in the *Greek manner* or *fashion*; *Grecian*, *Greek*.—4. **Græc-ūlus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *dim.* *Grecian*, *Greek*.—*As Subst.*: **Græculus**, *i*, *m.* *A Greek*, *a paltry Greek*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Grec, Grégéois*.

**Græcia**, *æ*, *v.* *Græci*. **Græc-or**, *ātus* *sum*, *ārī*, *i*, *v.* *dep.* [*Græc-i*] *To imitate the Greeks*, *live in the Greek manner*: *Hor.*

**Græcostāsis**, *is*, *f.* = *Γραικόστασις* (*Greek station* or *place*). *The Græcostasis*; a building in *Rome*, where at first *Greek* and afterwards other foreign ambassadors took up their abode: *Cic.*

**Græculus**, *a*, *um*; **Græcus**, *a*, *um*; **Græci**, *i*, *v.* *Græci*.

**Grāī**, *ōrum* (*Gen. Plur.*, *Grāīum*, *Lucr.*), *m.* *The Grecians*, *Greeks*. *Sing.*: **Grāius**, *i*, *m.* *A Greek*.—Hence, **Grāi-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or *belonging to*, the *Greeks* *Grecian*, *Greek*: *Camena*, *Hor.*



**Graiocēli** (Garoc-), ōrum, m. *The Graiocei or Garoceti; a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mount Cenis.*

**Grāj-ū-gēn-a**, æ, m. (Gen. Plur., Gra-jugēnōm, Virg.), m. [for Grai-ugēn-a; fr. Grai-i; (u); gen-o] *A Grecian by birth, a Greek; Virg.*

**grā-men**, inis, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *grās*, *devorare*] *The thing eaten by cattle, etc.; hence* I. Prop.: *Grass; Virg.; Hor.* II. Meton.: *A plant, herb; Virg.*

**grāmīn-ēs**, a, um, adj. [gramen, grāmīn-is] I. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, grass; grassy; campus, Virg.* II. Meton.: *Of Indian reed, bamboo; hasta, Cic.*

**grammāticus**, a, um, adj. = γραμματικός. *Of, or belonging to, grammar; grammatical; ars, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: 1. grammaticus, i, m. (sc. homo) A grammarian in the widest sense of the word; a philologist, critic; Cic.—2. grammatica, æ; -e, es (sc. ars), f. Grammar in the widest sense of the term; philology, criticism; Cic.—3. grammatica, ōrum, n. (sc. studia) Grammar, philology; Cic.*

**grammālista**, æ, m. = γραμματιστής. *A teacher of grammar or languages; Suet.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *grammatiste*.

**Grampius mons**. *A mountain ridge in Scotland, now the Grampian mountains.*

**grān-aria**, ōrum, n. [gran-um] *(Things pertaining to granum; hence) A place where corn is kept, a granary, warehouse; Cic.; Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *grenier*.

**grand-æv-us**, a, um, adj. [grand-is; æv-um] *(Having great age; hence) In years, old, aged; Nereus, Virg.; senex, Tac.*

**grand-escō**, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [grand-is] *To become great or large; to grow; quæque suâ materia grandescere, Luer.*

**grand-i-loqu-us**, i, m. [grand-is; (i); loqu-or] 1. In a good sense: *One speaking grandly or loftily; Cic.—2. In a bad sense: A grandiloquent person; a boaster; Cic.*

**grandin-at**, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. n. impers. [grando, grandin-is] *It hails; Sen.*

**grand-io**, no perf. nor sup., Ire, 4. v. a. and n. [grand-is] I. Act.: *To make great, increase; gradum, Plaut.* II. Neut.: *To become great, to grow; Cato.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *grandir*.

**grandis**, e, adj. [etym. dub.: prps. akin to cresco] I. Prop.: *A. Of things: Big, large, great, full, abundant; pecunia, Cic. (Sup.) grandissimæ olivæ, Pl.—B. Of persons: 1. Grown up, big, tall; puer, Cic.—2. Advanced in years, aged, old; grandis natu, Cic.; grandis ævo, Tac. (Comp.) grandior ætas, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Great, strong, powerful; mearum grande decus columenque rerum, Hor.—B. Of style or speaker: High, grand, lofty, sublime; Cic.—As Subst.: grandia, um, n. Grand, lofty, or*

*sublime subjects; Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *grand*.

**grand-itas**, ātis, f. [grand-is] *(The quality of the grandis; hence) Of speech: Grandeur, sublimity; Cic.; Pl.*

**grand-i-us**, comp. adv. [id.] *More sublimely; Ov.*

**grandi-us-cūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for grandior-culus; fr. grandior, Comp. of grandis] *Pretty well grown up; virgo, Ter.*

**grando**, inis, f. [etym. dub.] *Hail, a hail-storm; Cic.; Virg.*

**Grānicus**, i, m., Γρανικός. *The Granicus; a river of Mysia, famous for the victory gained on its banks by Alexander the Great over the Persians.*

**grān-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [gran-um; (i); fer-o] *Grain-bearing; Ov.*

**grān-um**, i, n. [acc. to Max Müller, akin to Sanscrit jirna, "ground down"] *(The thing ground down; hence) I. Prop.: A grain, seed, kernel; Cic.; Ov.* II. Meton.: *Of things like a grain in form: a granule; salis, Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *grain, graine*.

**grāph-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [graphi-um] *Of, or belonging to, a writing-style; Suet.*

**grāph-um**, ū, n. = γραφίον. *A writing-style; Virg.* ¶ Hence Fr. *greffe*.

**grassā-tor**, ōris, m. [grass(a)-or] 1. *An idle vagabond, idler; Cato.—2. A disorderly person, one who goes rioting about (esp. at night): a rioter, reveller; a waylayer, street-robber, footpad; Cic.*

**grassā-tūra**, æ, f. [id.] *A rioting, assassination; Suet.*

**gras-sor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for grad-sor; fr. grad-ior] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To go, go about; discolat ut recto grassetur limite miles, Ov.* B. Esp.: 1. *To go loitering or rioting about: juvenis grassans in Saburra, Liv.—2. To go about with hostile designs, to lie in wait; Pl.* II. Fig.: *A. Gen.: To go, proceed, or act in any manner: obsequio, to act obsequiously, Hor.: dolo, to act cunningly, Tac.* B. Esp.: *To attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly or rage against: placuit veneno grassari, Tac.: trecenti conjuravimus principes juvenitus Romane, ut in te hac viâ grassaremur, Liv.*

**grāt-e**, adv. [grat-us] 1. *With pleasure, agreeably, willingly: preterita grate meminit, Cic. (Comp.) gratius excipit, Just.—2. Thankfully, gratefully: natales grate numeras, Hor. (Sup.) munus gratissime acceptum est, Pl.*

**grātes** (usually only in the Nom. and Acc.; in the Abl. gratibus, Tac.), f. [grat-or] *(The thing manifesting joy; hence) Thanks, thanksgiving; Cic.; Virg.*

**grāt-ia**, æ, f. [grat-us] *(The quality of the gratus; hence) 1. a. Favour exhibited by another towards one's self; esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship; Cæs.; Cic.—2. Agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace; Ov.; Suet.—B. 1. Favour exhibited by one's self towards*

*another: mark of favour, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation; Cic.; Liv.—A dverbial expressions: a. Gratiā (with Possessive pron., Gen. or Gerund in di), In favour of; on account of, for the sake of (mostly placed after the word with which it is connected); Ter.; Sall.; Cic.—b. Gratiis (contracted, gratis) (Out of favour or kindness; hence) Without recompense or reward; for nothing, gratuitously, gratis; Ter.; Cic.—2. A mark of favour shown for a service rendered, thanks (by word or deed); thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital (in connection with agere, of returning thanks, only in the plur.: whereas in other constructions it appears mostly in the sing.); Cic.; Plaut.; Tib.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *grâce*.

**Grātīæ**, ārum, f. [trans. of Gr. Χάρεις] *The (three) Graces (Aglaiā, Euphrosynē, and Thaliā); the goddesses of loveliness, gracefulness, etc.—Sing. in collective force; Ov.*

**grātificā-tio**, ōnis, f. [gratific(a)-or] *A showing kindness, doing favours, obligingness, complaisance; Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gratification*.

**grāt-i-fic-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for grat-i-fac-or; fr. grat-us; (i); fac-io] I. *To do a favour to a person; to oblige, gratify one: gratificandi voluntas, Cic. (with Dat.) alieui, id.* II. *To do a thing as a favour; to make a present of, surrender, sacrifice a thing: cur tibi hoc non gratificor, nescio, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gratifier*.

**grāt-i-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [grati-a] *(Full of gratia; hence) 1. Enjoying favour, in favour, regarded, beloved, agreeable, etc.: Of persons or things: (Comp.) homo gratosior, Cic. (Sup.) gratississimus in provincia, id. (with Dat.) pratoribus gratosi, id.—2. That shows favour, obliging, complaisant; Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gracieux*.

**gratis**, v. gratis in gratia.

**Grātius**, ū, m. *Gratius; a Roman name.*

**grāt-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [grat-us] I. *To manifest or wish joy: to rejoice: ad gratandum, Tac. (with Dat.) grateare sorori, Virg.* II. *To wish joy to, to congratulate: gratatur reduces, Virg.* III. *To congratulate or wish joy about: incolumen fore gratatur, Tac.*

**grātūl-it-o**, adv. [gratuit-us] *Without pay or profit, gratuitously; defendere, Cic.*

**grātūl-itus**, a, um, adj. [for grati-us; fr. grat-i-a] *(Having gratia; hence) That is done without reward or profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous; Cic.; Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gratuit*.

**grātūlā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [gratula-or] *Congratulating; multitudine, Liv. (with Dat.) gratulabundus patrie, Just.*

**grātūlā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. *A manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy; Cic.*

—2. *A religious festival of joy and thanksgiving*: Cic.

**grātūla-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] *A congratulator*: Cic.

**grāt-ūlor, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep.** [grat-us] *I. To manifest one's joy, i. e. to wish a person joy, to congratulate him; or to rejoice*: venire gratulatum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) alicui, id.: (with *Objective clause*) ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, Ov. **II.** *To give thanks, render thanks, to thank any one, esp. a deity (=grates or gratias agere)*: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter.

**grāt-us, a, um, adj.** [prob. akin to Gr. root *χαρ*, in *χαρ-ίνα, χαρ-ρός*] **1.** *Beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable*: O! diva gratum quæ rogis Antium, Hor.: (Comp.; also, with *Dat.*) quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat, aut, etc., Cic.—**As Subst.**: gratus, i, m. *A favourite, darling*: Suet.—**2.** *Thankful, grateful; thankworthy, deserving or procuring thanks*: (Sup.) gratissimi animi, Cic.

**grāvāt-e, adv.** [gravat-us] *With difficulty, unwillingly*: Cic.

**grāvā-tim, adv.** [grav(a)-o] *With difficulty; unwillingly*: Liv.

**grāvēdīn-ōsus, a, um, adj.** [gravedo, gravedin-is] *(Full of gravior; hence) Subject to colds or catarrhs, that easily takes cold*: Cic.

**grāv-ēdo, luiis, f.** [grav-is] *(The being gravis; hence) Heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head, catarrh*: Cic.

**grāv-ō-ōle-nis** also, written separately, *grave olens*, ōlentis, adj. [grav-is; (e); ole-o] **1.** *Strong-smelling; centaurea*, Virg.—**2.** *Ill-smelling, noisome, rank*: fauces grave olentis Averni, Virg.

**grāv-esco, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch.** [grav-is] *I. To become burdened or heavy*: fetu nemus omne gravescit, i. e. becomes loaded, Virg. **II.** *To become grievous or bad, to grow worse*: publica inala in dies, Tac.

**grāvīd-itas, ātis, f.** [gravid-us] *(The state of the gravida; hence) Pregnancy*: Cic.

**grāvīd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.** [id.] *To make gravid; to impregnate*: I. Prop.: Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Fig.: Cic.

**grāv-īdus, a, um, adj.** [grav-o] *(Burdened, loaded; hence) 1. Pregnant with child; with young*: uxor, Cic.—**2.** *Laden, filled, full*: uber, Virg.: (with *Abi.*) ubera gravida vitæ, Hor.

**grāv-is, e, adj.** [prob. akin to Gr. βαρύς; Sanscrit guru] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Act: Heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome*: amiculum, Cic.: (Comp.) gravis dorso onus, Hor.—**Particular expression**: res grave, heavy money, money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound: Liv.—**B.** *Pass.*: **1. Gen.: *Loaded, laden, burdened*: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, heavily laden, Liv.—**2.** *Esp.*: *Pregnant*: Virg.: Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *In a bad sense, Heavy, burdensome,***

*oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant*: (Sup.) gravissimum supplicium, Cæs.—**B.** *In a good sense*: **1. Gen.: *Weighty, important, grave*: causa, Cic.: sententia, id.—**2. Esp.**: *With respect to character*: *Of weight or authority, eminent, venerable, great*: homo, Cic.: vir, Virg. **III.** *Meton.*: **A.** *Of value*: **1.** *Of rate of interest*: Heavy, high, oppressive, burdensome: Suet.—**2.** *Of price or cost*: Heavy, high, large, great: Suet.—**B.** *Of tones, etc.*: Deep, grave, low, base: Cic.—**C.** *Of smell or flavour*: Strong-smelling, powerful: Virg.—**D.** *Of food, etc.*: Heavy, gross, indigestible: Cic.; Cels.—**E.** *Unhealthy, dangerous, etc.*: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Virg.—**F.** *Sick, feeble, heavy, languid*: Virg.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. grave; (subst.) grief.**

**Grāvīscā, ārum (-a, æ, Vell.), f.** *Graviscæ or Grāvīscæ; a town of Etruria*.

**grāv-ītas, ātis, f.** [grav-is] *(The state or condition of the gravis; hence) 1. Weight, heaviness*: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Heaviness, severity*: Cic.; Liv.—**3.** *Weight, dignity, importance, gravity*: Cæs.; Cic.—**4.** *The fetus or embryo in the womb*: Ov.—**5.** *Of price*: Dearness; heavy or high price: Tac.—**6.** *Of smell*: Rankness, offensiveness, fetidness: Pl.—**7.** *Severity, vehemence, violence*: Cic.; Ov.—**8.** *Sickness, diseased state, heaviness, etc.*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. gravid.

**grāv-īter, adv.** [id.] **1.** *Weightily, heavily, ponderously*: Lucr.—**2.** *Vehemently, violently, deeply, severely; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably*: graviter egrotare, Cic.: (Comp.) gravis dicere, more harshly, Ter.: (Sup.) de amplissimis viris gravissime deoritur, Cæs.—**3.** *In an impressive or dignified manner; impressively, with propriety or dignity*: Cic.—**4.** *Vehemently, strongly, violently*: Ter.; Virg. **5.** *Of tones*: Deeply: Cic.

**grāv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.** [id.] **I. Prop.**: *To charge with a load, to load, burden, weigh down, oppress*: poma gravantia ramos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To burden, oppress, incommode; to make more grievous, to aggravate*: nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor.

**grāv-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep.** [id.] *(To be or feel burdened with any thing; hence) To feel incommode, vexed, wearied, or annoyed at any thing; to take amiss, to hear with reluctance, to regard as a burden, to do unwillingly*: primo gravi capiti, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic.: Pegasus torrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophonem, disdaining to bear, throwing off, Hor.

**grēg-ālis, e, adj.** [greg-, greg-is] *(Pertaining to a greg; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, the herd or flock*: Pl.—**2.** *(Belonging to the same) host, or multitude*; hence) *Of the common sort, common*: gregali sagulo amictus, i. e. a common soldier's, Liv.—**As Subst.**: gregales, lum, m. (sc. socii) *Comrades, companions*: Cic.

**grēg-ārius, a, um, adj.** [id.] *(Pertaining to a greg; hence) Of the common sort, common*: milites, Cic.

**grēgā-tim, adv.** [greg(a)-o] **1.** *Of animals*: *In flocks, herds, or swarms*: Pl.—**2.** *Of persons*: *In troops or crowds*: Cic.

**grēg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.** greg-, greg-is] **I.** *Of animals*: *To collect into a flock or herd*: Stat. **II.** *To gather into a host, collect, assemble*: Stat. **grēm-ium, ii, n.** [etym. dub.] *The lap, bosom*: I. Prop.: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: Cic.

**1. gres-sus** (for grad-sus), a, um, P. of grad-lor.

**2. gres-sus, ūs, m.** [for grad-sus; gr. grad-lor] **I. Prop.**: *A stepping, going, step, course, way*: Virg. **II.** *Meton.*: *Of the course of a vessel*: Virg.

**grex, grēgis, m. (sem., Lucr.)** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Of animals*: *A flock, herd, drove, swarm*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *Of a number of persons together, in a good or bad sense*: *A company, society, troop, band, crowd*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *Esp.*: *Of actors or charioteers*: *A company, troop, band*: Plaut.; Ter.—**B.** *Of things*: *A bundle, etc.*: virgaurum, Plant.

**Grosphus, i, m.** *Grosphus, a Roman cognomen*.

**grossus, i, f. and m.** *An unripe fig*: Pl.; Cels.

**gruis, is, v. grus.**  
**Grūdī, ōrum, m.** *The Grudii; a people in Gallia Belgica (in the locality now called Grade)*.

**Grūmentum, i, n.** *Grumentum, a town of Lucania (now Il Palazzo)*.

**Grunium (Gry-), ii, n.** *Grunium, or Grynum; a castle in Phrygia*.

**grunn-o (grund-), ivi or ū, itum, ire, 4. v. n.** [onomatop.] *Of swine*: *To grunt*: Juven. ¶ Hence, Fr. grogner.

**grunni-tus, ūs, m.** [grunni-o] *A grunting of swine*: Cic.

**gru-s, grūs** (gruis, in *Non. Sing.*, Phæd.), f. [onomatop.] [akin to γρῦ-αυος] *A crane*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. grue.

**gryllus (gri-), i, m.** = γρύλλος. *A cricket*: Pl.

**Grŷnia, æ, f.; -ium, ii, n.** *Γρύνια and Γρύνιον. Grŷnia or Grynium; a town in Æolis, with a temple of Apollo*—Hence, **Gryn-ēus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Grŷnia; Grynian*: Apollo, Virg.

**gryps, grŷplis, m.** = γρῦψ. *A griffin*: Virg.

**gubernā-cŷlum (-clum), i, n.** [gubern(a)-o] *(That which serves for steering; hence) I. Prop.*: *A helm, rudder*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** *Meton.*: *Guidance, direction*; esp. of the state, government (mostly plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gouvernail.

**gubernā-tio, ōnis, f.** [id.] *A steering, piloting of a ship*: Cic.—**2.** *Direction, management, government*: Cic.

**gubernā-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] **1.** *A steersman, pilot*: Cic.—**2.** *A director, ruler, governor*: Cic.



**gubernā-trix**, trīcis, *f.* [id.] *A* conductress, directress: Cic.

**gubern-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* = κυβερνῶ. *I. Prop.*: To steer or pilot a ship: navem, Enn.: (without Object) tranquillo mari gubernare, Cic. *II. Meton.*: To direct, manage, govern: orbem terrarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gouverner.

**gubern-am**, i, *n.* [gubern-o] (*The steering thing; hence*) *A* helm, rudder: Lucr.

**gūla**, æ, *f.* [akin to glutio: cf. Sanscrit *gala*, "collum;" Pers. *gutu*] (*The swallowing thing; hence*) *I. Prop.*: The gullet, weasand, throat: Cic. *II. Meton.*: Gluttony, gormandizing: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goulée, gueule.

**gūl-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [gul-a] (*Full of gula; hence*) Gluttonous, luxurious, dainty: gulosum Fictile, i.e. containing dainty food, Juv.: (Comp.) nil est gulosius Santrā, Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goulou.

**Gulussa**, æ, *m.* Gulussa; a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.

**gummī**, indecl. *n.*; -is (cum-), is, *f.* = κόμμη. Gum: Col.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gomme.

**gumm-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [gumm-i] (*Full of gum, gummy*): folia, Pl.

**gurgēs**, itis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: A raging abyss, whirlpool: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Waters, stream, sea*: Virg.—*B.* Of insatiable craving: An abyss: Cic.—*C.* Of persons: *A* spendthrift, prodigal: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gorge.

**gurgūlio**, ōnis, *v.* curculio.

**gurgustium**, īi, *n.* [akin to gurgulio: prps. with reference to its narrowness] *A* small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gargole.

**gustātor-ium**, īi, *n.* [gustator] (*The thing pertaining to a gustator; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A* tray or waiter on which refreshments, previous to a meal, were placed: Mart. *II. Meton.*: *The tables on the gustatorium; a collation*: Pl.

**gustā-tus**, ūs, *m.* [gust(a)-o] (*A tasting; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *The taste, as one of the five senses*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Taste, appreciation*: Cic. *III.*

*Meton.*: *The taste, flavour of any thing*: Cic.

**gust-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gust-us] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To taste, to take a little of any thing*: aquam, Cic. *B. Esp.*: *To take a slight meal; to eat a little, to take something*: nemo gustavit cubans, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To taste, partake of, enjoy*: civilem sanguinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goûter. **gu-stus**, ūs, *m.* [akin to γεύομαι] *I. Prop.*: *A* tasting of food, a partaking slightly or eating a little of any thing: Tac. *II. Meton.*: *A. A light dish at the beginning of a (Roman) meal*: Mart.—*B.* Taste, flavour of any thing: Cels. *III. Fig.*: *A. A fore-taste, specimen*: Pl.—*B.* Taste: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goût.

**Gutones**, um, *v.* Gothi.

**gutta**, æ (*Gen. Sing.*, guttal, *Lucr.*), *f.* [onomatop.] *I. Prop.*: *A* drop of a fluid: Cic.; Ov. *II. Fig.*: *A* drop, i.e. a little bit, a little: dulcedinis, *Lucr.* *III. Meton.*: *Plur.*: *Natural spots, specks (on animals, stones, etc.)*: Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goutte.

**guttur**, ūris, *n.* (also *m.* in the *Acc. Sing.*; gutturem, *Plaut.*) *The gullet, throat*: Cic.; Hor.; Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goître.

**Gýaros**, i (*Gen. Sing.*, Gyare, *Juv.*; Abl. *Plur.*, Gyaris, *id.*), *f.*, Gýaros, Gyaros; a small island in the *Egean Sea* (now Calairo).

**Gýas**, æ, *m.*, Gýns. *Gyas*: 1. (= Gyges). *A* giant with a hundred arms.—2. *A* companion of *Aeneas*.—3. *A* Latin slain by *Aeneas*.

**Gýges**, is or æ, *m.*, Gýns. *Gyges*: 1. *A* giant with a hundred arms.—2. *A* king of *Lydia*, famous for the possession of a ring with which he could render himself invisible.—Hence, **Gýg-æus**, a, um, adj. (*Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Gyges; Meton.*) *Of, or belonging to, Lydia; Lydian*.—3. *A* Trojan.—4. *A* beautiful youth mentioned by *Hor.*

**gymnāsiarchus**, i; -a, æ, *m.* = γυμνασιάρχος, γης. *The master of a gymnasium*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gymnasiarque.

**gymnāsium**, īi, *n.* = γυμνάσιον. *I. Prop.*: *A* gymnasium; i.e. a public

school for gymnastic exercises (among the Greeks): Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. A public school (among the Greeks); a high school, college*: Cic.—*B.* *Of a college-building on Cicero's Tusculan estate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gymnase.

**gymnasticus**, a, um, adj. = γυμναστικός. *Of, or belonging to, bodily exercise; gymnastic*: ars, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gymnastique.

**gymnicus**, a, um, adj. = γυμνικός. *Of, or for, bodily exercise; gymnastic*: ludī, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gymnique.

**gynæcēum** (-ium), i, *n.* = γυναικείον. *The gynæceum; i.e. the women's apartments*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gynécée.

**gynæcōnitis**, īdis, *f.* = γυναικωνίτις. *The gynæconitis; i.e. the women's apartments in a Greek house*: *Nep.*

**Gyndes** (Gin-), is, *m.*, Gýndys. *Gyndes or Gindes; a river of Assyria* (now Karasu).

**gypsā-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of gyps(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Covered or coated with gypsum*: (*Sup.*) manūs gypsatisimae, Cic.

**gyps-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gyps-um] *To cover or coat with gypsum, to plaster*: gypsatus pes, the foot of a prisoner marked with gypsum, to show that he was to be sold for a slave: *Tib.*

**gypsum**, i, *n.* = γύψος. *I. Prop.*: *Gypsum*: Pl. *II. Meton.*: *A figure in gypsum, plaster image*: *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gypse.

**Gyrton**, onis, *m.* Gyrtlon; a town of *Thessaly*.

**gyrus**, i, *m.* = γύρος. *I. Prop.*: *A. Of horses*: *A* circular course, ring: Tac.—*B.* Of other animals: *A* circle: Ov.—*C.* Of a top: *A* circle: Virg. *II. Fig.*: *A* circle, circuit, career, course: seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, *Hor.* *III. Meton.*: *A. The place where horses are trained; a course*: *Prop.*—*B.* *Of a circular race-course*: Snet. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* giron.

**Gythēum**, ēi, -ium, īi, *n.*, Gýthelon or Gýthov. *Gythium or Gythium; a sea-port in Laconia* (now Paleopolis).

## H

**H**, h, *n.* indecl. or *f.* *I.* The eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, the weakest guttural, the sign for which is borrowed from the Greek, in which H was the oldest form of the spiritus asper, corresp. to the Latin H-sound. *II.* As an initial and medial, H may be combined with any vowel, though, as long as the language was a living one, the orthography in this respect, was unsettled; thus we have *honus*, *honera* for *onus*, *onera*; *harundo* for *arundo*; and *aruspex* for *haruspex*, *crus* for *herus*. *III.* In the formation

of words, h: *A.* Was changed into c before i; as *trac-tus* for *trah-tus*, from *trah-o*; *vec-tus* for *veh-tus*, from *veh-o*. *B.* With a following s formed x; as *traxi*, *verxi*, for *trah-si*, *veh-si*. *C.* Was interchanged with f, φ, x, χ, as *hircus*, *fircus*; *herb-a*, fr. *φερβ-α*; *hortus*, *χόρτος*; *χθές*, *hes-terius*. *HS* The abbreviation HS. for sestertius does not strictly belong here, because H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. sestertius.

**ha!** interj.: 1. An exclamation of warning or checking: *Hold!* *Plaut.*—

2. An exclamation of laughter or derision, *Ha!* Ter.

**hābē-na**, æ, *f.* [habe-o] (*The holding thing, i.e. that by which a thing, etc., is held; hence*) 1. a. *Prop.*: (a) *Of a spear*: *A* thong (attached to the handle): *Luc.*—(b) *Of a helmet*: *The lace or strap (by which the cheek-pieces were fastened under the chin)*: Val. Fl.—(c) *Of shoes*: *The string, latchet*: *Gell.*—(d) *In the rigging of a ship*: *A sheet rope*: Ov.—b. *Meton.*: (a) *A thong of a whip*: Virg.—(b) *Part for the whole*: *A sting*: *Luc.*—2. *Plur.*:

**a. Prop.** Of horses: *A pair of reins* Ov.—**b. Fig.** Direction, management, government: Virg.

**hāb-ēo**, ū, itum, ēre (old Pers. *Subj.* HAREBIT, Cic.:—*Inf. Pres. Pass.* haberi, Plaut.), 2. v. a. and n. [akin to ἀν-ω, ἀν-τω, ἀπ-ω] *To grasp, lay hold of, hold in the hands; hence* I. Gen.: *To have, in the widest sense of the word: to hold, keep, possess, etc.* locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic.: habebat sæpe ducentos, Sæpe decem servos, Hor.—Particular phrases: **A.** Habere (in) animo, *To have in mind; to intend; to be disposed, minded, or inclined to do a thing*: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Habere (aliquid) sibi (secum), *To have (something) for (with) one's self; i.e. to keep to one's self*: Cic.—**C.** Of a wounded combatant: Hoc habet or simply habet, *He has this, i.e. this stroke; he has it*: Ter.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** To have, i.e. to have or possess property: habet idem in urbanis prædiis, Cic.—**B.** To have the means, ability, or knowledge, i.e. to be in a condition, to be able, to know how to do or say any thing: de Alexandrinæ tantum habeo polliceri, Cic.: (with *Dependent clause*) quid huic responderet, non habebat, id.—**C.** To have in use, make use of, use: opes modeste habites, Tac.—**D.** 1. To hold or keep a person or thing in any place or condition, or in any manner; *to have, hold, or regard in any light; aliquem in obsidione*, Cæs.—2. **a.** To have, hold, or possess a person or thing in any quality or capacity, as any thing: (with second Acc. of further definition) quom haberet collegam in præturâ Sophoclem, Cic.—**b.** To have, hold, keep, or possess a thing as completed or finished, or a person in a certain state or condition: in curiâ senatum habuerunt, Cic.—3. To have done, etc., a certain thing: (with *Part. Perf. Pass.* alone as predicate) de Cæsare satis hoc tempore dictum habeo, Cic.—**E.** To have or hold a person in any manner; *to treat, use; equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere*, Cæs.—**F.** 1. With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or alone: *To hold or keep himself or itself in a certain manner, i.e. to be constituted or situated, in any manner; to be in any manner with respect to any person or thing*: Cic.; Sall.; Ter.—2. Impers.: *It has itself, i.e. is in a certain condition*: "magnum narras, vir credibile." Atqui, sic habet, so it is, it is even so, Hor. **G.** To hold, account, esteem, consider, regard a person or thing in any manner or as any thing; *to think, deem, or believe a person or thing to be any thing*: deos æternos et beatos, Cic.—Particular expression: (Sic) habebas, etc., *Hold or judge thus; of this be convinced; believe, know*: Cic. **H.** 1. To have possession of, *to inhabit a place*: quæ Corinthum æream altam habetis, Enn.—2. *To dwell, live any where*: (without *Object*) ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Plaut.—**J.** To have in one's mind, i.e.

*to know, be acquainted with*: habes consilia nostra, Cic.—**K.** To have as a habit, peculiarity, or characteristic: habebat hoc omnino Cæsar, Cic.—**L.** 1. Of an assembly, etc., *To hold, convene, etc.*: comitia, Cic.—2. To make, do, perform, prepare, utter, produce, cause: per legatos delectum habere, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. avoir.

**hāb-llis**, ē, adj. [hab-eo] *That may be easily handled or managed; handy, manageable; suitable, fit, proper, adapted, apt; moreable, tight, nimble, swift*. **I.** Prop.: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv.: habiles ad pedem calcei, Cic.: (Comp.; and with Gen.) Ægyptus habilior annone urbicæ, Suet.: (Sup.) corpus habilissimum, Cels. **II.** Fig.: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited or adapted (i.e. on account of her age)*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. habile; Eng. able.

**hāb-llitas**, ātis, f. [hab-llis] *The quality of the habilis; hence Aptitude, ability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habileté, habilité.

**hāb-lliter**, adv. [id.] *Handily, aptly, expertly, skilfully, easily*: Liv.

**hāb-llit-bilis**, ē, adj. [hab-llit-a] *Habitable*: regiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habitable.

**hāb-llit-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *(Prop.) The act of dwelling; Meton.* 1. *A dwelling, habitation*: Cic.—2. *Rent for a dwelling, house-rent*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. habitation.

**hāb-llit-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A dweller, indweller, inhabitant*: Cic.

**hāb-llit-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. tens. a. and n. [hab-eo] I. Act.: *To have possession of, to inhabit a place*: urbes habitant magnas, Virg.: ea pars urbis habitatur frequentissime, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To dwell, abide, reside, live any where*: cum aliquo, Cic.: lucis opacis, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To stay, remain, or keep in any state; to keep to, dwell upon a thing*: cum studiis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habiter.

**hāb-llit-udo**, ūnis, f. [for habit-tudo; fr. 2. habit-us] *The quality of habitus; hence Condition, habit, appearance, or figure of the body*: corporis, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. habitude.

1. **hāb-llit-us**, a, um: 1. *P.* of hab-eo.—2. *Pa.* a. *Held or kept in any manner, i.e. in a certain condition, state, humour*: (a) Prop.: equus male habitus, Auct. ap. Gell.—(b) Fig.: ut patrem tuum videri esse habitum, Ter.—**b.** Physically: *Well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent*: (Comp.) habitior (sc. virgo), Ter.: (Sup.) equus habitissimus, Auct. ap. Gell.

2. **hāb-llit-us**, ūs, m. [hab-eo] *The having or holding one's self, etc., in a certain condition, etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Condition, plight, habit, state*: Of living beings or things: Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *Dress, attire*: Hor.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Quality, nature, character*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. *A (friendly or inimical) state of feeling, disposition with regard to any one*: Tac.—2. *Philosoph. t. t.*: An acquired perfect state or condition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habit.

**hac**, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of hic] *In this place, on this side, here*: Cic.: Virg.

**hac-tēnus** (in tmesis, Virg.; Ov.), adv.: 1. In space: *To this place, thus far*: Virg.; Ov.—2. To indicate the limit of a discourse, etc.: *Thus far*: Cic.—3. In time, to indicate a limit: *Up to this time, thus far, so long, till now, hitherto*: Liv.—4. In extent: **a.** To this extent, so much, only so much: Tac.—**b.** To this extent that; so much as; so far as; as far as: Cic.; Pl.

1. **Hādria** (Ad-), æ, f. *Hadria or Adria. A city of Picenum, the birthplace of the Emperor Hadrian (now Atri)*.—Hence, **Hādri-aticus** (-ānus, -ācus, Adri-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hadria or Adria; Hadriatic, Adriatic*.—**As Subst.**: **Hādriaticum**, i, n. (sc. mare). *The Adriatic Sea*.

2. **Hādria** (Adr-), æ, m. *Hadria or the Adriatic Sea*.

**Hadrūmētum** (Adr-), i, n., Ἀδρουνήτος. *Hadrūmetum; a city of Africa Propria*.—Hence, **Hadrūmet-ini** (Ad-), ōrum, m. (sc. cives). *The inhabitants of Hadrūmetum*.

**Hædilia**, æ, f. *Hædilia; a hill or valley near the Sabine villa of Horace*.

**hæd-il-lus** (hæd-il-), i, m. dim. [for hæd-il-lus; fr. hæd-ul-us] *A little kid, killing (as a term of endearment)*: Plant.

**hæd-in-us**, a, um, adj. [hæd-ul] *Of kid, kid-; pelliculus*, Cic.

**hæd-il-æa** (hæ-), æ, f. [hæd-ul-us] *A little kid*: Hor.

**hæd-il-lus** (hæd-il-), i, m. dim. [for hæd-il-lus; fr. hæd-us (uncontr. Gen.) hæd-ō] *A little kid*: Juv.

**hæd-us** (hæ-, æ-, e-), i, m. I. Prop.: *A young goat, a kid*: Virg.—Collect. in Sing.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *The Hædi; a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner (Auriga)*: Virg.

**Hæmon**, ōnis, m., Ἀἷμων *(The skiful one or The blood-stained one), Hæmon; a son of Creon, king of Thebes*.

**Hæmōnia** (Æm-), æ, f., *Hæmonia or Æmonia; a poetical name of Thessaly*.—Hence, **Hæmōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hæmonia or Thessaly; Hæmonian, Thessalian*. **Hæmōn-ia** (Æm-), Idis, f. *A Thessalian woman*: Ov.

1. **Hæmus** (Æm-, -os) i, m., Ἀἰμός. *Hæmus, Æmus, or Hæmos; a high mountain-range in Thrace (now the Great Balkan)*.

2. **Hæmus**, i, m. *Hæmus; a celebrated actor*.

**hæreditas**, ātis, v. hereditas.

**hær-ēo**, hæsi, hæsum, hærere, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To hang or hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firm, remain fast to any thing or in any manner*: hærere in equo, i.e. sit fast, keep one's seat on horseback, Cic.: eo, equo, Hor.: lingnam, ad radices ejus hærens, excipit stomachus, Cic.—**Prov.**: Hærere in salebrâ, *To stick fast in a rough road*.



**1. e.** to be at a loss, or unable to proceed: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere: potest hoc homini huic hære peccatum? Cic. B. Esp.: **1.** To keep near or close to a person; to join or attach one's self to; to follow: qui, missus ab Argis, Hæserat Evandro, Virg.—P. Particular expression: Hære in tergis, tergis or in terga, To hang upon one's rear, i. e. to pursue closely: Curt.; Tac.; Liv.—**2.** To remain fixed in a place; to abide or continue any where; to keep at, stick to any thing: in eadem sententiâ, Cic.—**3.** To stick fast or be brought to a stand still; to be embarrassed, perplexed, or at a loss; to be suspended or retarded: hæreat nebulæ: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic.

**hæres, edis, v. heres.**

**hære-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, **scôre**, **3. v. n. incho.** [hære-co] To stick, cleave, adhere: Lucr.

**hæresis, is, f. = αἵρεσις** (A choosing; Concr. A thing chosen; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of philosophy: A principle or set of principles: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A sect: Cic.—B. A calling, profession: Cic.

**hæsita-nis, ntis, P. of hæsiti(a)-o. hæsitant-ia, æ, f.** [hæsitanis, hæsitant-is] A hesitating: Cic.

**hæsiti-tio, ònis, f.** [hæsiti(a)-o] **1.** Of speech: A hesitating, stammering: Cic.—**2.** Mental uncertainty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hésitation*.

**hæsiti-tor, òris, m.** [id.] One who hesitates or is undecided: Pl.

**hæs-ito, ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. n. intrans.** [for hæ-ito; fr. hæ-ere] **I.** Prop.: To stick fast, remain fixed in a place: Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Of speech: To be uncertain, hesitating: Cic.—B. Of mind: To be uncertain, undecided, at a loss; to hesitate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hésiter*.

**halec (-ex), ecis, v. alec.**

**Hales, êtis, m. Hales;** a small river in Lucania (now *Halente*).

**Hålêsa (-æsa, Al-), æ, f.**, Ἀλῆσα. **Halesa, Halesa, or Alesia;** a town on the northern coast of Sicily (now *S. Maria della Palate*).—Hence, **Hålês-inus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, *Halesa*.

**Hålêsus (-æsus, Al-), i, m.**, Ἀλῆσιος. **Halesus, Halesus, or Alesus:** **1.** Son of Agamemnon.—**2.** One of the *Lapithæ*.

**Hålæcomon (Al-), ònis, m.** *Halcæmon* or *Alcæmon;* a dream forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly (now *Platamone*).

**hålæëtos, i, m., ãlaieros.** The osprey or sea-eagle: Ov.

**Hålîcarnassus (-os), i, f.**, Ἀλῆκαρνασσός (That which is near the sea-horn; i. e. the city near the land jutting into the sea). **Halicarnassus;** a city of Caria, celebrated for the Mausoleum erected there.—Hence, **1. Hålîcarnassus, êi, and êos, m. adj.** Of *Halicarnassus*.—**2. Hålîcarnass-û, òrum, m.** The *Halicarnassians*.—

**3. Hålîcarnass-enses, ium, m.** The *Halicarnassians*.

**Hålîcÿensis, e, adj.** Of, or belonging to, the city *Halicÿæ* (Ἀλικÿæ), in Sicily (now *Salemi*; *Halicÿæan*).

**hâl-itus, ãs, m.** [hâl-o] (Prop.: A breathing; Meton.) Breath, exhalation: Cic.

**hallex, icis, v. allex.**

**hâlo, ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. n. and a. I.** Neut.: To breathe, give forth the breath; to be fragrant: halantes floribus horti, Virg. II. Act.: To breathe out, exhale: et nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr.

**halucinor (hallu-), ari, etc., v. aluc.**

**Haluntium, ii, v. Aluntium.**

**Hålÿs, ÿos, m.**, Ἀλÿs. **The Halÿs;** a river of Asia Minor (now *Kizil-Ermak*).

**hâma, (am-), æ, f. = ἄμη.** **I.** Prop.: A water-bucket or pail for drawing water from a well: Pl. II. Meton.: A wine-pail; a bucket used for drawing wine from casks: Plaut.

**Hâmadrÿas, âdis, f.**, Ἀμαδρύας (The one existing together with a tree). A *Hâmadrÿad*, or wood-nymph (whose life depended on that of some particular tree): Virg.

**hâm-âtus, a, um, adj.** [ham-us] **I.** Prop.: Furnished with a hook, hooked: arundo, Ov. II. Fig.: Ensnares, enticing, catching, alluring: munera, Pl. III. Meton.: Shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked: corpora, Cic.: ensis, Ov.

**Hâmîlcar (Am-), âris, m.** *Hamîlcar, or Amîlcar; the father of Hannibal*.

**hâmus, i, m. = χαμός.** **I.** Gen.: A. Prop.: A hook: Cæs. B. Meton.: Of things hooked or crooked: **1.** Of the talons of a hawk: Ov.—**2.** Of thorns: Ov.—**3.** The hook or barb of a harpe: Ov.—**4.** Of the hook-shaped links of one kind of flexible coats of mail: Virg. II. Esp.: A fish-hook: Hor.

**Hannibal (An-), âlis, m.** *Hannibal, or Annibal; the son of Hamîlcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war.*

**hâra, æ, f.:** **1.** A pen or coop for animals: anserum, a goose-pen: Var.—**2.** A pigsty: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *haras*, "a stud."

**harena, æ, v. arena.**

**hârîôla-tio (ariola-), ònis, f.** [hariol(n)-or] A soothsaying, prophesying: Script. ap. Cic.

**hârîôl-or (ariol-), no perf., âri, 1. v. dep.** [hariol-us] **I.** Prop.: To foretell, prophesy, divine: non hariolos . . . sed conjecturâ prospiciens, Cic. II. Meton.: To speak foolishly, to talk silly stuff or nonsense: Plaut.; Ter.

**hâr-îôlus (ar-), i, m.** [prps. hir-a] A soothsayer, prophet: Cic.

**harmônîa, æ (Gen. Sing.: harmonia), Lucr., f. = ἁρμονία.** **I.** Prop.: An agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Concord, harmony: Lucr.—B. Per-

sonified: *Harmonia; the daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus* (Acc. Sing. *Harmonien*, Ov.). ¶ Hence, Fr. *harmonie*.

**harpâgo, ònis, m.** [ἁρπάγη] "a hook," as that which seizes hard **I.** Prop.: A grappling-hook, grapple, drag: Cæs. II. Meton.: A rapacious person: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *harpagon*, a "miser;" *harpon*, "harpoon." **Harpâlÿce, ês, f.**, Ἀρπαλÿκη (She that seizes or overpowers wolves). *Harpalÿce*, the daughter of the Thracian king *Harpalÿceus*, brought up as a warrior.

**harpe, ês, f. = ἄρπη** (A sickle). A harpe; i. e. a sickle-shaped or curved short sword: Ov.

**Harpÿie (trisyll.), ârum, f.**, Ἀρπÿια (Snatchers). **I.** Prop.: The *harpÿies*; mythical rapacious monsters, half bird and half woman.—Sing.: *Harpÿia Celeno*, Virg. II. Meton.: Sing.: The name of one of *Aëteon's* hounds: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *harpie*.

**harundo, inis, v. arundo.**

**hârûsper (ar-), icis, m.** [etym. dub.; acc. to some corrupted from Gr. ἱεροσκόπος; acc. to others for harug-spec-s; fr. old harug-a, "a ram for sacrifice;" spec-io; acc. to others for hira-spec-s; fr. hira, (uncontr. Gen.) hira-i, an entrail or gut; spec-io] **I.** Prop.: An *haruspex*; i. e. an inspector of entrails, interpreter of sacrifices, a soothsayer, diviner who foretold future events from the inspection of victims: Cic. II. Meton.: A prophet: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aruspice*.

**hârûspic-inus (aruspic-), a, um, adj.** [haruspex, haruspic-is] Of, or relating to, an *haruspex* or the inspection of victims: libri, Cic.—As Subst.: **haruspicina, æ, f.** (sc. ars) The art of inspecting victims, art of divining: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aruspicine*.

**hârûspic-ium (ar-), ii, n.** [id.] (A thing pertaining to the *haruspex*; hence) Inspection of victims, divination: Cat.

**Hasdrûbal (Asdr-), âlis, m.**, Ἀσδρούβαλ. **Hasdrûbal:** **1.** The son-in-law of *Hamîlcar Barca*.—**2.** The son of *Hamîlcar Barca*, brother of *Hannibal*.

**has-ta, æ, f.** [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root *HAN*, occidere, and so That which slays;—acc. to others, akin to χαθ, root of χα(ν)δ-âvo, to hold, and Sanscrit "hastas," a hand; and so, the thing held or handled] **I.** Prop.: A spear, lance, spike, javelin: Cic.: Plaut.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of a comet: A thing of the form or shape of a spear: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *haste*.

**hast-âtus, a, um, ad.** [hast-a] Provided with, or having, a spear; armed with a spear: acies, Tac.—As Subst.: Milit. i. i.: **hastati, òrum, m.** (sc. milites) The *hastati*; or soldiers forming the first line of a Roman army drawn up in the order of battle: Liv.—Hence, **hastatus, m., adj.** Of, or belonging to, the *hastati* (only in connection with *ordo*): Liv.

—As Subst.: **hastatus**, i, m.: 1. (sc. ordo) *A company of the hastati*: Cic.—2. (sc. centurio) *The centurion of the first company of the hastati*: Flor.

**hast-ile**, is, n. [id.] (*The thing belonging to a hasta*; hence) I. Prop.: *The shaft of a spear or javelin*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *A spear, javelin*: Ov.—B. Of things in the form or of the shape of the **hastile**: 1. Of trees, etc.: A shoot, etc.: Virg.—2. A pole, prop. for vines, etc.: Virg.

**hau** (au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *Oh! ah!* Plaut.; Ter.

**haud** (haut), *adv.* Not at all, by no means: Cic.—Particular expressions: 1. **haud** dum, or, as one word, **haudum**, *Not at all as yet, not yet*: Liv.—2. **haud** ququam, or, as one word, **haudququam**, *By no means whatever, not at all*: Cic.

**haudum**, **haudququam**, v. **haud**.

**haur-fo**, **hausi**, **haustum**, **haurire** (*Imperf. Indic.*, **hauriant**, **Lucr.**:—*Part. Fut.*, **hausurus**, **Virg.**), 4. v. a. [akin to *ap-vo*] I. Prop.: *To draw water, etc.*: neque limo Turbatam haurit aquam, Hor.: *hausta* aqua de jugi puteo, Cic. II. Meton.: A. 1. *To drain empty, drink up*: ille impiger hausit **summentem** pateram, Virg.—2. *To draw, spill, shed*: sanguinem, Cic.—3. Of things: *To draw or let in, etc.*: alveus haurit aquas, Ov.—B. 1. *To draw out, take, etc.*: sumptum haurit ex **erario**, Cic.—2. *To tear up or open, etc.*: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv.—3. *To tear or pluck up a tree, etc.*: **Lucr.**—4. *To tear or pluck out an eye*: Ov.—C. *To collect, scrape, or gather together, etc.*: pulveris hausit Ostendens oculum, Ov.—D. *To swallow up, gulp down*: quum prealitis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur, Tac.—E. *To devour, destroy, consume*: vineas incendium hausit, Liv.—F. *To imbibe*: flammam latentes, Ov.—G. *To pass through rapidly, etc.*: medium Sol igneus orbem Hauserat, Virg.—H. *To exhaust, etc.*: exsultantique haurit Corda pavor pulsans, Virg.—J. *To inhale, draw in the air, etc.*: ocelum, the air of heaven, Virg.—K. *To draw in with the eyes*: to see: lucem pecudes hausere, Virg.—L. *To draw or fetch a sigh*: suspiratibus hausit, Ov. III. Fig.: *To draw, take, drink in, derive*: quum incredibiles hausit calamitates, Cic.

**haus-tor**, **oris**, m. [for **haur-tor**; fr. **haur-fo**] *A drinker*: **Lucr.**

**haus-trum**, i, n. [for **haur-trum**; fr. id.] (*The drawing thing*; hence) *A machine for drawing water*: **Lucr.**

1. **haus-tus** (for **haur-tus**), a, um, P. of **haur-fo**.

2. **haus-tus**, **us**, m. [for **haur-tus**; fr. **haur-fo**] 1. a. Prop.: *A drawing of water, etc.*: Col.—b. Meton.: *A right of drawing water*: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: *A drinking; the act of drinking*: **Lucr.**; Curt.—b. Meton.: *A drink, draught*: Virg.; Ov.—3. (Prop.: *A collecting*; Meton.: *A collection, small quantity, handful, etc.*: Ov.—4.

*A swallowing up or gulping down*: Flor.—5. *An inhaling or drawing in*: Virg.

**hausurus**, a, um, v. **haurio** *init.*

**haut**, v. **haut**.

**hebdōmas**, **adis**, f. = ἑβδομας (*The number seven*; hence, *a thing consisting of seven parts*; a number of seven: Of time) *The seventh day*: Cic.

**Hēbe**, **ēs**, f. = Ἥβη (*Youth*). **Hebe**; the goddess of youth.

**heb-ēo**, no perf. nor sup., **ēre**, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: *To be blunt or dull*: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. II. Fig.: *To be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively*: temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov.

**heb-es**, **ētis**, *adj.* [heb-ec] I. Prop.: *Blunt, dull*: gladius, Ov. II. Meton.: *Dull, dim, faint*: (Comp.) aures hebetiores, Cic. III. Fig.: *Dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid*: sensus, Cic. (Sup. with Partit. Gen.) tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, Pl. ¶ Hence, **fr. hēbēlē**.

**hebe-sco**, no perf. nor sup., **ēre**, 3. v. n. *inch.* [hebe-o] *To be dull, dim, or faint*: nosmetipsos hebescere, Cic.

**hēbēt-o**, **āvī**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. [hebes, hebet-is] (*To make hebes*; hence) I. *To make blunt or dull*: hastas, Liv. II.: A. Of the senses: *To dull, impair, dim, deaden, weaken, etc.*: visus, Virg.—B. Of other things: *To weaken, diminish, lessen the power of*: corpore hebetato, Suet. III. *To make dull or stupid*: Lethe hebetans pectora, Ov. IV. *To weaken, diminish, lessen*: vino modico tristitia hebetatur, Pl. ¶ Hence, **fr. hēbēlēr**.

1. **Hēbrus**, i, m., Ἑβρος. **Hebrus**; a river of Thrace (now Marizza).

2. **Hebrus**, i, m. **Hebrus**; a beautiful youth mentioned by Horace.

**Hēcāle**, **ēs**, f. = Ἑκάλη. **Hecale**; a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus.

**Hēcātē**, **ēs**, -a, -e, f. = Ἑκάτη (One pertaining to that which is affar off; i. e. the far-shooting one). **Hecate** or **Hecata**; a sister of Latona, the presider over enchantments, conjurations, etc. She is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads.—Hence, 1. **Hēcāt-ēfūs**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, **Hecate**; **Hecateian**.—2. **Hēcāt-ēis**, **īdōs**, f. **ad.** **Hecateian**.

**Hector**, **ōris**, m., Ἑκτωρ (*The fastholder*; i. e. one who is the prop or stay of a place). **Hector**; the eldest son of Priam, slain and dragged three times around Troy by Achilles.—Hence, **Hēcōr-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, **Hector**; **Hectorean**.—2. Meton.: a. Trojan.—b. Roman.

**Hēcūba**, **ae**, -e, **ēs**, f. = Ἑκάβη. **Hecuba** or **Hecube**; the daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam.

**hēd-ēra** (ed-), **ae**, f. [prob. akin to χαδ, root of χα(ν)δ-άνω, "to lay hold" (The holding thing); hence] **foy**: Hor. ¶ Hence, **fr. hērre**.

**hēdērī-ger** (ederi-), **gēra**, **gēr-um**, *adj.* [heder-a; ger-o] *Icy-bearing*: Cat.

**hēdēr-ōsus** (eder-), a, um, *adj.* [heder-a] *Full of icy*: Prop.

**hēdychrum**, i, n. = ἡδύχρον (*Of sweet complexion*). *A sweet-smelling ointment (used for beautifying the skin); a cosmetic balsam*: Cic.

**hei**, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear: *Ah! woe!*—with mihi, *ah me!* woe is me! Ter.; Ov.

**Hēlōna**, **ae**, -e, **ēs**, f., Ἑλένη (*A torch*; or *The brightly shining one*). 1. *Helena* or *Helene*; a daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus. On account of her beauty she was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war. 2. The mother of the Emperor Constantine.

**Hēlernus**, i, m. **Helernus**; a grove near the Tiber.

**Hēliādes**, **um**, f., Ἥλιάδες (*Daughters of Helios*). *The Heliades*; sisters of Phaethon, who were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), and their tears into amber.

**Hēlicē**, **es**, f., Ἑλική (*A winding*). **Helice**: 1. *The constellation of the Great Bear*.—2. A town of Achaia, swallowed up by the sea.

**Hēlicon**, **ōnis**, m., Ἑλικών (*A thing with windings*; hence, the thread on a distaff; also, a stringed musical instrument). **Helicon**; a mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses (now Zagora).—Hence, 1. **Hēlicōn-īus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, **Helicon**; **Heliconian**.—2.

**Hēlicōn-īades**, **um**, f. **The Heliconians**, i. e. the Muses.—3. **Hēlicōn-is**, **īdīs**, f. **Heliconian**.—As Subst.: **Hēlicōn-īdes**, **um**, f. = **The Muses**: Pers. ¶ Hence, **fr. Hēlicōn**.

**hēlicōcāminus**, i, m. = ἡλιοκαμίνος (*sun-furnace*). *An apartment exposed to the sun (as a winter abode)*: Pl.

**Hēlicōdōrus**, i, m. (*Gift of the Sun*): 1. A celebrated surgeon.—2. A celebrated rhetorician.

**Hēliōpōlis**, **īs**, f., Ἥλιόπολις (*City of the Sun*). **Heliorpolis**: 1. A city of Lower Egypt.—2. A city of Coelestria, at the foot of Libanus (now Baalbek).

**hēlix**, **icis**, f. = ἑλῖξ (*wound, twisted*). **Helix**; a species of ivy.

**Hellas**, **adis**, f. **Hellas**; a woman's name.

**Helle**, **ēs**, f., Ἑλλη (*prob. Fawn*). **Helle**; a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; with whom she fled from her stepmother Ino on a ram with a golden fleece to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait called, after her, **Hellepontus** (i. e. the Sea of Helle).

**hellēbōrus** (ell-), i, m., -um, i, n. **Hellēbore**: Hor. ¶ Hence, **fr. hellēbore** (ell-).

**Hellen**, **ēnis**, m., Ἑλλην. **Hellen**; a son of Deucalion, and king of Thesaly, from whom the Greeks were called **Hellenes**.

**Hellepontus**, i, m., Ἑλλησποντος. **Hellepontus**, or **the Hellespont**, i. e. the Sea of Helle; so named after Helle, daughter of Athamas, who was drowned in it (now the Dardanelles).—Hence, 1. **Hellepont-ūs**, a, um, *adj.* Of



or *belonging to, the Hellespont; Hellespontic*. — 2. Hellespont-*iacus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Hellespont; Hellespontic*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Hellespont*.

*hēlops* (hēl-, ell-), ōpis, m. = ἑλλοψ. *The helops; a voracious sea-fish*. Ov.

*Hēlotēs*, um, or *Ilōtēs*, ārum, m., ἑλωτες. *The Helots, or Ilots; the original inhabitants of the city Helos (ἑλος), in Laconia, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans*.

*hēliū-tio* (hellua-), ōnis, f. [helu(a)-or] *A gormandizing, gluttony*: Cic.

*hēliū-o* (hellu-), ōnis, m. [helu-or] *A gormandizer, glutton*: Cic.

*heluor* (hell-), ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to *γέλω*]. *To use the lips, etc.; hence* (I. Neut.): *To gormandize, gluttonize, devour*: Prop. and Fig.: Cic. II. Act.: *To devour; to revel, or feast upon*: Fig.: Cic.

*Helvētīi*, ōrum, m. *The Helvetians; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis (in mod. Switzerland)*.—Hence, *Helvētīus* (-icus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Helvetians; Helvetican, Helvetic*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Helvétique*.

*Helvīi*, ōrum, m. *The Helvii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis*.

*hem* (em), interj. *Oh! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! only see! alas! alas!* Ter.; Cic.

*hēmēdrōdromus*, i, m. = ἡμεροδρόμος *A day-runner. A courier who runs all day long*: Liv.

*hēmīcillus*, i, m. = ἡμικίλλος = ἡμίονος. *A mule*: Fig.: as a term of reproach: Cic.

*hēmīcylūm*, ī, n. = ἡμικύκλιον *A semicircle. A semicircular alcove*: Cic.

*hēmīcylus*, i, m. = ἡμικύκλος. *A semicircle*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hémicycle*.

*hēmīna*, ē, f. = ἡμίνα. I. Prop.: *A hemina; the half of a sextarius*: Cels. II. Meton.: *As a measure, in gen.*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hémine*.

*hemo*, ōnis, v. homo.

*hendēcasyllābi*, ōrum, m. = ἐνδεκάσυλλαβοι *(Things with eleven syllables). Verses of eleven syllables (consisting of a spondee, dactyl, and three trochees, e. g. quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos)*: Cat.

*Hēneti*, v. Veneti.

*Hēnīōchi*, ōrum, m., Ἠνίοχοι *(Rein-holders or Charioteers). The Hēniōchi; a people of Asiatic Sarmatia*.—Hence, *Hēnīōch-us* (-ius), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Hēniōchi; Hēniōchian*.

*Henna* (En-), ē, f., Ἐννα. *Henna or Enna (now Castro Giccianni); a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, with a famous temple of Ceres. It was here that Pluto carried off Proserpine*.—Hence, I. *Henn-ensis* (Enn-), ē, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Henna*.—As Subst.: *Henn-enses* (Enn-), ium, m. *The inhabitants of Henna*.—2. *Henn-æus* (Enn-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Henna; Hennæan*.

*Hēphæstīo*, ōnis, m., Ἡφαιστίων. *Hephæstion; a favourite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals*.

*hēptēris*, is, f. = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς). *A heptēris; i. e. a galley with seven banks of oars*: Liv.

*hēra*, ē, f. [akin to herus] I. Prop.: *The mistress of a house; with respect to the servants, the mistress, lady*: Ter.; Plant. II. Meton.: *A mistress, a female ruler*: Plaut.; Cat.; Ov.

*Hēracleā* (-ia), ē, f., Ἡράκλεια *(City of Heracles or Hercules)*. *Hēraclea or Heracleia*: 1. *A seaport of Lucania, on the River Siris (now Policoro)*.—Hence, *Hēracle-enses* (Hēraclei-enses), ium, m. *The inhabitants of Heraclea, Hēracleans*.—2. *A very ancient city of Sicily, a colony from Crete, called in earlier times Minoa (now Capo Bianco)*.—Hence, *Hēracle-enses* (Hēraclei-enses), ium, m. *The inhabitants of Heraclea; Hēracleans*.—3. *A maritime town of Pontus (now Erakli or Eregrli)*.—4. *A city of Macedonia, near Candavia*.

*Hēracleūm*, ī, n., Ἡράκλειον (id.). *Hēracleum; a town of Macedonia*.

*Hērāclitus*, i, m., Ἡράκλειτος. *Heracitus; a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus*.

*herb-a*, ē, f. [Sans. root BHARH, to eat; whence φέρω, to feed] *(That which is eaten or feeds; hence) Springing vegetation; grass, green blades, herb-ages*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *herbe*.

*herb-escō*, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [herb-a] *To grow into green stalks or blades*: Cic.

*herb-īdus*, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Pertaining to herbe; hence) With, or full of, grass or herbs; grassy, herb-ivorous*: Cic.

*herb-i-fer*, fēra, fērum, adj. [herb-a; (i); fer-o] *Producing grass or herbs; grassy, herbiferous*: Colles, Ov.

*herb-i-grād-us*, a, um, adj. [herb-a; (i); grad-ior] *Going in the grass*: Poët, ap. C. Div.

*Herbita*, ē, f., Ἡβίρα. *Herbita; a town of Sicily*.—Hence, *Herbit-ensis*, ē, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Herbita; Herbitan*.—As Subst.: *Herbit-enses*, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The Herbitans*.

*herb-ōsus*, a, um, adj. [herb-a] *Full of grass or herbs; grassy*: campus, Hor.: (sup.) *herbosissima stramenta*, Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *herbeux, herbu*.

*herb-ūla*, ē, f. dim. [id.] *A little herb*: Cic.

*Hērceus*, i, m. = Ἡρκεῖος (Of, or belonging to, the court-yard). *Hērceus; an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure*.—Hence, *Hērce-us*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Jupiter Hērceus*.

*her-cisco* (er-), no perf. nor sup., ciscēre, 3. v. a. (prob. for heret-cisco; fr. heret-um; cisco, as a v. *inch.* from cico; cf. herctum) *To proceed to the division of an inheritance, to divide an inheritance*: Cic.

*hercle*, v. Hercules.

*herctum* (er-), ī, n. [etym. dub.]

*An inheritance, estate, patrimony*: only in the connection herctum *clere, etc.; to divide an inheritance*: Cic.

*Hercūl-ānēum*, ī, n. [Hercules] *(A thing—e. g. a city—pertaining to Hercules)* *Herculeanum*: *a town of Campania, on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, buried, together with the latter city, by an eruption of Vesuvius*.—Hence, I. *Hercūlān-ūs*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Herculean*.—2. *Hercūlān-ensis*, ē, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Herculeanum*.

*Hercules*, is and i, m., Ἡρακλῆς, Etrusc. HERCULE (whence, by the insertion of a connecting vowel, the Latin form arose). *Hercules; the son of Jupiter and of Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; the god of strength, and the guardian of riches, on which account tithes were offered to him; he was also the guide of the Muses (Musagetes), the poplar was sacred to him*.—Adverbial expressions: *Hercules, mehercules, Hercules, By Hercules*: Cic.; Ter.—Hence, I. *Hercūl-ūs*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hercules; Herculean*.—2. *Hercūl-ān-ūs*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hercules; Herculean*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Hercule*.

*Hercynīus*, a, um, adj. *Hercynium*: *silva, the Hercynian Forest (in ancient Germany, 60 days' journey in length, and 9 in width, extending from the Black Forest on the northeast to the Harz mountains)*.—As Subst.: *Hercynia*, ē, f. (sc. silva) *The Hercynian Forest*: Tac.

*here*, v. herl.

*hērēdt-ārius*, a, um, adj. [for hereditat-arius; fr. hereditas, hereditat-is] *Of, or relating to, an inheritance; inherited, hereditary*: anctio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *héreditaire*.

*hērēd-ītās* (hæred-), ātis, f. [heres, hered-is] I. Prop.: *(The condition of the heres; hence) Heirship*: Cic. II. Meton.: *An inheritance*: Plaut.; Cic. III. Fig.: *An inheritance*: glorie, Cic. Hence, Fr. *héredité*.

*hērēd-īum*, ī, n. [id.] *(A thing belonging to the h-eres; hence) An hereditary estate*: Nep.

*Hērēnnīus*, i, m. *Herennius; a Roman name*.—Hence, *Hērēnnī-ānus*, a, um, adj. *Of Herennius*.

*hēr-es*, ēdis, m. and sometimes f. [hēr-os] *(An orphan; hence) I. Prop.: An heir, heirress*: Cic. II. Fig.: *An heir*: Cic. III. Meton.: *Owner, possessor of a thing, master*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hoir*.

*hērī* or *hērē*, adv. [akin to Gr. *χθές*] I. Prop.: *Yesterday*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *Of time just past: A short time ago, lately*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hier*.

*hēr-i-fūg-a* (er-), ē, m. [her-us; (i); fug-lo] *One who runs away from his master*: Cat.

*hēr-īlis* (er-), ē, adj. [her-us] *Of the master or mistress of a family; the master's, the mistress's*: Ter.; Virg

**Hermaphrōditus**, *i*, *m.*, Ἑρμαφρόδιτος (One pertaining to Hermes and Aphrodite). **I**. Prop.: *Hermaphroditus*; a son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with *Salmacis* into one person. **II**. Meton.: *An hermaphrodite*. Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hermaphrodite*.

**Hermes** (-a), *æ*, *m.*, Ἑρμῆς (Prop.: *Hermes, Mercury*; Meton.: *A Hermes pillar*; *Hermes*; i.e. a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post.—Hence, **Hermæum**, *i*, *n.*: 1. (Prop.: *A small chamber, where Hermes was worshipped, or where prps. there was a bust of him*; hence) *The name of a summer-house*. Suet.—2. *A frontier town of Boeotia, over against Euboea*.

**Hermiōne**, *ēs*, -a, *f.*, Ἑρμιόνη. *Hermione*; a daughter of Menelaus and of Helen, and wife of Orestes.

**Hermiones**, *um*, *m.* *The Hermiones*; a name applied to the people of Central Germany.

**Hermōgēns**, *is*, *m.*, Ἑρμογένης (One born from Hermes). *Hermogenes*: 1. *A banker at Rome*.—2. *A notorious detractor of Horace*.

**Hermunduri**, *ōrum*, *m.*, Ἑρμούνδοροι. *The Hermunduri*; a German people on the Elbe.

**Hermus**, *i*, *m.*, Ἑρμῶς. *Hermus*; an auriferous river in *Æolis* (now *Sarabat*).

**Hernici**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Hernici*; an Italian people in *Latium*.—Hence, **Hernicus**, -a, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Hernici*; *Hernician*.—As *Subst.* (collect.): **Hernicus**, *i*, *m.* *The Hernician*.

**Hērō**, *ēs*, *f.*, Ἡρώ. *Hērō*; a priestess of *Aphrodite* in *Sestos*, beloved by *Leander* of *Abydos*, who repeatedly swam to her across the *Hellepont*, until at length he was drowned.

**Hērōdes**, *is*, *m.*, Ἡρόδης. *Hērōd*: 1. *A king of Judea*.—2. *A freedman of Atticus*. Cic.

**Hērōdōtus**, *i*, *m.* = Ἡρόδοτος (Given by Juno). *Herodotus*; the earliest Greek historian.

**hērōicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἡρωικός. *Of, or relating to, heroes*; *heroic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. héroïque*.

**hērōine**, *ēs*, *f.* = ἡρώϊνη. *A demigoddess, heroine*: Prop. ¶ Hence, *Fr. héroïne*.

**hērōis**, *idis*, *f.* = ἡρωίς (Dat. Plur.: *heroisin*). *A demigoddess, heroine*: Ov.

**Hērōphīle**, *ēs*, *f.*, Ἡροφίλη (Beloved by Juno). *Herophile*; a priestess of *Apollo*.

**hēros**, *ōis*, *m.* = ἥρως. **I**. Prop.: *A demigod, hero*: Cic.; Virg.—As *Adj.* *Of, or relating to, heroes*; *heroic*: Pers. **II**. Meton.: *An illustrious person*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. héros*.

**hērōus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἡρώος. *Of, or relating to, a hero*; *heroic*: versus, *heroic, epic verse*. Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A** *herous*, *i*, *m.* (sc. *versus*) = versus *heroicus*: Ov.

**Herse**, *ēs*, *f.*, Ἑρση (Dew). *Herse*; a daughter of *Cecrops*.

**Hersilia**, *æ*, *f.* *Hersilia*; the wife of *Romulus*.

**Hertha**, *æ*, *v.* *Nerthus*.

**hērus** (-er-), *i*, *m.* [etym. dub.]. **I**. Prop.: *The master of a house or family, in respect to servants*: Cic.; Virg. **II**. Meton.: **A**. Of men: *A master, lord, owner, proprietor*: Hor.—**B**. Of the gods: *A master, lord, etc.*: Cat.

**Hēsīōdus**, *i*, *m.*, Ἡσιόδος. *Hesioid*; an early Greek poet.—Hence, **Hēsīōdus** (-ius), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or relating to, Hesioid*; *Hesioidic*: Cic.

**Hēsīōne**, *ēs*, -a, *æ*, *f.*, Ἡσιόνη. *Hesione* or *Hesiona*; a daughter of *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* rescued from a sea-monster.

**Hespērie**, *ēs*, *f.*, Ἑσπερία (She of the eventide). *Hesperie*; a daughter of the River *Cebren*, killed by the bite of a snake.

**Hespērus** (-os), *i*, *m.*, Ἑσπερος (Evening). *Hesperus*: **I**. Prop.: *A son of Cephalus and Aurora*; or (acc. to some) the son of *Japetus* and *Asia*, and brother of *Atlas*.—Hence, **Hespērides**, *um*, *f.* *The Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus* (or of *Erebus* and *Nox*), who, on an island beyond *Mount Atlas*, watched a garden with golden apples.

**II**. Meton.: **A**. The evening star, *Hesperus*: Virg.—**B**. The West: Pl.—Hence, 1. **Hespērius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Western, Hesperian*: Cic.; Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Hesperia**, *æ*, *f.* (sc. *terra*) *The land of the west, Hesperia*, i.e. *Italy*: Virg.—**b**. Spain: Hor.—2. **Hespērius**, *idis*, *f.* (Prop.: *Hesperian*; Meton.: *Western*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Hespérie*.

**hes-ternus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to *χθές*] *Of yesterday, yesterday's*: Cic.; Virg.

**hētēria**, *æ*, *f.* = ἑταῖρια. *A religious brotherhood, fraternity*: Script. ap. Pl.

**Hetruria**, *æ*, *v.* *Etr.*, etc.

**heu!** *interj.* *An exclamation of grief or pain*, *Oh! alas!* *heu*, *nimis longo satiate ludo!* Hor.: *heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui!* *id. heus!* *interj.* *Ho! ho there!* *hark!* *holloa!* Cic.; Virg.

**hexāmēter**, *tri*, *m.* = ἑξαμετρος (of six measures), with or without versus. *A verse consisting of six feet*, a *hexameter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hexamètre*.

**hexēris**, *is*, *f.* = ἑξήρης (ναῦς). *A hezeris*; i.e. a vessel with six banks of oars: Liv.

**hīa-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [hī(a)-o] (*A gaping*; hence) **I**. Prop.: *An opening, aperture, cleft*: Cic.; Hor. **II**. Fig.: *An eager desire, longing*: *præmiorum*, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hiatus*.

**hibernā-cūlum**, *i*, *n.* [hibern(a)-o] (*That which serves for wintering in*; hence) **I**. Gen.: *A winter residence, winter apartment*: Pl. **II**. Esp.: *Milit. t.t.* *Plur.* *Winter tents*: Liv.

**Hibernia**, *æ*, *f.* *Hibernia* or *Ireland*.—Also, called *Juverna*, *æ*; and *Ierne*, *ea*.

**hibern-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v.* *n.* [hibern-us] **I**. Prop.: *A* *hibern*: To pass the winter; to winter: *ibi hibernant* (sc. *thynni*), Pl. **B**. Esp.: *Milit. t.t.*

*To keep in winter-quarters, to spend the winter in quarters*: Cic. **II**. Fig.: *To rest, repose*: Pers. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hiverner*.

**hib-ernus** (hyb-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *hiem-ernus*; fr. *hiems*, *hiem-is*] **I**. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, winter*; *wintry, winter*: Cori, i.e. *stormy*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **hiberna**, *ōrum*, *n.* (sc. *castra*) *Winter-quarters*: Cæs. **II**. Meton.: *Of locality*: *Situate or being in the north*; *northern*: Prop. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (subst.) hiver*, "winter."

**hibiscum** (ib-, eb-), *i*, *n.* = ἵβισκος. *The marsh-mallow*: Virg.

**hibrida** (hyb-, ib-), *æ*, *comm.* [most prob. akin to ἵβρις, ἵβρις, and so, unbridled, lawless, unnatural; hence] *Of animals produced from two different species*: **I**. Prop.: *A mongrel, hybrid*: Pl. **II**. Meton.: *Of persons*: *One born of a Roman father and a foreign mother, or of a freeman and a slave*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hybride*.

1. **hic**, *hæc*, *hoc* (*hic*, *Virg.*), *pron. demonstr.* [from the pronominal root *i*, with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] **I**. Gen.: *This*: in *hæc clarâ re publica* natus, Cic.—As *Subst.* (of all genders): *This, etc., person or thing*: *hi domum me ad se auferent*, Plaut.: *hæc Scipio quum dixisset*, Cic.—Particular combinations and usages: **A**. Made more emphatic by the addition of the demonstr. *ce*: *hicce, hæcce, hocce* (apocopated in the *Nom. Plur. Fem.*, *hæc for hæce*, and in the *Gen. Plur.*, *horunc, harunc, forhorunc, haruncque*), and also, with the interrogative particle, *ne*: *hicine, hæccine, hocchine*, *This . . . here*: *hujusce rei iudicium*, Cic.

—**B**. Opp. to *ille*, *iste*, less freq. *hic*, *alter*, etc.: 1. *This, the latter*: *videndit hic auro patriam . . . Hic thalamum invasit nata*, Virg.—2. *That, the former*: *fluctibus hic tumidus, nubilus ille minax*, Ov.—**C**. In *Sing. Neut.* with follg. *Gen.* = *hic* (etc.), in concord with *subst.*: *hoc commodi est, quod, etc.*, Cic.—**D**. *Adverbial Abl.*: *Hoc*: *Hither, thither*: *hoc tunc ignipontis celo descendit ab alto*, Virg.—**E**. To annex a more particular explanation of what has been said: *Hoc est, That is, that is to say, namely*: Cic.—**F**. *Hoc est* or *erat*, *quod*? *Is or was it for this that?* Virg. **II**. Esp.: **A**. (pointing to something with the finger): *This, this . . . here* (frequently to denote the speaker): *hunc hominem*, = *me*, Hor.—**B**. Of time: *Of this time, the present, actual, this*: *hujus nostri Catonis pater*, Cic.

2. **hic** and (connected with the demonstrative suffix *ce*, and the interrogative particle *ne*) *hiccine*, *adv.* [1. *hic*] 1. *In this place, here*: *hic* (sc. *Carthagine*) *illius arma*, *Hic currus fuit*, Virg. (with *Gen.*) *modo vidi virginem hic vicinia miseram*, Ter.—2. *Of circumstances, etc.*: *In this matter, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here*: Cæs.; Cic.—3. *Hereupon, here*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ici*. *hicce, etc.*, *v. l. hic*.



hiccine, v. 1. hic and 2. hic.

**Hicētas**, ē, m., 'Ikētas (Suppliant).  
**Hicetas**: 1. A tyrant of Leontini.—2. A Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans.

**hiēm-ālis** (hyem-), e, adj. [hiems, hiem-is] (Of, or belonging to, hiems; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, winter; wintery, wintry, winter- tempus, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Stormy, tempestuous; navigatio, Cic.—b. Meton.: Bringing or betokening storm and tempest: luna, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hiémal*.

**hiēm-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] 1. Neut.: A. Of persons: 1. Gen.: To pass the winter, winter: mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor.—2. Esp.: Of soldiers: To keep in winter-quarters, pass the winter in quarters: hiemandi causā, Cæs.—B. Of things: To be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy: hiemat mare, Hor. II. Act.: To congeal, freeze, turn to ice: hiemato lacu, Pl.

**Hiempsal**, ālis, m. *Hiempsal*; a son of Micipsa and king of Numidia.

**hiems** (-mps), ēmis, f. [akin to Sanscrit *hima*, "snow;" and Gr. *χειμα*, *χειμῶν* (The snowy time; hence) 1. Prop.: The winter: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Rainy or stormy weather; a storm, tempest: Virg.—B. Cold, chill: Ov.—C. Personified: Hiems or Winter: Ov. III. Fig.: A. Of love, etc.: Cold, chill: Ov.—B. Of war, etc.: Storm, violence: Claud.

**Hiēro**, ōnis, m., 'Iērois (One having victims or temples). *Hiero*: 1. A ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides.—2. A later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century, B. C., a friend of the Romans.—Hence, **Hiērōn-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Hiero*.

**hiērōnica**, ē, m. = *ιερονικός*. A conqueror in the sacred games: Suet.

**Hiērōnymus**, i, m. = 'Iēronymos (One with hallowed name). *Hiērōnymus*: 1. A ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero.—2. A Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes.

**Hiērōsōlīma**, ōrum, n., 'Iērosōluma. *Hierosolyma* or *Jerusalem*; a city of Palestine.—Acc. Sing. Fem.: Hierosolymam, Flor.—Hence, 1. **Hiērōsōlīm-āritūs**, ūi, m. *Hierosolymarius*; an agnomen given to Pompey after taking Jerusalem.—2. Abbreviated: **Solym-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Jerusalem*: leges, i. e. of the Jews, Juv.

**hiār-ē**, adv. [hiar-us] *Cheerfully, gaily; joyfully, merrily*: vivere, Cic.: (Comp.) hilarius loqui, id.

**hiāris**, ē; -us, a, um, adj. = *ἰλαρός*. *Cheerful*, of good cheer, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial: oderunt hilarem tristes, Hor.: hilata Saturnalia, Cic.: (Comp.) hilariores oculis, id.: (Sup.) homo hilarissime! Plant.

**hiār-itas**, ātis, f. [hiar-is] (The quality of the hilaris; hence) *Cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment, hilarity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hilarité*.

**hiār-iter**, adv. [id.] *Cheerfully, joyfully, merrily*: Auct. Her.

**hiār-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To make cheerful; to cheer, gladden, exhilarate: ut cum cælo hilarata videtur, Cic.

**hiārū-lus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for hilaro-lus; fr. hilarus, (uncontr. Gen.) hilaro-i] *Cheerful, contented*: Cic.

**hilarus**, a, um, v. hilaris.  
**hi-la**, ē, f. dim. [for hir-la; fr. hir-a] 1. Prop.: The smaller intestines (of animals): Pl. II. Meton.: A kind of sausage, smoked sausage: Hor.

**hilum**, i, n. [old form of filum] 1. Prop.: A thread: Fest. II. Meton.: A little thing, a trifle, etc.: Sisyphus versat Saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, i. e. not a whit, not in the least, Poet, ap. Cic.

**Himella**, ē, m. The *Himella*; a river in the Sabine territory.

**Himēra**, ē, f.; -a, ōrum, n. *Himera*; a city on the north coast of Sicily (now Bonfazio), situate at the mouth of the river of the same name.

**hi-n-c**, adv. [for hi-m-c; fr. hi (base of hi-c): locative suffix im; =-ce] (From this very; hence) 1. Of place: A. From this place, from here, hence: Cic.—b. (a) From this side, on this side, here: Cic.—(b) Hinc . . . hinc, On this side . . . on that side; here . . . there: Liv.—2. Of time: A. From this time, after this: Virg.—b. Ago, since: Pl.—3. Of cause, source, origin, etc.: From this source, from this cause, hence: Ter.; Cic.

**hinno**, prps. no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] Of a horse: To neigh, whinny: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hennir*.

**hinni-tus**, tūs, m. [hinni-o] A neighing: Cic.; Ov.

**hinnū-ēus**, i, m. [hinnul-us] A young stag or roebuck: Hor.

**hinnū-lus**, i, m. dim. [for hinno-lus; fr. hinnus, (uncontr. Gen.) hinno-o] A young mule: Script. ap. Suet.

**hinnus**, i, m. = *ἵννος*. A mule (between a horse and a she-ass): Pl.

**hi-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to χᾱ-ω, χᾱ-ίνω, χᾱ-σκω] 1. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To open, stand open; to gape, yawn: conelia hians, Cic.—2. Esp.: To open the mouth or jaws; to gape, yawn: leo immane hians, Virg.—B. Fig.: 1. Of style: To gape, i. e. to be badly connected, not well put together, to leave a hiatus: sæpe hiantem pœtes, Cic.—2. To open the mouth wide, to gape, with longing, wonder, or curiosity; i. e. a. To be eager, to long for anything: Cic.—b. To be amazed, to be lost in admiration: hunc plausus hiantem Per cuneos . . . Corripuit, Virg. II. Act.: (To send forth from the open mouth, i. e.) A. Prop.: To vomit forth: cruores, Val. Fl. B. Fig.: 1. To pour forth, etc.: carmen lyra, Prop.—2. To bawl out, etc.: fabula seu mæsto ponatur hianda tragædo, Pers.

**hippāgōgi**, ōrum, f. = *ἵππαγωγί*. Horse-transport: Liv.

**hippocentaurus**, i, m. = *ἵπποκέν-*

*ταυρος* (Horse-centaur). A *hippocentaur*; a fabulous creature, half horse and half man: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hippocentaure*.

**Hippōcōn**, ontis, m., 'Ippokōn (One observing horses). *Hippocoon* one of the Calydonian hunters, a native of Amycia.

**Hippocrēne**, ēs, f., 'Ippokrinē (Horse-fountain). *Hippocrēne*: a fountain near Mount Helicon, produced by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus.

**Hippodāme**, ēs; -ia, ē, f., 'Ippōdamei or 'Ippodameia (Horse-breaker). *Hippodame* or *Hippodamia*: 1. Daughter of Enomaus, king of Elis.—2. Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous, at whose wedding the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ took place.

**Hippōlyte**, es; a, ē, f., 'Ippolytē (Horse-looser). *Hippolyte*: 1. An Amazon; daughter of Mars, taken prisoner by Theseus in the war of the Amazons.—2. The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.

**Hippōlytus**, i, m., 'Ippōlytos (Horse-looser). *Hippolytus*: a son of Theseus and Hippolyte.

**hippōmānes**, is, n. = *ἵππομανές* (horse-heat, horse-rage): 1. A stimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat: Virg.—2. A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hippomane*.

**Hippōmēnes**, ē, m., 'Ippomēnēs (One with horse-strength, i. e. with immense strength). *Hippomēnes*: a son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, the daughter of Scheneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.

**Hippōnax**, actis, m., 'Ippōnax (Stable-boy, Hostler). *Hipponax*: a Greek poet of Ephesus, celebrated for the bitterness of his satires.—Hence, **Hippōnact-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of Hipponax, in the style of Hipponax, Hipponactean.—As Subst.: **Hippōnacteus**, i, m. (sc. versus) The species of verse used by Hipponax.

**Hippōtādes**, ē, m., 'Ippotādēs. A descendant of (the Trojan) *Hippoleus*, i. e. *Æolus*.

**Hippothōos**, i, m., 'Ippothoos (Swift-horse). *Hippothoos*: a son of Cercyon, king of Arcadia.

**hippōtoxdē**, ārum, m., 'Ippotoxdēta. Horse-, i. e. mounted, archers: Cæs.

**hippūrus**, i, m. = *ἵππουρος* (horse-tail). A fish, prps. gold-fish: Ov.

**hir** (ir), indecl. n. [akin to χεῖρ, through Sanscrit root *hi* or *har*, prehendere, rapere] (The thing laying hold or seizing; hence) A hand: Lucil. ap. Cic.

**hira**, ē, f. [akin to Sanscrit *hirā*, "the intestines"] The empty gut: Plant.

**hirc-inus** (hircu-), a, um, adj. [hirc-us] Of a goat, goat's: Plaut.; Hor.

**hirc-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of hircus; hence) That smells like a goat, goatish: senex, Plaut.

**hircū-lus**, i, m. dim. [for hircō-

**lus**; fr. *hircus* (*uncontr. Gen.*) *hircus*—**1**) *A little goat*: Cat.

**hircus** (-quus, ir-) (Sabine form *hircus*, Var.) [etym. dub.] i, m. I. Prop.: *A he-goat, buck*: Virg. **II**. Meton.: *A goatish smell, i.e. the rank smell of the armpits*: alarum, Cat.

**hircūsa** (ir-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A jug*: Plant. **II**. Meton.: *A drunken man*: Virg.

**hircū-ula**, æ, f. dim. [hirc-ua] *A small jug or pitcher*: Cic.

**Hirpini** (Ir-), ōrum, m. *The Hirpini*: a people of Lower Italy.—Hence, **Hirpin-us** (Irpini-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Hirpini*.

**hirquinus**, a, um, *hircinus*, i, v. hirc.

**hirsūtus**, a, um, adj. [akin to *hirtus*] I. Prop.: *Rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: supercilium, Virg.: *animantes aliae spinis hirsute*, Cic. (with *Gr. Acc.*) *hirsuta capillos*, Ov. **II**. Fig.: *Rude, unpolished*: (Comp.) *imperficit Annales*: *nilil est hirsutus illis*, Ov.

**Hirtius**, ūi, m. *Hirtius* (A.); consul A. U. C. 711, author of the eighth book of *Cæsar's Commentaries* on the Gallic war.

**hirtus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Rough, hairy, shaggy*: tunica, Nep. **II**. Fig.: *Of character: Rough, rude, unpolished*: ingenium, Hor.

**hīrūdō**, inis, f. [etym. dub.] *A leech, blood-sucker*. I. Prop.: Plant. **II**. Fig.: *ærarui*, Cic.

**hīrundo**, inis, f. [akin to *γελάνω*] *A swallow*. I. Prop.: Virg. **II**. Fig.: *As a term of endearment*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hirondelle*.

**hi-aco**, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3, v. inch. n. and a. [hi-o] I. Prop.: Neut.: A. Gen.: *To open, gape, yawn*: ut vitio venæ tabularum sæpius hiscant, Lucr. B. Esp.: *To open the mouth, to utter a sound, to mutter*: aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic. **II**. Meton.: Act.: *To speak, relate* any thing: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Ausit, Ov.

**Hispalis**, is, f. *Hispalis*: a city of Hispania Bætica (now Seville).—Hence, **Hispal-enses**, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Hispalis*.

**Hispāni**, ōrum, m. *The Hispani or Spaniards*.—Hence, **1**. **Hispānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Spaniards*: *Spanish*.—**2**. **Hispān-ia**, æ, f. *The country, of the Spaniards*: Spain.—Hence, **Hispān-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Spain*: *Spanish*.—**3**. **Hispan-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Hispani*: *Spanish*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Espagne*.

**hispidus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] *Rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly*: facies, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hispide*, *hidae*.

**1**. **Hister**, tri, v. Ister.

**2**. **hister**, tri, v. *histerio*.

**hīstōria**, æ, f. = *ιστορία*. **1**. *A narrative of past events, history*: Cic. —**2**: a. Prop.: *A narrative, account*,

*tale, story*: Cic.—**B**. Meton.: *A subject of discourse*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *histoire*.

**hīstōricus**, a, um, adj. = *ιστορικος*. *Of, or belonging to, history*: *historical*: Cic.—*As Subst.*: **historicus**, i, m. *One versed in history or who makes historical researches*: a writer of history, historian: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *historique*.

**Histri**, ōrum; **Histria**, æ, v. Istri.

**histrīo**, ōnis, m. [Etruscan form *hister*, Liv.] *A stage-player, actor*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *histrion*.

**histrīōn-alla**, e, adj. [histrīo, *histrion-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a stage-player, like an actor*: studium, Tac.

**histrīx**, ōis, v. *hystrix*.

**hiulc-e**, adv. [hiulc-us] *Of speech: In a gaping or unconnected manner*: Cic.

**hiulc-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1, v. a. [id.] *To cause to gape or spit open*: æstus hiulcat agros, Cat.

**hi-ulcus**, a, um, adj. [hi-o] I. Prop.: *Gaping, split, cleft, opened, open*: ubi hiulca siti findit Canis æstifer arva, Virg. **II**. Fig.: *A. Of speech: Gaping, not well connected, forming a hiatus*: struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, Cic.—**B**. *Eager, longing for any thing*: gens, Plant.

**hol** interj. *An expression of astonishment*: *Ho!*

**hoc**, 1, v. hic.—**2**. v. huc.

**hō-dīē**, adv. [contr. from *hoc die*: on this day] **1**. *To-day*: Cic.; Hor.—**2**. *At the present day, at this day, now*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hui*.

**hōdī-ernus**, a, um, adj. [hodi-e] **1**. *Of or on this day; to-day's*: edictum, Cic.: *summa*, Hor.—**2**. *Of the present time, present, actual*: dies, Cic.

**hōdus**, 1, and its derivv.; v. hād.

**Hōmērus**, i, m. Ὅμηρος. *Homer; the great Epic Greek poet*.—Hence, **Hōmēr-icus** (-ius), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Homer*: *Homeric*.

**hōmī-cida**, æ, comm. [for *hominicæd-a*; fr. homo, homin-is; cæd-o] **1**: *Of men: A man-slayer, homicide, murderer*: Cic.—**2**. *Of women: A murderess*: Sen.—**3**. (As an epithet of Hector) *Slayer of men*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *homicide*.

**hōmicīd-ium**, ūi, n. [homicid-a] *(The thing pertaining to a homicida; hence) Manslaughter, homicide, murder*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *homicide*.

**hōmo**, ūis (old form *hemo*: *hōmōnem*, Enn.), comm. [usually referred to *humus*, and so, *The one pertaining to the ground*; acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root *bhū*, *esse*; so "The being"] **1**. Gen.: *A human being; a man or woman*: Ter.; Cic. **II**. Esp.: **A**: **1**. *A man, as a reasonable or moral being*: Cic.—**2**: **A**. *A human being, a mortal*; as one subject to error, or of low condition: Anct. ap. Cic. Quint.—**B**. *Of slaves (as distinguished from a free Roman)*: *Man; i.e. servant, etc.*: Cic.—**B**. *Opp. to a woman, A man*: *mi homo et mea mulier*, vos saluto, Plant.—**C**. *Milit.*

**1**, **2**: opp. to *cavalry*: *Foot-soldiers, infantry*: Cæs.—**D**. *Man, fellow, etc.*: Ter.; Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **1**. *Paucorum* (*perpaucorum*) *hominum esse*, *To belong to few (or very few) persons, i.e. to have but few intimates, to be choice in one's company*: Hor.—**2**. *Inter homines esse* (*agere*), *To be among the living, to be alive, to live*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *homme*, *on*.

**Hōmōle**, ēs, f., Ὁμόλη. *Homole; a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe*.

**hōmul-lus**, i, m. dim. [for *homin-lus*; fr. homo, homin-is] *A little man, manikin*: Cic.

**hōmun-cio**, ōnis, m. dim. [for *homin-cio*; fr. id.] *A little man, manikin*: Cic.

**hōmun-culus**, i, m. dim. [for *homin-culus*; fr. id.] *A little or weakly man, a manikin*: Cic.

**hōnestā-mentum**, i, n. [honest(a)-o] *(That which adorns; hence) An ornament, grace*: Sen.

**hōnest-as**, ātis, f. [for *honest-as*; fr. *honest-us*] *(The quality of the honestus; hence) 1*: a. Prop.: *Honourable consideration* which a man enjoys; honour, reputation, character, respectability, credit: Cic.—**B**. Meton.: *That which is honourable, reputable, or proper*: Cic.—**2**: a. Prop.: *Honourable feeling, honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue*: Cic.

**hōnest-a**, ōis, f. [for *honest-a*; fr. *honest-us*] *(The quality of the honestus; hence) 1*: a. Prop.: *Honourable feeling, honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue*: Cic.—**B**. Meton.: *Of things: Beauty, grace*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honnête*.

**hōnest-o**, adv. [honest-us] **1**. *Honourably, nobly*: *honeste natus*, of noble birth, Suet.—**2**: a. Decently, becomingly, properly: (Comp.) *quo honestius cadoret*, Suet.—**B**. Creditably, virtuously, honourably, etc.: (Sup.) *quæ . . . honestissime fuit*, Cic.—**C**. Fairly, properly, becomingly, etc.: *iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste*, Hor.

**hōnest-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. [id.] **1**. *Of personal objects: To clothe or adorn with honour; to honour, dignify*: aliquem, Cic. **II**. *Of things as objects: To adorn, grace, embellish*: L. Pauli currum Peres honestavit, Cic.

**hōnes-tus**, a, um, adj. [for *honor-tus*; fr. honor, honor-is] *(Furnished or provided with honor; hence) 1*. *Regarded with honour; enjoying respect or consideration*: honoured, distinguished, honourable, respectable, noble: (Comp.) *quia deus auctor culpe honestior erat*, Liv.: (Sup.) *dies honestissimus*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **honestum**, i, n. *Honour, honourable conduct*: Cic.—**2**: a. Prop.: *Bringing or deserving of honour; honourable, respectable, creditable*: worthy, virtuous; decent, proper, becoming: *vita*, Cic.: *soror*, Hor.—**B**. Meton.: *Noble, fine, handsome*: caput, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honnête*.

**hōnor** (-os), ōris m. [etym. dub.; by some considered akin to *onns*, and so "a burden," etc., but rather from Greek root *ōn*, whence *ὄν-ισμος*, and so, *that which profits or advantages*] **1**.



**Prop. A. Gen. 1.** Of persons: *Honour, repute, respect, esteem* in which a person is held: Cic.; Virg.—**Particular phrases:** a. *Honoris causa*, *Out of respect, by way of compliment*: Cic.—b. *Præfari* or *dicere honorem*, *To speak beforehand, or to speak, respect*, i. e. to ask permission in using an expression; to say "by your leave, etc.": Cic.; Pl.—**2.** Of things or animals: *Esteem, account, value*: Cic.; Hor.—**B. Esp.** Public honour, official dignity, office, post: Cic. **II. Meton. A. 1. Gen.** An honorary gift of any kind; a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**2. Esp.** Of sacrifices or offerings to the gods; also, of funeral rites: *A mark or token of respect; honorary offering, etc.*: Liv.; Virg.—**B. 1.** Ornament, grace, charm, beauty: Virg.—**2.** That wherein ornament, grace, charm, beauty, consists: Virg.; Hor.—**C. Personified: Honour, as a deity**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honneur*.

**honorā-bilis, e, adj.** [honor(a)-o] That is to be honoured; honourable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorable*.

**honorā-rius, a, um, adj.** [honor] (Of, or relating to, honor; hence) *Done or given for the sake of conferring honour; honorary*: frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, i. e. a cenotaph, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honoraire*.

**honorā-te, adv.** [honorat-us] With honour, honourably: filium honorate custodire, Tac.: (Comp.) honoratius, Just.: (Sup.) honoratissime, Val. Max.

**honorā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of honor(a)-o.—2. Pa. a.** *Honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished*: beati, qui honorati sunt, videtur, Cic.: (Comp.) aliquis honorator, Id.: (Sup.) honoratissime imagnis vir, Liv.—b. *Honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour; honourable, respectable*: consul honoratus vir, Ov.

**honorific-e, adv.** [honorific-us] With honour or respect; in an honourable manner, honourably: honorifice prædicare, Cic.: (Comp.) honorificentius, Id.: (Sup.) honorificentissime, Id.

**honorī-fic-us, a, um, adj.** [for honor-i-fac-us; fr. honor, honor-is; (i); fac-i-o] That does honour to one, etc.; honourable: (The Comp. and Sup. are formed from the obsol. honorificus) oratio, Cic.: (Comp.) quod honorificentius est, Nep.: (Sup.) honorificentissima verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorifique*.

**honor-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [honor] To clothe or adorn with honour; to honour, respect: virtutem, Cic.: (without Object) honorandi potestas, Id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorer*.

**honor-us, a, um, adj.** [Id.] (Having honor; hence) *Honourable*: Tac.

**honos, oris, v. honor.**

**1. hōra, æ** (Gen. Sing., horāi, Lucr.), f. = *hora*: 1. a. Prop.: *An hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, the interval between sunrise and sunset being reckoned as 12 hours)*: Cic.—b. Meton.: Plur.: (a) *A horologe, clock*: Cic.

—(b) *Personified: The Hours (daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons, and kept watch at the gates of heaven)*: Ov.—**2. Time, season**: crastina, Virg.: qui recte vivendi prorogaturam, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *heure*: also, (adv.) *lors*, "then."

**2. Hōra, æ, f.** [p.p.s. an ancient form for *hōra, lady*] *Hora; the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess (called, before her death, Hersilia)*: Ov.).

**Hōrātius, ii, m.; -a, f.** *Horatius, or Horatia; the name of a Roman gens*: 1. *Horatius: A. The name of the three brothers, in the time of Tullius Hostilius, who fought against the Alban Curiatii*—b. *Horatius Cocles, who, in the war with Persenna, defended a bridge single-handed*—c. *Q. Horatius Flaccus, the famous Augustan poet*—Hence, *Hōrāt-i-us, a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, a *Horatius; Horatian*—**2. Horatia, the sister of the Horatii.**

**hordēum (ord-, ford-), i, n.** [etym. dub.] *Barley*: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orge*.

**hornō-tinus, a, um, adj.** [hornus, (uncontr. Gen.) horno-i] (Of this year, this year's: frumentum, Cic.

**hornus, a, um, adj.** [contr. for horninus = *ὥριμος*, from *ῥωπα*] (Of this year, this year's: agni, Prop.: fruge, Hor.

**hōrōlōgīum, ii, n. = ὥρολόγιον** (Hour-teller). *A clock, horologe; either a sun-dial or a water-clock*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horloge*.

**horre-ndus, a, um: 1. P. of horre-o.—2. Pa.:** (To be trembled at; hence) a. In a bad sense: *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible*: silva, Liv.: (with *Supine* in u) *horrendum dictum virg.*—Adverbial expression: *Horrendum, horribly, dreadfully, etc.*: Virg.—b. In a good sense: *Wonderful, awful, venerable*: virgo, Virg.

**horre-ns, ntis: 1. P. of horre-o.—2. Pa.:** *Terrible, fearful, horrid*: Arcadius sun, Lucr.: horrentes Marte Latinos, Virg.

**horr-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** Of brambles, spears, the hair, etc.: *To stand on end, stand erect; to bristle*: rubi, Virg.: hastæ, Id. **II. Meton. A. 1.** *To be rough, to bristle*: draco squamis crepitantibus horrens, Ov.—**2.** *To be rough, rugged, uneven*: cauti-bus horrens Caucasus, Virg.—**B. 1. Gen.: *To shake, tremble*: corpus horret, Ov.—**2. Esp. a.** *To shake, shiver, freeze with cold*: Ov.—b. (a) *Neut.* *To tremble, shudder, quake with fright or dread*: Plaut.; (b) *Act.* *To shudder, or to be frightened, at: crudelitate, Cæs.: dolorem, Cic.—c. Act.* *To shudder with amazement at; to be astonished, amazed at: aliquid, Cic.—C.* *To be of a rough, rigid, i. e. frightful, terrible appearance; to look rough, terrible; to be terrible, dreadful, horrid*: possetne uno tempore florere, deinde**

vicissim horrere terra, Cic. **III. Fig.:** *To be terrible, fearful*: horrebant verba minis, Ov.

**horre-scō, horrī, no sup., horrē-scō, 3. v. inch. n. and a.** [horre-o] **I. Prop.:** Of the hair, corn, etc.: *To rise on end, stand erect, bristle up*: horrueruntque comæ, Ov.: segetes... horrescent flabris, Virg. **II. Meton. A.** *To grow rough*: subito mare cepit horrē-scere, Cic.—**B. 1. Gen.: *To fall a shaking or trembling*: puella, Ov.—**2. Esp.: *To begin to shake, shudder, or tremble for fear; to become frightened or terrified*: a. *Neut.*: terrore mortis, Cic. *visu, Virg.*—b. *Act.*: *To be frightened at*: procellas Cautus horrescit, Hor.—**C.** *To grow fearful, terrible, dreadful*: in terrā quoque horrescant (sc. fulmina), Lucr.****

**horrēum, i, n.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *A store-house, barn, granary, magazine*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton. A.** *Of a bee-hive*: Virg.—**B. *Of an ant-burrow*: Ov.**

**horr-ibilis, e, adj.** [horr-eo] (To be trembled at; hence) 1. In a bad sense: *Terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible*: (Comp.) horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribiliss priore loco dicere, Cic.—2. In a good sense: *Astonishing, amazing, tremendous*: vigilantia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horrible*.

**horrid-e, adv.** [horrid-us] *Roughly, savagely, severely, sternly*: vivere, Cic.: (Comp.) horridius, Tac.

**horridū-lus, a, um, adj. dim.** [for horrido-lus; fr. horridus, (uncontr. Gen.) horrido-i] 1. *Standing up or on end*: papillæ, Plant.—2. *Of speech, etc.*: *Rude, blunt, unpolished, etc.*: orationes, Cic.

**horr-Idus, a, um, adj.** [horr-eo] 1. *Standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: barba, Cic.: (Comp.) videri tibi amari herba, Horridior rusco, Virg.—2. *Rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid*: locus, Cic.: in jaculis, Virg.—3. *Shaking, trembling, shuddering*: si preme-rem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.—4. *In character or manners: Rough, rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth*: Cic.—5. *Causing tremor or horror; terrible, frightful, horrid, horrible*: aspectus, Cæs.

**horri-fer, fēra, fērum** (Gen. Plur. horriferrum, Auct. ap. Cic.), adj. [for horrid-fer; fr. horrid-us; fer-o] (Bringing that which is horridus; hence) *That brings trembling or terror; terrible, dreadful, horrible*: Erinys, Ov.

**horrific-e, adv.** [horrific-us] *In a way to cause dread*: Lucr.

**horrī-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [for horr-i-fac-o; fr. horr-eo; (i); fac-i-o] 1. *To make rough, rugged, or uneven*: mare... Horrificans Zephyrus, Cat. **II.** *To cause to tremble; to cause terror or horror*: Virg. **III.** *To cause one to tremble at; to make something terrible*: dignitatem, Flor.

**horrific-us, a, um, adj.** [horrific-o] *That causes tremor or terror; terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrid*: letum, Virg.

**horri-sōn-us**, a, um, *adj.* [for horrid-son-us; fr. horrid-us; son-o] *Sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound*: fremitus, Virg.

**hort-or**, ōris, m. [horr-o] **1.** *A standing on end, standing erect, bristling*: comarum, Luc.—**2.** *Of speech: Roughness, rudeness*: Quint.—**3.** *Roughness, agitation, disturbance of the sea, etc.*: Luc.—**4.**: **a.** Gen.: *A shaking, trembling*: Ov.—**b.** Esp.: *(a) A shaking, shivering, chill, cold fit, ague-fit*: Cic.—*(b) A shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling with fright or dread; dread, terror, horror*: Cic.—*(c) Dread, veneration, religious awe*: Liv.—**5.**: **a.** Prop.: *The quality of causing dread; frightfulness*: serras stridentis Horror, Luc.—**b.** Meton.: *That which causes dread; horror, a cause of horror, etc.*: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. horreur.

**ho-rsum**, *adv.* [contr. from huc vrsus] *Hitherward, hither, this way*: peregre, Ter.

**hortā-men**, Inis, n. [hort(a)-or] *(That which incites, etc.; hence) An incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: Ov.; Liv.

**hortā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] (id.) *An incitement, encouragement*: Sall.; Liv.

**Hortānum**, i, n., **Horta**, *ae, f.* *Hortanum or Horta*; a city of Æturia (now Orte).—Hence, **Hort-inus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Horta or Hortanum*.

**hortā-tio**, ōnis, f. [hort(a)-or] *An encouragement, exhortation*: Cic.; Liv.

**hortā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *An inciter, encourager, exhorter*: Cic.; Virg.

**hortā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] *Incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: Cic.; Ov.

**Hortensius**, ii, m.; **-a**, *ae, f.* *Hortensius or Hortensia*; Roman names.—Hence, **Hortens-i-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hortensius or Hortensian*.

**Hortinus**, a, um, v. *Hortanum*.

**hor-tor**, ātus sum, āri [*Inf. Pres. hortarier*, Plaut.], i, v. dep. [prps. akin to ὁρ-ω, ὁρ-νυμι] **I.** Gen.: *To strongly urge one to do a thing; to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort*: te, Cic.: pacem, id.: (with *Objective clause*) qui fortuna te respondere . . . hortatur, Hor.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) quod te jamdudum hortor, Cic.: (*Abs.*) hortante Vercingetorige, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *To encourage troops before a battle*: aciem verbis, Ov.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) paucis pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall.: (without *Object*) hortando, id. **633** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *hoste hortato*, Hirt.

**hortū-lus**, i, m. *dim.* [for hortulus; fr. hortus (uncontr. *dim.*) orto-i] *A little garden*: Cic.

**hortus**, i, m. [ἵκρος, "an inclosure," hence] **I.** Prop.: *For plants, etc.*: *A garden in the widest sense of the term; a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Garden-stuff, garden-produce, vegetables, greens*: Hor.

**Hōrus**, i, m., Ὅρος. *Horus*; an astrologer.

**hos-pe-s**, Itis, m. [prps. for hospit-s; akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, *edere*; pet-o] *(The one seeking to eat; also, in Pass. force, The one who is sought for the purpose of eating or of being entertained; hence) I.* Prop.: *A sojourner, visitor, guest, friend*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A host*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A stranger, foreigner*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. hôte.

**hos-pit-a**, *ae, f.* [fr. id.] (id.) **1.** *A female sojourner, visitor, guest, or friend*: Cic.—**2.** *A hostess*: Cic.

**hospit-ālis**, *e, adj.* [hospes, hospit-is] *(Of, or relating to, a hospes; hence) 1.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of, or relating to, a guest or host: cubiculum, guest-chamber, Liv.: Jupiter, the patron of hospitality, Cic.—b.* Fig.: *Hospitable, friendly*: (Comp.) nihil hospitalius mari, Flor.: (Sup.) hospitalissimus amicissimusque.—**2.** *(Of, or relating to, a stranger or foreigner; hence) Foreign*: Fig.: aquæ, i. e. *that flow through others without mingling*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. hôte, hôpital, hôtel.

**hospitāl-itas**, ātis, *f.* [hospital-is] *(The condition or state of the hospitalis; hence) Hospitality*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. hospitalité.

**hospitāl-iter**, *adv.* [id.] *Hospitably, as a guest*: Liv.

**hospit-ium**, ii, n. [hospes, hospit-is] *(The thing pertaining to a hospes; hence) 1.* *Hospitality*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *A hospitable reception*: Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *A place where strangers are entertained; a lodging, quarters, guest-chambers, inn*: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *Of animals: A lodging-place, resting-place, etc.*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. hospice.

**hospit-us**, a, um, *adj.* (only in the Fem., and in *Neut. plur.*) [id.] *(Of, or pertaining to, a hospes; hence) 1.* *Hospitable*: Fig.: unda hospita plaustris, i. e. *bearing them*, Virg.—**2.** *Foreign, etc.*: navis, Ov.

**host-i-a**, *ae, f.* [hosti-o] *(The one struck; hence) An animal sacrificed; a victim, sacrifice*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Ecol.) hostie.

**host-icus**, a, um, *adj.* [host-is] *Of, or belonging to, an enemy; hostile*: ager, Liv.: ensis, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **hostium**, i, n. (*sc. solum*) *The enemy's territory*: Liv.

**host-ilis**, *e, adj.* [id.] *(Of, or belonging to, a hostis; hence) 1.* *Of, or belonging to, an enemy; hostile*: **a.** Gen.: terra, Cic.: naves, Hor.—**b.** Esp., in divination: *hostilis pars* (opp. *pars familiaris*) *The part of the inside that related to the enemy*: Luc.—**2.** *That is usual with, or proper to, an enemy; hostile*: hostilem in modum vexare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. hostile.

**hostil-iter**, *adv.* [hostil-is] *Like an enemy, hostilely*: Cic.

**Hostilius**, ii, m. *Hostilius*; a Roman name.

**hostio**, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] *To strike*: "hostie ferire," Fest.

**hos-tis**, is, *comm.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, *edere*] *The eating; Concr. The eater; hence) I.* Prop.: *A stranger, foreigner as one who is entertained as a "guest"*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of persons: A. An enemy of one's country, or on public grounds*: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** *A private or personal foe, etc.*: Ter.; Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Of animals or things: A foe, enemy*: Hor.; Pl.; Quint.

**huc** (old form hoc), *adv.* [for hoc, Adverbial Acc. of pron. hic] **1.** *To this place, hither*: Ter.; Cic.—*Particular combinations: a.* Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, etc.; also, huc et illo and huc et huc, *Hither and thither*: Cic.; Hor.; Sen.—**b. Huc usque, also, as one word, hucusque, *Hitherto, thus far*: Pl.—**2.** *Hither, to this, to this point, so far*: Cic.; Tac.—*Particular combinations: a.* Huc et illuc, *Hither and thither*: Cic.—**b.** With an affixed demonstrative *ce*, and the interrogative particle *ne*: *Hucine? Hitherto? to this? so far? C*: Pers.**

**hucine**, hucusque, v. huc.

**hui!** *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or admiration: *Hah! ho! oh! Plaut.*; Cic.

**hūjuscēmōdi** and **hūjasmōdi**, v. modus.

**hūmān-e**, *adv.* [human-us] **1.** *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature*: Ter.; Hor.—**2.** *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently*: Cic.

**hūmān-itas**, ātis, *f.* [id.] *(The quality or condition of the humanus; hence) 1.* *Human nature or condition, humanity; the qualities, feelings, and inclinations of mankind*: Cic.—**2.** *Human or philanthropic behaviour; humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness*: Cic.—**3.** *Mental cultivation befitting a man; liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners*: Cic.—**4.** *Elegant, polished, refined language*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. humanité.

**hūmān-iter**, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature: vivere, Cic.* (Comp.) humanius loqui, id.—**2.** *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently*: (Sup.) humanissime loqui, Cic.

**hūmān-itus**, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Humanly speaking, after the manner of men*: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i. e. *should I die*, Cic.—**2.** *Humanely, kindly, tenderly*: Ter.

**hūm-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* [for homin-ānus; fr. homo, homin-is] **1.** *Of, or belonging to, man; human*: species et figura, Cic.: (Comp.) humanior vita, Pl.: (Sup.) humanissima voluptas, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a. humanus**, i, m. (*sc. homo*) *A human being, a man*: Ov.—**b. humanum**, i, n. *That which pertains to man*: Ter.; Cic.—**2.** *Human, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite*: Ter.; Cic.—**3.** *Of good education, well informed, learned, polite, refined*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. humain.



**hūmā-tŏ**, ōnis, *f.* [hum(a)-o] *A burying*: Cic.

**hūmect-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* and *n.* [humect-us] *I. Act.*: To moisten, wet: humectat flaventia culta Gaes. *i. e. waters, irrigates*, Virg. *II. Neut.*: Of the eyes: To be moist or tearful; to weep: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. humecteur*.

**hūmect-us**, *a, um, adj.* [hume-o] *Of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet*: locus, Cato: (*Comp.*) ventres humectiores, Macr.: (*Sup.*) humectissimum corpus, id.

**hū-mēō**, *no perf. nor sup.*, mēre, *2. v. n.* [prob. akin to χέω, χύω] *To be moist, damp, wet*: hument genus, Ov.

**hūmērus** (um-), *i, m.* [akin to ὤμω] *I. Prop.*: The upper bone of the arm: Cels. *II. Meton.*: A. The upper part of the arm: Stat.—B. The shoulder: Cic.—C. Of the middle part of a thing: the back, ridge, etc.: Pl.

**hūme-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, scēre, *3. v. n. inch.* [hume-o] *To grow moist or wet*: humescunt equi spumis, Virg. **hūm-i**, adverbial Gen. of humus [hum-us] *On the ground*: Cic.; Mor.

**hūmīdū-lus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for humido-lus; fr. humidus, (unconstr. Gen.) humido-i] *Rather damp, dampish, wetish*: Ov.

**hūm-īdus**, *a, um, adj.* [hum-eo] *Moist, humid, damp, dank, wet*: ligna, Cic.: (*Comp.*) humidus solum, Col.: (*Sup.*) ager humidissimus, Var.—As Subst.: humidum, *l. n. (sc. solum)* *A moist, wet, or damp place*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. humide*.

**hūmī-fer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [for humid-fer; fr. humid-us; fer-o] *Containing moisture, moist*: succus, Cic.

**hūm-ilis**, *e, adj.* [hum-us] (*Pertaining to humus*; hence) *I. Prop.*: Low, lowly, small, slight: humiles habitare casas, Virg.: (*Comp.*) humilior minutio, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) humillimum solum, Just. *II. Fig.*: A. Low, base, mean, humble, poor, insignificant: parentes, Cic.: agna, Hor.—B. Of language: Low, mean: Cic.; Hor.—C. Of character or mind: Low, mean, base, object: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. humile*.

**hūmī-litas**, ātis, *f.* [humil-is] (*The quality or condition of the humilis*; hence) *1. Lowness*: Cæs.; Cic.—*2. Lowness of rank, birth, or influence, meanness, insignificance*: Cic.; Sall.—*3. Littleness of mind; meanness, baseness, abjectness*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. humilité*.

**hūmī-liter**, adv. [id.] *1. Low, deeply*: (*Comp.*) humiliter rursi servandi sunt, Pall.: (*Sup.*) humillime deprimi, Pl.—*2. Basely, meanly, abjectly*: sentire, Cic.

**hūm-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [hum-us] *I. Prop.*: To cover with earth: to inter, bury: aliquem, Cic. *II. Meton.*: To pay the last dues to a body; to perform the funeral rites: Nep.

**hūmor** (-os, Lucr.), ōris, *m.* [prob. from χυμός, "a liquid"] *A liquid, fluid of any kind, moisture*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. humeur*.

**hūm-us**, *i, f.* [akin to χαμ-ai] *I.*

*Prop.*: The earth at our feet; the ground; the soil: Cic.; Hor. *II. Fig.*: Of what is low, mean, common: The ground: sermones repentes per humum, Hor. *III. Meton.*: Ground, land, country, region: Ov.

**Hyacinthia**, orum, v. Hyacinthus. **hyacinthinus**, *a, um, adj.* = ὑακινθίνος. *I. Prop.*: Of, or belonging to, the hyacinth; hyacinthine: flos, i. e. the hyacinth, Cat. *II. Meton.*: Hyacinth-coloured: Pers.

**Hyacinthus** (-os), *i, m.* Ὑάκινθος. *I. Prop.*: Hyacinthus; a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quiver; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name, marked with the exclamation Αἰ.—Hence, **Hyacinth-ia**, ōrum, *n.* The Hyacinthia (a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus). *II. Meton.*: The hyacinth: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hyacinthe, jacinthe*.

**Hýades**, um, *f.*, Ὑάδες (Rainers). *The Hyades*: a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Hyades*.

**hýæna**, æ, *f.* = ὕαινα. *A hyæna*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hyène*.

**hýalus**, *i, m.* = ὕαλος, Glass: Virg.

**Hýantes**, um, *m.*, Ὑάντες. *The Hyantes*; an old name of the Boeotians.—Hence, **Hýant-ëus** (-ius), *a, uni, adj.* *Of the Hyantes; Hyantean, Boeotian*.

**Hýas**, antis, *m.*, Ὑάς. *Hyas*; the father (or brother) of the Hyades.

**hybernus**, *a, um, v. hib.*

**Hybla**, æ, *e, f.*, Ὑβλᾶ, Ὑβλᾶ, or Ὑβλη, or Ὑβλη, a mountain of Sicily (with a city of the same name), abounding in flowers and bees.—Hence, *1. Hyblæus*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hybla*; Hyblean.—*2. Hybl-enses*, um, *m.* The inhabitants of the city of Hybla; Hybleans.

**hybrida**, æ, *v. hybrida*.

**Hýdaspes**, is, *m.* Hydaspes; a river of India, a tributary of the Indus (now Behut).—Hence, **Hýdasp-ëus**, *a, um, adj.* (*Prop.*: Of the Hydaspes; Meton.) Eastern, Indian.

**Hýdra**, æ, *f.* = Ὑδρα. *Hydra*: *1. a.* *Prop.*: A water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake.—*b. Meton.*: The constellation of the Water-snake (also called Anguis).—*2. A hydra with fifty heads, that keeps watch at the gates of the Lower World*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hydre*.

**hýdraula** (-es), æ, *m.* = ὕδραυλῆς. *One who plays on the water-organ*: Suet.

**hýdraulicus**, *a, um, adj.* = ὕδραυλικός. *Of, or belonging to, the water-organ*; hydraulic: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hydraulique*.

**hýdraulus**, *i, m.* = ὕδραυλος. *A water-organ*: Cic.

**hýdria**, æ, *f.* = ὕδρια *A water-pot*; hence) *A jug, ewer, urn*: Cic.

**Hýdrōchōus**, *i, m.* = Ὑδροχόος (Water-pourer). *The constellation Aquarius*: Cat.

**hýdrōpicus**, *a, um, adj.* = ὕδρωπικος. *Dropsical*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. hydropique*.

**hýdrops**, ōpis, *m.* = ὕδρωψ. *The dropsy*: Hor.

*1. hýdrys* (-os), *i, m.* = ὕδρος. *I. Prop.*: A water-serpent: Virg. *II. Meton.*: A snake in the hair of the Furies, of Medusa, etc.

*2. Hýdrys*, untis, *f.* and *m.*, Ὑδροῦς. *Hydrys*; a city of Calabria (now Otranto).

**hiemalis**, *e, v. hiemalis*.

**Hýlæus**, *i, m.* = Ὑλάος (Woodman). *Hylæus*: *1. A centaur who offered violence to Atalanta*.—Hence, **Hylæ-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hylæus*.—*2. One of Actæon's hounds*: Ov.

**Hýlas**, æ, *m.*, Ὑλάς (One that howls or cries out). *Hylas*; a beautiful youth of Echalia (or Argos), a companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who, on going to draw water on the coast of Mysia, was carried off by the nymphs, and long sought for by Hercules in vain.

**Hýleus** (dissyll.), ði, *m.*, Ὑλεύς. (Woodman). *Hyleus*; one of the Calydonian hunters.

**Hyllus** (Hylus), *i, m.*, Ὑλλος or Ὑλός. *Hyllus*; a son of Hercules.

**Hýlōnōme**, æ, *f.*, Ὑλονόμη (She that lives in the woods). *Hylonome*, the wife of the Centaur Cyllarus.

**Hýmen**, ōnis, and **Hýménæus** (-os), *i, m.*, Ὑμῆν (A skin or membrane), Ὑμεναῖος (One pertaining to ὕμην). *I. Prop.*: Hymen or Hymenæus; the god of marriage: Cat. *II. Meton.*: A. A nuptial song: Ter.; Ov.—B. Nuptials, wedding: Virg.—C. Of animals: Copulation: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Hymen, Hyménée*.

**Hýmettus** (-os), *i, m.*, Ὑμηττός. *Hymettus or Hymettos*; a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble: Masc.—Hence, **Hýmettus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or from, Hymettus*; Hymettian.

**Hýpæra**, ōrum, *n.*, Ὑπαίρα. *Hypæra*; a town of Lydia (now Birghe).

**Hýpánis**, is, *m.*, Ὑπάνις. *Hypánis*; a river of European Sarmatia (now the Bog).

**Hýperbōrēi**, ōrum, *m.*, Ὑπερβόρειοι (Persons beyond the mountains or the north). *The Hyperborei; fabulous people at the extreme north, the Hyperboreans*.—Hence, **Hýperbōrē-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Hyperboreans; Hyperborean; Northern*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Hyperborée*.

**Hýpérīdes**, is, *m.*, Ὑπερίδης. *Hypérides*; a celebrated orator at Athens.

**Hýpérion**, ōnis, *m.*, Ὑπερίων (One going above). *Hyperion*: *1. Son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun*: Hyperionis urbs, the town Heliopolis in Lower Egypt, Ov.—*2. The Sun*: Ov.—Hence, **Hýpérīōn-is**, idis, *f.* *A female descendant of the Sun*; a Hyperionide, esp. Aurora: Ov.

**Hýpermnestra**, æ, *e, f.*, Ὑπερμνήστρα. *Hypermnestra*; one of the daughters of Danaus; the only one who preserved her husband's life.

**hýpocrita** (-es), æ, *m.* = ὑποκριτής. *A name who accompanied the de-*

*ivory of an actor by gestures:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hypocrite*.

**hýpódidascálus**, *i*, *m.* = *hýpódidaskalos*. An under-teacher: Cic.

**hýpomnēma**, *ātis*, *n.* (*Abl. Plur.* *hypomnematis*) = *ὑπόμνημα* (a remembrance). A written remark, memorandum, note: Cic.

**Hýpsýlē**, *ēs*, *f.* *ὑψύλη* (One with lofty gates). *Hypsipyle*; a daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts. She saved her father when the women killed all the

men. — Hence, **Hýpsýlē-ēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hypsipyle*.

**Hýrcāni**, *ōrum*, *m.*, *Ἰρκανοί*. The Hyrcanians; a people bordering on the Caspian Sea. — Hence, **Hýrcān-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Hyrcanians;* Hyrcanian.

**Hýrie**, *ēs*, *f.* *Ἰρία*. *Hyrie*; a lake, with a town near it, in Boeotia.

**Hýrieus** (*trisyll.*), *ei*, *m.*, *Ἰρύεύς*. *Hyrieus*; a poor Boeotian, father of Orion. — Hence, **Hýri-ēus** (quadri-

*syll.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hyrieus*.

**Hýrtácides**, *ēs*, *m.* A son of Hyrtacus: 1. Nisus: v. Hyrtacus. — 2. Hippocoon (the son of another Hyrtacus).

**Hýrtácus**, *i*, *m.* *Hyrtacus*; a Trojan, the father of Nisus. **Hyrtacides**, *ēs*, *m.* The son of Hyrtacus; i. e. Nisus.

**hystrix** (*his-*), *icis*, *f.* = *ὑστρίξ* (prob. bristling hog). A porcupine: Claud.

## I

**I**, *i*, *n.* *indecl.* or *f.* **I**. The ninth letter of the Latin alphabet; a vowel.

**II**. The short *i* is the vowel most commonly used as a connecting sound in forming compounds; *ær-i-fodina*, *ær-t-pes*, *alt-i-sonus*. **III**. The vowel *i* is most closely related to *u*, and hence the transition of the latter into the former took place not only by assimilation into a following *i*, — as *similis*, together with *simul* and *simultas*, *facilis*, together with *facil* and *facultas* — but also simply on the principle of euphony; so that, from the classical age onward, we find *i* written in the place of the older *u* — *optumus*, *maximus*, *finitimus*, *satira*, *lacrima*, *libet*, *libido*, etc., instead of the earlier *optumus*, *maxumus*, *finitumus*, *satura*, *lacruma*, *libet*, *libido*, etc. **IV**. Examples of commutation between *i* and *o* are rare: *agnitus*, *cognitus*, together with *notus*, the old forms *ollus*, *ollic* for *ille*, *illic*, and inversely, *sispes* and *sispita* for *sospes* and *sospita*. **V**. As a numeral, *i* = 1 (*unus* and *primus*).

**Iacchus**, *i*, *m.*, *Ἰακχος* (The shout-er). **I**. Prop.: *Iacchus*; a poetic appellation of Bacchus as the god of revelry. **II**. Meton.: Wine: Virg.

**Iambus**, *i*, *m.* = *ἰαμβος*. **I**. Prop.: An iambic foot, an iambus (—) —: Hor. — Hence, *Iambēus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἰαμβεῖος*. Pertaining to an iambus, iambic: Hor. **II**. Meton.: An iambic poem, iambic poetry: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iambe*.

**Iāpētides**, *ēs*, *m.* (quadrisyll. by synizesis, *Jāp-*) *Iapetides*; a player on the cithara.

**Iāpētus**, *i*, *m.*, *Ἰαπετός*. *Iapetus*; a giant, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. — Hence, **Iāpēt-īōn-ides**, *ēs*, *m.* A (male) descendant of Iapetus.

**Iāpis**, *Idis*, *m.* *Iapis*; the physician of Æneās.

**Iāpýdes**, *um*, *m.* The Iapydes; a people of Illyria. — Hence, **Iāpys**, *Idis*, *adj.* *comm. gen.* *Of Iapydes, Iapydian*.

**Iāpyx**, *ŷgis*, *m.*, *Ἰάπυξ*. *Iapyx*: 1. A son of Dædalus, who ruled in Southern Italy (Apulia or Calabria). —

Hence, **a. Iāpýg-yus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Iapygian*. — As Subst.: **Iāpýgia**, *ēs*, *f.* (sc. terra) That part of Southern Italy (Apulia or Calabria) over which Iapyx ruled; *Iapygia*. — **b. Iāpyx**, *ŷgis*, *adj.* *Iapygian*. — 2. A wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks.

**Iarba (-as)**, *ēs*, *m.* *Iarba* or *Iarbas*; a king of Mauritania.

**Iarbita**, *ēs*, *m.* *Iarbita*; a Mauritanian.

**Iardānis**, *Idis*, *f.* *Iardanis*; the daughter of Iardanus, i. e. Omphale.

**Iasides**, *ēs*, *Iasis*, *Idis*, *v.* *Iasius*.

**Iāston**, *ōnis*, *m.* *Iusion*; another name for Iasius.

**Iāsūs**, *īi*, *m.*, *Ἰάσους*. *Iasius*: 1. Son of Jupiter and Electra, lord by Ceres. — 2. King of Argos and father of Atalanta. — Hence, **a. Iāsi-des**, *ēs*, *m.* A (male) descendant of Iasius. — **b. Iās-is**, *Idis*, *f.* The daughter of Iasius, i. e. Atalanta.

**Iāson**, *ōnis*, *m.*, *Ἰάσων*. *Jason*: 1. A famous Greek hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, one of the Calydonian hunters, the husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa. — Hence, **a. Iāson-yus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Jason*. — (b) Meton.: Argonautic. — **b. Iāson-ides**, *ēs*, *m.* A male descendant of Jason. — 2. A ruler of Phæææ, in Thessaly.

**Iaspis**, *Idis*, *f.* = *ἰάσπις*. *Jasper*; a precious stone: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jaspé*.

**Iāzyges** or **Jāzyges** (*trisyll.*), *um*, *m.*, *Ἰάζυγες*. The Iazyges; a Sarmatian people on the Danube.

**Ibēres** (*Hib-*), *um*, *m.*, *Ἰβηρες*. *Iberes* (*Hiberes*) or *Iberians* (the Greek name for Spaniards). — Sing.: **Hiber**, *ēris*, *m.* One of the *Hiberes*; or in collect. force. *The Hiberes*. — Hence, 1. **Ibēr-us** (*Hibēr-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Iberians or Spaniards;* *Iberian*, Spanish: gurgis, i. e. the Western Ocean, Virg.: piscis, i. e. scomber, Hor.: pastor, i. e. Geryon, Ov.: vacca, i. e. Geryon's, id. — As Subst.: **Iberi** (*Hiber-*), *ōrum*, *m.* The Iberians, Spaniards: Virg. — 2. **Ibēr-ia** (*Hib-*

*ēr-*), *ēs*, *f.* *Iberia*, the Greek name of Spain. — 3. **Ibēr-icus** (*Hibēr-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Iberic*, Spanish. — 4. **Ibēr-ina**, *ēs*, *f.* A female Iberian, a Spanish woman.

**Ibēri**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Iberi*; an Asiatic people, near Mount Caucasus. — Hence, **Ibēr-ia** (*Hibēr-*), *ēs*, *f.* The country of Iberia, near the Caucasus (now Georgia).

1. **Ibērus** (*Hib-*), *i*, *m.* *The Iberus or Iiberus*; a river of Spain (now the Ebro).

2. **Iberus** (*Hiber-*), *a*, *um*, *v.* *Iberes*. **I-bi**, *adv.* [from the pronom. root, *i*, *is*] 1. Of space: *In that place*, there: Denaratus fugit Tarquinius Corintho, et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic. (with Gen.) ibi loci terrarum, Pl. — 2. Of time: *Then, thereupon*: Cic.; Virg. — 3. *There, in that matter, on that occasion*: Cic.

**Ibi-dem**, *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suffix dem] 1. Of space: *In the same place, in that very place, just there*: cœnati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. (with Gen.) ibidem loci, Pl. — 2. Of non-local relations: *There too, added to that, moreover*: Cic.; Virg.

**Ibis**, *is*, *Idis*, *ŷgis*. *The Ibis*; a bird held sacred by the Egyptians: Cic. **ibiscum**, *i*, *v.* *hibiscum*. **ibus**, *v.* *is* *init.*

**Ibŷcus**, *i*, *m.*, *Ἰβυκος*. *Ibŷcus*: 1. A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, celebrated on account of the cranes which he invoked as witnesses of his murder. — 2. A poor man, mentioned by Horace.

**Icādus**, *īi*, *m.*, *Ἰκάδος*. *Icadius*, a notorious robber.

**Icārus**, *i*, *m.*, *Ἰκαρος*. *Icarus*: 1. A son of Dædalus, who, on his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea. — Hence, **Icār-yus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Icarus;* *Icarian*. — As Subst.: **Icarium**, *īi*, *n.* (sc. mare) *The Icarian Sea*. — 2. Son of Æbalus, king of Sparta, the father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Boötes. — Hence, **a. Icār-is**, *Idis*, *f.* *Icaris*. *The daughter of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*. — **b. Icār-īōtis**, *Idis*, *f.* *Icarotis*. *The daughter of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*. — As Adj.: *Of, or belonging to, the daughter of Icarus*.



**ic-circ-o** (id-), *adv.* [id.; circ-a] *On that account, for that reason, therefore:* Cic.

**Iccius portus**, *v.* Itius.

**Ícelos**, *i. m.*, Ἴκελος (*Like*). *Icelos; a servant of Somnus.*

**Íceni**, *drum, m.* *The Icení; a people of Britain.*

**ichneumon**, *dris. m.* = ἰχνεύμων (*Tracker*). *The ichneumon; an animal which tracks the crocodile - the Egyptian rat:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ichneumon.*

**Ichñobātes**, *æ, m.*, ἰχθυόβατης (*That follows the trail*). *Ichnobates; one of Actæon's hounds.*

**Íc-o**, *iel, ictum, icōre*, *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *agh*, to pierce] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, hit, smite, slab, sting:* lauri fruticem non icit fulmen, Pl.: quum Ptolemæus in prælio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To strike, smite, etc.*: desideris icta fidelibus Querit patria Cæsarem, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Perf. Part. Pass.: *Smitten or affected with wine; giddy, tipsy:* caput, Hor.—**B.** Of a treaty, etc.: *To make:* eum Gaditanis fœdus icisse dicitur, Cic.

**Ícon**, *ónis, f.* = εἰκών. *An image:* Pl. **Ícônicus**, *a, um, adj.* = εἰκονικός. *Of, or belonging to, an image; imitating a figure; copied from life:* simulacrum, Suet.

**Ícônium**, *ii, n.*, Ἰκόνιον. *Iconium; a city of Lycæonia (now Koniah).*

**Íctericus**, *i, m.* = ἰκτερίκος. *Ill of the jaundice, jaundiced:* Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ictérique.*

**1. ic-tus**, *a, um, p.* of *ic-o*.

**2. ic-tus**, *ús, m.* [ic-o] (*A striking; Coner.*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A blow, stroke, hit, stab, thrust:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: *In prosody or in music:* *A beating time, a beat:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *A blow, stroke, etc.*: calamitatis, Cic.

**Ícun-cûla**, *æ, f. dím.* [for *icon-cula*; *fr. icon, icon-ís*] *A small image or figure:* Suet.

**Ída**, *æ, -e, Æs, f.*, Ἰδᾶ or Ἰδῆ. *Ida or Idæ: 1. A high mountain in Crete, where the infant Jupiter was concealed, watched over by the Curetes, and fed by Amalthea.*—Hence, **Íd-æ-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ida; Idæan.*—**2.** *A high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy.*—Hence, **Íd-æ-us**, *a, um, adj.* *a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Mount Ida.* *Idæan:* iudex, i. e. Paris, Ov.; also, pastor, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *(a) Phrygian.*—*(b) Trojan.*—*(c) Roman.*—**3.** *A Trojan female.*

**Ídállia**, *æ, f.*; **-ium**, *ii, n.* *Idalia or Idaliûm; a mountain-city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.*—Hence, **1. Ídáll-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Idaliûm; Idalian.*—**2.** **Ídáll-i-ë**, *Æs, f.* *Idalie, or the Idalian goddess; i. e. Venus.*

**ídicrco**, *v. icicrco.*

**I-dem**, **íd-dem**, **Ídem**, *pron.* [from the pronom. root *i*, and the suffix *dem*] (*That or the very person or thing; hence*) **I. Gen.** *The same:* idem vultus endemic frons, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *idem* denotes: **1.** Similarity, if the

predicates be of the same kind; *Like-wise, also, at the same time:* oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta, Cic.—**2.** Opposition, when idem connects dissimilar or opposite predicates: *Yet, nevertheless, on the other hand:* quum (although) enim optimam præstantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem in deo esse gratiam, Cic.—**B.** As a word of comparison: **1.** With follg. et, ac, que, ut, quam, quasi, cum, or Dat.: *The same as, the same with:* Cic.; Tac.; Hor.—**2.** With follg. Relative: *The same that:* Cic.—**Adverbial expressions: **a.** *Idem:* (a) Prop.: *The same way:* Cic.—*(b) Fig.: In the same way, by the same means:* Plaut.—**b.** *Idem:* (a) Prop.: *To the same place:* Cæs.—*(b) Fig.: To the same position or degree:* Plaut.—*(β) To the same matter, hereto:* Cic.**

**Ídentidem**, *adv.* [for *identidem*; etym. dub.]; either idem repeated with euphonic inserted, and so, the same same=the very same; or idem; locative pronominal suffix *ti*; suffix *dem*; and so, in the very same way, etc.] *Repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon, at intervals:* Cæs.; Cic.

**Ídeo**, *adv.* [akin to pronominal root *i*, but composition of word dub.] *For that reason, on that account, therefore:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.

**Ídítota**, *æ, m.* = ἰδίωτης. *An uneducated, ignorant, or inexperienced person:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ídítot.*

**Ídmôn**, *ónis, m.*, Ἰδμων (*One skilled or skilful*). *Ídmôn: 1. The father of Arachne.*—Hence, **Ídmôn-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or related to, Ídmôn; Ídmônian.*—**2.** *A prophet of Argos, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts.*

**Ídómēneus** (quadrisyll.), *Ëi* (*Gr. Acc. Idoméneta, Virg.*), *m.*, Ἰδομενεύς. *Idomeneus; a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy.*

**Ídônē-e**, *adv.* [idone-us] *Fitting, suitably, properly, duly:* Cic.

**Ídônēus**, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] *Fitting for something (esp. for doing something); meet, proper, suitable, apt, able, capable, convenient, sufficient:* tempus, Cic.: idoneus, ut cum eo communicem, Cic.: fons etiam, rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor.—*As Subst. 1. idoneus, i. m.* (*sc. homo*) *A fit, suitable, or proper person:* Cic.—**2. idoneum, i. n. *A fit, suitable, or proper thing:* Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ídóine.***

**Ídūmæa**, *æ, f.*, Ἰδουμαία. *Idumæa; a region of Palestine.*—Hence, **Ídūmæ-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Idumæa; Idumean.*

**Ídūo**, *äre, acc.* to *Macr.*, an Etruscan word=dividere, from the root *vid*.

**Íd-us**, *drum, f.* [acc. to *Macr.*, from the Etruscan *id-uō*] (*The dividing or division; hence*) *The Ides; the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth day of the remaining months:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ídes.*

**Ídyia** (trisyll.), *æ, f.* *Idyia; the wife of Æetes and mother of Medea.*

**I-ens**, *druntis, f.* of *e-o*, through root *i*. **Ígillum**, *ii, n.* *Igilium; a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea (now Giglio).* **Íg-itur**, *conj.* [prps. for *ig-tus*; *fr. ig = ic*, from the pronom. root *i*, and the suffix *itus*] (*From this; hence*) **1.** Then, thereupon: Plaut.; Luer.—**2.** Therefore, accordingly, consequently: Cic.—**3.** In interrogations, resuming an interrupted thought, after parenthetical sentences, etc.: Then: Cic.—**4.** Then: Cic.

**Ígnārus**, *a, um, adj.* [for *ignarus*; *fr. 2. in; gnar-us*] **1. a.** Prop.: *Of living beings: Ignorant of a thing, not knowing it, unacquainted with it, inexperienced, unaware:* (Sup.) cum ignarissimis, Plaut.: (with Gen.) ignarus facundiae, Cic.: (with Interrogative clause) ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas . . . quid denique virtus valeret, id.: (with Objective clause) quanquam non sumus ignari multos studioso contra esse dicturos, id.—**b.** Meton.: *(a) Of things: Exempt from, having no share in:* (with Gen.) belli, Hor.—*(b) Unmindful, regardless of anything:* (with Gen.) malorum, Virg.—**2.** *Not known, unknown:* mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall.: (with Dat.) proles ignara parenti, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ignare.*

**Ígnāv-e**, *adv.* [ignav-us] *Sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit:* Cic.

**Ígnāv-ia**, *æ, f.* [id.] (*The quality of the ignavus; hence*) **1.** Of living beings: *Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice:* Cic.—**2.** Of things: *Weakness, feebleness:* odoris, Pl.

**Ígnāv-iter**, *adv.* [id.; through obsol. form *ignav-is*] *Lazily, sluggishly, tardily:* ignaviter aliquid facere, Auct. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) carpere ignavus herbas, Virg.

**Í-gnāvus**, *a, um, adj.* [for *ignavus*; *fr. 2. in; gnav-us*] (*Not busy; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons: Inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly:* (Comp.) homo ignavius, Cic.: (Sup.) ignavissimus hostis, Liv.: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor.: (with Gen.) legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac.—*As Subst. 1. ignavus, i. m.* *A coward:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Idle, slothful:* senectus, Cic.: nemora, i. e. unfruitful, Virg.—**B.** *Rendering slothful or inactive:* frigus, Ov.: astus, id.

**Ígn-esco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, escōre, *3. v. n. inch.* [ign-is] **I.** Prop.: *To become fire, turn to fire, become inflamed; to burn, kindle:* ut omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To burn with passion, to glow:* Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt ire, Virg.

**Ígn-ëus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of fire, fiery, on fire, burning:* sidera, Cic.: sol, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Fiery, glowing, burning, fierce, ardent, vehement:* furor, Ov. **III.** Meton.: *Burning hot, scorching:* æstas, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. igné.*

**Ígn-i-cólör** (-colōr-us), *a, um*

*adj.* [ign-is; (i); color] *Fire-coloured, flame-coloured*: nubes, Juv.

*ign-i-cūlus*, i, m. dim. [ign-is] **I.** Prop.: *A small, feeble fire; a little flame, a spark of fire*: Quint. **II.** Fig.: *A little fire, etc.*: virtutum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Of colour*: *A glittering, sparkling*: Pl.

*ign-i-fer*, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); fer-o] *Fire-bearing, fiery*: axis, Ov. *ign-i-fid-us*, a, um, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); fu-o] *Flowing with fire*: cavernae, Claud.

*ign-i-gēn-a*, æ, m. [ign-is; (i); gen-o] *The Fire-born (i.e. Bacchus, whose mother, Semele, was killed by lightning)*.

*ign-i-pes*, pēdis, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); pes] *Fire-footed*: equi, Ov.

*ign-i-pōtēs*, pōtēntis, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); potēs] *Potent in fire, ignipotent*: deus, i.e. Vulcan, Virg.—*As Subst.*: *The Fire-ruler*: Virg.

*ignis*, is, m. [akin to Sanscrit agni, "fire"] **I.** Prop.: *Fire*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. *The fire or glow (of passion)*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Of the flame of love, love*: Virg.—**B.** *Of that which brings destruction*: *Fire, flame*: Liv. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A beloved object, a flame*: Virg.

*ignōbīlis*, e, *adj.* [for in-gnōbilis; fr. 2. in; gnōbilis] **I.** Gen.: *Unknown*: *ignobilis maritus*, App. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure*: *ignobilis ævum* exigere, Virg.: (Comp.) *vinum ignobilis*, Pl.: (Sup.) *ignobilissimi* artides, id.—**B.** *Of unknown origin, of low birth, base-born, ignoble*: *familia non ignobilis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignoble*.

*ignōbīl-itas*, ātis, *f.* [ignobil-is] *(The quality of the ignobility; hence)* 1. *Want of fame, obscurity*: Cic.; Ov.—2. *Low birth, mean origin*: Cic.

*ignōbīl-iter*, adv. [id.] *Meantly*: sepultum, Eutr.

*ignōmīn-ia*, æ, *f.* [for in-gnōmin-ia; fr. 2. in; gnōmen (=nomen, gnōmin-is)] *(A depriving of one's good name; hence)* **I.** Gen.: *Disgrace, shame, dishonour, ignominy*: Cic.; Nep. **II.** Esp.: *Disgrace, dishonour, ignominy*, as the result of civil or military punishment: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignominie*.

*ignōmīn-ōs*, e, *adv.* [ignominiosus] *Ignominiously, disgracefully*: Eutr. *ignōmīn-ōsus*, a, um, *adj.* [ignōmini-a] *(Full of ignominia; hence)* *Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious*: Cic.—*As Subst.*: *ignominiosus*, i, m. *A person in disgrace*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignominieux*.

*ignōrā-bīlis*, e, *adj.* [ignor(a)-o] *Unknown*: *non ignorabilis*, Cic.: (Comp.) *illud ignorabilis*, Gell.

*ignōrā-ns*, ntis: 1. *P.* of *ignor(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing*: (with Gen.) *eventus belli*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorant*.

*ignorānt-ia*, æ, *f.* [ignorans, ignorant-is] *A being ignorant; want of knowledge or information; ignorance*.

Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorance*.

*ignōrā-tio*, ōnis, *f.* [ignor(a)-o] *A being ignorant; a want of knowledge or acquaintance with a thing; ignorance*: Cic.

*ignō-ro*, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, not; gno-sco=nosco] *Not to know or know of a thing; to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of; to ignore*: et illum et me vehementer ignorabas, Cic.: (with Objective clause) *quis ignorabat*, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus, eadem in causâ esse Mancinum? id.: (without Object) *ignorat etiam de filio*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorer*.

*ignosc-ens*, entis: 1. *P.* of *ignosc-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable*: (Comp.) *animus ignoscitor*, Ter.

*ignosc-o*, gnōvi, gnōtum, gnoscere, 3. v. a. and n. [for in-gnosc-o; fr. 2. in; gnosc-o=nosco] *(Not to know, not to search into; hence, with reference to a fault or crime) To pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook*. **I.** Act.: *hoc ignoscant dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini*, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *ignoscas, velim, huic festinationi meae*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *illis ignoscendum fuisse*, id.

1. *ignōt-us*, a, um, *P.* of *igno-seo*. 2. *ignōt-us*, a, um, *adj.* [for in-gnotus; fr. 2. in; gnotus=notus] 1.: **A.** Gen.: *Unknown*: (Comp.) *ignorior gens*, Liv.: (with Dat.) *ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei*, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: (a) Prop.: *Of persons: Of low birth or condition; low-born, base, vulgar*: (Sup.) *inter Avernales haud ignotissima nymphas*, Ov.—(b) Meton.: *Of things: low, mean, base*: *ignotis perierunt mortibus illi*, Hor.—2. *Unacquainted with a thing, i.e. ignorant of it*: *simulacra ignotis nota faciebant*, Cic.

*īgūvium*, ii, n. *Iguvium; a city of Ŭmbria (now Gubbio)*.

*īlerda*, æ, *f.* *īlerda; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis (now Lerida)*.

*īlex*, icis, *f.* *A species of oak; the holm-oak, or great scarlet oak*: Virg.

1. *īlīa*, lum, n. **I.** Prop.: *The groin, flank; ducere īlīa, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The entrails of animals*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *īles*.

2. *īlīa*, æ, *f.* *īlīa; a poetical name of Rhea Sīleia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*.—Hence, *īlī-ādes*, æ, m. *A son of īlīa*. *ī-licet*, adv. [I root of eo; licet] **I.** Prop.: *It is permitted to*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A. Let us go, let us be gone*: Ter.—**B.** *To signify that anything is lost or has failed*: *All is over*: Ter.—**C.** *Straightway, immediately, instantly, forthwith*: Virg.

*īlīg-nus*, a, um, *adj.* [for īlīc-nus; fr. īlex, īlīc-is] *Of holm-oak, oaken*: Virg.

*īlīōna*, æ; -e, ēs, *f.* *īlīōny. Iliona or Ilione. I.* Prop.: *The eldest daughter of Priam, and wife of Polymnestor king of Thrace. II.*

*Meton.*: *The title of a tragedy by Pacuvius*.

*īlīōneus* (quadrissyll.), ei, m., *īlīōneus. Ilioneus*: 1. *The youngest son of Niobe*.—2. *A Trojan, a follower of Æneas*.

*īlios*, i, *f.*, *īlīos=īlium*.

*īlīthya* (quadrissyll.), æ, *f.* *īlīthya* (She that has come). *īlīthya*; a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in childbirth.

*īlium* (-ion), ii, n., *īlīon. Ilium or Ilion=Troy*.—Hence, 1. *īlī-us*, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ilium; Ilium, Trojan*.—2. *īlī-ācus*, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ilium; Ilium, Trojan*.—3. *īlī-ādes*, æ, m. *The Trojan, i.e. Ganymede*.—4. *īlī-ās*, ādes, *f.*: a. Prop.: *A Trojan woman*.—b. Meton.: *The epic poem on the Trojan war; the Iliad*.—c. Fig.: *On account of the great extent of the Iliad, used to represent a great quantity or number*: *An Iliad, a whole Iliad*: Ov.

*īlla*, adv. v. *ille*.

*īl-lābēfactus* (in-), a, nm, *adj.* [for in-labēfactus] *Unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired*: Ov.

*īl-lābōr* (in-), lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [for in-labōr] *To fall, slip, slide, glide, or flow into; to fall down, sink down*. **I.** Prop.: *si fractus illabatur orbis*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *sensim perniciēs illapsa civium in animos*, Cic.

*īl-lābōro* (in-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, i. v. n. [for in-labōro] *To work upon, labour at*: domibus, Tac.

*īllac*, adv. v. *illic*.

*īl-lacēssitus* (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-lacēssitus] *Unprovoked, unattacked*: Tac.

*īl-lacrimābīlis* (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-lacrimābīlis] 1. *Unceft, unlamented*.—2. *That is not, or cannot, be moved by tears; pitiless, inexorable*: Hor.

*īl-lacrim-o* (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.; *īl-lacrimōr* (in-), ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [for in-lacrimo, in-lacrimor] **I.** Prop.: *To weep at, on account of, or over any thing; to bewail, lament*: *īllacrimans dicitur dixisse*, Cic.: (with Dat.) *meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Of things: To weep, i.e. to drip, drop, distil*: *moestum illacrimat templis ebur*, Virg.

*īl-lac-sus* (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-lad-sus; fr. 2. in; lad-o] *Unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired*: corpus, Ov.

*īl-latābīlis* (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-latābīlis; fr. 2. in; latābīlis] *Cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad*: ora, Virg.

*īllap-sus* (inlap-) (for īllab-sus), a, um, *adj.* of *īllab-o*.

*īllā-queō* (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for in-laqueo] *To ensnare, entrap, entangle*: Fig.: *īllaqueatus legum periculis*, Cic.

*īl-lātro* (in-), *no perf. nor sup.*, i. v. n. [for in-latro] *To bark at*: Lne.

*īllā-tus* (inla-), a, um, *P.* of *īn-fero*; through in; root *la*; v. *fero init*. *īl-laudā-tus* (in-), a, um, *adj.*



[for in-launda-tus; fr. 2. in; laud(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *Not praised, unpraised, without fame, obscure*: gubernator illaudatus, inglorius, subit portum, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Unworthy of praise, blamable, detestable*: illaudati nescit Busiridis aras, Virg.

**illautus**, a, um, v. illotus.  
**ille** (anciently **olle**), a, ud (old, um), (*Gen. Sing. fem. illas or ollas, Lucr.*), pron. demonstr. [prps. for is-le, from is] **I. Gen.**: *That; sol me ille admonuit, Cic.*—**As Subst.**: *That person or thing; he, she, it*: Cic. **Suet.**: Particular combinations and phrases: **A.** Hic... ille, *This... that; the one... the other*: Cic.—**B.** Ille aut or ille, *This or this; such and such*: Cic.—**C.** Ille quidem... sed (autem, etc.), *Certainly, to be sure, indeed, etc.*... but still: Cic.—**D.** Ex illo, *From that time, since then*: Virg.—**E.** Adverbial forms: **1.** Illa, *In that way, in that direction, there*: Tac.—**2.** Illo: **a.** *To that place, thither*: Cic.—**b.** *To that end, thereto*: Cæs. **II. Esp.**: *That, well-known or celebrated object; equivalent to the ancient, the well-known, the famous*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. il, le*.

**illēc-ōra (inlec-),** æ, f. [illac-ebra; fr. illic-io; through true root ILLAC] (*That which brings about the enticing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *An enticement, in a good or bad sense; an inducement, attraction, charm, allurements, bait, lure*: Cic; **Hor.** **II. Meton.**: *An enticer, a decoy-bird*: Plaut.

**1. illec-tus (inlec-)** (for illac-tus), a, um, P. of illic-io, through true root ILLAC.

**2. illec-tus (in-),** a, um, adj. [for in-leg-tus; fr. 2. in; leg-o] *Not read, unread*: Ov.

**illēpid-e, adv.** [illepid-us] *Rudely, inelegantly*: Hor.

**il-lēpīdus (in-),** a, um, adj. [for in-lepidus; fr. 2. in; lepidus] *Unpolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant*: Cic.

**1. il-lex (in-),** legis, adj. [for in-lex; fr. 2. in; lex] *That is without law or contrary to law; lawless*: Plaut.

**2. illex, lēcis, comm. gen.** [for in-lac-s; fr. inlic-io, through true root ILLAC] (*The thing or person that allures; hence*) **1.** *A decoy, lure*: Plaut.—**2.** *A seducer, a seductress*: Plaut.

**il-lībāt-us (in-),** a, um, adj. [for in-liba-tus; fr. 2. in; lib(a)-o] *Undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed*: divitiæ, Cic. vires, Liv.

**il-lībērālis (in-),** e, adj. [for in-liberalis; fr. 2. in; liberalis] *Unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging*: Cic.

**il-lībērāl-itas (inl-),** ātis, f. [il-liberal-is] (*The quality of the illiberalis; hence*) *Conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble or ungenerous behaviour, meanness, stinginess*: Cic.

**il-lībērāl-iter (inl-),** adv. [id.] *Ungenerously, meanly*: Cic.

**1. il-l-e, æc, oc, or, u, pron.** [for il-le; (i); ce; fr. il-e; (i); c=ce] *He, she, or it yonder; that*: Plaut; Ter.—**Adverbial expressions**: **1.**

**illac: a.** *That way, on that side, there*: (a) Prop.: Plaut.—(b) Fig.: Cic.—**b.** With a verb of motion to a place: *To that place, thither*: Ov.—**2.** Thither: Ter.

**2. illic, adv.** [1. illic] **I. Prop.**: *In that place, there*: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *With that person or thing*: Hor.

**il-līcīo (in-),** loxi, lectum, lēcere (*Inf. Perf.*: illexe, poet. ap. Cic), 3. v. a. [for in-lacio] (*To entice into a place; hence*) *To allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy*: ab eisdem illicti sumus, Cic.

**il-līcītātor (in-),** ōris, m. [for illicita-tor; fr. 2. in; licit(a)-o] *A sham-bidder, puffer*: Cic.

**il-līcītus (in-),** a, um, adj. [for in-licitus] *Not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit*: amor, Tac.—**As Subst.**: **illicitum**, i, n. *That which is unlawful or forbidden*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illicite*.

**il-līco, adv.** [for in-loco] **I. Prop.**: *In that very place, on the spot, there*: Ter. **II. Meto n.**: *Of a moment of time*: *On the spot, i. e. instantly, immediately, directly*: Cic.

**il-līdo (in-),** lisi, lisum, līdēre, 3. v. a. [for in-lēdo] **I. Prop.**: *To strike, beat, or dash against; to strike, dash, or beat in any direction*: cestum in ossa, Virg.: dentem fragili (sc. corpori), Hor. **II. Meton.**: *To strike or dash to pieces*: serpens illisa morietur, Cic.

**il-līgo (in-),** āvi, ātum, āre (in tmesis, inque ligatus, Virg.), 1. v. a. [for in-ligo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To bind on, tie on, fasten*: illigata tigna tenere, Cæs.: emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, etc., Cic. **B. Esp.**: *With the idea of hindrance to free motion predominating*: *To fetter, encumber, entangle, impede*: inutilis inque ligatus Cedebar, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To attach, connect, bind*: sententiam verbis, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *In a good sense*: *To bind, to hold bound*: ut sociali fœdere se cum Romanis inligarent, Liv.—**2.** *In a bad sense*: *To bind, fetter, entangle, etc.*: et concisus disputationibus illigati, Cic.

**il-līm, adv.** [ill-e; locative suffix, im] (*From that; hence*) **1.** *From that place*: Cic.—**2.** *From that person or object*: Cic.

**il-līm-is (in-),** e, adj. [for in-līm-is; fr. 2. in; līm-us] *Without mud or slime*: fons, i. e. pure, clear, Ov.

**il-līm-c, adv.** [for illīm-c; fr. illīm; c=ce] **1.** *From that place, hence*: Ter.—**2.** *From that person or thing; from that quarter; from or on that side*: Cic.

**il-līno (in-),** lēvi, litum, līnēre, 3. v. a. [for in-līno] **I.** *To smear upon; to besmear, daub*: **A. Prop.**: collyria oculis, Hor. **B. Fig.**: Cic. **II.** *To lay upon or over; to overlay or cover with*: quoduncquese mel chartis illevertit, Hor.

**il-līquēfac-tus (in-),** a, um, adj. [for in-līquēfac-tus; fr. 1. in; līquēfac-io] *Melted, liquefied, liquid*: Cic.

**il-lī-sus (inlī-),** (for illīd-sus), a, um, P. of illīd-o.

**il-lītērātus (in-),** a, um, adj. [for in-literatus] (*Not provided with literæ; hence*) *Unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned*: vir, Cic.: (Sup.) illiteratissimæ literæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illitré*.

**illī-tus (inlī-),** (for illīn-tus), a, um, P. of illīn-o.

**illō, v. ille.**

**illoc, v. 1. illic.**

**il-lōtus (in-; -lāutus),** a, um, adj. [for in-lotus] *Unwashed, uncleansed, unclean, dirty*: Virg.; Plaut.

**1. illuc, v. 1. illic.**

**2. illuc, adv.** [1. illuc] **1.** *To that place, thither*: Cic.—**2.** *To that person or thing, thereto*: Hor.

**il-lūcesco (in-, -lucisco),** luxi, no sup., lūscēre, 3. v. inch. and a. [for in-lucesco] **I. Neut.**: **A. Personal.**: *To grow light, begin to shine; to break, dawn*: **1. Prop.**: *Of the day or of the sun*: illucescet ille dies, Cic.: quum tertio die sol illuxisset, id.—**2. Fig.**: quum populo auctoritas consulis in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic.—**B. Impersonal**: *It becomes, etc., light; day dawns, etc.*: Liv. **II. Act.**: *To shine upon, give light to*: mortales, Plaut.

**il-lūdo (in-),** lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-ludo] **I. Neut.**: **A. Gen.**: *To play on, at, or with any thing; to sport with, amuse one's self with a thing*: illudo chartis, Hor. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To make sport or game of*: *to jest, mock, or jeer at; to ridicule*: alieni, Virg.: in aliquem, Cic.—**2.** *To sport or fool away a thing; i. e. to destroy or waste in sport; to violate, abuse*: variæ illudant pestes, Virg. **II. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To play at or with any thing*: illusas auro vestes, i. e. tightly interwoven, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to set at naught, to ridicule*: miseros illudi nolunt, Cic.—**2.** *To destroy, ruin*: **A. Prop.**: vitam filie, Ter.—**b.** Fig.: illusi pedes, i. e. unable to stand, staggering, Hor.

**il-lūmināt-e (inl-),** adv. [illumina-tus] *Clearly, luminously*: Cic.

**il-lūminā-tus, a, um, P. of illum-in(a)-o.**

**il-lūmīno (in-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-lumino] **I. Prop.**: *To give light in a place; to light up, make light, illuminate*: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To set in a clear light, set off, make conspicuous*: orationem, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *To embellish or adorn with any thing bright*: corona gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illuminer*.

**il-lū-sio (inlū-),** ōnis, f. [for illud-sio; fr. illud-o] *A mocking, jeering; irony (a figure of speech)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illusion*.

**il-lūstr-is (in-),** e (also in the *Nom. Sing. Masc.*, illust-er, Val. Max.), adj. [for in-lustr-is; fr. 1. in; 1. lustr-o] (*Greatly illumined; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous* (*Comp.*) solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Mentally bright, i. e. clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest*: ino-

tum illustre notumque omnibus. Cic. —B. Morally bright, i.e. distinguished, respectable, famous, honourable, illustrious: Of persons or things: (Sup. also, with *Partitive Gen.*) philosophorum illustrissimī, Gell.—As Subst.: **illustrior**, *ōris*, m. (sc. homo) A more illustrious, etc., person than others of a certain place, etc.: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illustre*.

**illustr-i-us**, comp. adv. [illustr-is] More clearly, distinctly, or perspicuously: dicere, Cic.

**illustr-o** (**illustr-**), *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [id.] I. To light up, make light, illumine: sol habitabiles illustrat oras, Hor. II. To make clear to the mind; to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain: jus obscurum et ignotum, Cic. III. To render famous, renowned, illustrious: illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illustre*.

**illū-sus** (**illu-**), (for illud-sus), a, um, P. of illud-o.

**illūtus** (**illū-**), a, um, v. illotus.

**illūv-ies** (**illuv-**), *ēi*, f. [for illugv-ies; fr. illu-o; through true root ILLUGV] 1. (Prop.: That which is washed up, a dirty deposit; Meton.) Dirt, filth, uncleanness, nastiness of the body: vellera morbo illuvieque peresa, Virg.—2. (A washing against; hence) An overflowing, inundation: Tac.

**illŷrii**, *ōrum*, m., Ἰλλυριοί. The Illyrii or Illyrians; a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania.—Hence, 1. **illŷri-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Illyrians: Illyrian.—As Subst.: **illŷria**, *ae*, f. (sc. tellus) The country of Illyria; the Illyrii.—2. **illŷri-cus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Illyrians: Illyrian.—As Subst.: **Illyricum**, *i*, n. (sc. solum) The country of Illyria.—3. **illŷri-ŷdis**, *ŷdis*, f., adj. Illyrian.—As Subst.: The country of Illyria.

**illōtēs**, *ōrum*, v. Helotes.

**Ilus**, 1. m., Ἴλος. *Ilus*: 1. A son of Tros; founder of Ilum.—2. A surname of Ascanius.

**Ilva**, *ae*, f. *Ilva*; an island of the Mediterranean Sea (now Elba).

**im-**=eum, v. is init.

**Imachārensīs** (**-carensīs**), *e*, adj. Of Imachara; a city in the eastern part of Sicily (now Macchara).—As Subst.: **Imacharenses** (**-carenses**), *lum*, m. The inhabitants of Imachara.

**imāginā-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [imagin(a)-] An imagining, fancy, imagination: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imagination*.

**imāgin-or**, *ātus* sum, *ārī*, 1. v. dep. [imago, imagin-is] To picture to one's self, to fancy, imagine: pavorem eorum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imaginer*.

**imāgo**, *Imis*, f. [root IM; akin to μῦ-εμαι] (That which is like; hence) A.: 1. Prop.: A Gen.: An image or likeness; a statue, picture, bust, cast, or engraving: Cic.—b. Esp.: An ancestral image (of one who had been aule, praetor, or consul; generally made of wax, and placed in the atrium of a Roman house): Cic.—2. Fig.: a. An image or likeness of a thing formed

in the mind; a conception, thought, imagination, idea: Cic.; Pl.—b. A figurative representation, similitude, comparison: Hor.—c. A mere form, image, semblance, appearance, shadow: Cic.; Tac.—3. Meton.: The reverberation (of a sound); an echo: Ov.; Hor.—B. Of a spirit, phantom, ghost, or apparition: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *image*. **imāgun-cūla**, *ae*, f. *dim*. [for imagin-cūla; fr. imago, imagin-is] A little image: Suet.

**imbēcill-i-us**, comp. adv. [imbēcill-us] More weakly or feebly: Cic.

**imbēcill-itas** (**imbēcill-**), *ātis*, f. [imbēcill-us] (The condition of the imbecillus; hence) 1. Weakness, feebleness, whether physical or mental: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Of condition, as regards ability: Powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbécillité*.

**imbēcillus** (**imb-**), a, um (Abl. Sing., imbecilli, Pl.), adj. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: Weak, feeble: Whether physically or mentally: homo imbecillus, Cic. (Comp.) imbecillior medicina, id.—As Subst.: **imbēcillus**, *i*, m.: A weak or feeble person: Lucr.—B. One weak in mind, an imbecile: Cic. II. Esp.: Of food: (Weak in quality; hence) A. Not nourishing: (Sup.) imbecillissima materia, Cels.—B. Not tough or hard; easy of digestion: ovum, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbécile*.

**im-bell-is** (**im-**), *e*, adj. [for imbell-is; fr. 2. in; bell-um] (Not having, or without, bellum; hence) 1. Unwarlike, unfit for war; or peaceful, fond of peace: Of persons or things: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—2. Having ceased to wage war: Virg.

**imber**, *bris* (Abl. Sing. imbre and imbrī), m. [akin to Greek ὄμβρος; “a shower;” Sanscrit abhra, “nubes,” or ambhas, “aqua;” ambhara, “coelum”] I. Prop.: A heavy or violent rain; a shower; pelted or pouring rain or storm: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A rain-cloud, storm-cloud: Lucr.; Virg.—B. For rain-water: Tac.—C.: 1. For water, as an element: Lucr.—2. Of the sea: Virg.—D. Of water in irrigating, etc.: Virg.—E. Of a stream of tears: Ov.—F. Of a stream of blood, stones, etc.: Cic.—G. Of a stream or abundance of nectar for beautifying the hair of Venus: Claud.—H. Of things that descend in great numbers in a manner resembling rain: A shower: ferrens ingruit imber, Virg.

**im-berb-is** (**im-**), *e*, adj. [for imbarb-is; fr. 2. in; barb-a] Without a beard, beardless: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imberbe*.

**im-bībo** (**im-**), *bībi*, no sup., *bībēre*, 3. v. a. [for im-bībo] I. Prop.: To drink in, imbibe: Pl. II. Fig.: A. To imbibe, conceive: malam opinionem, Cic.—B. To determine, resolve: illum ad suas condiciones perducere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbiber*.

**imbr-ex**, *icis*, f. (less freq. m.) [imber, imbr-is] (The thing pertaining to imber; hence) I. Prop.: A hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile, used in cover-

ing roofs for the purpose of conveying off the rain: Virg. II. Meton.: A mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero: Suet.

**imbr-i-fer**, *fēra*, *fērū*, *adj.* [imber, imbr-is; (i); fer-o] (Bringing imber; hence) Rain-bringing, rainy: Austri, Ov.: ver, Virg.

**Imbros** (**-us**), *i*, f., Ἰμβρος. Imbros or Imbrus; a small island in the Aegean Sea (now Imbro).—Hence, **Imbr-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Imbros.

**im-bū-o** (**im-**), *būi*, *būtum*, *būēre*, 3. v. a. [for im-bi-o; fr. 1. in; root BI, akin to πῖ-vo, in a causative sense] (To cause to drink in; hence) I. Prop.: A Gen.: To wet, moisten, soak, steep, saturate: imbuit sanguine gladii legionum, Cic.: oscula, que Venus Quintā parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. B. Esp.: To dye: quo sunt imbuta colore, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue with any thing: aliquem crudelitate, Cic.—B. To inspire or impress early; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue: animum opinionibus, Cic. III. Meton.: To make the first trial of a thing; to use for the first time; to prove, essay, do any thing for the first time: imbuit auctor opus, Ov.: terras vomere, i.e. to plough first, id.

**imbū-tus**, a, um, P. of imbu-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbu*.

**imītā-bilis**, *e*, adj. [imit(a)-or] That may be imitated, imitable: orationis subtilitas imitabilis, Cic. (Comp.; also, with Dat.) neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitable*.

**imītā-men**, *Imis*, n. [id.] (The imitating thing; hence) 1. Imitation, resemblance, likeness, representation: Ov.—2. a. Form, image, shape: Ov.—b. Imitation, that which imitates: Ov. **imītā-mentum**, *i*, n. [id.] (id.) Imitation, the act of imitating: Tac.

**imītā-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [id.] I. Prop.: The act of imitating, imitation: Cic. II. Meton.: A copy of any thing; a picture, portrait: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitation*.

**imītā-tor**, *ōris*, m. [id.] An imitator: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitateur*.

**imītā-trix**, *icis*, f. [id.] She that imitates: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitatrice*.

**im-itor**, *ātus* sum, *ārī*, 1. v. dep. [root IM, akin to μῦ-εμαι] I. Prop.: (To make like; hence) To imitate; to express, hit off, copy, portray: molles imitabitur eae capillos, Hor. II. Fig.: To imitate, i.e. to act like, copy, seek to resemble, or counterfeit: aliquem, Cic. III. Meton.: To supply the place (of one thing by another): pocula lati Fermento atque acidis imitatur vitea sorbis, Virg. Part. Perf. In Pass. force: imitata simulacra, Cic.: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imiter*.

**im-mādesco**, *mādūi* (only in Perf.), 3. v. n. *ināch*. [for im-mādesco] To become wet or moist: Ov.

**immān-e** adv. [imman-is] 1. Va#



*ly, immensely*: Hor.; Tac.—2. *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly*: Virg.

**im-mā-nis (in-),** *n. adj.* [for im-mā-nis; fr. 2. in; Sanscrit root mā, to measure; cf., also, metior, manus] (*Not to be measured; hence*) I. Prop.: *Monstrous in size; enormous, immense, huge, vast; magnitudo*, Cæs.; *popula, Cic.*; spelunca, Virg. II. Fig.: *Monstrous in character, frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild*: (Sup.) *immanissimus quisque*, Cic.: (Comp.) *scelere ante alios immanior omnes*, Virg. III. Meton.: *Wonderful, surprising*: *immane dictu*, Sall. 43. Acc. to some this word is derived fr. 2. in; man-us = bonus; so, *not good*. If this view be correct, what is now II. Fig. will become I. Prop.; while the other meanings will become respectively, II. Meton., A., B.

**immān-itas, ātis, f.** [imman-is] (*The quality of the immanis; hence*) 1. *Monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess*: A. Prop.: *serpens insuatae immanitatis*, Gell.—b. Fig.: *vitiorum, C. Cæ.*—2. *Monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty*.

**im-mansuetus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-mansuetus] *Untamed, wild, savage*. I. Prop.: (Sup.) *tu de rapidis immansuetissime ventis*, Ov. II. Fig.: *Of disposition, etc.*: *ingenium, Ov.*: (Comp.) *quid ad homines immansuetius? Sen.*

**immātūr-itas (in-), ātis, f.** [im-matur-us] (*The state of the immaturus; hence*) I. Prop.: *Unripeness, immaturity*: Suet. II. Fig.: *Untimely haste, over-eagerness*: Cic.

**im-mātūrus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-maturus] (*Not maturus; hence*) 1. *Unripe, immature, not arrived at full growth, etc.*: A. Prop.: *Of fruits, etc.*: Cels.; Quint.—b. Fig.: *consilium, Liv.*—2. *Not arrived at a marriageable age*: *puella*, Suet.—3. *Of death, etc.*: *Unseasonable, untimely, premature*: *mors, Cic.*; *puella, i. e. early dead*, Prop.

**im-medicābilis (in-),** *e, adj.* [for in-medicabilis] *Incurable*. I. Prop.: *vulnus, Ov.* II. Fig.: *telum, the wound of which is incurable*, Virg.

**im-meō (in-),** *no perf. nor sup.*, *meiōre, 3. v. n.* [for in-meio] *To make water into*: Pers.

**im-memor (in-),** *ōris, adj.* [for in-memor] I. Prop.: *Unmindful, not thinking, forgetful of a person or thing*: *ingenium, Cic.*: (with Gen.) *rerum, id.*: (with Objective clause) *immemor, Chæream Cassium nominari*, Suet. II. Meton.: *A. Forgotten*: *exprobatio immemoris beneficii, Ter.*—B. *That causes forgetfulness*: *Lethe, Sen.*

**im-memorābilis (in-),** *e, adj.* [for in-memorabilis] 1. *Unmentionable, indescribable*: *spatium, Lucr.*—2. *That will not tell any thing, speechless, silent*: *Plaut.*

**im-memorātus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-memoratus] *Unmentioned, not related*: Hor.

**immens-itas (in-), ātis, f.** [immens-us] *Immeasurable, boundlessness*: *immensitates camporum, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. immensis*.

**im-mensus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-mensus] *Immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense*. I. Prop.: *mare, Cic.*; *Cerberus, Virg.*—As Subst.: **immensum, i, n.** (*sc. spatium*) *Boundless extent, immense size, immensity*: Ov.; Liv. II. Fig.: *Immense, etc.*: *immense, infinitæ, cupiditates*, Auct. Her.: (Sup.) *immensissimæ voluptates, Spart.*—Adverbial expressions: *Immensum, in immensum, ad immensum, immenso, Exceedingly, immensely*: *Sall.; Tac.; Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. immense*.

**im-mēre-nis (in-),** *mērentis, adj.* [for in-mere-nis; fr. 2. in; mere-o] *Undeserving, not meriting, innocent*: *dominus, Hor.*

**im-mergo (in-),** *mersi, mersum, mergere* (*Perf. sync., immergi, Plant.*), *3. v. a.* [for in-mergo] I. Gen.: *To dip, plunge, or sink into any thing; to immerse*: *aliquem undā, Virg.*: *immersus in flumen, Cic.* II. Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To plunge one's self, or itself*: *Plaut.; Cic.; Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. immerger*.

**im-mērīt-o, adv.** [im-merit-us] *Undeservedly, unjustly, without cause*: *Cic.*: (Sup.) *im-mertissimo, Ter.*

**im-mēritus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-meritus] 1. *a. Gen.*: *That has not deserved; that does not deserve; undeserving*: *mori, Hor.*—b. Esp.: *With respect to punishment*: *Guiltless, innocent*: *gens, Virg.*—2. *That is not deserved, undeserved, unmerited*: *laudes, Liv.*

**im-mersā-bilis (in-),** *e, adj.* [for in-mersa-bilis; fr. 1. in; mers(a)-o] *That cannot be sunk; adversis rerum immersabilis undis, i. e. not to be overwhelmed, Hor.*

**immer-sus** (for *immerg-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *immergo*.

**im-mētā-tus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-meta-tus; fr. 2. in; met(a)-or] *Unmeasured*: *Jugera, Hor.*

**im-mīgro (in-),** *āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* [for in-migro] *To remove into*. I. Prop.: *in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic.* II. Fig.: *nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam sere avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv.*

**im-mīnēo (in-),** *no perf. nor sup.*, *minēre, 2. v. n.* [for in-mineo] I. Prop.: *To project over or towards a thing; to bend or lean towards; to hang down over; to overhang*: *imminere lunā, Hor.*: *colūmque quod imminet orbi, Ov.* II. Meton.: *A. To be near to a thing; to touch on, border upon*: *carcer imminens foro, Liv.*—B. *With the notion of hostility*: *To threaten in consequence of nearness*: *certain sum factus, Parthos . . . Cilicie magis imminere, Cic.* III. Fig.: *A. To strive after a thing eagerly; to be eager; to be intent*: *avaritia, Cic.*: *exilio conjugis, Ov.*—B. *To be near at hand, to*

*impend*: *mors propter incertos casus quotidie imminet, Cic.*—C. *To threaten by nearness, to be imminent*: *periculum alicui, Suet.*

**im-mīnūo (in-),** *minūi, minūtum, minūere, 3. v. a.* [for in-minuo] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To lessen, diminish*: *copias, Cic.* B. Esp.: *To weaken, impair*: *corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebat, Tac.* II. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To lessen, diminish*: *postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov.* B. Esp.: *To encroach upon; to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy*: *auctoritatem, Cic.*

**im-mīnū-tio (imminu-)** *ōnis, f.* [imminu-o] *A lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring*: I. Prop.: *corporis, i. e. mutilation, Cic.* II. Fig.: *dignitatis, Cic.*

**im-miscēo (in-),** *miscēi, mistum or mixtum, miscere* (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, *immiscerier, Virg.*), *2. v. a.* [for in-misceo] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To mix in, intermix, intermingle*: *validius immixti Danais, Virg.* B. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To mix one's self up with or among*: *Liv. II. Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *To mingle in, commingle with*: *non fugienda petendis immiscere, Hor.* B. Esp.: 1. *With Personal pron.*: *To take part in, join in*: *Liv.*—2. *To connect closely with, to unite to*: *sortem fortunæ regnique cum rebus Romanis, Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. immiscer*.

**im-miserābilis (in-),** *e, adj.* [for in-miserabilis] *Not to be pitied, unworthy of pity*: *pubes, Hor.*

**immisericōrd-iter, adv.** [immisericos, immisericord-is] *Unmercifully*: *Ter.*

**im-miserīcors (in-),** *cordis, adj.* [for in-misericos] *Pitiless, merciless, unmerciful*: *Cic.*

**im-mis-sio (inmis-),** *ōnis, f.* [for im-mitt-sio; fr. im-mitt-o] *A letting in, an engraving*: *sarmatorium, Cic.*

**im-mis-sus (in-)** (for *im-mitt-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *im-mitt-o*.

**im-mis-tus** (for *im-misc-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *im-misc-eo*.

**im-mītis (in-),** *e, adj.* [for im-mittis] (*Not mītis; hence*) 1. *Of fruits, etc.*: *Not soft or mellow*: *harsh, rough, sour*: *uva, Hor.*—2. *Not mild; rough, rude, harsh, hard, severe, stern, fierce, savage, incorable*: (Comp.) *calcato immitior hydro, Ov.*: (Sup.) *serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Pl.*—As Subst.: *immitia, Ium, n.* (*sc. facta*) *Cruelties, cruel deeds*: *Ov.*

**im-mitto (in-),** *misī, missum, mīttere, 3. v. a.* [for in-mitto] I. A. Prop.: 1. *Gen.*: *To cause to go or send into*: *gladiatores in forum, Cic.*—2. Esp.: *a. To sink into the bed of a river, etc.*: *tigna in flumen, Cæs.*—b. *To insert, mortise, etc.*: *trabes, Cæs.*—c. *To insert or interweave*: *filis immittitur aurum, Ov.* B. Fig.: *To send into*: *immissitque fugam Teucris, atrumque timorem, Virg.*: *immittit senarium, i. e. introduces, Cic.* II.: *A. Gen.*: *To throw or cast into*: *corpus in undas, Ov.* B. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To throw or cast one's self into or among*: *Cic. III. A. Prop.*: *To send*

*against:* arinaturam leven in statione, Liv. B. Fig.: To send against, i.e. to set on, instigate, incite: alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immixtum aiebant, Sall. IV.: To cast or throw: coronam celo, Ov. V.: A. Prop. Of weapons: To hurl against: pila in hostes, Caes. B. Fig.: To hurl against or at: immixsam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic. VI.: To let fall down: immixsa barba, i.e. hanging or growing down, Virg. VII.: A. Gen.: To let go, let loose: habenas, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of horses: To give the head to: to put to speed; to spur or urge on: si effrenatos in eos equos immititis, Liv.—2. To let grow unrestrained or wild: immixsi alii in alios rami, Liv.

**immixtus** (in-) (for immixto-tus), a, um, P. of immisceo.

**immo** (imo-), adv. [etym. dub.; usually referred to *imus*] (*On the underside, on the reverse; hence*) 1. In replies, etc.: *On the contrary of what I have said; no indeed, by no means; or yes indeed, certainly, by all means*: Cic.; Ov.—Particular phrase: Immo si scias or immo si audias, *Fear (or nay) if you only knew or only heard, intimating that such is not the case*: Plant.—2. In the middle of a sentence: *Nay rather, nay, I should rather say: To correct, or add emphasis to, what has been said: simulacra defum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablato esse*, Liv.

**immobilis** (in-), e, adj. [for immobilis] I. Prop.: *Immoveable*: terra immobilis manens, Cic. (Comp.) Immobili scopolis, Ov. II. Fig.: *Immoveable, unmoved*: ardet inextincta Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immobile*.

**immobilis-itas** (immobil-), ātis, f. [immobilis] (*The state of the immobility; hence*) *Immoveableness*: aquae, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immobilité*.

**immoderāt-e**, adv. [immoderatus] I. Prop.: *Without measure or rule*: vox immoderate profusa, Cic. II. Fig.: *Immoderately, without bounds, extravagantly*: (Comp.) immoderatus ferre casum incommodum tuorum, Cic. (Sup.) immoderatissime letari, Spart.

**immoderāt-īo** (in-), ōnis, f. [for inmoderatio; fr. 2. in; moderatio] (*A not restricting or regulating; hence*) *Want of moderation, excess*: verborum, Cic.

**immoderātus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for inmoderatus] I. Prop.: *Without measure, measureless, immeasurable*: ether, Cic. II. Fig.: *Unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate*: discipulus, Cic. (Comp.) motus animi immoderatores, Gell.: (Sup.) immoderatissime luxuriare esse, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immodéré*.

**immodest-e** (immodest-), adv. [immodest-us] *Immoderately, extravagantly*: gloriarī, Liv.: (Comp.) immodestus, Sen.

**immodest-ia** (immodest-), ae, f. [immodest-us] (*The quality of the immodesty*: hence) *Intemperate conduct,*

*immodesty, licentiousness*: Plant.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immodestie*.

**immodestus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for inmodestus] *Unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate*: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immodeste*.

**immodic-e**, adv. [immodic-us] *Beyond measure, excessively, immoderately*: gloriarī, Liv.

**immodicus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for inmodicus] *Beyond bounds, beyond measure, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate*: rostrum, Ov.: immodicus lingua, Liv.: (with Gen.) laetitiae et mœroris, Tac.

**immodulātus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for inmodulatus] *Unrhythmic, inharmonious*: poemata, Hor.

**immolā-tio** (immola-), ōnis, f. [immol(a)-o] *A sacrificing, offering up in sacrifice*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immolation*.

**immolā-tor** (immola-), ōris, m. [id.] *A sacrificer*: Cic.

**im-mōli-tus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-moli-tus; fr. 1. in; moli-or] *Built or erected in a place*: Liv.

**im-mōl-o** (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-mol-o; fr. 1. in; mol-a] (Prop.: *To sprinkle meal on a victim; to sprinkle a victim with meal—mola salsa*; hence, Meton.) 1. *To bring as an offering; to offer, sacrifice, immolate*: animalia, Caes.: Diana vitulum, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) immolandum deo, id.—2. *To sacrifice, slay*: aliquem vulnerē, Virg.: (with second Acc. of further definition) inferias quo (sc. juvenes) immolet umbris, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immoler*.

**im-mordēo** (in-), mordī, morsum, mordere, 2. v. a. [for in-mordeo] *To bite into*: Fig.: 1. Of weapons, etc.: immorsum collum, Prop.—2. Of hunger: perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus (sc. stomachus) refici, Hor.

**im-mōrī-or** (in-), mortūsus sum, mōri, 3. v. dep. [for in-morior] I.: A. Prop.: *To die in any place*: Euxinis aquis, Ov. B. Fig.: Of studies: *To die or pine away in*: studiis, Hor. II.: *To die upon any person or thing*: illa sorori immoritur, Ov.—B. Of time: *To die during*: legationi, Quint. III. (Prop.: *To die*; Meton.) Of the limbs: *To die away, wither up*: manus immortua, Luc.

**im-mor-sus** (for immord-sus), a, um, P. of immord-eo.

**im-mortalis** (in-), e, adj. [for in-mortalis] I. Prop.: *Undying, immortal*: dii immortales, Cic.—As Subst.: *immortals*, tum, m. (sc. dii) *The immortals*: Lucr. II. Meton.: *A. Imperishable, eternal, endless*: memoria et gloria, Cic.—B. *Like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy*: immortalis ero, si, etc., Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immortel*.

**immortal-itas**, ātis, f. [immortalis] (*The state or condition of the immortality*; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: *Exemption from death, immortality*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Imperishable fame, undying renown, immortality*: Cic.—2.

*Blessedness, the height of happiness*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immortalité*.

**immortal-iter** (imm-), adv. [id.] (Prop.: *Immortally*; Meton.) *Unceasingly, infinitely*: gaudere, Cic.

**immor-tuus** (imm-), a, um, P. of immor-or.

**im-mōtus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-motus] I. Prop.: *Unmoved, immoveable, motionless*: immota manet (sc. arbor), Virg. II. Fig.: *Unmoved, unshaken, undisturbed*: mens, Virg.

**im-mūgio** (in-), mūgīvi or mūgīli, no sup., mūgīre, 4. v. n. [for in-mugio] I.: *To bellow, roar, or resound in*: immugit Aetna cavernis, Virg. II.: *To resound*: immugit regia luctu, Virg.

**im-mulgeō** (in-), no perf. nor sup., mulgere, 2. v. a. [for in-mulgeo] *To milk into*: immulgens ubera labris, Virg.

**im-mundus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-mundus] *Unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul*: I. Prop.: Harpiae contactu immundo omnia fedant, Virg.: (Comp.) immundi lapsus, Pl.: (Sup.) liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. II. Fig.: Of language: dicta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immonde*.

**im-mūn-io** (in-), mūnīvi, no sup., mūnīre, 4. v. a. [for in-munio] *To fortify*: praesidium, Tac.

**im-mūnis** (in-), e, adj. [for immunis] (*Not serving; hence*) I. Prop.: *Free or exempt from a public service, burden, or charge*: piratas immunes habere, Cic.: immunis militia, Liv.: (with Gen.) ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. II. Fig.: *Not sharing or partaking in, free from, devoid of, without some thing*: manna, Hor.: (with Gen.) aspiciet urbem Immunem tanti belli, Virg. III. Meton.: *Free or exempt from doing any thing; that contributes or gives nothing*: virtus, Cic.: (with Gen.) bos curvi immunis aratri, Ov.

**im-mūn-itas** (imm-), ātis, f. [immun-is] (*The state or quality of the immunity*; hence) 1. *Freedom or exemption from public services, burdens, or charges*: immunitas: Caes.; Cic.—2. *Freedom, exemption, or immunity from any thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immunité*.

**im-mūnītus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-munitus] *Unfortified, not furnished with defences*: oppida, Liv.: via, i.e. open, passable, Cic.

**im-murmūro** (in-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for in-murmuro] I.: *To murmur, mutter, or whisper in*: terraeque immurmurat (sc. Midas) hausta, Ov. II.: *To murmur on or upon*: ipsa (sc. lingua) jacet, terraeque tremens immurmurat atræ, Ov. III.: *To murmur at*: totumque immurmurat agmen, i.e. murmurs at me, Ov.

**im-mutābilis** (in-), e, adj. [for in-mutabilis] *Unchangeable, unalterable, immutable*: causae, Cic. (Comp.) nihil immutabilis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immuable*.

**immutābil-itas** (imm-), ātis, f. [immutabil-is] (*The quality of the im*



mutabilis; hence) *Unchangeableness, immutability*. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immutabilé*.

**immūtā-tio** (inm-), onis, f. [immutatio] *A change, exchanging, putting of one thing for another in speech*: Cic.

1. **im-mūtātus** (in-), a, um, adj. [forin-mutatus] *Unchanged, unaltered*: Ter.; Cic.

2. **im-mūtā-tus**, a, um, P. of im-mut(a)-o.

**im-mūto** (in-), mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāre (Inf. Pres. immutatur, Ter.), 1. v. a. [for in-muto] I. Gen.: *To change, alter*: A. Prop.: verborum ordinem, Cic. B. Fig.: immutata oratio, i. e. allegory, Cic. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: *To put (by metonymy) one word for another*: pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic.

imo, adv., v. immo.

**im-pacātus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pacatus] *Not peaceable, unpeaceful, unquiet*: Iberi, Virg.

**im-pac-tus** (for impag-tus), a, um, P. of imp(ng)-o, through true root IMPA(N)G.

**im-pallesco** (in-), pallēi, no sup., pallescere, 3. v. n. inch. [for in-pallesco] *To grow or turn pale on account of or at any thing*: chartas, Pers.

**im-par** (in-), pāris, adj. [for in-par] I. Gen.: *Uneven, unequal, dissimilar in number, size, or quality*: numerus, Cic.: coloribus impar, Ov.: nil fuit unquam Sic impar sibi, Hor. II. Esp.: A. *Of dress*: Uneven, awry: toga, Hor.—B. 1. Prop.: *Unequal to, not a match for, unable to cope with a thing*: inferior, weaker: tibi miles impar, Hor.—2. Meton.: *Unequal, i. e. beyond one's strength, for which one is not a match*: pugna, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impar*.

**im-pārātus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-paratus] *Not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished*: imparati quum a militibus, tum a pecuniā, Cic.: (Sup.) omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Cæs.

**im-pār-iter**, adv. [impar] *Unequally*: versūs impariter juncti, i. e. hexameters and pentameters, Hor.

**impartio**, ire, v. impartio.

**im-pastus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pastus] *Unfed, hungry*: leo, Virg.

**im-pātibilis** (in-, -pētibilis), e, adj. [for in-patibilis] *Insufferable, insupportable, intolerable*: dolor, Cic.

**im-pātēns** (in-), entis, adj. [for in-pa-tēns] *That cannot bear, will not endure or suffer any thing; impatient of any thing*: (Comp.) nihil est impatientissima imperitiā, Macr.: (Sup.) impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell.: (with Gen.) miles impatiens solis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impatient*.

**im-pātē-ter** (in-), adv. [for impatient-ter; fr. impatiens, impatientis] *Impatiently, unwillingly*: requiro, Pl.: (Comp.) impatientius, id.: (Sup.) impatientissime, id.

**im-pātē-ia** (in-), æ, f. [fr. id.] *The quality of the impatiens; hence) Unwillingness or inability to bear any*

thing, want of endurance, impatience: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impatience*.

**impāvīde** (in-), adv. [impavidus] *Fearlessly, intrepidly*: Liv.

**im-pāvīdus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pavidus] *Fearless, undaunted, intrepid*: Hor.; Liv.

**impēdi-mentum** (impēdi-), i, n. [impēdi-o] I. Gen.: *(The entangling or hindering thing; hence) A hindrance, impediment*: Cæs.; Cic. II. Esp.: Plur.: Concr.: *Travelling equipage, luggage; the baggage of an army, etc.*: Cæs.

**im-pēd-īo** (in-), pēdīvi or pēdī, pēdītum, pēdīre (in tmesis: inque pēdī, inque peditus, etc., Lucr.), 4. v. a. [for in-pēd-īo; fr. 1. in; pes, pedis] *To get, etc., the feet in something; hence) I. Prop.*: *To entangle, ensnare, shackle, hamper, hinder*: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. II. Fig.: *To entangle, embarrass*: mentem dolore, Cic.: III. Meton.: A. *To clasp, encircle, embrace*: caput myrto, Hor.—B. *To hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede*: Of persons or things: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: (without Object) omnia remouentur, quæ obstant et impediunt, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empêcher*.

**impēdi-tio** (imp-), onis, f. [impēdi-o] *A hindrance, obstruction*: Cic.

**impēdi-tus** (impēdi-), a, um, 1. P. of impēd-īo.—2. Pa.: *Hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, burdened, impeded*: impediti hostes, Cæs.: (Comp.) impeditores loci, id.: (Sup.) silvæ undique impeditissimæ, Hirt.

**im-pello** (in-), pēll, pulsum, pellēre (Inf. Pres. Pass., impellere, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [for in-pello] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To push, drive, or strike against a thing; to hit*: impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ, Hor.: æquora remis, Ov. B. Esp.: *With the access. idea of motion, To drive forward, set in motion, urge on, impel*: præcipitantem igitur impellamus, i. e. give a push to, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To move to a thing; to impel, incite, urge; esp., to instigate, stimulate, persuade*: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic.—B. *To overthrow, subdue, overpower*: animum labantem, Virg.

**im-pendēo** (in-), no perf. nor sup., pendēre, 2. v. n. [for in-pendēo] I. Prop.: *To hang over, to overhang*: impendent montes, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) mare quæ impendit, Lucr. II. Fig.: *To hang or hover over a thing; to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten*: bellum impendit, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) tanta te impendent mala, Ter.

**im-pend-um** (impēd-), ū, n. [impēd-o] *(A weighing out of money; an expending; hence) I. Gen.*: *Money laid out on any thing, outlay, cost, charge, expense*: Cic.—Adverbial expression: Impendio, *(At a great expense, i. e.) By a great deal, greatly, very much*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *Money paid out for a loan, i. e. interest*:

Cic. B. Meton.: *Interest, something additional*: Cic.

**im-pēdo** (in-), pēdi, pensum, pendēre, 3. v. a. [for in-pēdo] *(To weigh in the scales; hence) I. Prop.*: *To weigh out, lay out, expend*: pecunias in aliquid, Cic. II. Fig.: *To expend, devote, employ, apply*: curam in aliquid, Cic.

**im-pēnētrābilis** (in-), e, adj. [for in-penetrabilis] I. Prop.: *That cannot be penetrated, impenetrable*: sillex ferro, Liv. II. Fig.: *That cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding*: pudicitia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impénétrable*.

**im-pen-sa** (inpen-), æ, f. [for im-pen-sa; fr. impend-o] *(That which is expended; hence) Outlay, cost, charge, expense, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impenses*.

**impens-e** (impens-), adv. [impens-us] I. Prop.: *At great cost, expensively*: (Sup.) bibliothecas impensissime reparare, Suet. II. Meton.: *Exceedingly, greatly, very much, earnestly, eagerly, zealously*: impense cupere, Ter.: (Comp.) impensius facere, Cic.

1. **im-pen-sus** (for impend-sus), a, um, 1. P. of impend-o.—2. Pa. (Prop.): *Laid out, expended*: Meton.: a. *Dear, expensive*: (Comp.) ingrato homine nihil impensius est, Plant.—b. *Of cost, etc.*: A. *Ample, considerable, great*: Cic.—As Subst.: **impensum**, i, n. (sc. pretium) *A great or high price*: Hor.—c. *Large, great, strong, vehement*: voluntas, Cic.: (Sup.) impensissimæ preces, Suet.

2. **im-pen-sus** (for impend-sus), a, um, adj. [impend-o] *Overhanging, that overhangs*: Lucr.

**im-pērā-tor** (impera-), ōris (old form endopertator or indupertator, Enn.; Lucr.), m. [imper(a)-o] 1. Milit. t. t.: *A commander-in-chief, general*: Cæs.; Cic.; Tac.—2. a Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master*: Sall.; Cic.—(b) Esp.: *A Roman emperor*: Suet.—b. Fig.: *A commander, ruler, master, director*: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empereur*.

**im-pērātōr-i-us** (imperator-), a, um, adj. [imperator] *(Of, or belonging to, an imperator; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, a general or commander-in-chief*: Cic.—2. *Imperial*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impératoire*.

**im-pērā-trix** (impera-), icis, f. [imper(a)-o] *She who commands, a mistress*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impératrice*.

**im-pērā-tum**, i, n. [id.] *(That which is commanded; hence) A command, order*: Cæs.

**im-perceptus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-perceptus] *Unperceived, unknown*: mendacia, Ov.: (Comp.) minora imperceptiora sunt, Gell.

**im-percussus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-percussus] *Not struck, unstruck*: pedes, Ov.

**im-perdītus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-perditus] *Not destroyed, not slain*: Virg.

**im-perfectus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-perfectus] *Unfinished, incom-*

**plete, imperfect:** Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imparfait*.

**im-perfossus (in-), a, um, adj.** [for-in-perfossus] *Unpierced, unstabbed:* Ov.

**im-pēri-ōsus (imperi-), a, um, adj.** [imperi-um] (*Full of imperium*; hence) I. Gen.: *Possessed of command, mighty, powerful, puissant:* populi, Cic.: (with *Dul.*) sibi qui imperiosus, who has command or control over himself, Hor. II. Esp.: In a bad sense: *Imperious, domineering, tyrannical:* (Comp.) imperiosus æquor, Hor.: (*Sup.*) familia imperiosissima, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impérieux*.

**im-pērit-e (imperi-), adv.** [im-perit-us] *Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly:* Imperite factum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) quid potuit dici imperitius? id.: (*Sup.*) imperitissime dictum, id.

**im-pērit-ia (imperi-), æ, f. [id.]** (*The quality of the imperitus*; hence) *Inexperience, unskilfulness, ignorance, awkwardness:* Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *im-péritie*.

**im-pērit-ō (imper-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. intens. a. and n. [imper-o] To command, govern, rule:** I. Act.: æquam Rem imperito, Hor.—II. Neut.: decem imperitabat, Liv.

**im-pēritus (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-peritus] *Inexperienced in any thing, not knowing or unacquainted with any thing, unskilled, ignorant:* Of persons or things: (*Comp.*) aliquis imperitior, Cic.: (*Sup.*) imperitissimus, id.: (with Gen.) imperitus morum, id.

**im-pēr-ium (imper-), ī, n. [imper-o] 1. a. Prop.: A command, order, direction:** Cæs.; Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) *The right or power of commanding; authority, command, control:* Cic.; Hor.—(b) *Supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire:* Cæs.; Cic.—(c) *A dominion, realm, empire:* Cic.; Virg.—(d) *A commander, officer:* Cæs.—(e) *The imperial government, the government:* Suet.—c. Fig.: Rule, control: imperium judiciorum tenere, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: *The chief command, command:* Cic.; Suet.—b. Meton.: Plur.: *Commanding officers, commanders, generals:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empire*.

**im-per-jū-rātus (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-perjuratus] *That is not sworn falsely by:* aque, Hor.

**im-permissus (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-permissus] *Unlawful, forbidden:* gaudia, Hor.

**im-pēro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre** (old form imperāssit for imperaverit, Cic.), 1. v. a. and n. [1. in. 1. paro] *To put a command, etc., upon one; hence:* I. Gen.: *To command, order, enjoin:* A. Prop.: Of personal subjects: quæ imperarentur, Cæs.: alicui cœnam imperare, i. e. to order him to get supper, Cic.: (without Object) cogo atque impero, Ter. B. Fig.: With things as subjects: utque Imperet hoc Natura potens, Hor. II. Esp.: A. *To order to be furnished or supplied; to give orders for; to order to be provided; to make a requisition for; to demand:* quum fru-

mentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic.—B. 1. Polit. and Milit. t. t.: A. Gen.: *To command, govern, rule over:* omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terrā marique imperare, Cic.—Particular phrase: Ad imperandum, *To receive orders or instructions:* Cic.—b. Esp.: *To be emperor:* recusabat imperare, Pl.—2. *To command, master, govern, rule, control:* animum rege; qui, nisi parer, Imperat, Hor.: nobismet, Cic.

**im-perspicuus (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-perspicuus] *Not clear, obscure:* Pl.

**im-perterritus (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-perterritus] *Undaunted, unterrified:* Virg.

**im-pertio (-partio), īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [for in-partio] 1. (To bestow a share or portion on a person; hence) To share with another; to communicate, bestow, impart a thing:** oneris mei partem nemini impartio, Cic.: (without Object) si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti, Hor. II. *To make one a sharer or partaker in any thing; to present one with:* Parmenonem suum plurimā salute, i. e. greets most heartily, Ter.

**im-pertior, no perf., īri, 4. v. dep. [id.] To make one a sharer or partaker in any thing; to present one with:** heram hoc malo, Ter.

**im-pertit-us, a, um, P. of impertio.**

**im-perturbātus (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-perturbatus] *Undisturbed, unruffled, calm:* Ov.

**im-pervius (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-pervius] 1. *That cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious:* amnis, Ov.—2. *That cannot be penetrated:* lapis ignibus, Tac.

**impēte (inp-), v. impetus init.**

**impētibilis (inp-), e, v. impat.**

**impētrā-bilis (impetra-), e, adj.** [im-petr(a)-] 1. *Easy to be obtained, attainable:* (Comp.) impetrabilior pax, Liv.—2. *That easily obtains or effects any thing, successful:* orator, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétable*.

**impētrā-tio (impetra-), ōnis, f. [id.] An obtaining by request:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétration*.

**impetrio (inp-), īre, v. impetrio.**

**impētro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre** (*Inf. Pres. Pass.*, impetrarier, Plaut.: *Inf. Fut. Act.*, impetrassere, id.), 1. v. a. [for in-patro] I. Gen.: *To accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure, esp. by exertion, request, entreaty:* impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, Hor.: ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Cæsare impetravit, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ægre ab iis impetratum est, ut, etc., Cæs. II. Esp.: A. Relig. t. t. (most freq. in the form impētro, itum, īre): *To obtain by favourable means:* in impetrandis pax, Cic.—B. *To obtain, get possession of:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétrer*.

**impēt-us (inpet-), ūs** (old form acc. to the 3d decl., Gen. Sing., impetis, Lucr.: *Abt.*, impete, Ov.), m. [impet-o, to attack] I. Prop.: *An attack, assault, onset:* Cæs.; Cic. II. Met-

on.: *Violent impulse; violent or rapid motion; impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vehemence, vigour, force:* ventorum, Cæs.: dicendi, Cic.

**im-pexus (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-pexus] I. Prop.: *Uncombed:* caput impexā porrigere fœdum, Hor.: (with Gr. Acc.) Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. II. Fig.: *Rugged, uncouth:* antiquitas, Tac.

**im-pi-e (impi-), adv. [im-pi-us] Irreligiously, wickedly: Cic.**

**im-pi-et-as (inp-), ātis, f. [id.]** (*The quality of the impius*; hence) *Want of reverence or respect; irreverence, impiety, disloyalty:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impiété*.

**im-piger (in-), pīgra, pīgrum, adj.** [for in-piger] *Not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearying, indefatigable, energetic:* se præbebat impīgrum, Cic.: (with Respective Gen.) Quirinus impiger militiæ, Tac.

**im-pigr-e (impigr-), adv. [impiger, impigr-i] Actively, quickly: Sall.**

**im-pigr-itas (inp-), ātis, f. [id.]** (*The quality of the impiger*; hence) *Actively, indefatigableness:* Cic.

**im-pingo (in-), pēgi, pactum, pingere** (*Inf. Pres. Pass.*, impingier, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for in-pango] I. *To bind, fasten, fix on or upon:* jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Plaut. II. *To drive anything into another thing; hence:* A. Of persons: *To drive furiously into:* in vallum impingi, Tac.—B. Of things: *To thrust into one's hand; to hand, present, to give to one:* huic calix mulsi impingendus est, Cic. III. *To drive against; to strike, thrust, or dash against:* A. Prop.: fustem alicui, Script. ap. Cic.—B. Fig.: dicam tibi impingam grandem, I will direct or bring against you: Ter. IV. *To throw or dash down:* quam, quo perferre jubetur Clitellas, ferus impingas, Hor.

**im-pi-us (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-pius] *Without reverence or respect for the deity, one's parents, or one's country; irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic; abandoned, wicked, impious:* I. Prop.: Of persons: impii et conscelerati, Cic.: (*Sup.*) idem impiissimus, Aus. II. Fig.: Of things: si impias, propinquare manus effugeris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impie*.

**im-placā-bilis (in-), e, adj.** [for in-placabilis] *Unappeasable, implacable:* caput implacabile fontis, Virg.: in aliqueum implacabilis esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implacable*.

**implacā-bil-is (inp-), comp. adv. [implacabil-is] More or very implacably:** implacabilis irasci, Tac.

**im-placāt-us (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-placatus] *Unappeased, unsatisfied:* Charybdis, Virg.

**im-placīd-us (in-), a, um, adj.** [for in-placidus] *Ungentle, rough, savage, fierce:* genus, Hor.: (*Sup.*) Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat.

**im-plecto (in-), plexi, plexum, plectere, 3. v. a. [for in-plecto] To plait, or twist within; to wind or twist among;**



to interweave, interlace, entwine: **I.** Prop.: dracones inter se implexi, Pl. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) cæruleos implexæ crinibus angues Eumenides, Virg. **II.** Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, Tac.

**im-plēo (in-),** plēvi, plētum, plēre (Syncl. forms: implērent, Virg.: implēris, Hor.: implērent, Cic.: implērat, Ov.: implēssem, Virg.: implēsset, Ov.), 2. v. a. [for in-pleo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To fill up, fill full; to make full, fill: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic.: (with Gen.) ollam denariorum implere, id. **B.** Esp.: **I.** Of food:—Pass in reflexive force: To satisfy, etc., one's self: (with Gen.) implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferina, Virg.—**2.** a. To fill out; to make fleshy, fat, or stout: nascentes implent conchyliæ lunæ, Hor.—**b.** Of pregnant women or animals: To fill, impregnate, etc.: Ov.—**3.** To fill out, amount to a certain measure: luna quater junctis implērat cornibus orbem, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To fill, make full: non semper implet (sc. Demosthenes) aures mens, Cic.: (with Gen.) adolescentem temeritatis, Liv.—**B.** Of number or time: To fill up, make out, complete, finish, end: annum, Ov.—**C.** To fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *emplir*.

**imple-tus (imple-),** a, um, P. of imple-o.

**implexus (inp-),** [for implectus] a, um, P. of implect-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implexe*.

**implicā-tio (inp-),** ōnis, f. im-  
plic(a)-o] An entangling, interweaving, entanglement: **I.** Prop.: nervorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: rei familiaris, involu-  
mentum, embarrassment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implication*.

**implicā-tus (inp-),** a, um: **I.** P. of implic(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum fuit, Cic. (Sup.) implicatissima questio, Gell.: (Comp.) implicatior ad loquendum, Amm.

**implicite (inp-),** adv. [implicitus] Intricately: Cic.

**implic-ito (inp-),** no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. intens. [implic-o] To entwine, interweave: orbes, Pl.

**implic-itus (inp-),** a, um, P. of implic-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implicite*.

**im-plico (in-),** āvi, ātum (or tū, Itum), āre, 1. v. a. [for in-plico] **I.** Prop.: To in-fold, involve, entangle, entwine, incwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp: ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Cæs.: Canidia brevisus implicata viperis Crines, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To entangle, implicate, involve, engage: multis implicari erroribus, Cic.—**B.** To attach closely, connect intimately, unite, join:—In Pass., to be intimately connected, associated, or related: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impliquer*.

**implōrā-tio (inp-),** ōnis, f. [im-  
plor(a)-o] A beseeching for help, imploring: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imploration*.

**im-plōro (in-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-ploro] **I.** With personal objects: To invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore: quem implorē? Cic. **II.** With things as objects: To pray for earnestly, beseech, entreat, implore any thing: misericordiam, Cic.: auxilium, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implorer*.

**im-plūm-is (in-),** e, adj. [for in-plūm-is; fr. 2. in; plum-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Without feathers: Sil. **B.** Esp.: Of young birds: Un-fledged, callow: Hor. **II.** Meton.: Without hair, bald: Pl.

**im-plūo (in-),** plūi, plātum, plūere, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-pluo] **I.** Neut.: To rain upon: in aream, Pl. **II.** Act.: To send rain upon, to rain upon: Peneus . . . summās aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov.

**impluv-ium (inpluv-),** ī, n. [for impluv-ium; fr. IMPLUVI, root of implu-o] (That which it rains into; hence) **1.** The impluvium, i. e. the square basin in the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water was received: Cic.—**2.** The uncovered, open space in the atrium: Ter.

**impolit-e (inpolit-),** adv. [im-  
polit-us] Without ornament: dicere, Cic.

**im-pōlitus (in-),** a, um, adj. [for in-politus] **I.** Prop.: Unpolished, rough: lapides, Quint. **II.** Fig.: Unpolished, inelegant, unrefined: orationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impoli*.

**im-pollūtus (in-),** a, uia, adj. [for in-pollutus] Unpolluted: Tac.

**im-pōno, pōsti, pōstum, pōnere** (Perf. impositiv, Plant.: imposise, id.—Syncl. form of Part. Perf. im-pōstus, a, um, Lucr.; Virg.), 3. v. a. [for in-pono] **I.** a. Prop.: **I.** Gen.: To put into: pedem in undam, Plant.—**2.** Esp.: Naut. t. t.: a. Of persons: To embark, put on board ship: exercitum, Cic.: nos in æternum Exsilium impositura cymbæ, Hor.—**b.** Of things: To put into a ship, put on board ship: signa nostra velim imponas, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To bring into, engage in: aliquem in perditam causam, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** a. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To put, place, set, or lay on, or upon: aliquem in rogam, Cic.: citellæ bovi, id.—**2.** Esp.: Medic. t. t.: To apply as a remedy: allium imponitur in vulnera, Pl. **B.** Fig.: **1.** To lay, impose, throw, or inflict upon: leges civitati per vim impositus, Cic.—**2.** To put, set, give, or assign to: nomen alicui, Liv.—**3.** To set over, as overseer, commander, etc.: consul est impositus is nobis, quem, etc., Cic.—**4.** To lay or impose upon one an obligatory performance, tax, etc.: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, Cic.—**5.** To impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. **III.** a. Gen.: To put, place, or set in: celeri raptos per inania vento Imposuit cælo, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Naut. t. t.: To put in a ship, to embark: vetustissimā nave impositi, Cæs. ap. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imposer*.

**importāt-icŭsus (-itŭsus),** a, um, adj. [importo, (Sup.) importat-um] Brought from abroad, imported: frumentum, Hirt.; jumentum, Cic.

**im-porto (in-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-porto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of personal subjects: To bring, carry, or convey into; to bring in from abroad; to import: ere untur importato, Cæs.—**B.** Of things as subjects: To bring: grandines Septentrio importat, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To introduce: importanter mores, Cic.—**B.** To bring about, occasion, cause: calamitatem alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importer*.

**importūn-e (inp-),** adv. [im-  
portun-us] Unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently: insistere, Cic.: (Sup.) importunissime, Gell.

**importūn-itas (inp-),** ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the importunus; hence) **1.** Unsuitableness, unfitness: Ter.—**2.** Of character: Unmannerliness, incivility, unpolite behaviour, rudeness, insolence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importunité*.

**im-portū-nus (in-),** a, um, adj. [for in-portu-nus; fr. 2. in; portus, (uncontr. Gen.) portu-is] (Not pertaining to a harbour; hence) **I.** Gen.: Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient: tempus, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous: pauperies, Hor.: (Comp.) importunior morbus, Cels.—**B.** With respect to character: Indecorous, unmannerly, uncivil, rude, morose, harsh, curtish, savage: (Sup.) importunissimus hostis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importunus*.

**im-portuōsus (in-),** a, um, adj. [for in-portuosus] Without many harbours, harbourless: mare, Sall.: (Sup.; also, with Partitive Gen.) insula importuosissima omnium, Pl.

**im-po-s (in-),** pōtis, adj. [for in-pot-s; fr. 2. in; pot-is] Not master of, not possessed of, without power over: (with Gen.) homo, animi impotens, Plant.

**impōs-itus (-tus, impos-),** a, um, P. of impo-(s)-no.

**im-pōtens (in-),** entis, adj. [for in-potens] (Not potens; hence) **1.** Powerless, impotent, weak, feeble: homo, Cic.: Juno, Hor.—**2.** a. Gen.: Having no power over, not master of, unable to control: (with Gerund in di) regendi, Liv.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) victoria esse ipsos ferociores impotentiores sui reddit, Cic.—**b.** That is not master of himself, i. e. unbr-dled, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious: impotentissimus dominatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impotent*.

**impōten-ter (inp-),** adv. [for im-  
potent-ter; fr. im-potens, impotent-is] **1.** Powerlessly, weakly: (Comp.) elephantos impotentius regi, Liv.—**2.** Passionately, violently, intemperately: regnare, Hirt.: (Sup.) quas impotentissime fecit, Sen.

**impōtē-tia (inp-),** æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the impotens; hence) **1.** Inability, want of wealth, poverty: Ter.—**2.** Want of moderation or self-restraint; ungovernableness, passionateness

*ness, outrageous behaviour, violence, fury:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impolence, impudence.*

**im-præ-sen-ti-ā-rum (in-),** *adv.* [for in-præ-sen-ti-ā-rum; fr. *in*: in-præ-sen-ti-ā; harum or earum (sc. eorum)] (*In the presence of these or those things; hence:* *At present, for the present, now:* Auct. Her.; Tac.

**im-pran-sus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-pran-sus] *That has not breakfasted, fasting:* impransus disquirite, Hor.

**im-præ-cor (in-),** *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a.* [for in-præcor] *To invoke good or evil on a person; to call down upon one, to imprecate: salutem alicui, App.: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas, Imprecor, Virg.*

**im-pres-sio (inp-),** *ōnis, f.* [for im-prem-sio; fr. imprim-o, through true root IMPREM] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A. Pressing into; an impressing, impression:* Cic. *B. Esp.: An irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack:* Cic. *II. Fig.: Of speech: An incision, division:* Cic. *III. Meton.: A marked expression, emphasis:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impression.*

**1. im-pres-sus (inp-)** (for im-prem-sus), *a, um, P.* of imprim-o, through id.

**2. im-pressus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-pressus] *Not pressed: ubera, not milked, Prop. (acc. to some, sucked).*

**im-primis (in-),** *adv., v. primum.*

**im-primo (in-),** *pressi, pressum, primum, 3. v. a.* [for in-premo] *I. A. Prop.: To press or thrust in into:* dentem, Tib. *B. Meton.: To form or make by pressing b o: sulcus impressus altius, Cic. II. A. Prop.: To press upon, impress: os impressa toro, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. To form or make by pressing upon; to imprint, mark, stamp: notam labris dente, Hor.: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, Cic.—2. To press on, give an impression to a thing by means of or with something else; to emboss, stamp, mark: hoc munus habebis, Cratera impressum signis, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. To press upon; to impress, imprint: verum illud impressum in animo atque mente, Cic.—2. To stamp or mark: animum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imprimer, empreindre.**

**im-præ-ba-tio (inp-),** *ōnis, f.* [im-prob(a)-o] *Disapprobation, blame:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *improbation.*

**im-prōb-e (inp-),** *adv.* [im-probus] *1. Beyond measure, enormously: natus, Suet.—2. Badly, wrongly, improperly; wickedly, impiously: præda improbe parta, Cic. (Sup.) Improbissime respondere, id.—3. Impudently: (Comp.) improbus feri, Cic.—4. Wantonly, voluptuously: Cat.*

**im-prōb-itas (inp-),** *ātis, f.* [id.] (*The quality of the improbus; hence:* *1. Bad quality: Pl.—2. Wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity: Cic.—3. Impudence, boldness, audacity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. improbité.*

**im-prōbo (in-),** *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for in-probo] *To disapprove,*

*blame, condemn, reject: hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic.: (without Object) si improbasset, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. improver.*

**im-prōbū-lus (inp-),** *a, um, adj.* [dim. [for im-probo-lus; fr. improbus, (uncontr. Gen.) improbo-i] *Somehow wicked: Juv.*

**im-prōbus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-probus] *I. Prop.: Not good, of bad quality, bad, poor: (Comp.) Improbiores postes, Plant. II. Meton.: Enormous, monstrous, excessive in size, etc.: mons, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Of living beings or things: Morally bad, in the widest sense of the term; wicked, reprobate, abandoned, vile, base, impious, ungodly, unjust, dishonest: testamentum, i. e. illegal, Cic. (Sup.) longe post natos homines improbissimus, id.—B.: 1. Of living beings: a. Bold, shameless, impudent: negat improbus, Hor.—b. Mischievous, full of mischievous fun: anus, Hor.—c. Voracious, insatiable: anguis, Virg.—2. Of things: a. Excessive, violent, immoderate: labor omnia vincit Improbis, Virg.—b. Violent, impetuous, stormy: improbo Iracundior Hadriā, Hor.—c. Cruel, furious: ora leonis, Virg.—d. Bold: (a) In good sense: Daring: ausum, Pl.—(b) In bad sense: Shameless, impudent: oris impudenter homo, Suet.—e. Voluptuous, wanton: verba, Ov.*

**im-prōcērus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-procerus] *Not tall, undersized: pecora, Tac.*

**im-prōptus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-proptus] *Not ready, not quick, slow: lingua improptus, Liv.*

**im-prōpē-rātus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-properatus] *Not hastened, lingering: vestigia, Virg.*

**im-prosper (in-),** *ēra, erum, adj.* [for in-prosper] *Unfortunate, unprosperous: fortuna, Tac.*

**im-prospēr-e (inp-),** *adv.* [im-prosper] *Unfortunately: Tac.*

**im-prōvid-e (inp-),** *adv.* [im-provid-us] *Improvidently: Liv.*

**im-prōvidus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-providus] *1.: (Not foreseeing; hence: A. Prop.: Not anticipating: (with Gen.) improvidus certaminis, Liv.—b. Meton.: Of persons: Improvident, inconsiderate: improvidi duces, Cic.—2. Not foreseen or observed, unforeseen, coming unawares, not anticipated: tela improvida feruntur, Pl.*

**im-prōvis-o, adv.** [improvis-us] *On a sudden, suddenly, unexpectedly: Cic.; Virg.*

**im-prōvisus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-provisus] *Not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected: nihil improvisum, Cic.: improvisi aderunt, Virg. (Comp.) improvisior pestis, Tac.—As Subst.: improvisum, 1, n. Something unforeseen, an unexpected circumstance: Tac.—Adverbial expressions: De or ex improviso, Unexpectedly: Ter.; Cic.*

**im-prūdēns (in-),** *prudentis, adj.* [for in-prudens] *I. Prop.: Not fore-*

*seeing, not anticipating or expecting; unaware of, without perceiving or noticing: aliquis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Not knowing, unacquainted with, ignorant of: (with Gen.) imprudentes legis, Cic.—B. Of persons: Not wise, imprudent, inconsiderate, inadvertent: (Comp.) quidquid horum ab imprudentioribus fit, Sen. (Sup.) imprudentissimi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. imprudent.*

**im-prūden-ter (inp-),** *adv.* [for imprudent-ter; fr. imprudens, imprudent-is] *1. Ignorantly, out of ignorance: facere, Script. ap. Cic.—2. Imprudently, inconsiderately, unwisely: (Comp.) ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter.*

**im-prūden-tia (inp-),** *æ, f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the imprudens; hence:* *1. Want of knowledge, ignorance: Cic.—2. Want of consideration, inconsiderateness, inadvertency, imprudence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. imprudence.*

**im-pūbes (in-),** *ēris and is, adj.* [for in-pubes] *I. Gen.: A. Prop.: Of persons: Not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless: Cic.; Virg. B. Fig.: Of things: male, Virg. II. Esp.: In a state of celibacy: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. impubère.*

**im-pūdens (in-),** *pudentis, adj.* [for in-pudens] *Without shame, shameless, impudent: impudens liqui patrios Penates, Hor.: (Comp.) impudentior videri, Cic. (Sup.) impudentissimæ literæ, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. impudent.*

**im-pūden-ter (inp-),** *adv.* [for imprudent-ter; fr. impudens, impudent-is] *Shamelessly, impudently: impudente dicitur, Cic. (Comp.) impudentius, id.: (Sup.) impudentissime, id.*

**im-pūden-tia (inp-),** *æ, f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the impudens; hence:* *Shamelessness, impudence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. impudence.*

**im-pūdic-issimē, sup. adv.** [im-pudic-us] *Most unchastely: Eutr.*

**im-pūdic-itia (inp-),** *æ, f.* [id.] *Unchastity, lewdness: Tac.*

**im-pūdicus (in-),** *a, um, adj.* [for in-pudicus] *I. Gen.: Shameless, impudent: facinus, Plant. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Unchaste, immodest, lewd: (Comp.) osculando impudicior, Plaut.: (Sup.) et consul et impudicissimus, Cic. B. Meton.: Disgusting, filthy: odor, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. impudique.*

**im-pugnā-tio (inp-),** *ōnis, f.* [im-pugn(a)-o] *An attack, assault: Cic.*

**im-pugnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *As assailant: Liv.***

**im-pugno (in-),** *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for in-pugno] *I. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: To fight against a person or thing; to attack, assail: terga hostium, Liv.: (without Object) acius impugnare cœperunt, Cæs. II. Fig.: To attack, assail, oppose: regem, Sall.: (without Object) quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. impugner.*

**im-pul-sio (inp-),** *ōnis, f.* [im-pel-



lo; through root IMPUL] (*A pushing against*; hence) I. Prop.: Externally: *Pressure or influence*: Cic. II. Fig.: Internally: A. *An incitement, instigation to anything*: Cic.—B. *An impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impulsion*.

**impul-sor** (inp-), ōris, m. [fr. id.] *One who incites or instigates; an inciter, instigator*: Ter.: Cic.

1. **impul-sus** (inp-), a, um, P. of **impul-lo**, through root IMPUL.

2. **impul-sus** (inp-), ūs, m. [fr. id.] 1. *A pushing, thrusting, or striking against*: Cic.—2. a. *A putting in motion, moving, movement*: Pl.—b. *A pressure, shock, impulse*: Cic.; Pl.—3. a. *Incitement, instigation*: Cæs.—b. *An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection*: Cic.

**impūn-e** (inp-), adv. [impun-is] I. Prop.: *Without punishment, without fear of punishment, without harm, with impunity*: (Comp.) *impunitus singl.*, Cic.: (Sup.) *impunitissime vendere*, Plaut. II. Meton.: *Without loss or danger, securely, safely*: Cic.

**impūn-is** (in-), e, adj. [for *impun-is*]; fr. 2. in; *pun-ito* *Without punishment, unpunished*: App.

**impūn-itas** (inp-), ātis, f. [impun-is] *The state or condition of the unpunished; hence* I. Prop.: *Omission of punishment, freedom or safety from punishment, impunity*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Fearless security, freedom, exemption*: Cic.—B. *Want or absence of restraint; licence, licentiousness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impunité*.

**impūn-it-e** (inp-), adv. [impunitus] *With impunity*: Script. ap. Cic.

**impūn-itus** (in-, -punitus), a, um, adj. [for *impun-itus*] I. Prop.: *Unpunished, free from punishment*: (Comp.) *qui tu impunitus illa . . . obnoxia captas*, Hor. II. Meton.: A. *Free from danger or harm, safe, secure; rerum libertas*, Cic.—B. *Unrestrained, excessive; mendacium*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impuni*.

**impūr-āt-us** (inp-), a, um, 1. P. of *impur(a)-o*—2. Pu.: *(Morally defiled; hence) Infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile*: Ter.: (Sup.) *impuratus*, Plaut.

**impūr-e** (inp-), adv. [impur-us] *Impurely; basely, shamefully, vilely; vivere*, Cic.: (Sup.) *impurissime*, id.

**impūr-itas** (inp-), ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the impure; hence) Morally: Uncleanliness, pollution, impurity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impureté*.

**impūr-o** (inp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (Prop.): *To make unclean; Fig.*: *To render impure*: Sen.

**impūrus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for *impur-us*] I. Prop.: *Unclean, filthy; foul; mater*, Ov. II. Fig.: *Morally: Unclean, impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile*: (Comp.) *impurior*, Cic.: (Sup.) *impurissimus*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impur*.

**impū-tāt-us** (in-), a, um, adj. [for *imp-utatus*] *Unpruned, untrimmed; vinea*, Hor.

**im-pūto** (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *im-puto*] I. Prop.: *To bring into the reckoning, enter into the account; to reckon, charge; villici longe plus imputant seminis facti quam quod severint*, Col. II. Fig.: A. *To set down into the account; to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault; nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur*, Tac.—B. *To make a boast of, to take as credit to one's self; alii transeunt quedam imputantque quod transeant*, Pl.—C. *To charge, ascribe, impute to one: natum imputat illis, i. e. his son's fate*, Ov.—D. *To give, present, devote, bestow, assign: quis mihi plurimum imputet*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imputer*.

**imus**, a, um, v. inferus.

1. in (old forms *cndo* and *indū*), prep. c. Abl. and Acc. [akin to Sanscrit *nī*, Greek *ἐν*] I. With Abl.: A. Prop.: *Of place*: 1. Gen.: *In, within: copias in castris continet*, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *Of dress, armour, etc.*: *In, with, under: in crepidis*, Suet.: *in armis*, Cæs.: *in vinculis et catenis*, Liv.: *in rosā, i. e. encircled with a rose-garland*, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. *Of the mind, disposition, faculties, etc.*: *In: in animo*, Cic.: *in naturā, id. in memoria*, id.—2. *Of time*: a. *In, in the course of*: *in anno*, Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) *In tempore*, *In time, i. e. at the right or proper time*: Liv.—(b) *In presentia* or *presenti*, *In or at the present time; now*: Cic.—b. *With Gerunds and Gerundial Adj.* to denote duration: *In, during*: *in deliberando*, Cic.: *in quaerendis suis*, Cæs.—3. *Of circumstances, condition, situation, instruction, office, etc.*: *In: in aere alieno, in debet*, Cic.: *in Ephoro, in (the case of) Ephorus*, id.: *in maximis luctibus*, id.: *in labore*, id.: *oratore m erudire in jure civili*, id.: *in magistratu*, Nep.—4. *To denote one's place or standing*: *In, among*: *sapientissimus in Septem*, Cic.—5. *With Neut. Adj.* to form adverbial expressions: *In: in toto, in the whole, i. e. in general, upon the whole*, Cic.—C. Meton.: *Of local relations*: 1. *In the presence of, before: in ore provinciae*, Cic.—2. *On, upon: sedere in equo*, Cic. II. With Acc.: A. Prop.: *Of place*: 1. Gen.: *Into, within: se conferre in urbem*, Cic.: *in caelum ascendere*, id.: *insui voluerunt in culeum vivos (sc. paricidas)*, atque *ita in flumen dejici*, id.—2. Esp.: *With verbs of rest, to denote going into or to a place, and then doing in it the action denoted by such verbs: ut liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvas deponebant*, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. *Of the mind, disposition, faculties, etc.*: *Into: in mentem venire*, Cic.: *in mores transire*, Quint.: *in memoriam redigere*, Cic.—2. *Of time*: *Into, within: in lucem dormire, i. e. till the day is advanced*, Hor.: *in occasum, i. e. till sunset*, Pl.—3. *Of other relations*: *Into: in consilium ire*, Cic.: *in pejus ruere*, Virg.: *in partes dividere*, Cæs.—4. *With esse, habere, etc.*: *To get into a certain state and continue in it: in ali-*

*cujus potestatem esse*, Cic.: *in custodiam habitus, put into prison and kept there*, Liv.: *Galliam in potestatem senatus retenturus*, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. *Of local relations*: a. *Towards*: *Belgae spectant in septentriones*, Cæs.—b. *On, upon: in humeros*, Cic.—c. *Of extension in a certain direction: In: tres pedes in altitudinem*, Cæs.—2. *Of time*: *For: nisl id verbum in omne tempus perdidimus, For ever*, Cic.—Particular phrases, etc.: a. *In posterum, or in posteritatem, For a later period, For the future*: Cic.—b. *In praesens, or in praesentia, For the present, at present*: Cic.; Liv.—c. *In futurum, For time to come, for the future*: Liv.—d. *In perpetuum, For ever, for all time*: Cic.—e. *In aeternum, For ever, always*: Liv.—f. *In tempus, For the particular time, for the occasion*: Tac.—g. *In diem*: (a) *For the present day only, for the day*: Ov.—(b) *For a definite, fixed, or appointed day*: Nep.—(c) *(or in dies) Day by day, daily, from day to day, every day*: Cic.—(d) *To another or a future day*: Ter.—h. *In horam (or in horas), Hour by hour, hourly, every hour*: Hor.—3. *To, for: in tam sententiam, to that purport*, Cic.: *in singulas civitates, for each separate state*, id.—4. *After, according to, in the manner of, like: in morem Salium*, Hor.—5. *On, upon: in utramque partem disputat, on either side, i. e. both for and against*, Cic.: *pax data Philippo in has leges est, on, or according to, these terms*, Liv.—6. *As it relates to a person or thing; respecting, with reference or regard to, as to: valere in omnes*, Cic.: *omittere in aliquid*, Liv.—7. *On, of, about, concerning: id quod est in philosophis dictum*, Cic.—8. *Of actions or dispositions*: a. *Friendly: To, towards*: Cic.—b. *Unfriendly: Against*: Cic.—9. *With Neut. Adj.* to form adverbial expressions: a. *In universum, Upon the whole, in general, taking the whole together*: Liv.—b. *In majus, Too greatly, too highly, to an extravagant degree, etc.*: Sall.—c. *In deterius, For the worse*: Tac.—d. *In mollius, More favourably, in a milder or more favourable light*: Tac.—e. *In barbarum, In the manner or according to the custom of barbarians or foreigners*: Tac.—f. *In incertum, In a state of doubt or uncertainty, while any thing is not fixed or decided*: Liv.—g. *In tantum, So far, so much, to such a degree, so highly*: Virg.—h. *In quantum, As far as, according as*: Ov. III. In composition: A. *The n regularly becomes assimilated to a following l, m, or r, and is changed before the labials into m: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibio, impello*.—B. *Signif.*: 1. a. Prop.: *Of place*: *In: innum*.—b. Fig.: (a) *Of mental action or innate qualities*: *In: incognito, indoles*.—(b) *Of time*: *In: at impraesentiarum*.—*Of labour or employment: At, on, upon: illaboro*.—(c) *In the case of, concerning: ingemo, illacrimo*.—2. a. Prop.: *Of place*: *Into: inleo, illabor*.

—**D.** Meton.: Of local relations: (a) *Against*: illido.—(b) *On, upon*: insilio.—(c) *Towards*: incurro, inueor.—(d) *After, close upon*: insequor.—(e) *Fig.*: (a) Of the mental examination of a subject: *Into*: inscutor.—(b) Of marrying *into*, or intermarrying with a family: innubo.—(c) Of invocations, entreaties, imprecations, etc.: *On, upon*: implo, imprecor.—(d) Of exclamations, outcry, etc.: *Against*, at: inclamo, illatro.—(e) Of acts having reference to any thing or person, whether for or against: insimulo.—(f) In an augmentative force, derived from the idea of mounting upwards, and so increasing: *Much, very, greatly, quite, up*: implico, incanus.—**N.B.** The force of the preposition is sometimes lost sight of, and the same meaning obtains in the compound as in the simple word: inædifico, *no. IV.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *en*.

2. In [akin to Sanscrit *a* and *an*, Greek *ἀ* and *αν*, Goth. and Germ. *un*] (before *b* and *p*, *in*; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants), an inseparable particle which negatives the meaning of the word with which it is connected; Eng. *un-, in-, im-, not*: impar, unequal: intolerabilis, intolerable: immensus, immense: immitis, *not mild, rude*, etc.

**In-accensus**, *a, um, adj.* *Unkindled, not inflamed*: Claud.

**In-accessus**, *a, um, adj.* *Unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible*: Lucius, Virg.

**In-acesco**, *acti, no sup., ācescere*, 3. *v. n. inch.* *To become sour in anything, to turn sour*: Fig.: hæc tibi inaccessat, Ov.

**In-achia**, *æ, f.* *Inachia; the name of a girl.*

**In-achus** (*-os*), *i, m., Ἰναχος*: 1. *Inachus* or *Inachos*; the first king of Argos, father of *Io* and *Phoroneus*.—Hence, *a.* **In-achus**, *a, um, adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Inachian*: juvenca, *i. e. Io*, Virg.—(b) Meton.: *Greek, Grecian*: urbes, Virg.—*b.* **In-ach-ides**, *æ, m.* *A (male) descendant of Inachus*.—**C.** **In-ach-is**, *idis, f.* *A (female) descendant of Inachus*; so, of *Io*: Prop.—2. *A river in Argolis (named after King Inachus)* (now *Najos*).—Hence, *In-ach-is*, *idis, f., adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, the Inachus*.

**In-ādustus**, *a, um, adj.* *Not burned, unburned*: corpus, Ov.

**In-ædifico**, *āvī, ātū, āre, i. v. a.* **I.** *A. Prop.*: *To build in a place*: sacellum, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To insert in*: inædificatur nido lapis ætites, Pl. **II.** *A. Prop.*: *To build upon*: aliquid in loca publica inædificare, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *To pile upon*: inædificata superne Multa... Nubila, Lucr. **III.** *To erect a building against*: to block up, build up: Cic. **IV.** *To build, erect, construe*: teota tentoriorum integendorum causâ inædificata erant, Hirt.

**In-æquābilis**, *e, adj.*: 1. *Unequal, not uniform, dissimilar*: varietas, Cic.—2. *Of places*: Uneven: solum, Liv.

**In-æquābil-iter**, *adv.* [inæquabil-

is] **I. Prop.**: *Unequally, in an unequal manner, not uniformly*: Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Of time*: Unevenly, at unequal intervals: Var.

**In-æquālis**, *e, adj.* **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Unequal, not of corresponding size, of different size*: portus, Ov.—**B.** *Uneven*: loca, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. *Of things*: *Unequal, unlike, dissimilar, not corresponding, variable*: (Comp.) nihil est ipsâ æqualitate inæqualius, Pl. (Sup.) inæqualissimæ res, Suet.—2. *Of persons*: *Inconsistent, unstable, fickle*: Hor.—**B.**: 1. *That makes unequal or uneven*: tonsor, *i. e. that cuts the hair unevenly or of unequal lengths*, Hor.—2. *Of a storm*: *That makes rough, that roughens the sea*: procellæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inégal*.

**In-æquā-iter**, *adv.* [inæqual-is] *Unequally, in an unequal manner or degree*: Liv.

**In-æquātus**, *a, um, adj.* *Unequal*: onus, Tib.

**In-æquo**, *no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a.* *To make even or level*: Cæs.

**In-æstimābilis**, *e, adj.* 1. *That cannot be estimated or judged of*: Liv.—2. *a. Inestimable, invaluable, incalculable*: Liv.—*b.* *Not worthy to be esteemed, valueless*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inestimable*.

**In-æstūo**, *no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n.* *To burn, glow, rage*: Hor.

**In-alpinus**, *a, um, adj.* *Living on the Alps, Alpine*: gentes, Suet.—*As Subst.*: Inalpini, *orum, m.* (*sc. incolæ*) *Inhabitants of the Alps*: Script. ap. Cic.

**In-āmābilis**, *e, adj.* *Not worthy of love, not lovely, repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious*: palus, Virg.: (Comp.) nihil inamabilius, Sen.

**In-āmāresco**, *no perf. nor sup., āre, 3. v. n. inch.* *To become bitter*: inamarescent epulæ, Hor.

**In-ambitiosus**, *a, um, adj.* *Unambitious, unassuming*: rura, Ov.

**Inambulā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [inambul-(a)-o] *A walking up and down*: Auct. Hor.

**In-ambūlo**, *no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n.* *To walk up and down, pace to and fro*: in viridi ripâ, Cic.

**In-āmenus**, *a, um, adj.* *Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy*: regna, Ov.

**In-ānimātus**, *a, um, adj.* *Lifeless, inanimate*: Cic.

**In-ānimus**, *a, um, adj.* (Without animus; hence) *Lifeless, inanimate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inanime*.

**Inān-īo**, *ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a.* [inan-is] *To make empty, empty out, evacuate*: locus inanitus, Lucr.

**Inānis**, *e, adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Empty; void; without something*: domus, Cic.: (Comp.) Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, *id.* (with Gen.) sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov.—*As Subst.*: Ināne, *is, n.* (*sc. spatium*) *An empty space, a void*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A. Empty, poor, worthless*: (Sup.) Apulia, pars inanissima Italiae, Cic.—**B.** *Empty, void of meaning or value, frivolous*: *As*—**C.** *Empty, vain,*

*useless, unprofitable*: causas nequidquam necitis inanes, Virg.—*As Subst.*: ināne, *is, n.* *That which is empty or vain; emptiness, vanity, inanity*: inane abscondere soldo, Hor.—**D.** *Of time*: Vacant, unoccupied, at leisure: tempus inane peto, Virg.—**E.** *Empty, vain, arrogant, haughty, boastful*: homo inanis et regie superbia, Sall.—**F.** *Devoid, destitute, bereft*: (with Gen.) omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, Cic.

**Inān-itas**, *ātis, f.* [inan-is] (The quality of the inanis; hence) 1. *Emptiness, empty space*: Cic.—2. *Emptiness, uselessness, inanity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inanité*.

**Inān-iter**, *adv.* [*id.*] *Vainly, idly, uselessly*: Cic.; Ov.

**In-appārātio**, *ōnis, f.* *Want of preparation*: Auct. Her.

**In-ārātus**, *a, um, adj.* *Unploughed, untilled, fallow*: terra, Virg.

**In-ardesco**, *arisi, no sup., ardescere*, 3. *v. n. inch.* **I.**: *To take fire; hence* *A.* *To begin to glow, to become red*: nubes solis inardescit radiis, Virg.—**B.** *To burn, begin to glow*: ut vidit juvenem, specie præsentis inarsit, Ov. **II.** *To burn on or upon a thing or person*: nec munus (*i. e. vestis*) humeris efficacis Hercules inarsit æstuosus, Hor.

**Inārime**, *æ, f., εἰς Ἀπίουος*. *Inarine*: an island in the Tuscan Sea (now *Ischia*).

**In-assuetus** (trisyll. in poet.), *a, um, adj.* *Unaccustomed*: equi, Ov.

**In-attēnūatus**, *a, um, adj.* *Undiminished, unweakened*: Fig.: fames, *i. e.* unappressed, Æv.

**In-audax**, *acis, adj.* *Not daring, timorous*: raptor, Hor.

**In-audio**, *audivi or audii, auditum, audire, 4. v. a.* *To hear, learn something, esp. secret*: quæ te video inaudisse, Cic.

1. **Inaudi-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *inaudi-o*.

2. **In-auditus**, *a, um, adj.*: 1. *Unheard-of, unusual, strange, new*: magnitudo animi, Cic.—2. *Unheard, without a hearing*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inouï*.

**Inaugurāt-o**, *adv.* [inaugurat-us] *After taking the auspices*: Liv.

**Inaugurā-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *inaugur-o*.

**In-augūro**, *āvī, ātū, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. I. Prop.*: *A. Neut.*: *To consult the divining birds, practise augury, divine*: ad inaugurandum templa capere, Liv.—**B. Act.: *To foretell by augury; to divine, predict*: inaugura, ferine possit, etc., Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Act.*: *To consecrate, inaugurate, install*: Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) aliquem flaminem, Liv.: (Pass. with Nom. as predicate) augur inauguratus est filius, *id.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *inaugurer*.**

**In-aur-o**, *āvī, ātū, āre, i. v. a.* [*i. in; aur-um*] **I. Prop.**: *To cover or overlay with gold, to gild*: inaurata statua, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To gild, i. e.*



to make rich: ut te Confestim liquidus fortune rivus inaret, Hor.

**inauspiciat-o**, adv. [inauspiciatus] Without consulting the auspices: Cic.

**in-auspiciatus**, a, um, adj.: 1. At which no auspices were taken, without auspices: lex, Liv.—2. Of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious: (Sup.) mensam tolli inauspicatissimum judicator, Pl.

**in-ausus**, a, um, adj. Not ventured, unattempted: Virg.; Tac.

**inb**, v. imb.

**in-cædûs** (-cidiuus), a, um, adj. Not cut or felled, uncut: lucus, Ov.

**in-cælesco**, cældi, no sup., cælescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: To grow warm or hot, to glow: incallescens sole, Liv. II. Meton.: Of persons: To become heated: incaluerant vino, Liv. III. Fig.: To glow, kindle with any emotion: incaluit pelagi dens, Ov.

**in-cal-facio**, no perf., nor sup., Êre, 3. v. a. To warm, to heat: culmos tite incalfaci, Ov.

**incallid-e**, adv. [incallid-us] Unskilfully: Cic.

**in-callidus**, a, um, adj. Unskilful, awkward, stupid: servus non incallidus, i. e. shrewd, Cic.

**in-candesco**, candûi, no sup., candescere, 3. v. n. inch. To become warm or hot, to glow, to kindle: totoque autumni incanduit aestu, Virg.

**in-cānesco**, cānti, no sup., cānescere, 3. v. n. inch. To become white: ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, Virg.

**in-canto**, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To say over, mutter, or chant a magic formula against some one: Frgm. XII. Tabb. ap. Pl. II. Meton.: To consecrate with charms or spells: incantata vincula, love-knots, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. enchanter.

**in-cānus**, a, um, adj. Quite gray, hoary: I. Prop.: mentum, Virg. II. Fig.: secula, Juv.

**incassum**, v. cassus.

**in-castigatus**, a, um, adj. Unpunished, unreproved: Hor.

**incaut-e**, adv. [incaut-us] I. Prop.: Incautiously, inconsiderately: Cic. II. Meton.: Without being on one's guard, i. e. at ease, unreservedly: (Comp.) incautus, Pl.

**in-cautus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Incautious, heedless, inconsiderate: patronus, Cic. (Comp.) incautor fuisse, nisi, etc., id. II. Meton.: A. Unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain: (with Dat.) iter hostibus incautum, Tac.—B. Not guarded against, or that cannot be guarded against: quia, quod neglexeris, incautum habes, Liv.—C. Unsafe, dangerous: tenebrae, Luc.

**in-cêdo**, cessi, cessum, cedere, 3. v. n. and a. I. A. Prop.: I. Gen.: To go in or along; to go, proceed, advance: quacunque incederet, Cic.: per aprica rura, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. (a) To move slowly or with a measured step; to move elegantly; to walk in a dignified manner: quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoriam incedentem vidistis, Liv.—(b) To walk about, show one's self publicly: ego quae divum incedo

regina, who walk majestic as, who am, Virg.—b. Milit. t. t.: (a) To move forward, advance, march: agmen incedere coepit, Liv.—(b) To make an attack upon, to press upon, to advance or rush against: in erumpentes, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To go, to proceed: ad inventionem animus incedet, Cic.—2. Of abstract subjects: To come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize one: a. Neut.: exercitui incessit dolor, Cæs.—b. Act.: timor patres incessit, Liv. C. Meton.: 1. Of reports: To be spread abroad: rumor incedebat, Tac.—2. Of certain seasons and states of the weather: To approach, draw on, arrive, set in: tenebrae incedebant, Tac. II. To go or proceed upon: liberi equis incedunt, Just. III. To go or come into a place, to enter: A. Neut.: undique nuntii incedunt, Tac.—B. Act.: maestos locos, Tac.

**in-cêlbrâtus**, a, um, adj. Not made known, not spread abroad: Tac.

**incend-i-ârus**, a, um, adj. [incendi-um] (Pertaining to an incendi-um; hence) Causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-: avis, Pl.—As Subst.: incendiarius, II (sc. homo), m. An incendiary: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. incendiaire.

**incend-um**, n. [incend-o] I. Prop.: A burning, fire, conflagration: in urbis incendio, Cæs. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Fire, i. e. great danger, ruin, destruction: invidia, Cic.—2. Of price of corn: An enhancing or raising: annonae, Cic.—B. Of the fire, heat, glow of the passions: Plaut.; Cic. III. Meton.: A. Fire, burning heat: stomachi, Lucr.—B. A fire-brand, torch: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. incendie.

**in-cen-do**, di, sum, dère, 3. v. a. [for in-can-do; fr. 1. in; root can; cf. accendo] I. Prop.: To put fire in, to set fire to, to kindle, to burn: naves omnes, Cic. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Of living objects: To kindle, inflame, set on fire; to fire, rouse, excite; to irritate, incense: me ita incendit, Cic.: aliquem querelis, Virg.—2. Of abstract objects: To kindle, excite, provoke, inflame: pudor incendit vires, Virg.: omnes incenduntur ad studia gloria, Cic.—B. To set on fire; i. e. to fill: clamore incendunt cælum, Virg.—C. Of the price of corn: To enhance, raise: annonam, Var. III. Meton.: A. To make or kindle a fire on any thing: aras votis, i. e. to kindle the altar fires under or in accordance with vows, Virg.—B. To make hot, to heat: diem, Luc.—C. To make bright or shining; to brighten, illumine: solis incensa radiis luna, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. incendier.

**in-cen-sio**, ônis, f. [for incend-sio; fr. incend-o] A setting on fire, burning: Cic.

1. **in-cen-sus** (for incend-sus), a, um, P. of incend-o.

2. **in-census**, a, um, adj. Of one who has not made a return of property, etc., to the Censor: Not estimated, not assessed, unregistered: Cic.

**incep-tio**, ônis, f. [for incap-tio; fr. incap-o]

fr. incap-o, through true root INCAP] A beginning, undertaking, attempt: Cic.

**incep-tor**, ôris, m. [for incap-tor; fr. id.] A beginner: Ter.

**incep-tum**, i, n. [for incap-tum; fr. id.] A beginning, attempt, undertaking: Cic.; Ov.

**incep-tus** (for incap-tus), a, um, P. of incapio, through true root INCAP.

**in-cêro**, no perf., âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To sneer or cover over with wax: genna deorum, i. e. to make vows to the gods (lit., to attach to the knees of the images of the gods little waxen tablets, on which vows are inscribed), Juv.

**incert-o**, adv. [incert-us] Uncertainly, not certainly, doubtfully: Plaut.

**in-certus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Uncertain, unsettled, unreliable, not firm: (Sup.) incertissima spes, Cic.—A diverbial expression: Incertum, Without being known, without knowing: incertum vigilans, Ov.—2. Unsettled, uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, dubious: (Comp.) nihil est incertius vulgo, Cic.—As Subst.: incertum, i, n. An uncertainty: Cic.; Tac.—3. Uncertain, in uncertainty, hesitating, doubtful: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. (with Gen.) incertusque meae pater salutis eram, Ov.

**in-ces-so**, cessi or cessi, no sup., cessere, 3. v. a. intens. [for in-ced-so; fr. 1. in; ced-o] I. Prop.: To fall upon, assault, assail, attack: infestis digitis ora et oculos, Suet. (without Object) sevisse parant incescere telis, Ov. II. Fig.: To attack, assault; esp. with words, to upbraid, reproach, accuse: reges protervis dictis, Ov.

**in-ces-sus**, ūs, m. [for in-ced-sus; fr. in-ced-o] 1. a. Prop.: A going, walking, pace, gait: Cic.—b. Meton.: An entrance, approach: Tac.—2. A hostile irruption, invasion: Tac.

**incest-e**, adv. [incest-as] I. Gen.: Impurely, unchastely: Liv. II. Esp.: Unchastely: Cic.

**incest-o**, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Gen.: To pollute, defile: incestat funere classem, Virg. II. Esp.: To dishonour, defile: aliquam, Tac.

**incestum**, i, v. 1. incestus.

1. **in-cestus**, a, um, adj. [for in-castus] I. Gen.: Unclean, in a moral and religious sense; impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal: os, Cic. II. Esp.: Unchaste, lewd: sermo, Liv.: iudex, Hor.—As Subst.: incestum, i, n. Unchastity, lewdness; incest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inceste.

2. **in-cestus**, ūs, m. [for in-castus; fr. 2. in; castus, chastity] Unchastity, incest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inceste.

**inchôo**, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: To lay the foundation of a thing; to begin, commence a thing: res in animis nostris, Cic.: Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Virg. II. Esp.: Part. Perf. Pass.: Only begun; unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: officium, Cic.

1. **in-cîdo**, cidi, cäsium, cîdere (Perf., incidunt, Lucr.), 3. v. n. [for in-cado] I. A. Prop.: 1. To fall

*into: in foveam, Cic.—2. a. Of streams: To fall, discharge, or empty (themselves) into: Liv.—b. Of heavenly bodies: To fall or sink into: Ov. B. Meton.: 1. With the idea of surprise or accident: a. Of things: To fall into accidentally or unawares: in insidias, Cic.—b. Of persons: To fall into the hands or the power of, or to fall among in (uos. milites) si qui ex acie fugerint, de improvise incidunt, Cic.—2. a. To enter: ut incideret luna in eam metam, etc., Cic.—b. With the idea of hurry, confusion, dismay, or alarm: To fall into, rush headlong into: incidunt portis exercitus, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. Of a state or condition: To fall into in amicitias, Cic.: in morbum, id.—2. Of conversation or discourse: To fall into accidentally: Cic.—3. Of the memory, recollection, or mind: To come into, occur to: omne, quod erit in re, occurrit atque incidit, Cic.—4. To fall in with in opinion, to coincide or agree with: Cic.—5. Of time: a. To fall into accidentally: Cic.—b. To fall into, to be carried on into: in eum annum, in quo, etc., Quint. II. A. Prop.: To fall or alight upon: saxum in crura ejus incidit, Cic.: turris super agmina late incidit, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: To fall upon, fall in with, come upon or meet unexpectedly, stumble upon: in aliquem, Cic.—2. Esp.: To fall upon, attack, assault, assail: in hostem, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. To fall upon, happen to, befall: optimis viris tales casus incidisse, Cic.—2. a. Gen.: To fall in with suddenly; to stumble upon, blunder upon: in alterum justitiae genus, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) To fall upon, attack, assault, assail: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv.—(b) Of time: (a) With personal subjects: To fall upon, alight upon, happen to have one's lot cast in: in eadem republica tempora incidimus, Cic.—(b) With things as subjects: To fall upon, happen in a certain time: quorum aetas in eorum tempora incidit, Cic. III. A. Prop.: To fall, alight: ilia volans (sc. hasta), humeri qua tegmina surgunt, Incidit, Virg. B. Meton.: Of the eyes: To fall, alight: Cic. C. Fig.: To fall out, happen, occur, etc.: incidit de uxoris mentio, Liv.*

**2. in-cido, cidi, cismus, cidere, 3. v. a. [for in-cado] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To cut into, make a cut in: arbores, Caes. B. Esp.: 1. To cut through: funem, Virg.—2. To cut up, divide: pulmo inciditur, Cic.—3. Medic. t.t.: To dissect: Cic.—4. To hack trees, etc.: Virg.—5. To engrave: tabulam, Liv. II. Fig.: A. To break off, interrupt, put an end to: deliberationem, Cic.—B. To cut off, cut short, take away, remove: spem, Liv. III. Meton.: A. To cut in, engrave, or inscribe on anything: foedus in columna aenea incisum, Cic.—B. To make by cutting, to cut: faces, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. inciser.**

**inciditūs, a, um, v. incēdūs.**  
**inci-lis, e, adj. [for incid-lis; fr.**

*incid-o] Cut in; fosse, i. e. ditches, trenches (for carrying off water), Cato.—As Subst.: incile, is, n. A ditch, trench: 1. Prop.: Pl.—2. Fig.: Script. ap. Cic.*

**incil-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. and n. [incil-is] (Prop.: To cut in; Fig.: To rebuke, blame, etc. I. Act.: me, Pac. II. Neut.: jure, Lucr.**

**incine-tus, (for incing-tus), a, um, P. of incing-o.**

**in-cingo, cingi, cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Gen.: To gird, gird about, etc.: nutrit incinctos missa patella Lares, Ov. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To gird one's self, etc.: Cat.; Virg. II. Pass. in reflexive force: To encircle one's head, etc.; to crown one's self: Ov. III. To surround, encircle, inclose: incingere moenibus urbes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. encindre.**

**in-cino, prps. no perf. nor sup., cinēre, 3. v. n. [for in-cano] To blow or sound, to sing: incinit ore modos, Prop.**

**in-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cēpere, 3. v. a. and n. [for in-capio] (To take in hand, etc.; hence) I. Gen.: To begin, commence, set about: A. Act.: sementem, Virg.: bella gerere, Cic.—B. Neut.: ratio incipiendi, Cic. II. Esp.: To begin to speak, write, say, sing, etc.: nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim, Cic.**

**incis-e, adv. [incis-us] In short clauses: Cic.**

**inci-sim, adv. [for incid-sim; fr. incid-o] (By a cutting up or dividing; hence) In short clauses: Cic.**

**inci-sio, ōnis, f. [for incid-sio; fr. id.] Rhetor. t.t.: An incision, i. e. a division, member, clause of a sentence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. incision.**

**inci-sum, i, n. [for incid-sum; fr. id.] Rhetor. t.t.: A section or division of a sentence; a clause: Cic.**

**inci-sus (for incid-sus), a, um, P. of incid-o.**

**incitā-mentum, i, n. [Incit(a)-o] An incitement, inducement, incentive: Cic.**

**incitā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. An inciting, rousing, instigating: Cic.—2. Violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy: A. Prop.: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of the mind: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. incitation.**

**incitāt-ius, comp. adv. [Incitatus] Of speech: More quickly, rapidly, violently: Cic.**

**inci-tā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of incit(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Set in rapid motion; hence) Swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying, etc.; rapid, swift: A. Prop.: equo incitato, i. e. at full speed, Cic.: (Sup.) mundi incitatissima conversio, id.—b. Fig.: (Comp.) Thucydides incitator fertur, Cic.**

**in-cito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To set in rapid motion; to hasten, urge forward: naves longas remis, Caes.—P. ro. v. Incitare currentem, To spur on one who is running, i. e. to urge on one who does not need urging, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To put one's self in rapid**

*motion; to haste, rush: Caes. II. Meton.: A. To cause to grow larger, i. e. to augment, increase, promote the growth of: hibernis incitatus (sc. Enipeus) pluvius, scollen, Liv.—B. Of things: With Personal pron.: To rush, dash: Caes. III. Fig.: A. 1. Gen.: To incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on: animos, Cic.: aliquem cupiditate, id.—2. Esp.: a. To inspire: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: To excite, arouse, stir up: opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic.—B. To augment, increase, enhance: eloquendi celeritatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inciter.*

**1. in-citus, a, um, adj. Set in rapid motion, rapid, swift: hasta, Virg.**

**2. in-citus, a, um, adj. (Unmoved; hence) Of a chess-man that cannot be moved: Immoveable: only in the phrase, Ad incita or ad incitas (i. e. calces), aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, etc., To bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity: Plant.**

**in-civilis, e, adj. Unmannerly, unpollite, uncivil: Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. incivil.**

**incivil-iter, adv. [incivil-is] Without civility, uncourteously: App.: (Comp.) incivilius, Suet.**

**inciam-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, v. a. intens. [inciam-o] To exclaim against one; to abuse, scold: Plant.**

**in-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I.: (To cry out to, to call upon; hence) A. In a good sense: 1. Act.: To call upon for assistance, to invoke: aliquem nomine, Liv.—2. Neut.: To call out: ita te para, ut si inciamāro, advoles, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: To call out to or exclaim against; to abuse, scold, revile, chide, rebuke: aliquem, Plant. II. To call out aloud: dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatilis, uti opem ferant fratris, Liv.**

**in-clāresco, clārdi, no sup., clārescere, 3. v. n. inch. To become famous or celebrated: docendi genere inclaruist, Suet.**

**in-clēmens, clēmētis, adj. Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe: dictator, Liv.: (Comp.) verbum inclementius, id.: (Sup.) inclementissimus, Macr. ¶ Hence, Fr. inclement.**

**inclemē-ter, adv. [for inclem-ter; fr. inclemens, inclement-is] Rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely: loqui, Plant.: (Comp.) dictum in se inclementius, Ter.**

**inclemē-tia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the inclemens; hence) Unmercifulness, rigour, harshness, severity, roughness: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. inclemente.**

**inclinā-tio, ōnis, f. [inclin(a)-o] I. Prop.: A leaning, bending, inclining to one side: Cic.; Tac. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: An inclination, tendency: Cic. B. Esp.: Inclination, tendency, propensity, bias, favour: Cic.; Tac. III. Meton.: (A leaning or bending out of its former position; hence) An alteration, change: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inclination, inclinasion.**



**inclīnā-tus**, a, um; 1. *P.* of inclīn(a)-o.—2. *Pat.* a. Of the voice: *Low, deep*: Cic.—b. *Inclined, disposed* (*Comp.*) plects inclinatio ad Penos, Liv.—c. *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: fortuna, Cic.—d. *Bent, verging, etc.*: fiam ad austri inclinatio (*sc. arles*), Cic.

**in-clīno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. *Gen.*: To bend or incline a thing in any direction: to bend down, bow a thing: genua arenis, Ov.—2. *Esp.*: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To bend or bow one's self, to incline: Plant.; Lucr.; Cic.—b. Milit. t. t.: To cause to fall back or give way: Romana inclinatio acies, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. *Gen.*: To turn or incline in any direction: animum, Liv.: culpam in aliquem, id.—2. *Esp.*: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To incline: Cic.; Liv.—b. To change, alter from the previous condition, and esp. for the worse: to bring down, abase, cause to decline: se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes. C. Meton.: Of colour: To incline: colore ad aurum inclinatio, Pl. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. *Gen.*: To bend, incline: paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr.—2. *Esp.*: a. (a) Of the sun: To verge towards the west, to draw near its setting: sol inclinat, Juv.—(b) Of the day: To decline, to draw towards evening: inclinare meridiem Sentis, Hor.—b. Milit. t. t.: To yield, give way: in fugam, Liv. B. Fig.: To incline to or be favourably disposed towards: quum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incliner*.

**inclūtus** (-ytus), a, um, v. inclūtus.

**in-clūdo**, si, sum, dēre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: To shut up, confine, keep in: armatos in cellā Concordie, Cic.: suras auro, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To include, inclose, insert in anything: aliquid orationi, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To shut up, confine, restrict to: senatus consultum inclusum in tabulis, Cic.—2. With respect to time: To close, finish, end: nobis... Forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop. III. Meton.: A. To obstruct, hinder, stop up: os alicui insertā spōngiā, Sen.—B. To include, insert: Phidias sui similem speciem inclusit in clypeo Minervae, Cic.

**inclūd-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for inclūd-sio; fr. inclūd-o] A shutting up, confinement: Cic.

**inclūd-sus** (for inclūd-sus), a, um, *P.* of inclūd-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclus*.

**in-clūtus** (-clūtus, -clūtus), a, um, adj. [1. in; clu-eo] (*Much heard of or talked of*; hence) Celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious: (Sup.) dux inclutissimus, Col.: gloria Palamedis famā, Virg.

1. **incoctus** (for incoctus), a, um, *P.* of incoquo.

2. **in-coctus**, a, um, adj. Uncooked, raw: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incuit*.

**in-cenātus**, a, um, adj. That has

not dined; dinnerless, hungry, fasting: superi incenati, Plaut.

**in-cen-is**, e, adj. [2. in; cen-a] That has not dined, dinnerless: Plaut.

**in-ceno**, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. *v. n.* To dine any where: incenante eo, Suet.

**incept**, v. incept.

**in-cōgītā-bilis**, e, adj. Thoughtless, inconsiderate, Plaut.

**in-cōgītā-ns**, ntis, adj. [2. in; cogit(a)-o] Thoughtless, inconsiderate: Ter.

**in-cōgītānt-ia**, ae, *f.* [incogitans, incogitant-is] (*The state of the incogitans*; hence) Thoughtlessness, want of consideration: Plaut.

**in-cōgītā-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; cogit(a)-o] 1. Unconsidered, unstudied: opus, Sen.—2. Thoughtless, inconsiderate: Plaut.

**in-cōgīto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. *v. a.* To think of, contrive, devise, design: fraudem socio, Hor.

**in-cognītus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Not examined, untried: causa, Cic.—2. Not known, unknown: palus oculis incognita nostris, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incognu*.

**in-cōhībēo**, cōhībēti, no sup., cōhībēre, 2. *v. a.* To hold together: Liv.

**in-cōl-a**, ae, *comm.* [1. incol-o] An inhabitant of a place, a resident: Cic.; Hor.

**in-cōlo**, cōlūi, no sup., cōlēre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* To dwell or abide in a place, to inhabit it. I. Act.: urben, Cic. II. Neut.: Germani trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.

**in-cōlūmis**, e (*Abl.* sing. regularly incolūmi), adj. Unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, entire, whole: exercitus, Caes.: civitates, Cic.: (Comp.) deteriores sunt incolumiores, Auct. ap. Gall.

**in-cōlūm-itas**, ātis, *f.* [incolūmis] (*The state of the incolūmis*; hence) Uninjured state, good condition, soundness, safety: Cic.

**in-cōmītātus**, a, um, adj. Unaccompanied, unattended: Ov.

**in-cōmēdātus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Not recommended; Meton.) Given up, abandoned: Ov.

**in-cōmōd-e**, adv. [incommodus] Unconveniently, inconsiderately, unfortunately, unreasonably: incommodum accidit, Caes.: (Comp.) incommodius, Cic.: (Sup.) Incommodissime, id.

**in-cōmōd-itas**, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state or condition of the incommodus*; hence) 1. *Gen.*: Inconvenience, inconsiderateness, unsuitableness, disadvantage: Plaut.; Cic. II. *Esp.*: Prejudice, injury, hurt: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommodité*.

**in-cōmōd-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] To occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying: si incommodatura sit scientia, Cic.: alicui, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommoder*.

**in-cōmōdum**, i, v. incommodus.

**in-cōmōdus**, a, um, adj.: 1.

Of things: Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable: valetudo, Cic.: (Sup.) res incommodissima, id.—As Subst.: incommodum, i, n.: a. Trouble, disadvantage, detriment, injury, misfortune: Cic.—b. Inconvenience: Cic.—2. Of persons: Troublesome: pater incommodus amanti filio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommode*.

**in-cōmūtābilis**, e, adj. Unchangeable, immutable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommutable*.

**in-compertus**, a, um, adj. Of which one has no information, unknown: vetustate incomperata, Liv.

**in-cōmpōsit-e**, adv. [incompositus] Without order. I. Prop.: veniens, Liv. II. Fig.: Of style: Quint.

**in-cōmpōsitus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Not well put together, not properly arranged, out of order, disordered: agmen, Liv. II. Fig.: Of style: Inelegant, clumsy, not well arranged: Quint. III. Meton.: A. Of metre: Not well arranged, not smooth, uncouth: nempe incompósito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.—B. Of writers: Inelegant, unpolished, uncouth: Quint.

**in-cōmptus** (-comtus), a, um, adj. Unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude. I. Prop.: (Comp.) incomptor capillus, Suet. II. Fig.: Of speech: oratio, Cic.: versus, Virg.

**in-concessus**, a, um, adj. Not allowed: hymenei, Virg.

**in-cōcinn-itas**, ātis, *f.* [inconcinnus] (*The quality or state of the inconcinnus*; hence) Inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety: Suet.

**in-cōcinnus**, a, um, adj. Inelegant, awkward, improper, absurd: Cic.; Hor.

**in-concussus**, a, um, adj. Unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged. I. Prop.: caelestia sidera, Luc. II. Fig.: certaminibus inconcussi, Tac.

**incondit-e**, adv. [inconditus] Confusedly: Cic.

**in-cōndītus**, a, um, adj.: 1. a. (Prop.: Not put together; hence) Meton.: Without order, irregular, confused, disordered: acies, Liv.—b. Fig.: Undigested, uncouth, rude, wild: genus dicendi, Cic.—2. Not stored up: fructus, Col.—3. Unburied: corpora, Luc.

**in-cōnsidērans**, ntis, adj. Inconsiderate: Cic.

**in-cōnsidērant-ia**, ae, *f.* [inconsiderans, inconsiderant-is] (*The quality of the inconsiderans*; hence) Want of reflection, inconsiderateness: Cic.

**in-cōnsidērāt-e**, adv. [inconsideratus] Inconsiderately, rashly, inconsiderately: agere, Cic.: (Comp.) inconsideratius proeliando, Val. Max.

**in-cōnsidērātus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate: Cic.: (Sup.) inconsideratissima temeritas, Cic.—2. Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate: (Comp.) inconsideratior in secundā fortunā, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconsidéré*.

**in-consolā-bilis**, e, *adj.* [2. in; consol(a)-or] (Prop.: *Inconsolabile*; Fig.) *Incurable*: *vulnus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconsolable*.

**in-conspicūus**, a, um, *adj.* *Not conspicuous*: *ingloriosus*: *mores*, Flor.

**in-constans**, antis, *adj.* *Inconstant*, *changeable*, *fickle*, *capricious* *mundi ridicule* *ex visus esse inconstans*, Cic. (Comp.) *quid inconstans deo?* Id.: (Sup.) *populus in omnibus inconstantissimus*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconstant*.

**inconstan-ter**, *adv.* [for inconstant-ter; fr. *inconstans*, *inconstant-is*] *Inconstantly*, *capriciously*, *inconsistently*: Cic. (Sup.) *inconstantissime*, Id.

**inconstant-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] *The quality of the inconstans*; hence) *Inconstancy*, *inconsistency*, *changeableness*, *fickleness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconstance*.

**inconsult-e**, *adv.* [1. *inconsult-us*] *Unadvisedly*, *inconsiderately*: Cic.

**inconsult-o**, *adv.* [id.] *Unadvisedly*, *inconsiderately*: Auct. Her.

**in-consul-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consul-o] 1. *Not consulted*, *unasked*: *senatus*, Liv.—2. *(Not consulting another; hence) a. Without advice, without asking advice*: *inconsulti abeunt*, *sedemque odere Sibylle*, Virg.—b. *Unadvised*, *inconsiderate*, *indiscreet*: *homo*, Cic.

**in-consum-ptus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consum-o] *Unconsumed*, *undiminished*: *turis pars*, Ov.

**in-contaminātus**, a, um, *adj.* *Uncontaminated*, *undefiled*, *pure*: Liv. **in-contentus**, a, um, *adj.* *Unstretched*; *fidēs*, i. e. *out of tune*, Cic.

**in-confine-ns**, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; confine-o] 1. *Not containing*, *not retaining*: *uterus*, Pl.—2. *Incontinent*, *immoderate*, *intemperate*: (with Gen.) *incontiens sul*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incontinent*.

**incontinen-ter**, *adv.* [for incontinent-ter; fr. *incontiens*, *incontinent-is*] *Incontinently*: Cic.

**incontinent-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] *(The quality of the incontiens)*; hence) 1. *Inability of containing or retaining*: *urine*, Pl.—2. *Inability of restraining one's desires*; *greediness*, *selfishness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incontinence*.

**in-contrōversus**, a, um, *adj.* *Undisputed*, *uncontroverted*: *jus*, Cic.

**in-convēniens**, entis, *adj.* *Not accordant*, *unsuitable*, *dissimilar*: *facta*, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconvenient*, *inconvenant*.

**in-cōquo**, coxi, coctum, cōquēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To boil in*, *to cook or dress in*: *radices Baccho*, in *wine*, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. *To dip in*, *to dye*, *to colour*: *vellera Tyrios incocta rubores*, Virg.—2. *To overlay*: *argentum incoquere equorum ornamentis*, i. e. *to silver over*, Pl. C. Fig.: *To imbue*: *incoctum generoso pectus honesto*, imbued, filled with nobleness, Pers. II.: A. Prop.: *To boil*, *seethe*, *boil down*: *nun viperinus his cruor Incoctus herbis me fefellit?* Hor. B. Meton.: *To dry*, *inspissate by heat*: *succum ladani sole*, Pl.

**in-correctus**, a, um, *adj.* *Uncorrected*, *unimproved*: *opus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incorrect*.

**in-corrūpt-e**, *adv.* [in-corrūpt-us] *Uncorruptly*, *genuinely*, *purely*, *justly*: *loqui*, Gell.: (Comp.) *in-corrūptus* *judicare*, Cic.

**in-corrūptus** (-con-rūptus), a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Unspoiled*, *uninjured*, *uncorrupted*: *sanguis*, Cic.: *templā*, *undestroyed*, Liv. II. Fig.: *Uncorrupted*, *uninjured*, *unadulterated*, *unbribed*, *not seduced*, *genuine*, *pure*: *testes*, Cic.: *custos*, Hor.

**in-crēresco** (-crēbesco), crēbrū, *no sup.*, crēbrescere, 3. v. n. *To become frequent or strong*; *to increase*, *gain ground*, *prevail*, *spread*: *increbruit disciplina*, Cic.

**in-crēdibilis**, e, *adj.*: 1. *That cannot be believed*, *incredible*, *extraordinary*, *unparalleled*: *fidēs*, Cic.—2. *Not worthy of belief*, *or that is not believed*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *incroyable*.

**in-crēdibil-iter**, *adv.* [in-crēdibil-is] *Incredibly*, *extraordinarily*: Cic.

**in-crēdūlus**, a, um: 1. *Unbelieving*, *incredulous*: *incredulus odi*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incrédule*.

**in-crē-mentum**, i, n. [incrē-scō] *(That which grows; hence) I. Prop.*: *Growth*, *increase*, *increment*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Increase*, *augmentation*: Cic. III. Meton.: A. *Progeny* or *foster-child*: *Jovis*, Virg.—B. *That which promotes growth*: *dentes*, *populi incrementa futuri*, Ov.

**in-crēmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To burn*, *consume by burning*: *vingenti centuriisibus incrementis*, Flor.

**in-crēp-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a, freq. [incrēp-o] I. Neut.: *To call or cry out to one encouragingly*; *to call upon*, *challenge*: Virg. II. (Prop.: *To make a noise against*; hence) Meton.: *To chide*, *blame*, *rebuke*: A. Act.: *reliquos Belgas*, Cæs.—B. Neut.: *hostis amare*, *quid increpitas?* Virg.

**in-crēp-ītus**, a, um, P. of in-crēp-o. **in-crēpo** (āvi, ātum), ūi, itum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I.: A. Prop.: Neut.: *To make a noise*; *to rush*, *rattle*, *patter*, *rattle*, *whiz*: *simul ut discus increpuit*, Cic. B. Fig.: *To make a noise*, *be noised abroad*: *increpuit suspicio tumultus*, Cic. C. Meton.: Act.: *To loudly send forth*, *to utter aloud*: *minas*, Prop. II. Act.: (Prop.: *To make a noise against*, *exclaim loudly against*; hence, Meton.) A. *To blame* or *upbraid loudly*; *to chide*, *rebuke*, *reprove*: *maledictis bonos*, Sall.—B. *To accuse a person of anything*: *avaritie singulos*, Suet.—C. *To reprove*, *censure*, *inveigh against*: *fugam*, Cic.

**in-cresco**, crēvi, *no sup.*, crescēre, 3. v. n. I.: A. Prop.: *To grow* in anything: *ut tedia animalium capillis non increment*, Pl. B. Fig.: *To grow* or *increase* in anything: *animis ire*, Virg. II.: A. Prop.: *To grow*, *increase* in size: *flumina*, Ov. B. Fig.: *To increase*, *be augmented*: *audacia*, Liv.

**in-crētus**, a, um, *adj.* *Not separated*, *mixed*, *mingled*: Hor.

**in-crēntātus**, a, um, *adj.* *Not made bloody*, *unbloody*: Ov.

**in-crēntus**, a, um, *adj.* *Bloodless*: *victricia*, Liv.

**in-crusto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To cover*, *as it were*, *with a coat or rind*; *to incrust*: *sincerum vas*, i. e. *to daub over* *with the names of vices*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incruster*.

**in-cūbo** cūbui, cūbitum (rarely cūbavi, cūbatum), cūbare, 1. v. n. and a. I.: A. Prop.: Neut.: *To lie in a place*: *in fano*, Cic. B. Meton.: *To reside or dwell in a place*; *in prefectura mea*, Plant. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: Neut.: *To lie*, *rest*, *lean*, *recline upon*: *cortici*, Liv.—2. Esp.: a. Neut.: (a) *Of persons who sought to obtain a divine response or prophetic visions*: *To lie upon*: *caesariū ovium sub nocte silenti Pellibus incubuit stratis*, etc., Virg.—(b) *To lie or fall lifeless upon or on*: *ut Tegeæns aper cupressifera Erymantho Incubuit*, Ov.—b. Act.: *To set upon*, *brood upon*, *eggs*: *ova*, Pl. B. Fig.: Neut.: 1. *To brood over*, *jealously watch a thing*: *pecunie*, Cic.—2. *To be intent upon*: *præda*, Flor.—3. *To press heavily upon*, *be a sore or grievous oppression to*: *Italiam*, Flor. C. Meton.: Neut.: 1. *To fall on one's sword*, etc.: Sen.—2. *To fall upon*, *attack*: *leo armento incubat*, Sen.—3. *To hang over*, *overhang*, *settle above or upon*: *ponto nunc incubat atra*, Virg.—4. *To take up a position at*: *Urbis faucibus*, Pl.—5. *To be contiguous to*, *adjoin*: Pl.

**in-cūdo**, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. (To beat upon; hence) Only in part, perf. pass.: *To prepare by beating*, *fabricate*.

**in-culco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-calco] I.: A. Prop.: *To tread into or in*: *Col.* B. Meton.: *Of wounds*, etc.: *To press or force into*: Pl. C. Fig.: *To stuff*, *mix*, *press*, or *crum in*; *to foist in*: *Græca verba*, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: *To tread upon*, *trample upon*, *tramp down*: *Col.* B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To force upon*, *to impress or inculcate on one*: *aliquid*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To obtrude one's self upon*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inculquer*.

**incult-e**, *adv.* [1. *incult-us*] *In an uncultivated manner*, *roughly*, *rudely*, *uncouthly*, *inelegantly*: *vivere*, Cic. (Comp.) *incultius agitare*, Sall.

1. **in-cultus**, a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Untilled*, *uncultivated*: *ager*, Cic.: (Comp.) *quid incultus oppidis?* Id. II. Meton.: *Undressed*, *undorned*, *unpolished*, *neglected*, *rude*: *coma*, *uncombed*, *disordered*, *Ov.*: *homo*, *ut vitā*, *sic oratione durus*, *incultus*, *horridus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inculte*.

2. **in-cultus**, is, m.: 1. (Prop.: *Want of culture*; Meton.) *Want of civilisation or of that which belongs to civilised life*; *want of the decencies or comforts of life*; esp. *want of cleanliness*, *fith*: Sall.—2. *Want of attention*, *disregard*: Liv.—3. *Want of cultivation*, *refinement*, or *improvement*: Sall.

**in-cumbo**, cūbui, cūbitum, cumbēre, 3. v. n. [1. in; obsol. CUMBO=cubo]



**I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lay one's self upon; to lie, lean, or recline upon a thing; remis, i. e. to ply vigorously at*. **Virg. B. Esp.**: **1.** *To tie upon a couch; to tie along, have a recumbent position*: **Liv.**—**2.** *Of birds: To settle or perch on*. **Ov. II. Fig.**: **A.** *To bend one's attention to; to apply or devote one's self to; to exert one's self or take pains with; to pay attention to*: **nunc incumbere tempus**, **Ov.**: *totā mente in aliquam curam et cogitationem*, **Cic.**—**B.** *To incline, be inclined, choose: ut eos, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere*, **Cic.**—**C.** *To incline to any thing; to incline towards, lean towards, turn to: ad voluntatem perferendae legis*, **Cic.**—**D.** *To incline in any direction: eodem incumbunt municipia*, **Cic.**—**E.** *To give impulse to by (as it were) leaning on; to urge forward, hasten, accelerate: fato incumbere urgenti*, **Virg.** **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To fall or rush upon: in hostem*, **Liv.**—**B.** *To overhang: laurus incumbens arē*, **Virg.**—**C.** *To fall on a one's sword, etc.*: in gladium, **Cic.**—**D.** *To settle upon, take up one's abode in: nova Februm Terris incubuit cohors*, **Hor.**

**in-cūnābula**, ōrum, **n. I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Plaut.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *birth-place*: **Cic.**; **Ov.**—**B.** *Childhood, earliest infancy*: **Liv.** **III. Fig.**: *An origin, beginning: doctrina*, **Cic.**

**in-cūrā-tus**, **a, um, adj.** [2. in; cur(a)-o] *Uncured: ulcera*, **Hor.**

**in-cūr-ia**, **ae, f.** [2. in; cur-o] *A not caring; want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect*: **Cic.**; **Tac.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. incurie**.

**in-cūr-ōs-e**, **adv.** [**incuriosus**] *Carelessly, negligently: castra posita*, **Liv.**: (**Comp.**) **incuriosus**, **Tac.**

**in-cūr-ōsus**, **a, um, adj.**: **1.** *Careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent respecting any thing: vagi et incuriosi*, **Tac.**: (**with Respective Gen.**) **recitulum incuriosi**, **id.**—**2.** *Careless, negligent, not made or done with care: historia*, **Suet.**—**3.** *Not cared for, disregarded, neglected: tinea*, **Tac.**

**in-curro**, **curri** (cēcurri), **cursum**, **currere**, **3. v. n. I.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** **Gen.**: *To run into: in domum*, **Cic.**—**2.** **Esp.**: *Milit. t. t. To make an inroad or irruption into; to invade: in Macedonia*, **Liv.** **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To rush into, run into, fall into: in fraudem*, **Cic.**—**2.** *To run or charge into: mihi videtur pratorius candidatus in consularium incurrere*, **Cic.** **II. A. Prop.**: **1.** **Gen.**: *To run against or upon: in columnas*, **Cic.**—**2.** **Esp.**: **a.** *To run against, i. e. fall in with, meet: levi armature hostium*, **Liv.**—**b.** *With accessory idea of hostility: To rush upon, attack, assault, assail: cornius*, **Liv.**: (**with Acc. dependent on prep in verb**) *totā vi novissimos*, **Tac.** **B. Meton.**: **1.** *Of places: To extend to, border on, be contiguous to: agri, qui in publicum Cumanae incurrebant*, **Cic.**—**2.** *To rush upon, assault: (Impers. Pass.) servis incurritur*, **Juv. C. Fig.**: **1.** *To fall upon, to meet: in voculam incurrere, to fall upon the*

*petty voice, i. e. to become the subject of the petty conversation*, **Cic.**—**2.** *With accessory notion of hostility: a. To come into collision with, hurt, offend: ut in eum non invasisses, sed incurrisse videamur*, **Cic.**—**b.** *To mock, jeer, banter: in quos tantā verborum libertate incurreret*, **Script. ap. Cic.**—**3.** *Of events: To befall; to happen, occur: casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere*, **Cic.**—**4.** *To happen or take place at a certain time: navigatio incurrat in ipsos Etesias*, **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. encourir**.

**incur-sio**, ōnis, **f.** [**incurr-sio**; **fr. incur-o**] **1.** *A running against; an onset, assault, attack: armorum*, **Cic.**—**2.** *A hostile inroad, incursion: Cæs.; (**with Acc.**) **Hence**, **Fr. incursion**.*

**incur-so**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. n. and a. intens.** [**incurr-so**; **fr. id.**] **I.**: **A. Act.**: *To make an incursion or inroad into: agros Romanos incurravere*, **Liv.**—**B. Nent.**: *Of colours: To run into one another; to intermix, intermingle: cui nullus alius color incurso-averit*, **Pl.** **II.**: **A. Gen.**: **Neut.**: *To run or rush against: luminis orbis Ruppibus incurso* (**sc. Cyclops**), **Ov.** **B. Esp.**: **1. Prop.**: *To rush at or upon; to assault, attack, assail: a. Neut.*: in aliquem, **Plaut.**—**b. Act.**: agmen, **Liv.**—**2. Fig.**: **Neut.**: *To fall upon, make an attack upon, attack, etc.: incurso ab in te dolor meus*, **Cic.**

**1. incur-sus** (**for incurr-sus**), **a, um, P. of incur-o**.

**2. incur-sus**, ūs, **m.** [**for incurr-sus**; **fr. id.**] **1. Prop.**: *A running in; Meton.* *An incursion, influx: luminis*, **Pl.**—**2.**: **A. Prop.**: *An assailing, assault, attack: ceterorum tela atque incurso refugit*, **Cic.**—**b.** *An attempt, endeavour, effort: incurso animus varios habet*, **Ov.**

**in-curvo**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a. I. Prop.**: *To bend, bow, crook, curve: arcus*, **Virg.**: **bacillum, **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *To bend, cast down, disturb: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria*, **Sen.****

**in-curvus**, **a, um, adj.** *Bent, bowed, crooked, curved: Ter.*; **Cic.**

**incur-s**, ādis, **f.** [**for incurd-s**; **fr. incurd-o**] (*The thing beaten upon; hence*) **Anvil. I. Prop.**: *impositos duris crepitare incoadibus enses*, **Virg.**—**Prov.**: *Incedum eandem tundere, To beat the same anvil, i. e. to labour always at the same thing*: **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *studium*, **Tac.**

**in-cūsā-tio**, ōnis, **f.** [**incus(a)-o**] *A blaming, accusing, accusation: Cic.*

**in-cūs-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [**for in-caus-o**; **fr. 1. in; caus-a**] *To bring a charge against; to accuse, blame, complain of, find fault with: aliquem*, **Cæs.**: (**with Acc. of neut. Adj.**) *se multa*, **Virg.**: (**with Gen. of charge**) *aliquem lūxus*, **Tac.**

**1. incus-sus** (**for incurt-sus**), **a, um, P. of incurt-io**.

**2. incus-sus**, ūs, **m.** [**for incurt-sus**; **fr. incurt-io**] *A striking or dashing against, a shock (only in Abl. Sing.): armorum*, **Tac.**

**in-custōditus**, **a, um, adj.** **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *Not watched, unguarded: ovile*, **Ov.** **B. Fig.**: **1.** *Disregarded, neglected: diurnum observatio*, **Tac.**—**2.** *Unconcerned: amor*, **Tac.** **II.** *Not watching one's self, heedless, imprudent: Pl.*

**in-cū-sus**, **a, um, adj.** [**for in-cud-sus**; **fr. 1. in; cud-o**] (**Prop.**: *Beaten upon; Meton.*) *Prepared by beating; fabricated, wrought, etc.: incusus lapis, prob. an indented stone for a hand-mill*, **Virg.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. incuse**.

**in-cūtto**, cussi, cussum, cūttere, **3. v. a.** [**for in-quatto**] **I. Prop.**: *To strike or dash against or upon: scipionem in caput*, **Liv.** **II. Fig.**: *To strike into one; to inspire with, inflame, excite, produce terror, regret, etc.: timorem*, **Cic.**: *tibi desiderium urbis*, **Hor.** **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To hurt or injure by striking: incussi articuli*, **Pl.**—**B.** *To throw, cast, hurl: tormentis faces et hastas*, **Tac.**

**indāgā-tio**, ōnis, **f.** [**1. indag(a)-o**] *A searching into, investigation: Cic.*

**indāgā-trix**, tris, **f.** [**id.**] *She who searches into, investigates or explores: virtutis*, **Cic.**

**1. ind-āgō**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [**ind-u = in**] **I. Hunting t. t.**: (**Prop.**) *To drive wild animals into a place surrounded by toils, etc.; hence* **Meton.**: *To hunt out, discover, find, track: natus ad indagandum canis*, **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *To search into, investigate, explore: indicia communis exiti*, **Cic.**

**2. indāg-o**, ōnis, **f.** [**1. indag-o**] **I. Prop.**: *A hunting: App.* **II. Meton.**: *A toil or net; or a series of toils or nets; prps. even a rope (to which are attached feathers easily moved by the wind, used for the purpose of surrounding wild animals in a large tract of ground)*: **Virg.** **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Pursuit after; a searching out, into, or after: doctrina*, **Pl.**—**B.** *A restraint: Pl.*

**in-de**, **adv.** [**prob. pronominal root i; a** epenthetic suffix **de = Gr. de or der**] (**From that thing or person; hence**) **1.** *Of place: From that place, from there, thence*: **Cic.**—**2.** *Of things: Thence; from that thing; from that matter, circumstance, etc.*: **Cic.**—**3.** *Of persons: From or of those persons: Ter.—**4.** *Of time: a. After that, thereafter, thereupon, then*: **Cæs.**—**b.** *From that time forth: inde a principio hujus imperii*, **Cic.**: (**with Gen.**) *inde loco, after that, thereupon, Lucr.**

**in-dēbitus**, **a, um, adj.** *That is not owed, not due: Ov.* ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. indu**.

**in-dēcens**, tis, **adj.** *Unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly*: **Suet.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. indécet**.

**in-dēcō**, **no perf. nor sup., dēcēre**, **2. v. n.** *To misbecome one: Pl.*

**in-dēclīnā-tus**, **a, um, adj.** [**2. in; declin(a)-o**] (*Not turned aside; hence*) *Unchanged, constant: amicitia*, **Ov.**

**in-dēcor**, ōris, or **dēcōris**, **e, adj.** (*Not ornamented; hence*) *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, inglorious, shameful: non erimus regno indecorae*,

**Virg.:** (with *Gr. Acc.*) nec genus indecoros, id.

**indēcor-e**, *adv.* [indecōr-us] Unbecomingly, indecently: Cic.

**in-dēcōro**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. To disgrace, disgrace: indecorant bene nata culpa, Hor.

**in-dēcōrus**, a, um, *adj.* Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, disgraceful, shameful, unsightly: nihil malum nisi quod . . . indecorum, Cic.

**in-dēfēnsus**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-dēfend-sus; fr. 2. in; defend-o] Unprotected, undefended: Capua, Liv.

**in-dēfessus**, a, um, *adj.* Unwearied, indefatigable: Ov.; Tac.

**in-dēfētus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; defē-o] Unwept, unlamented: Liv.

**in-dējec-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-dējac-tus; fr. 2. in; DEJAC, true root of de-jec-io] Not thrown down: domus, Ov.

**in-dēlē-bilis**, e, *adj.* [2. in; dele-o] Indelible, imperishable: nomen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. indélébile.

**in-dēlibātus**, a, um, *adj.* Untouched, uninjured: Fig. opes, Ov.

**in-dēmn-ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-damn-ātus; fr. 2. in; damn(a)-o] Uncondemned, unsentenced: cives, Cic. **in-dēplōrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; deplor(a)-o] Unwept, undeplored: Ov.

**in-dēprēhēnsus** (dēprēnsus), a, um, *adj.* [for in-deprehend- (or de-prend-) sus; fr. 2. in; deprehend-o, or deprend-o] Unobserved, undiscovered: error, Virg.

**indep-tus** (for indep-tus), a, um, P. of indep-iscor, through true root INDP.

**in-dēsertus**, a, um, *adj.* Not deserted, unforsaken: regna, Ov.

**in-dēstric-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-dēstric(n)-tus; fr. 2. in; destric(n)-o] Ungrazed, untouched, uninjured: abito, Ov.

**in-dētōn-sus**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-detond-sus; fr. 2. in; detond-eo] Unshorn: Thyneus, Ov.

**in-dēvitā-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; devit(a)-o] Unavoided: telum, Ov.

**index**, icis, *comm. gen.* [for indic-o; fr. 1. indic-o] 1. (One who makes known; hence) A Gen.: A discoverer, informant: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: An informer, betrayer, spy: Cic.—(b) Meton.: Index or Informer; the name of the stone into which Baltus was transformed by Mercury: Ov.—2. (The thing which makes known; hence) a. Prop.: An index, sign, mark; any thing that points out, betrays, discloses, or indicates: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) The forerunner: Cic.—(b) Of books, etc.: (a) A title, superscription: Cic.; Liv.—(b) A table of contents, index: Pl.—(c) An inscription: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. index.

**India**, ē, f. India; a country extending from the Indus to China.—Hence, **Indi-cus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, India; Indian. ¶ Hence, Fr. Inde.

**in-dio-ens**, entis, *adj.* [2. in; dio-o] That does not say a thing: Liv.

**indic-inum**, il, n. [1. indic-o] (A

making known; hence) 1. A notice, information, discovery, disclosure: Cæs.; Cic.—2. An accusation (before a judge); a charge: Tac.—3. a. Prop.: A deposition (made before a court); evidence: Cic.—Particular phrase: Indicio profiteri, To depose to a circumstance, give evidence of a fact (before a court, esp. with a view to escape punishment): Sall.—b. Meton.: (a) Permission to give evidence or turn informer (against one's accomplices): Cic.—(b) A reward for giving evidence, or informing: Cic.—(c) A sign, indication, mark, token, proof: Cic.; Ter.—Particular phrase: Indicio esse, To serve as proof, be a proof: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. indice.

1. **in-dīco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: To make known, point out, show, declare, disclose, indicate: vultus indicat mores, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) se deum, Pl. (without immediate Object) quis tibi de epistolis indicavit? Cic. II. Esp.: A. To intimate, briefly state, mention: illud obiter, Pl.—B.: 1. Prop.: To give evidence against, esp. before a judge or in a court of law; to depose, inform against: consocios delendae tyrannidis, Cic.—2. Meton.: To accuse, give information against: aliquem allici, Cic.—C. To sell or tell the price of a thing; to value, put a price on it: fundum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indiquer.

2. **in-dīco**, dixi, dictum, dicere (Imperat. indice, Plant.), 3. v. a. I. Gen.: To declare publicly; to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint: conciliium, Liv.: bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of an army, levies, a council, etc.: To order to go and assemble or meet at; to order to proceed to: exercitum, Liv.: cæsus, id.—B. To order, enjoin: reo supplicium, Tac.—C.: 1. Prop.: To impose upon by order, to impose: multam, Pl.: tributum populo, Liv.—2. Meton.: To inflict, cause, bring upon: populo famem, Suet.

1. **indic-tus**, a, um, P. of 2. indic-o.

2. **in-dic-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dic-o] Not said, unsaid: ut sint indicata, Liv.: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, unsung, Virg.—Particular phrase: Indicta causā, Without the cause being heard, without a hearing, unheard: Cic.

**in-dīdem**, *adv.* [for inde; idem] 1. From the same place: Cic.—2. From the same matter or thing: Cic.

**indies**, v. dies.

**in-dīffer-ens**, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; differ-o] 1. Of things: In which there is no difference, not different, indifferent: Cic.—2. Of persons: Indifferent, careless: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. indifférent.

**in-dīffer-ter**, *adv.* [for indiffer-ent; fr. in-dīfferens, indifferent-is] 1. Without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently: Quint.—2. With indifference, unconcern: Suet.

**ind-y-gēn-a**, ē, *adj.* c. [ind-u; (i); gen-o] 1. Born in a country, native, indigenous: Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov.—

As Subst.: A native of a country. Liv.—2. Made or growing in a country: vinum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigène.

**indigē-ns**, ntis: 1. P. of indigē-o.—2. Pa.: In want of, needing any thing: (with Gen.) illius, Cic.—As Subst.: indigēns, ntis, *comm.* A needy person: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigent.

**indigēnt-ia**, ē, f. [indigēns, indigēnt-is] (The condition of the indigēns; hence) 1. Need, want, indigence: Cic.—2. Insatiableness, insatiable desire: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigence.

**ind-igēo**, īgūi, *no sup.*, īgēre, 2. v. n. [for ind-egco, fr. ind-u; egco] I. Prop.: To need, want, stand in need or want of: (with Abl.) bonā existimatione, Cic. (with Gen.) ingenii et virtutis, id.: (with Acc.) nihil, Var.: (Impers. Pass.) indiget, Pl. II. Meton.: To long for, desire: (with Gen.) auri, Cic.

1. **Indigēs**, ētis, v. Indigētes.

2. **indigēs**, is, *adj.* [indigē-o] Needy, indigent, poor: Auct. ap. Cic.

**in-digēs-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [for indiger-tus; fr. 2. in; diger-o] Unranged, without order, confused: moles, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigeste.

**Ind-y-gē-tēs**, um, m. [for Ind-y-gen-t-es; fr. ind-u; (i); gen-o; (t)] (Those born in a place) Indigētes; i. e. heroes elevated to the rank of gods after their death, and regarded as the patron deities of their native country: Liv.—Sing.: Indigēns, ētis: Indigētem Æneam . . . Deberi cælo, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adj.) indigète.

**indignā-bundus**, a, um, *adj.* [indign(a)-or] Full of indignation, enraged, indignant: Liv.; Suet.

**indignā-ndus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] That one should be indignant at, deserving of indignation, unworthy of, unsuitable for: lecto non indignanda (sc. vestis) saligno, Ov.

**indigna-ns**, ntis: 1. P. of indign(a)-or.—2. Pa.: That cannot endure or suffer any thing; impatient, indignant: freta indignantia, Ov.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) genus indignatissimum servitutis, Col.

**indignā-tio**, ōnis, f. [indign(a)-or] I. Prop.: Displeasure, indignation: Hor. II. Meton.: An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indignation.

**indign-e**, *adv.* [indign-us] 1.: a. Prop.: Unworthily, in a way unworthy of one: (with Gen.) indignissime civum, Cic.—b. Meton.: Indignantly: Nep.—2. Shamefully, disgracefully, dishonourably: Ter.

**indign-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality or state of the indignus; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: Unworthiness, villeness: Cic.—b. Meton.: Indignation (in consequence of unworthy treatment): Cic.—2. Unworthy or unbecoming behaviour, meanness, baseness: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indignité.

**in-dīgnor**, ātussum, āri (Pres. Inf. indignarier, Lucr.), 1. v. dep. I. P. Prop.:



Of persons: *To consider or hold as unworthy or improper; to be angry or displeased at; to be indignant; aliquid, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To be indignant at; to disdain: pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg.—B. To be indignant or disdainful: venti indignantes, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigner.*

**in-dignus**, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.:** A. Of persons: 1. *Unworthy, not worthy, undeserving:* Cic.—2. *Unworthy or undeserving of:* (with Gen.) *Indignus avorum, Virg. (Sup.); also, with Abl.) indignissimus honore, Cic.—3. Unworthy, not deserving to:* (with qui, etc., c. Subj.) *indigni erant qui impetrarent, Cic. (with ut c. Subj.) ut a vobis redimeremur, Liv.—B. Of things: 1. Unusable, unbecoming, improper: facinus, Sall.—2. Unworthy or not worthy of:* (with Abl.) *vox populi Romani maiestate indigna, Cæs.—3. Unworthy, not worthy, not deserving to:* (with Supine in u) *digna atque indigna relatu Vociferans, Virg. (with Inf.) fabula non indigna referri, Ov. II. Meton.: A. That one has not deserved, undeserved: mors, Virg.—B. Intolerable, disgraceful, shameful: indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore: indignus ab inferiore, Cic.—C. Intolerable, severe, hard: hiems, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigne.*

**indig-us**, a, um, adj. [*indig-co*] *Needing, in want: pauper et indigus, Stat. (with Gen.) nostrae opis, Virg. (with Abl.) auxilii, Lucr.*

**in-diligens**, tis, adj. 1. *Careless, heedless, negligent: (Comp.) si indiligentiores fuerint, Cæs.—2. Neglected: hortus, Pl.*

**indiligent-ter**, adv. [*for indiligent-ter; fr. indiligens, indiligent-is*] *Carelessly, heedlessly, negligently: indiligenter factum, Cic. (Comp.) indiligentius, Cæs.*

**indiligent-ia**, æ, f. [*fr. id.*] (*The quality or state of the indiligens; hence*) *Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: Cic.; Cæs.*

**in-dipiscor**, eptus sum, *Ipisci*, 3. v. dep. [*for in-dipiscor; fr. in-du; apiscor*] *To obtain, attain, reach: navem, Liv.*

**in-direp-tus** a, um, adj. [*for in-dirap-tus; fr. 2. in; DIRAP, true root of dirip-o*] *Unplundered, not spoiled: Tac.*

**indiscrē-tē**, adv. [*for indiscrēt-us*] *Alike, equally: Pl.*

**in-discrē-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; DISCRĒ, true root of discrē-no] **I. Prop.:** *Unseparated, undivided, closely connected: suus cuique sanguis indiscrētus, i. e. to every one those of his own blood are most closely connected, Tac. II. Meton.: That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable: proles indiscrēta suis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. indiscrēt.*

**indisert-e**, adv. [*for indisert-us*] *Not fluently: Cic.*

**in-disertus**, a, um, adj. *Not fluent or ready in speech: Cic.*

**in-dijac-tus**, a, um, adj. [*for in-dijac-tus; fr. 2. in; DIJAC, true*

*root of disjic-o*] (*Not scattered about; hence*) *Not destroyed: domus, Ov.*

**in-dispō-situs**, a, um, adj. *Without order, confused: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. indisposé.*

**in-dissolū-bilis**, e, adj. *That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indissoluble.*

**in-distinctus**, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.:** *Not divided or separated; not separate: corollæ, Cat. II. Fig.:* *Of speech: Without distinction or arrangement, confused: defensio, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. indistinct.*

**ind-itus**, a, um, *P. of in-do.*  
**in-dividū-us**, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.:** *Indivisible: corpus, Cic.—As Subst.: individuum, i. n. (sc. corpus) An indivisible corpse, an atom: Cic. II. Meton.: Inseparable, not divided or separated: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. individu.*

**in-do**, didi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.:** *To put into, place or set in: fenestras indidit, i. e. into the house, Plaut.: vinclo cervicem, Tac.*

**B. Fig.:** *To put into, inspire, infuse: alacritatem hostibus, Tac. C. Meton.: To bring in, introduce: novos ritūs, Tac. II. A. Prop.:* *To put, set, or place upon: vincla, to put chains upon one, i. e. to throw one into chains, Tac. B. Fig.:* *Of a name: To put upon, assign, give to: alicui nomen, Liv. C. Meton.:* *Of guards: To set over one, to appoint: custodes, Tac.*

**in-dōcī-lis**, e, adj. **I. Prop.:** *A. Of living beings: Difficult to be taught, that cannot be taught, unteachable, not docile, indocile: nimis indociles, Cic.: pauperiem pati, Hor. (with Gen.) pacis, Sil. (with Dat.) quieti, Juv.—B. Of things: That cannot be taught to a person, etc.: disciplina, Cic. II. Meton.:* *A. 1. Of persons: A. Unlearned, ignorant, rude: genus, Virg.—b. Unacquainted, ignorant: (with Gen.) indocilis oculi agricola, Pl.—2. Of things: Rude, unpolished: numerus, Ov.—B. Untaught, not shown: via, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. indocile.*

**indoct-e**, adv. [*for in-doct-us*] *Unlearned, ignorantly, unskillfully: Cic. (Comp.) indoctus, Gell.*

**in-doctus**, a, um, adj. *Untaught, unlearned, unstructed, ignorant, unskillful: habitus est indoctus, Cic. (with Inf.) ferre juga, Hor. (with Gen.) pilæ, id. (with Gr. Acc.) pleræque alia, Gell.—Adverbial expression: Indoctum, Unskillfully: canere, Hor.*

**in-dolēnt-ia**, æ, f. [2. in; dolentia, pain] *Freedom from pain, absence of pain: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indolence.*

**in-dō-lēs**, is, f. [*in-du; ol-esco*] (*That which grows up within; hence*) **I. Gen.:** *Inborn or native quality, natural quality, nature: Cic. II. Esp.:* *Native quality, natural abilities of men; talents, genius, etc.: Cic.*

**in-dō-lē-sco**, dōlīi, no sup., dōl-escere, 3. v. n. and a. [1. in; dōl-o] **I. Neut. A. Prop.:** *To feel pain; to smart, ache: oculi indolescent, Pl.*

**B. Fig.:** *To feel grief, pain, or sorrow; to be pained or grieved: indoluit, non tam mea quod fortuna male addit, Ov. II. Act.:* *A. Prop.:* *To feel pain at or from: tactum, Just. B. Fig.:* *To feel pain, grief, or sorrow at; to be pained, grieved, troubled at: id ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov. (with Objective clause) quis fuit, qui non indoluerit tam sero se. cognoscere, Cic.*

**in-dōm-itus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; dom-o] **I. Prop.:** *Untamed, not broken in, wild: equus, Auct. Her. II. Meton.:* *That cannot be checked or restrained, untamable: pastores, Cæs.: mors, Hor. III. Fig.:* *A. Unchecked, unrestrained, wild, unbridled, uncurbed, ungovernable: cupiditates, Cic.—B. Inevitable, that cannot be overcome or got rid of: tarditas, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. indompté.*

**in-dormio**, dormivi, dormitum, dormire, 4. v. n. **I. Prop.:** *To sleep or fall asleep on, upon, or over a thing: saccis indormis, Hor. II. Fig.:* *To go to sleep over a thing, i. e. to do it negligently, be careless about it: cause, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. endormir.*

**in-dōtāt-us**, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.:** *Unportioned, portionless: soror, Hor. II. Fig.:* *Unadorned, poor: ars, Cic. III. Meton.:* *Of the dead: Without, or deprived of, the last rites: Ov.*

**indu**, v. l. in inū.

**indūbitat-e**, adv. [*indubitatus*] *Undoubtedly, assuredly, Liv.*

**in-dūbitāt-us**, a, um, adj. [2. in; dubit(a)-o] *Undoubtedly, without doubt, certain, sure: spes, Pl.*

**in-dūbīto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To doubt of a thing: absiste Viribus indubitare tuis, Virg.*

**in-dūbūs**, a, um, adj. *Not doubtful, certain: innocentia, Tac.*

**induciāe**, v. indutiæ.

**Induciomārus** (-tiomārus), i, m. *Induciomarus or Indutiomarus; a chief of the Treveri.*

**in-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere (*Imperat.*, induce, Vār.: *Perf.*, Ind. induxi for induxisti, Ter.), 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.:** 1. *Gen.:* *To lead, bring, or conduct into a place; to lead or bring in: aquam in privatas domos, Hirt.—2. Esp.:* *a. Pass. in reflexive force: To betake one's self, go to: Cæs.—b. To bring into or before a court: aliquem in senatum, Pl.—c. To bring into one's house, to bring home: filie novem, Pl.—d. To lead an army Macedoniam, Liv.—e. Of the stage or circus: To bring into, to exhibit in or on: elephantos in circuin, Pl.: inducta est Afranii Togata, Suet. or troops into a place: exercitum in B. Meton.:* 1. *To strike out, erase (by filling in the writing with wax, by drawing over it the broad end of the style): nomina, Cic.—2. To bring into or set down in an account: pecuniam in rationem, Cic. C. Fig.:* 1. *a. Gen.:* *To bring into, introduce: seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Inducere (aliquid) in animum or simply*

animum (in which latter case the acc. depends on *in* in the verb): *To bring into one's mind; i. e.* (a) *To resolve or determine upon; to resolve, determine, make up one's mind to:* Plaut.; Cic.; Liv.; Pl.—(b) *To imagine, believe, suppose, persuade one's self:* Ter.—b. Esp.: (a) *To bring in, introduce in speaking or writing (an expression borrowed from the stage):* aliquem, Cic.: sermonem, id.—(b) *To exhibit, show:* oratorum par nobilissimum, Cic.—(c) *To lead to or into any thing; to move, excite, persuade, rouse, prevail upon, induce to:* animum in spem, Cic.—(d) *To delude, cajole, deceive, entrap:* socios, Cic.—2. *To annul, cancel:* senatus consultum, Cic. **II.** **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *To bring upon or over:* nubem, Liv.—2. Esp.: *Of a bridge:* *To construct:* pontem, Curt. **B. Meton.**: 1. *Of dress or clothing:* a. *To put something on one:* calcem, Suet.—b. *To cover or clothe with something:* humeros amictu, Stat. (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) tunicæque inducitur artus, Virg.—2. a. *To draw or spread something over; to lay or spread something upon:* plumas membris, Hor. (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) inducta (sc. victima) cornibus aurum, Ov.—b. *To overspread, overlay, cover something with:* scuta pellibus, Cæs. **III.** *Of forces:* *To lead against:* principes in cornua, Liv. **IV.** *To lead:* animum ad meretricem induxi teum, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *induire*.

**inductio**, ōnis, f. [induc-o] **I.** *A leading or bringing into:* Cic.—2. *Introduction, exhibition on the circus or stage:* Cic.—3. (*A leading of the mind into something; hence*) a. *A purpose, resolution, inclination, intention:* Cic.—b. *Dialectic f. l. Induction:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *induction*.

1. **induc-tus**, a, um, P. of induc-o. 2. **induc-tus**, ūs (only in the Abl. Sing.), m. [induc-o] *An inducement, persuasion:* Auct. Her.

**indulge**-ns, ntis, 1. P. of indulge-o.—2. **Pa.**: a. *Indulgent, kind, b. tender to; fond of:* (Comp.) indulgentius nomen maternum, Cic.: (with Dat.) peccatis, id.—b. *Addicted or given to:* alere, Suet.—c. *Fondly loved:* (Sup.) indulgentissime adulescens, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indulgent*.

**indulgent-ter**, adv. [for indulgent-ter; fr. indulgens, indulgent-is] *Indulgently, kindly, tenderly:* facere, Cic.: (Comp.) indulgentius, Sen.: (Sup.) indulgentissime, Sol.

**indulgent-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] (*The quality of the indulgens; hence*) 1. **a. Prop.**: *Of persons:* Indulgentia, gentleness, complaisance, favour, kindness: Cic.—b. **Fig.**: *Of things:* Gentleness: cœli, i. e. mild weather, Pl.—2. *Tender love, affection, fondness towards one's relations or friends:* in suos, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indulgence*.

**in-dul-gēo**, dulsi, dultum, dulgēre, 2. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.: usually considered for in-dulo-eo; fr. l. in; dulo-is] **I. Neut.**: **A. Gen.**: *To be*

*courteous or complaisant; to be kind or indulgent:* (with Dat.) Adnorum civitati indulserat, Cæs. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To indulge or humour; to give way to or yield to:* ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic.—2. *To give one's self up to; to be given or addicted to; to indulge in:* labori, Virg. **II. Act.**: **A.** *To indulge, humour:* te indulgebant, Ter.—**B.** *To concede, allow, grant, permit:* alicui usum pecunie, Suet.

**indul-tus** (for indul-tus), a, um, P. of indulg-eo.

**in-dūo**, dūi, dūtum, dūere, 3. v. a. [dv-ōvō] **I. A. Prop.**: (*To put into:* hence) 1. *Of clothes, arms, etc.*: *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To put one's self into, i. e. to put on:* (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) galeam... indutus, Virg.—2. *To clothe with:* quum se nux plurima silvis Induet in florem, shall cover or deck itself with flowers or blossoms, Virg.—3. *With Personal pron.*: *To fall into or among; to become entangled in:* quum autem se in nubem induerint (sc. venti), Cic.—4. *To thrust through, pierce:* an sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens Induat, an, etc., Virg. **B. Fig.**: *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force:* *To entangle one's self, become involved:* Cic. **II.**: (*To put in; hence*) **A. Prop.**: *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To put one's self in, i. e. to clothe with, put on:* Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. *Of trees, etc.*: *To cover, load, deck, ornament:* pomis se induit arbos, Virg.—2. *Of the sky:* *To cover:* nunquam tanto se vulture cœlum Induit, i. e. with so great a cloud of vultures, Luc. **III.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of clothes, arms, or ornaments:* *To put on:* tunicaem, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To take on one's back, to carry:* scalas, Ov. **C. Fig.**: *To put on, assume:* sibi cognomen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enduire*.

**indupērator**, oris, v. imperator. **indūrā-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of indur-o.—2. **Pa.**: *Hardened:* a. *Prop.*: *robora indurata flammis*, Stat.—b. **Fig.**: (Comp.) Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? Sen.

**in-dū-reco**, dūrūl, no sup., dūr-escere, 3. v. n. incho. **I. Prop.**: *To become hard, to harden:* condyloma induruit, Cels. **II. Fig.**: *To become firmly attached:* alicui, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *endurcir*.

**in-dū-ro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To make hard, to harden:* **I. Prop.**: *nivem Indurāt Boreas*, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *frontem, to render shameless*, Sen.

**Indus**, a, um, adj., 1. vōs, ōf, or belonging to, India; Indian: ebur, Virg.—As Subst.: **A. Prop.**: Indi-ōrum, *The inhabitants of India, Indians*. **B. Meton.**: Sing.: *Indus*, i. m. *An elephant's driver, mahout*.

**Industri-a**, æ, f. [industri-us] *Diligence, activity, assiduity, industry:* Cic.; Suet.—Adverbial expressions: *Industria, ex industria, de industria, Purposely, on purpose, intentionally:* Pl.; Liv.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *industrie*.

**industri-e**, adv. [industri-us] *Diligently, industriously*: Cæs.

**industri-us**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] *Active, diligent, assiduous, industrious:* homo, Cic.: (Comp.) *industrior*, Plaut.

**indutē** (-ciæ), ārum, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A temporary cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice:* Cic.; Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *A cessation, rest, pause, delay:* Plaut. **B. Esp.**: 1. *A cessation from personal quarrels or enmities:* Ter.—2. *A cessation from difference in opinion; a temporary agreement in sentiment:* Pl.

1. **indū-tus**, a, um, P. of indu-o. 2. **indū-tus**, ūs, m. [induo-o] *A putting on:* Tac.

**in-ēbrīo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To make drunk, inebriate:* palmā vescentes, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Of colours:* *To saturate:* Pl. **III. Fig.**: *To fill:* aurem, i. e. to fill full of talk, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enivrer*.

**in-ed-ia**, æ, f. [2. in; ed-o] *A not eating; fasting:* Cic.

**in-ed-itus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; 2. ed-o] *Not made known, unknown:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inédit*.

**in-ēlēgans**, antis, adj. *Not choice, fine, or elegant; tasteless, inelegant:* orationis copia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *in-élegant*.

**in-ēlēgan-ter**, adv. [for inelegant-ter; fr. inelegans, inelegant-is] *Not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly:* Cic.

**in-ēluctābilis**, e, adj. **I. Prop.**: *From which one cannot struggle out, or extricate one's self:* cœnum, Stat. **II. Fig.**: *Inevitable, unavoidable:* tempus, Virg.

**in-ēmōrīor**, mortuus sum, mōri, 3. v. dep. *To die in or at:* Hor.

**in-em-tus** (-ptus), a, um, adj. [2. in; em-o] *Unbought, unpurchased:* dapes, Virg.

**in-enarrābilis**, e, adj. *That cannot be related or described; indescribable:* labor, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *in-enarrable*.

**in-enarrābil-iter**, adv. [inenarrabil-is] *In an indescribable manner:* Liv.

**in-ēnōdā-bilis**, e, adj. [2. in; in-od(a)-o] (*Prop.*) *That cannot be freed from knots:* Fig. *That cannot be explained, inexplicable:* res, Cic.

**in-ēo**, ivi (and freq. ii), itum, ire, v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *To go into, enter a place:* domum, Cic.: *nemus nullis illud initur equis*, Ov.—2. Esp.: *With the accessory idea of motion along:* *To proceed along:* viam, Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. *To go to:* conviviam, Cic.—2. *To rush into, fall among:* pericula preliorum, Cic.—3. *To enter into, take part in:* bellum, Cic.—4. *To enter upon, begin, commence:* pugnas, Virg.—5. *To enter upon an office:* magistratum, Cic. **C. Fig.**: *To enter or go into:* numerum, *to go into an enumeration, i. e. to enumerate, give the number*, Liv.: *inire rationem, to make an estimate*, Cic.—also, *to calculate, consider, find out, devise, contrive, id.* **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To go into, enter a place:* in urbem, Liv. **B. Meton.**: 1. *To begin:* ab ineunte



estate, Cic.—2. *To enter into life, be born*: te consule, inibit, Pollio, Virg.  
**Inept-e**, adv. [inept-us] **I.** Gen.: *Inproperly, foolishly, absurdly*: dissenter, Cic.: (Sup.) ineptissime, Quint.  
**II.** Esp.: *At an improper time*: Script. ap. Cic.

**Inept-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the ineptus*; hence) **I.** *Silly behaviour*: Ter.—2. Plur.: *Footeries, absurdities*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ineptie.

**Inept-IO**, no perf. nor sup., Ære, 4. v. n. [id.] *To talk or act absurdly; to trifle, play the fool*: Ter.

**Ineptus**, a, um, adj. [for in-aptus] **I.** Of things: *That is done at an improper time or place; improper, inconsistent, absurd, foolish, silly, impertinent*: res ineptus, Cat.: (Sup.) ineptissimum, Quint.—2. Of persons: *Displaying no taste, awkward, foolish, silly*: ineptus esse dicitur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inepte.

**In-equitabilis**, e, adj. *That cannot be ridden upon*: campi, Curt.

**In-equitto**, no perf. nor sup., Ære, 1. v. n. *To ride in*: campi, Flor.

**In-erm-is**, e, -us, a, um, adj. [for in-arm-is (-us); fr. 2. in; arm-a] **I.**: a. Prop.: Of persons: *Without defensive armour*: legiones inermes, Suet.—b. Meton.: Of things: *Without means of defence, defenceless*: ager, Liv.—2.: a. Prop.: *Unarmed, without weapons*: aliquis, Cic.—b. Fig.: *In mental qualities: Unarmed, i. e. unprepared, unversed*: Cic.—3. Meton.: Of things: *Without arms or means of offence*: gingiva, i. e. toothless, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inermie.

**In-erra-ns**, ntis, adj. [2. in; err(a)-o] *Not wandering, fixed*: stellæ, Cic.

**In-erro**, no perf. nor sup., Ære, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *To wander or ramble about in a place*: montibus, Pl. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: *To wander in or before*: memoria inagnis inerrabat oculis, Pl. **B.** Esp.: *To wander about in error or uncertainty*: Tib.

**In-ers**, eris, adj. [for in-ars] (*Without ars*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Unskilled in any art or trade; without skill, unskilful*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. *Inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert*: terra, motionless, immovable, Hor.: (Comp.) homo inertior, Cic.: (Sup.) inertissima scignitia, id.—B. Of food: *Without flavour, insipid*: caro, Hor.—C. *That renders idle or inactive*: frigus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. inerte.

**Inert-ia**, æ, f. [iners, inert-is] (*The quality of the iners*; hence) **I.** *Want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance*: Cic.—2. *Inactivity, idleness, laziness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inertie.

**In-eruditus**, a, um, adj. *Uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant*: Cic.

**In-esc-o**, Ævi, Åtum, Ære, 1. v. a. [1. in; esc-a] (Prop.: *To put a bait on a hook*; hence) Fig.: *To entice, deceive*: Ter.; Liv.

**In-evitabilis**, e, adj. *Unavoidable*,

*not to be avoided, inevitable*: crimen, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. inévitable.

**In-exci-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; exci-o] *Unmoved, quiet, calm*: Virg.

**In-excusabilis**, e, adj. *That cannot be excused, inexcusable*: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexcusable.

**In-exercitatus**, a, um, adj. *Untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful*: Cic.

**In-exhaus-tus**, a, um, adj. [for in-exhaust-us; fr. 2. in; exhaust-IO] *Unexhausted*: metallæ, Virg.: pubertas, not enfeebled, Tac.

**In-exorabilis**, e, adj. **I.**: a. Prop.: Of persons: *That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable*: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of things: *Inexorable, inexorably severe, rigorous, unyielding, unbending*: fatum, Virg.—2. *That cannot be obtained by entreaty*: Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexorable.

**In-expectectus**, a, um, adj. *Unawakened*: Ov.

**In-expertus**, a, um, adj. (*Untried*: i. e.) **I.** *That has not made trial of, not acquainted or unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to a thing*: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis, Hor.: (with Gen.) lascivæ, Tac.—2. *That has not been tried, untried, unproved*: sides, Liv.

**In-explicā-bilis**, e, adj. [2. in; explic(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be atoned for, inexpiable*: socius, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Implacable, irreconcilable*: bellum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexpiable.

**In-exple-bilis**, e, adj. [2. in; exple-o] *That cannot be filled, insatiable*: **I.** Prop.: stomachus, Sen. **II.** Fig.: cupiditas, Cic.

**In-explē-tus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Not filled, unsatisfied, unsated*: **I.** Prop.: alvus, Stat. **II.** Fig.: inexplētus lacrimans, Virg.

**In-explicā-bilis**, e, adj. [2. in; explic(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Inextricable, from which one cannot extricate one's self*: laquei, Quint. **II.** Fig.: A. *Inexplicable, that cannot be unfolded or disentangled, not to be explained*: res, Cic.—B. *Intricate, perplexed, connected with immense or insuperable difficulties*: legatio, i. e. unavailing, impracticable, Cic. **III.** Meton.: A. *Impossible*: Pl.—B. *Innumerable, not to be counted*: Pl.—C. *That leads to no result, useless*: facilitas, Liv.—D. *Impassable*: inexplicabiles imbribus viæ, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexplicable.

**Inexplōrāt-e** (-o), adv. [inexplōrāt-us] *Without previous examination, without examining beforehand*: Liv.

**In-explorātus**, a, um, adj. *Unexplored, not examined, unknown*: vada, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexploré.

**In-expugnabilis**, e, adj. **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be taken by assault; impregnable, inexpugnable*: arx, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Unconquerable, firm*: homo, Cic.: gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexpugnable.

**In-expectātus** (-expectatus), a, um, adj. *Unexpected*: vis, Cic.: hostis, Ov.

**In-exstinctus** (-extinctus), a, um, adj. [for in-exting-tus; fr. 2. in; exting-uo] *Unextinguishable*: **I.** Prop.: ignis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: famæ, unappetabile, Ov.: nomen, imperishable, id.

**In-exsuperabilis** (-exuperabilis), e, adj. **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be crossed or passed over; insurmountable*: Alpes, Liv. **II.** Fig.: A. *Unconquerable, invincible*: vis fati, Liv.—B. *Unsurpassable, not to be surpassed*: Liv.

**In-extricā-bilis**, e, adj. [2. in; extric(a)-o] *That cannot be disengaged or disentangled; from which one cannot free one's self; inextricable*: error (of the mazes of the Labyrinth, from which one could not find his way out): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. inextricable.

**In-fābre**, adv. *In an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully*: Hor.

**In-fabricātus**, a, um, adj. *Unwrought, unfashioned*: Virg.

**In-facēt-e** (-inficet-), adv. [in-facet-us] *Coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly*: Vell.: (Sup.) infacetissime, Pl.

**In-facēt-iæ**, Årum, f. plur. [in-facet-us] (*Things pertaining to the in-facetus*; hence) *Rude jests, coarse jokes or puns*: Cat.

**In-facētus** (-ficetus), a, um, adj. *Coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid*: aliquis, Cic.: mendacium, id.

**In-facundus**, a, um, adj. *Not eloquent, devoid of eloquence*: vir, Liv.: (Comp.) infacundior, id.

**Infām-ia**, æ, f. [infam-is] (*The quality or condition of the infamis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Ill fame, ill report of a person or thing; bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of one who brings any thing into bad repute*: Cacus . . . infamia silvæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. infamie.

**In-fām-is**, e, adj. [2. in; fam-a] **I.** Prop.: *Of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous*: Of persons or things: infames scotti. Hor.: vitilis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *It causes an ill report, disreputable*: digitus (so called from pointing in scorn at persons), Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. infâme.

**Infām-o**, Åvi, Åtum, Ære, 1. v. a. [infam-is] **I.** Prop.: *To bring into ill repute; to brand with infamy; to disgrace, dishonour, defame*: aliquis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. *To blame, accuse, charge*: aliquem temeritatis, Sen.—B. *To spread an ill report about, to give an ill account of*: montes, Claud.

**In-fandus**, a, um, adj. (*Not to be spoken of*; hence) *Unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable*: res, Cic.: (Sup.) jam fero infandissima, Script. ap. Quint.—Adverbial expression: Infanda, Horribly, frightfully: Virg.

**In-fan-s**, ntis, adj. [2. in; (f)a-or] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot speak, speechless, mute, dumb*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. *In reference to age: Very young, young, little, infant*: Cic.; Pl.—As Subst.: infans, ntis, comm. gen.: 1.

**Inf.**: A young or little child; an infant, babe: Cæs.; Quint.—2. Esp.: Of the fetus or unborn child: Liv.—B. Of, or belonging to, an infant, infantine: umbræ, i.e. the shades of departed infants, Ov.—C. Childish, silly: Cic.—D. Devoid of eloquence: Of persons or things: (Comp.) nihil infantiatus, Cic.: (Sup.) ne infantiissimus existimarer, id.—E. That deprives of the power of speech: pudor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfant*.

1. **infant-ia**, æ, f. [infans, infant-] (The quality of the infans; hence) I. Prop.: Inability to speak: linguas, Lucr. II. Meton.: Want of eloquence, etc.: Cic.

2. **infant-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the infans; hence) Of persons: Infancy, early childhood: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfance*.

**infant-ilis**, e, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, infants; infantile: Just.

**in-farcio** (—fercio), farsī, farsum or fartum, farcere, f. v. a. I. To stuff in: Fig.: verba, Cic. II. To stuff with something: bractæas leviori materiâ Pl.

**in-fātū-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; fatu-us] To make a fool of, to infatuate: aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infatuer*.

**in-faustus**, a, um, adj. Unfortunate, attended with misfortune: puppes, Virg.

**in-fec-tor**, ōris, m. [for infac-tor; fr. INFAC, root root of inficio-] A dyer: Cic.—As Adj.: Dyeing: succus, Pl.

1. **in-fec-tus**, a, um, adj. [for infac-tus; fr. 2. in; fac-io] I. Prop.: Not made or done, un wrought, unmade, undone, unperformed, unfinished: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: Unfeasible, impossible, impracticable: Sall.

2. **in-fec-tus** (for infac-tus), a, um, P. of inficio-, through true root INFAC.

**infecund-itās**, ātis, f. [infecund-us] Unfruitfulness, tæritum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infécondité*.

**infecundus**, a, um, adj. Unfruitful, not fertile: ager arbore infecundus, Sall.: (Comp.) infecundior, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infécond*.

**infelic-itās**, ātis, f. [infelix, infelic-is] Ill-luck, misfortune: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infélicite*.

**infelic-iter**, adv. [id.] Unhappily, unfortunately: Liv.

**in-felix**, icis, adj. (Not felix; hence)

1. Unfruitful, not fertile: tellus, Virg.—2. Causing misfortune or calamity: unlucky, calamitous: arbor, i.e. the galloway, Cic.—3. Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable: Cic.: (with Gen.) animi, Virg.

**infens-e**, adv. [infens-us] Hostilely, bitterly: invectus, Tac.: (Comp.) infensus, Cic.

**infens-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To treat in a hostile manner; to ravage, destroy: bello Armeniam, Tac. II. Neut.: To be hostilely disposed: infensantibus diis, Tac.

**in-fen-sus**, a, um, adj. [for in-

fend-sus; fr. 1. in; obsol. FEND-O = *beiv-u*] (Striking or wounding; hence) Hostile, inimical, enraged: animus, Cic.: (Comp.) infensus servitium, i.e. harder, more oppressive, Tac.

**infer**, a, um; v. inferus.

**infercio**, v. infarcio.

**inferi**, orum, v. inferus.

**in-fēr-ia**, ārum, f. plur. [infer-i] (Things pertaining to the inferi; hence) Sacrifices in honour of the dead: Cic.

**inferius**, v. infra.

**infern-e**, adv. (in the last syll. short e, Lucr.) [infer-n] Below, beneath: Lucr.

**infer-nus**, a, um, adj. [infer] I. Gen.: Lower; that which lies, or is situated beneath or under: stagna, Liv. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Underground, belonging to the Lower Regions, infernal: rex, Pluto, Virg.: Juno, Proserpine, id.—As Subst.: 1. **inferni**, ōrum, m. The shades below: Pl.—2. **inferna**, ōrum, n. The infernal regions: Tac. B. Meton.: Diabolic, fiendish: aspectus, Tac.

**in-fē-ro**, intūllī, illātum, inferre, v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To carry in or into; to bring, put, or throw into or to a place: Cic.: pedes, Cic.: templis ignes, id.—2. Esp.: a. To bring to a place for burial; to bury, inter: aliquem, Cic.—b. To give in, enter an account: rationes falsas, Cic.—c. Milit. i. t.: (a) Inferre signa (arma), To advance the standards, etc., i.e. to advance to the attack: Cæs.; Liv.; Nep.—(b) Inferre pedem or gradum, To advance the foot or step; i.e. to advance, move on to the attack: Liv.—(c) Inferre bellum, To carry war against, i.e. to wage war upon: Cic.—(d) Inferre arma, To advance arms, i.e. to begin war, commence hostilities: Liv.—d. With Personal pron., with accessory notion of haste, etc.: To belate one's self, repair, go, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To bring forward, introduce; to produce, make, cause: sermonem, Cic.: litem capitis, id.—2. Esp.: To conclude, infer, draw an inference: Cic. II. To bring, put, or place upon: aliquem in equum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inferer*.

**in-fēr-us**, a, um [Nom. Sing., infer, Cato], adj. [acc. to Benfey, ak. to Sans. ad-hara, "lower"]. I. Pos.: That is below, beneath, or underneath; nether, tow: supera, infera, Cic.: mare inferum, the Lower, i.e. the Tuscan Sea, id.—As Subst.: inferi, ōrum, m.: A. Prop.: The inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: Cic.—B. The infernal regions: Cic. II. Comp.: **inferior**, us: A. Prop.: Of place: Lower: ex inferiore loco dicere, from below, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of time or succession: Subsequent, later, latter: Cic.—2. Of quality, rank, or number: Inferior: inferior navium numero, Cæs. III. Sup.: **infimus**, a, um: A. I. Prop.: Of place: a. Gen.: The lowest, nethermost, last: infimi radices montis, Cæs.—b. Esp.: Where a thing is lowest, the lowest part of it: ora, Cic.—Adverbial expres-

sions: (a) Ab infimo, From below: Cæs.—(b) Ad infimum, At the bottom: Hostile, inimical, enraged: animus, Cic.—(c) Infimā (sc. parte), At the bottom: Cæs.—2. Meton.: The lowest, meanest, basest in quality or rank: infimo loco natus, Cic.—B. **imus**, a, um: 1. Prop.: Of place: a. Gen.: The lowest, nethermost, deepest: fundum, Virg.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Ab imo, From the bottom: Cæs.—(b) Imo, At the bottom: Ov.—b. Esp.: (a) Residing in the lowest parts or in the infernal regions: Ov.—(b) Where a thing is lowest, the lowest part of it: quercus, the foot of the oak, Phaed.—As Subst.: ima, ōrum, n.: (a) The lowest things: Hor.—(b) The lowest parts, the bottom: maris, Pl.—2. Meton.: Of time: The last: mensis, Ov.—Adverbial expression: Ad imum, Till the last, to the end, at last: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *enfer*, (adj.) *inférieur*, *infime*.

**in-fervescere**, ferbūllī, no sup., fervescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Gen.: To become or grow hot, to become heated: ne infervescat aqua, Pl. II. Esp.: Of liquids: To boil, be boiled down: hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

**infest-e**, adv. [infest-us] Hostilely, violently, outrageously: facere, Liv.: (Comp.) infestus, Liv.: (Sup.) infestissime, Cic.

**infest-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest: Scylla latens dextrum, lavumque Charybdis infestat, Ov. II. Fig.: To attack, spoil, destroy, injure, impair: vinum minus infestat nervos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infester*.

**in-fes-tus**, a, um, adj. [prob. for in-fē(n)d-tus; fr. in; obsol. fē(n)d-o = *beiv-u*, *thē(i)-u*, to strike] 1. (Struck, wounded; hence) Made unsafe, infested, unquiet, unsafe: (Comp.) infestor salus, Cic.: (Sup.) infestissima pars, id.—2. (Striking, wounding; hence) That renders unsafe, that acts in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical; troublesome, dangerous: infestissignis, Cic.

**in-fic-io**, fēcī, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for in-facio] To make to go in, to put in; hence) I. Prop.: (Gen.) To dip; (Esp.) To dip in a liquid or colouring matter, to dye: lana infecta conchylio, Pl. II. Meton.: A. To mix, intermix, mix up with, impregnate: hoc (sc. dictamno) fuscum labris splendidibus amnem inficit, Virg.—B. 1. a. Gen.: To stain, dye, colour, tinge: se Britannia vitro inficiunt, Cæs.—b. Esp.: (a) Of the effect of the sun: To make dark or stealthy, to tan: Pl.—(b) Of the effect produced by any obscuring cause: To darken, dim, obscure: diem, Ov.—(c) Of paleness: To blanch, to overspread: Hor.—(d) Of blushes: To overspread, suffuse: Tib.—(e) Of rage: To inflame, make to flash or sparkle: Claud.—(f) Of ornaments: To adorn or deck out: Claud.—2. In a bad sense: a. To taint, infect, spoil, poison: pabula tabo, Virg.—b.



Of poison: *To imbue deeply, to pervade*: Alecto infecta venenis, Virg.—c. Of the breath or atmosphere: *To vitiate, corrupt*: Pl.—3. Of taste or flavour: *To impregnate*: mel infectum fronde, with the flavour of leaves, Pl. III. Fig.: *A. To tinge*: sapientia animum infecta, has merely tinged, Sen.—B. To instruct, imbue: animos, Cic.—C. To infect, poison deeply, stain, spoil, corrupt: animum deliciis, Cic.

**inficior**, v. inficior.  
**in-fidēlis**, e, adj. That cannot be relied upon, not trustworthy, perfidious, unfaithful, faithless: silex, Pl. (Comp.) inficior, Plaut.: (Sup.) inficississimi socii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infidèle*.

**infidel-itas**, ātis, f. [infidel-is] (The quality of the infidels; hence) Unfaithfulness, faithlessness: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infidélité*.

**infidel-iter**, adu. [id.] Faithlessly, perfidiously: Cic.

**in-fidus**, a, um, adj. Not to be trusted, faithless, false: Cic.

**in-figo**, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To fix, thrust, drive, or fasten into*: gladium in pectus, Cic.: hastam portæ, Virg. II. Fig.: *To infix, impress, imprint*: aliquid memorie, Liv. III. Meton.: Of a wound: *To make or inflict by thrusting into a person*: Virg.

**infimus**, a, um, v. inferus.  
**in-findo**, fidi, fassum, findere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To cleave, part, separate, divide*: salum, Val. Fl. II. Meton.: *To make by cleaving or cutting*: sulcos, Virg.

**in-fin-itas**, ātis, f. [2. in; fin-is] (The quality of that which is without this; hence) I. Prop.: Boundlessness, endlessness, infinity: Cic. II. Fig.: Infinitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infinité*.

**infin-it-e**, adv. [infin-it-us] Without bounds, without end, infinitely: Cic.  
**in-fini-tio**, ōnis, f. [2. in; fin-i-o] (A not finishing or ending; hence) Boundlessness, infinity: Cic.

**in-fini-tus**, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: Of space: *Not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited, limitless, infinite*: Cic.—As Subst.: **infin-itus**, i, n. (sc. spatium) Infinite space, infinity: Lucr. II. Fig.: A.: I. Gen.: *Boundless, not circumscribed, immense, infinite*: spes, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Of a statement, etc.: *Lengthy, prolix*: Cic.—b. Of number: *Without end, endless, countless, infinite*: multitudo, Cic.—As Subst.: **infin-itus**, i, n. An infinitude; an endless quantity, amount, or number: infinitum auri, Entr.—B.: 1. Infinite: (Comp.) infinitior distributio, Cic.—2. General, universal: res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infini*.

**infirmā-tio**, ōnis, f. [infirm(a)-o] 1. A weakening, invalidating: Cic.—2. A refuting, disproving: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmation*.

**infirm-e**, adv. [infirm-us] 1.: a. Weakly, faintly, not strongly, not very: Cic.—b. Of style: *Feebly, without vigour or expression*: Pl.—2. Weak-mindedly, superstitiously: (Comp.) in-trinacius expavescere, Suet.

**infirm-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the infirmus; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: *Want of strength, weakness, feebleness*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Of the weaker sex, women*: Liv.—2. Infirmitas, indisposition, malady, sickness: Suet.—3. Of mind: *Infecility, feebleness*: Cic.—4. Fickleness, inconstancy: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmité*.

**infirm-o**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (To make infirmus; hence) I.: A. *To make physically weak, to deprive of strength*: hominem, Cels.—B. *To weaken, enfeeble*: legiones, Tac. II.: A. *To invalidate, weaken, shake*: fidem testis, Cic.—B. *To disprove, refute*: res, Cic.—C. *To annul, make void*: legem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmier*.

**in-firmus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Materially: Weak, infirm*; so prps. only as Subst.: **infirm-a**, ōrum, n. The weak parts: Pl. II. Meton.: *Physically*: A. Gen.: *Weak, not strong, feeble*: vires, Cic.: classis, id. (Comp.) infirmior ad hæc omnia, Pl. (Sup.) infirmissima valetudo, Cic. B. Esp.: *Infirm, indisposed, sick*: admodum infirmus, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *Weak in mind or character; superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded*: Cæs.—B. *Of things: Of no weight or consequence; weak, trivial, inconclusive*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmé*.

**in-fit**, v. def. I. Gen.: *He, etc., begins*: varior, Virg. II. Esp.: *He, etc., begins to speak*: Virg.; Liv.

**in-fit-iæ** (-fic-), ārum, f. [for in-fat-iæ; fr. 2. in; fat-or] (A not owning; hence) Denial (only in Acc. with ire) *infātias ire, to deny*, Ter.; Liv.

**infiti-ālis** (infic-i-), e, adj. [infiti-ā] (Pertaining to infitiae; hence) Negative, consisting in denial: Cic.

**infitiā-tio** (inficia-), ōnis, f. [infiti(a)-o] 1. A denying: Cic.—2. A denying or disowning of a debt: Sen.

**infitiā-tor** (inficia-), ōris, m. [id.] One who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit: Cic.

**infiti-or** (infici-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [infiti-æ] I. Gen.: *Not to confess; to deny, disown*: aliquid, Cic. (without Object) instandi ratio, id. II. Esp.: *To deny any thing promised or received*: depositum, Juv.

**inflammā-tio**, ōnis, f. [inflamm(a)-o] 1. A kindling, a setting on fire, a conflagration: Flor.—2. Of the body: *An inflammation*: Cels.—3. Of the mind: A kindling, inflaming: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflammation*.

**in-flammo**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To set on fire, light up, kindle*: tecta, Liv. II. Meton.: *Of the body, etc.: To inflame*: Pl. III. Fig.: *Mentally: To inflame, kindle, rouse, excite*: sensus, Cic.: aliquem amare, Virg.: ad gloriam inflammatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enflammer*.

**inflāt-e**, adv. [inflāt-us] 1. *Haughtily, proudly*: (Comp.) inflatus fama percrebrat, Cæs.—2. Of style: *Turgidly, pompously*: Cæs.

**infla-tio**, ōnis, f. [infl(a)-o] 1.:

a. Prop.: *Of water: A swelling or bubbling up*: Vitr.—b. Meton.: *An inflammatory swelling*: Suet.—2. *Flatulence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflation*.

1. **inflā-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of infl(a)-o.—2. *Pat.*: a. Prop.: *Blown into, filled with blowing*: nolo verba inflata gravius exire, with too great expenditure of breath, Cic.—b. Meton.: *Swelled up, swollen*: serpens inflato collo, Cic.—c. Fig.: (a) Gen.: *Puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud*: (Comp.) juvenis inflator, Liv.—(b) Esp.: *Of style: Inflated, turgid*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enflé*.

2. **inflā-tus**, ūs, m. [infl(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A blowing into, a blast*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Inspiration*: Cic.

**in-flecto**, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To bend, bow, curve*: bacillum, Cic. B. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To bend one's self*: Cic.; Pl. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *To change or alter by bending or turning*: cursus sui vestigium, Cic. B. Esp.: *Of the voice: To change, alter, modulate*: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To change or alter*: orationem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *Of justice: To warp, pervert*: Cic.—2. *Of the feelings: To move, touch, affect*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infléchir*.

**in-fle-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; fle-o] Uncept, unalmented: Virg.

**in-flexibilis**, e, adj. I. Prop.: *That cannot be bent; inflexible, stiff*: Pl. II. Fig.: *Unchangeable, fixed*: obstinatio, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexible*.

**inflexio**, ōnis, f. [for inflect-sio fr. inflect-o] A bending, swaying: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexion*.

1. **inflexus** (for inflect-sus), a, um, P. of inflect-o.

2. **inflexus**, ūs, m. [for inflect-sus; fr. inflect-o] A bending, curving: viciorum, Juv.

**inflic-tus** (for inflig-tus), a, um, P. of inflig-o.

**in-fligo**, flexi, flictum, figere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To strike on or against*: alicui securim, Cic. II. Meton.: *To inflict or make by striking*: vulnera, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *To lay fly against, direct at, hurt at*: Cic.—B. *To inflict upon, attach to*: alicui turpitudinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infliger*.

**in-flō**, flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To blow into*: ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato. B. Esp.: *To blow into or play upon*: leves calamos, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To produce by blowing*: sonum, Cic.—B. *To inflate, puff up, cause to swell*: buccas, Hor. III. Fig.: *To puff up, inflate*: spe animos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfler*.

**in-flūo**, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *Of fluids: To flow, stream, or run into*: Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of things not fluid: To flow, stream, rush, press, into*: influentes in Italiam Gallorum copie, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *To come unadvisedly or unawares into; to lead into, insinuate one's self into*: Cic.—B. *To come to, come on quickly, crowd or flow*

æ: bonum nobis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *influer*.

**in-fódio**, fódí, fofsum, fódère, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: (To dig into the ground; hence) To place, set, fix, or bury in the ground: squalentes infode conchas, Virg. B. Esp.: To bury, inter: corpora terræ, Virg. II. Meton.: Of earrings, etc.: To place or insert in the body, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfouir*.

**in-fœcundus**, a, um, v. infecundus.

**informā-tio**, ōnis, f. [inform(a)-o] An idea, conception: rei, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *information*.

**in-form-is**, e, adj. [2. In; form-a] (Not having forma; hence) 1. That has no form or not a proper form; unformed, shapeless: alvens, Liv.—2. Unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid: cadaver, Virg.: (Comp.) nihil est illis... informis, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *informe*.

**in-formo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To give form to; to shape, form, mould, fashion: clipeum, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To give form or shape to; to arrange in the mind: indicium, Cic.—B. To form an idea or notion of; to conceive, to imagine: deos, Cic.—C. To describe, sketch, represent, depict: virtutem, Cic.—D. To mould, educate, form by instruction: ætatem puerilem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *informar*.

**in-fortūnātus**, a, um, adj. Unfortunate: senex, Ter.: (Comp.) nihil infortunatus, Cic.: (Sup.) infortunatissimus maritus, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infortuné*.

**in-fortūn-ium**, i, n. [2. In; fortun-a] (That which pertains to luck of fortuna; hence) Misfortune: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infortune*.

**infos-sus** (for infod-sus), a, um, P. of infod-io.

**infrā** [infer, inferā, sc. parte; by syncope. infra] adv. and prep. I. Adv.: A. Prop.: Of place or situation: 1. Pos.: On the underside, below, underneath: Cic.—2. Comp.: Inferius, Lower, further down: Ov. B. Fig.: 1. Of rank, value, or esteem: Below, beneath: Tac.—2. Of order or succession: Below, further down: Ov. II. Præp. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place or situation: Below, under: infra oppidum, Cæs. B. Fig.: Of rank, value, or esteem: Below, beneath: Cic. C. Meton.: 1. Of time: Later than: Cic.—2. Of size: Smaller than: Cæs.

**infrac-tio**, ōnis, f. [for infrag-tio; fr. INFRAG, true root of infri(n)-g-o] A weakening: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infraction*.

**infrac-tus** (for infrag-tus), a, um; 1. P. of infri(n)-g-o, through true root INFRAG.—2. Pa.: a. (Prop.): Broken; hence) Meton.: Bent: aures, Pl.—b. Fig.: (a) Broken, exhausted, weakened: vires, Virg.—(b) Of speech: Broken off, broken, unconnected: Cic.

**infræno**, e, v. infreno.

**in-frāgilis**, e, adj. I. Prop.: That cannot be broken to pieces: adamas, Pl.

II. Fig.: Strong, that cannot be weakened: vox, Ov.

**in-frēmo**, frēmī, no sup., frēmère, 3. v. n. To grovel, bellow: Virg.

**in-frēn-ātus** (-fræn-), a, um, adj. [2. In; fren-um] (Prop.): Unbridled, without a bridle; Meton.: Of riders: With or on unbridled horses: Liv.

**infrēnā-tus**, a, um, P. of infren(a)-o.

**in-frendēo**, no perf. nor sup., frēndere, 2. v. n. To gnash with the teeth: Virg.

**in-frēn-is**, e, -us, a, um (-fræn-), adj. [2. In; fren-um] I. Prop.: Without a bridle, unbridled: equus, Virg.

II. Meton.: Not possessing bridles: Numidæ, i. e. on unbridled horses: Virg.

**in-frēno** (fræno), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To furnish with a bridle, to bridle: equos, Liv. II. Fig.: To curb, check, restrain, tame: impetūs, Pl. III. Meton.: To harness (horses to a chariot): Virg.

**infrēnus**, a, um, v. infrenis.

**in-frēquens**, tis, adj. (Not frequens; hence) I. Prop.: That is not often at a place; that seldom does a thing; seldom, rare, unfrequent: parcos decorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: Not numerous; few, small, or thin in number: copie infrequentiores, Cæs.—2. Esp.: Not numerous in family, i. e. not having many slaves: Cic.—B. Of places: Not full, not filled: (Sup.) infrequentissima urbis, the least occupied parts of the city, Liv.—C. 1. Not provided or furnished with: signa infrequentia armatis, Liv.—2. Not well attended: causa, Cic.

**infrēquēnt-ia**, æ, f. [infrequens, infrequent-is] (The quality of the infrequens; hence) 1. A small number; thinness, scantiness: senatus, Cic.—2. Small population: locorum, Tac.

**in-fringo**, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for in-frango] I. A. Prop.: To break, break off: ut si quis violas riguoque papavera in horto Lillaque infringat, Ov. B. Fig.: To break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage: spem, Cic. II. A. Prop.: To break against; dash to pieces on or against something: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. B. Meton.: 1. To bruise or crush against: quibus sc. liminibus lumbos et infrēgi latus, Hor.—2. (To stumble by dashing against; hence of the tongue) To falter, stammer: linguam, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfreindre*.

**in-frons**, ondis, adj. (Without leaves; hence) Without trees: Ov.

**in-fructuosus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Unfruitful: vites, Col. II. Fig.: Fruitless, useless: militia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infructueux*.

**in-fūcātus**, a, um, adj.: Painted: Fig.: vitia, Cic.

**infulā**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: A band, bandage: Cic. II. Esp.: A Prop.: Of a priest, a victim, or a suppliant for protection: A fiter: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. B. Meton.: An

ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour: Cic.

**inful-ātus**, a, um, adj. [inful-a] (Provided with an infula; hence) Adorned with an infula: Suet.

**in-fulcīo**, fulsi, fultum, fulcire, 4. v. a. To cram in: alicui cubile, Suet.

**in-fundo**, fūdī, fūsum, fundère, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To pour into: aliquid in vas, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To pour into one's self; to swallow: aquam, Curt.—b. Pass. in reflexive force, or simply infundere, To empty itself, to pour or spread into: Pl. B. Fig.: To pour into; to communicate or impart to: orationem in aures, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. To administer anything to any one: alicui venenum, Cic.—2. To pour or throw into: agmen urbi infudit, Flor.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: To mix or mingle itself with: Cic. II. A. Prop.: Of fluids: 1. Gen.: To pour upon: succum corpori, Pl.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To spread upon or over: Pl. B. Meton.: Of things not fluid: To spread upon or over: his ego nimbum Desuper infundam, Virg.

**in-fusco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To make dark or dusky; to darken, obscure: arenam sanie, Virg. II. Fig.: To obscure, sully, stain, tarnish: nec eos barbaries domestica infusceverat, Cic.

**inful-sus** (for infud-sus), a, um; 1. P. of infu(n)-d-o.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Prop.: Of fluids: Poured into: infuso lympharum rore superne, i. e. into a goblet, Lucr.—(b) Meton.: Of persons in the Circus: Poured into, crowded in: Virg.—b. Of the sun's rays: Poured forth: sole infuso, Virg.—c. Thrown upon: conjugis infusus gremio, Virg.—d. Spread over: (with Gr. Acc.) nudos humeris infusa capillos, Ov.—e. Spread forth or diffused: infusa per artus Mens, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infus*.

**Ingævōnes**, um, m. The Ingævones; a Germanic tribe.

**Ingauni**, grum, m. The Ingauni; a people of Liguria.

**in-gēmīno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To redouble, repeat, reiterate: liquidas voces, Virg. II. Neut.: To be redoubled, to increase: ingeminit austri, Virg.

**in-gēmisco**, no perf. nor sup., gēmiscere, 3. v. a. and n. I. To groan for, over, or on account of; to bemoan: A. Act.: (with Objective clause) aliquem hostem judicatum esse, Cic.—B. Neut.: ulli malo, Cic. II. Neut.: To groan: pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic.

**in-gēmo**, gēmū, no sup., gēmère, 3. v. a. and n. I. To groan or sigh over a thing; to mourn over, lament, bewail: A. Act.: aliquid interitum, Virg.—B. Neut.: laboribus, Hor. II. Neut.: To mourn, lament, groan: A. Prop.: Of persons: in aliquā re, Cic. B. Fig.: Of things: ingemuit solum, Ov.

**in-gēnēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: To put into by begetting or



**procreating**; hence) Fig.: **A.** To *im-*plant, engender, beget in any one: familiæ frugalitatem, Cic.—**B.** To generate, create: animus esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. engendrer.

**ingeniōs-e**, adv. [ingenios-us] *Acutely, witily, ingeniously*: Cic. (Comp.) ingeniosus, Pl.: (Sup.) ingeniosissime, Vell.

**ingeniōsus** (ingēnū-), a, um, adj. [ingeni-um] (Full of ingenuity; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: Endowed with a good capacity or genius; of good natural talents or abilities; clever, ingenious: (Comp.) ingeniosior, Cic.: (Sup.) homo ingeniosissimus, id. **II.** Meton.: Of things: **A.** Clever, ingenious: argumentum, Pl.—**B.** Requiring cleverness, skill, or discrimination: res est ingeniosa dare, Ov.—**C.** Adapted, apt, fit for any thing: ad segetes ager, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingénieux.

**ingeniōtus**, a, um, adj. [1. in; gen-o] *Inborn*: vitia, Suet.

**ingeniōtum**, n. [id.] (A being born in one; Concr. That which is inborn; hence) **1.** Of things: Innate or natural quality, nature, character: Virg.; Tac.—**2.** Of persons: **A.** Natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** (a) Prop.: Natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius: Cic.—**(b)** Meton.: (a) A genius, i.e. a man of genius; a clever, ingenious person: Suet.—(b) Of things: An invention, a clever thought: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. engin.

**ingēno**, gēnūl, gēnūm, gēnēre, 3. v. a. To instil by birth or nature; to implant: Inque genuntur (for ingenanturque), Lucr.

**in-gens**, gentis, adj. (That is not of, or that goes beyond, its kind or species; uncouth; hence) **1.** Of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous: aque, Liv.: prada, Cic.—**2.** Great, mighty, strong, powerful: (Sup.) ingentissimus, Veg.—**3.** Great, remarkable, distinguished in any respect: (Comp.) ingentior armis, Virg.: (with Gen.) femina ingens animi, Tac.

**ingēnū-e**, adv. [ingenu-us] In a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth; generously; openly, frankly, ingeniously: Cic.

**ingēnū-itās**, ātis, f. [id.] (The condition or quality of the ingenuus; hence) **1.** Good birth: Cic.—**2.** Noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness, dignity, noble demeanour, etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingénuité.

**ingēnū-us**, a, um, adj. [ingen-o] (Inborn; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Native, indigenous, not foreign: fontes, Lucr.—**B.** Innate, natural: indoles, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Free-born, born of free parents: ingenuorum multitudo, Cic.: ingenui parentes, Hor.—**B.** That is worthy of a freeman, generous, frank, candid, ingenuous: studia atque artes, Cic.—**C.** Weakly, delicate, tender: vires, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingénu.

**in-gēro**, gēssi, gēctum, gērēre (Im-

perat., inger, Cat.), 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** Gen.: To carry, bring, pour, throw or put into or in a place: aquam in salinas, Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of weapons: To thrust, drive into: hastas in tergum fugientis, Virg. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To carry, bring, throw, pour, or put upon any thing or person: ligna foco, Tib.—**2.** Esp.: With accessory notion of force, etc.: To hurl, cast, throw upon or against any one: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. **B.** Meton.: To heap on one, to keep inflicting: verbera ad panem, Curt. **C.** Fig.: **1.** To heap upon: convicia alicui, Hor.—**2.** To pour forth in words; to utter, say, keep repeating; to mention: graves voces, Tac.—**3.** To obtrude, press, or force upon one: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s')ingérer.

**ingēsus** (for inger-tus), a, um, P. of inger-o.

**in-gigno**, gēnūl, 3. v. a. (only in Perf.): To implant, engender. **I.** Prop.: herbas... Rupibus, Luc. **II.** Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic.

**in-glōri-us**, a, um, adj. [2. in; glori-a] Without glory or fame; not glorious, inglorious: Cic.; Tac.

**in-glū-vies**, ēi, f. [1. in; root glū; cf. glutio] (That which swallows down; hence) **I.** Prop.: The crop, maw, of animals: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Voraciousness, gluttony: Hor.

**ingrāte**, adv. [ingrat-us] **1.** Unpleasantly, disagreeably: Ov.—**2.** Unthankfully, ungratefully: Cic.

**ingrāt-i-a**, ē, f. [id.] (The quality of the ingratus; hence) Thanklessness, ingratitude: in ingratiam incidere, Tert.—Adverbial expression: Ingratilis, (contracted) ingratis: **1.** Without one's thanks: Plaut.—**2.** Unwillingly, against his (her, etc.) will: Cic.

**ingrāt-ilis** (-tis), v. ingratia.

**in-grātus**, a, um, adj. **1.** Of things: Unpleasant, disagreeable: labor, Virg.: oratio, Cæs.—**2.**: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: Unthankful, ungrateful: (Comp.) ingratur, Sen.: (Sup.) vir ingratusissimus, Vell.: (with Gen.) salutis, thankless for his preservation, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: Of things that do not repay the trouble bestowed upon them: Ungrateful: ingrātā ingluvie rem stringere, i. e. that retains no recollection of enjoyment, insatiable, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingrat.

**in-grāvesco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. (In thesis: inque gravescent, Lucr.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To grow heavy, become heavier: Pl. **B.** Esp.: To become pregnant: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To increase, grow worse or more oppressive: ingravescent morbus, Cic.—**B.** In a good sense: To increase, become powerful: studium ingravescit, Cic.—**C.** To become troubled, wearied, inconvenient: corpora exercitatione ingravescent, Cic.—**D.** To be oppressed: alter indies ingravescit, Cic.

**in-grāvo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To weigh down: puppen, Stat. **II.** Fig.: To render worse, to

aggravate: ingravat hæc Dracæ, Virg.

**in-grēdior**, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for in-gradior] (In thesis: inque gredi, Lucr.) **1.**: **A.** Prop.: To go into, to enter: domum, Cic.: in fundum, id.: castris, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** To enter upon, engage in, apply one's self to a thing: disputationem, Cic.—**2.** To begin, commence a thing: tibi res antique laudis, Virg.—**3.** Of time: To enter upon, begin, commence: nonum annum, Vell. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: To go along, walk, advance, proceed: tardius, Cic.: campo, Virg. **B.** Fig.: To walk, go: per titulos tuos, Ov. **III.** To walk on or upon: solo, Virg.

**ingres-sio**, ōnis, f. [for ingred-sio; fr. ingred-ior] **1.** A going into, entering: fori, Cic.—**2.** A beginning, commencement: Cic.—**3.** (Prop.): A walking or advancing: Meton.: A gait, pace: Cic.

**1. ingres-sus** (for ingred-sus), a, um, P. of ingred-ior.

**2. ingres-sus**, ūs, m. [for ingred-sus; fr. ingred-ior] **1.** A going into, entering; esp.: milit. t. t.: A marching in, inroad: Tac.—**2.** A beginning, commencement: Virg.—**3.**: **A.** Prop.: A walking, going, stepping, moving about: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Gait, carriage: Pl.

**in-grūo**, grūl, no sup., grūrē, 3. v. n. [1. in; ruo; with an epith. g] **I.** To rush into; to make an incursion or hostile descent into; to invade: in Italiam, Tac. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: To rush against; to violently fall upon, attack, assault, assail: ingruit Aeneas Italiam, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of accusers: To attack, assail: Tac.—**2.** Of things: To burst or break in; to fall upon, invade, assault, assail: ingruere morbi in remiges coeperunt, Liv.

**inguen**, imis, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: The groin: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** = Membrum virile, Ov.—**B.** The abdomen: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. aine.

**in-gurgit-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; gurgis, gurgit-is] (To throw into a whirlpool or gulf; hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: To engulf in; to plunge or throw into: se in merum, Plaut.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: To glut or gorge: Gell.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: To glut or gorge one's self; to guzzle, gormandize: Cic. **II.** Fig.: With Personal pron.: To plunge one's self, etc.: se in flagitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingurgier.

**in-gustā-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; gust(a)-o] Untasted, not tasted before: Hor.

**in-hābilis**, e, adj. **I.** Prop.: That cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy: magnitudo, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Unfit, unapt, incapable, unable: ad consensum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhabile.

**in-hābitābilis**, e, adj. Uninhabitable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhabitable.

**in-hæreo**, hæsi, hæsum, hærrē, 2. v. n. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: To stick or inhere in anything; to remain firm or fast in: in visceribus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** To be deeply engaged in, to

*devote one's self fully to:* studiis, Ov.—2. *To be inherent:* opinatio inhærens, Cic.—3. *To be intimately connected with:* virtutis semper voluptatibus, Cic.—4. *To be firmly fixed in, ever present to:* pectoribus tu nostris, uxor, inhæres, Ov. II. A. Prop.: *To stick or adhere to:* to hang or cleave to: to cling or hang on to: ad saxa nativis testis inhærentes, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *Of the sight:* To hang upon, be attentively fixed upon, gaze fixedly at: vultibus illa tuis . . . inhæret, Ov.—2. *Of companionship:* To cling to one, be always about one, or in one's society: tibi semper inhæreat uni, Ov.—3. *Of the memory:* To cling or be fastened to: Pl.; Sen.

**Inhære-sco**, hæsi, hæsum hærescere, 3. v. n. [inhære-o] I. Prop.: *To remain fast or firm in:* to stick fast, cleave, adhere to: in sordibus aurium, Cic. II. Fig.: poetæ inhærescunt in mentibus, Cic.

**In-hālo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To breathe at or upon:* alicui popinam, the smell of the cook-shop, i.e. of the food just eaten, Cic.

**In-hibēo**, hībūi, hībittum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for in-habeo] *To have a thing in hand, to lay hold of a thing, in order to keep it back; hence* I. A. Prop.: *To keep back, restrain, curb, check:* tela, Virg.: equos, Ov.—Particular phrase: *Inhibere, or inhibitere remis, or inhibitere remis puppim, or inhibitere retro navem, To row the ship backward without turning it round:* Liv.; Curt. B. Fig.: *To restrain, hinder, prevent, inhibit:* impetum victoris, Liv. II. *To set in operation; to practice, perform, use, employ:* supplicia nobis, Cic.: imperium in deditis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhibit.

**Inhib-iti-o**, ōnis, f. [inhib-eo] A rousing backward: Cic.

**In-hi-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. A. Prop.: *Of the mouth:* To stand open, to gape: Stat. B. Meton.: *To stand with open mouth, to gape:* inhians Cerberus, Virg. II. *Of desire or amazement:* A. Prop.: *To open the mouth wide, to gape for or at:* uberibus, Cic.: (with Acc. depend. on prep. in verb) postes, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. *To desire eagerly, to long for:* hereditatem alicuius, Plaut.—2. *To listen eagerly to:* dictis, Val. Fl.

**Inhonest-e**, adv. [inhonest-us] Dishonourably, disgracefully: Cic.: (Comp.) inhonestus, Capitol.

**Inhonest-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To dishonour, disgrace:* Ov.

**In-honest-us**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful: aliquis, Hor. (Comp.) inhonestior, Val. Max.: (Sup.) inhonestissimus, Cic. II. Meton.: Unseemly, ugly, filthy: homo, Ter.

**In-hōnōrāt-us**, a, um, adj.: 1. Unhonoured, disregarded: vita, Cic.: (Comp.) inhonorator triumphus, Liv.—2. Unrecorded: (Sup.) inhonoratissimi, Liv.

**In-hōnōr-us**, a, um, adj. I.

Prop.: Without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable: civitates, Pl. II. Meton.: Unightly, ugly: signa, Tac.

**In-hor-rēo**, horrūi, no sup., horrēre, 2. v. n. and a. I. Prop.: *To stand on end or erect; to bristle:* campis quum messis inhorruit, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Act.: *To cause to bristle up:* aper inhorruit armos, Virg.—B. Neut.: 1. *To have a tremulous motion; to quiver, shake, shudder:* aer, Ov.—2. *To tremble, shake, shudder, with fear, etc., or cold:* domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

**In-horresco**, no perf. nor sup., horrescere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Prop.: *To send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up:* frigoris impatientiā papilionis villis inhorrescent, Pl. II. Meton.: *To quake, shudder with fear, etc.:* vacuis, Tac.

**In-hospitālis**, e, adj. Inhospitable: Caucasus, Hor.

**Inhospitāl-itas**, ātis, f. [inhospitāl-is] *The quality of the inhospitals; hence* Inhospitality: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhospitalité.

**In-hospit-us**, a, um, adj. Inhospitable: tecta, Ov.

**Inhūmān-o**, adv. [inhuman-us] Inhumanly, savagely, cruelly: facere, Cic.: (Comp.) inhumanus, id.

**Inhūmān-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality of the inhumanus; hence* 1. Inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity: Cic.—2. Incivility; want of polish, or breeding: Cic.—3. Unkindness, disoblighness: Cic.—4. Surliness, churlishness: Cic.—5. Niggardliness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhumain.

**Inhūmān-iter**, adv. [id.] Uncivilly, discourteously: facere, Cic.

**In-hūmān-us**, a, um, adj. (Not humanus; hence) 1. Rude, savage, barbarous: homo, Cic.; vox, id.—2. Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous: (Comp.) inhumanior, Cic.: (Sup.) inhumanissimus, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhumain.

**In-hūmā-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; hum(a)-o] Unburied: Cic.

**In-ibi**, adv. (Therein, there; hence) I. Prop.: *Of place:* In that place: Cic. II. Meton.: *Of time:* Nearly, almost, on the point of: inibi est, it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place: Cic.

**In-ens**, ineuntis, P. of ine-o, through true root INI.

**Inimic-e**, adv. [inimic-us] In an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically: agere, Cic.: (Comp.) inimicius, Liv.: (Sup.) inimicissime, Cic.

**Inimic-iti-a**, ē, f. [id.] *The quality of the inimicus; hence* Enmity, hostility: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inimitié.

**Inimic-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To render hostile, set at variance:* urbes, Hor.

**In-imicus**, a, um, adj. [for in-amicus] I. Prop.: A. *Of persons:* Unfriendly, hostile, inimical: animus, Cic.: (Sup.) inimicissimi motūs, id.—As Subst.: 1. inimicus, i, m. A

private enemy or foe: Cic.—2. inimica, ē, f. A female private enemy or foe: Cic.—B. *Of things:* Inimicus, injuriosus (Comp.) nec quidquam inimicus orationi versibus, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, a public foe; hostile:* nomina, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ennemi.

**Inique**, adv. [iniqu-us] 1. a.: Prop.: Unequally, not in equal parts or portions: (Comp.) iniquus certationem comparare, Ter.—b. Fig.: Unequally, disproportionately, dissimilarly: Ter.—2. Unfitly, unsuitably: (Sup.) hoc iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.—3. Unfairly, unjustly: Cic.—4. Not patiently, indignantly: Suet.

**Iniqu-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality or state of the iniquus; hence* 1. Unevenness, of the ground: loci, Cæs.—2. Unfavourableness, adverse-ness, difficulty, hardness: Liv.—3. Unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. iniquité.

**In-iq-uus**, a, um, adj. [for in-æquus] (Not æquus; hence) 1. Uneven, not level, steep: locus, Liv.—2. a. Gen.: Not equal, unequal: passūs, Val. Fl.—b. Esp.: Not equal to some required standard; hence, (a) Too small: Pers.—(b) Too great, excessive: Virg.—3. a. *Of place:* Unfavourable, disadvantageous: (Comp.) locus iniquior, Cæs.—b. *Of time:* Unfavourable, inconvenient: Liv.—c. *Of temper or feelings:* Unfavourable, unkind, hostile: (Sup.) animo iniquissimo aliquid intueri, Cic.—d. *Of circumstances:* Hard, hapless, unpropitious: Virg.—e. *Of wine:* Hurtful or injurious: Pl.—f. Unsuitable: Plaut.—g. *Of persons or things in gen.:* Unfavourable, unkind, unfriendly; hostile, inimical, adverse: judex, Ov.—As Subst.: iniquus, i, m. A enemy, foe: Cic.—4. Unfair, unjust: conditio, Cic.: aliquis, Ter.—5. Not calm or composed; not tranquil; impatient, unwilling, discontented: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inique.

**Initiā-ti-o**, ōnis, f. [initi(a)-o] An initiation, consecration or admission to sacred rites: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. initiation.

**Initi-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [initi-um] (Prop.): To begin, commence; Meton.: 1. *To initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites:* Cic.—2. *To initiate into anything:* Plaut; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. initier.

**Ini-ti-um**, ī, n. [in-o; through true root INI] I. Prop.: A beginning, commencement: Cic.—Adverbial expression: Initio, in the beginning, at first: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A principle: Cic.—B. Plur.: 1. Constituent parts, elements: Cic.—2. First principles, elements of a science: Cic.—3. Beginning, origin: Vell.—4. Auspices (because with them every thing was begun; esp., of those taken at the beginning of a reign): Curt.—5. a. Secret sacred rites, sacred mysticisms (to which only the initiated were admitted):



Cic.—b. *Things used in celebrating sacred mysteries*: Cat.

**in-itus**, ūs, m. [inēo, through true root INI] 1. (Prop.: *A coming into a place*; Meton.) *An arrival*: Lucr.—2. *A beginning, commencement*: Lucr.—3. *Copulation*: Ov.

**in-jec-tus** (for injac-tus), a, um, P. of in-jic-to, through true root INJAC. 2. **in-jec-tus**, ūs, m. [for injac-tus; fr. in-jic-to, through true root INJAC] 1. *A throwing into*: Lucr.—2. *A throwing on or upon*: Tac.

**in-jic-to**, jēct, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. (in-jicit for in-jecit, Plant.) [for in-jacio] **I.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To throw or cast in or into*: ignem castris, Liv.—2. Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To throw or fling one's self any where*: Cic. Pl. B. Fig.: 1. *To bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause*: spem homini, Cic.—2. *With Personal pron.*: *To throw itself into*; *to dwell upon, reflect on*: in quam se injiciens animus, Cic.

**II.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To throw or cast on or upon any thing or person*: ei lancem palleum in-jecit, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Law t. t.*: In-jicere manum alicui: a. In summoning before a judge: *To lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one*: Plant.—b. *To seize, take possession of, as one's property*: Liv.—2. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To throw one's self on or upon*: Liv. B. Fig.: 1. A. Gen.: *To throw or cast on or upon*: plaga in-jecta est petitioni tue, Cic.—b. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To cast one's self on*: se morti, i. e. *to rush boldly to meet death*, Virg.—2. *To throw out a hint*; *to casually mention, suggest*: quum mihi in sermone in-jecisset se velle Asiam visere, Cic.

**in-jūcund-us**, ātis, f. [in-jūcundus] (The quality of the in-jūcundus; hence) *Unpleasantness*: Cic.

**in-jūcund-i-us**, comp. adv. [id.] *More unpleasantly*: Cic.

**in-jūcundus**, a, um, adj. **I.** Prop.: *Unpleasant, disagreeable*: rumor, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Harsh, severe*: Tac.

**in-jungo**, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a. **I.**: *To join into something*; *to join or fasten into*: in eos tigni in-jungerentur, Liv. **II.** (Prop.: *To join on or upon*; Fig.) **A.**: *To inflict, occasion, bring upon one any thing*: civitatibus servitutum, Cæs.—**B.**: *To lay or impose upon as a burden*; *to charge, enjoin*: militiam, Liv. **III.**: *To join, unite, or attach*: aggerem muro, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. enjoindre.

**in-jūrā-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; jur(a)-o] *That has not sworn, unsworn*: Cic.

**in-jūri-a**, ō, f. [in-juri-us] (The thing pertaining to the injurius; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Any thing that is done contrary to justice or equity*; *injury, wrong, violence*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: 1. *Injurious, unlawful or unjust conduct*: i. e. *A. Injustice, wrong-doing*: Cic.—b. *Injustice or wrong committed against another*: Liv.—2. *Law t. t.*:

*An injurious act, injury, insult, affront*: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury or affront*, Cic.—3. *Unjust severity, harshness, rigour*: Ter.—4. *A damage, harm, injury of any kind*: Suet.; Pl. B. Meton.: 1. *Revenge or punishment for injury inflicted*: Liv.—2. *An unjust acquisition*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. injure.

**in-jūri-ōs-e**, adv. [in-juri-ōsus] *Unjustly, unlawfully*: deornere, Cic.: (Comp.) in-juriōsius, id.

**in-jūri-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [in-juri-a] (Full of injuria; hence) 1. *Unjust, unlawful, wrongful*: Cic.—2. *Hurtful, noxious*: ventus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. injurieux.

**in-jūr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [2. in; jus, jur-is] (Without jus; hence) *Injurious, wrongful, unjust, unlawful*: Cic.

1. **in-jus-sus**, a, um, adj. [for in-jub-sus; fr. 2. in; jub-co] *Unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord*: **I.** Prop.: in-jussus veniunt ad muletra capelle, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Of things*: in-jussa virescent Gramina, Virg.

2. **in-jus-sus**, ūs (only in Abl.), m. [id.] *Without command*: Cic.

**in-jus-t-e**, adv. [in-jus-tus] *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully*: facere, Cic.: (Sup.) in-justissime, Sall.

**in-jus-ti-tia**, ō, f. [id.] (The quality of the injustus; hence) 1. *Injustice, unjust proceeding*: Cic.—2. *Severity, harsh proceeding*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. injustice.

**in-jus-tus**, a, um, adj. (Not justus; hence) 1.: A. Gen.: *Unjust*: (Comp.) homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustus, Ter.—b. Esp.: *Harsh, severe*: noverca, Virg.—2.: A. Prop.: (a) *Unlawful, wrongful, wrong-doing, wrong*: arma, Liv.—(b) *Wrong; wrongfully done, committed, obtained, etc.*: (Sup.) in-justissima incommoda, Cic.—As Subst.: **in-jus-tum**, i, n. *Injustice*: Hor.—b. Meton.: *Oppressive, burdensome, excessive*: onus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. injuste.

**in-nā-blis**, e, adj. [2. in; n(a)-o] *That cannot be swum in*: unda, Ov.

**in-nascor**, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To be born in, to grow or spring up in*: filix innascitur agris, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in*: cupiditas, Cic.

**in-nā-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I.**: *To swim or float in*: in stagno, Pl. **II.**: *To swim or float into*: quum pisciculi in concham innatavirint, Cic. **III.**: A. Prop.: *To swim or float upon*: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) undam innatā alnas, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. *Of water*: *To flow over, to overflow upon*: Pl.—2. *Of the hair*: *To flow upon*: Val. Fl. **IV.**: *To swim or float*: Pl.

**innā-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of innascor.—2. *Pa.*: *Inborn, innate, natural*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inné.

**in-nā-vigā-bilis**, e, adj. *Unnavigable, not to be navigated*: Tiberis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. innavigable.

**in-nec-to**, nexū, nexum, nectere, 3. v. a. **I.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To*

*tie, join, or fasten*; *to bind*: fauce laqueo, Ov.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) innexa pedem, Virg.—2. Esp.: *To encircle, entwine*: colla lacertis, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. *To join together, bring forward one after another*: causas morandi, Virg.—2. *To concoct, devise, frame*: frandem, Virg.—3. *To entangle, implicate*: conscientiam, Tac.—4. *To join, connect*: Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus, Tac. **II.**: A. Gen.: *To tie, join, fasten, or bind upon*: vincula gutturi, Hor. B. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To twine one's self about, to fasten one's self upon, to hang upon or about*: innecti cervicibus, Tac.

**innexus** (for innect-sus), a, um, P. of innect-o.

**inni-sus** (for innit-sus), a, um, P. of innit-o.

**in-nitor**, nisus or nixus sum, niti, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lean or rest upon, to support one's self by any thing*: hastae, Ov. B. Esp.: *To lean upon in order to press down, to crush*: Hirt. **II.** Fig.: *To lean*: vix hæc inluxa in omnium nostris humeris, Cic.

**innixus** (for innit-sus), a, um, P. of innit-o.

**in-no**, nāvi, nātum, nāre, 1. v. n. **I.**: *To swim or float*: innantes belue, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) fluvium vinculis innaret Clælia ruptis, rushed into the river, and swam in it, Virg. **II.**: A. Prop.: *To swim or float upon*: Tac. B. Meton.: 1. *Of water*: *To flow upon, to wash*: litoribus, Hor.—2. *Of persons*: *To sail upon, to navigate*: Stygios latus, Virg.

**in-nōcens**, nōcētis, adj. **I.** Prop.: *That does no harm or hurt*; *harmless, inoffensive, innoxious*: epistola, Cic.: (Comp.) innocentior cibus, Pl. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: *Blameless, guiltless, innocent*: (Sup.) innocentissimus pater, Cic. B. Esp.: *Disinterested, upright*: prætores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. innocent.

**innōcen-ter**, adv. [for innocent-ter; fr. innocens, innocent-is] *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently*: Tac.: (Comp.) innocentius, id.: (Sup.) innocentissime, Sall.

**innōcent-i-a**, ō, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the innocens; hence) 1. *Harmlessness*: Pl.—2. *Blamelessness, innocence*: Cic.—3. *Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. innocence.

**innōcū-e**, adv. [innocu-us] 1. *Harmlessly*: Suet.—2. *Innocently*: Ov. **in-nōcū-s**, a, um, adj.: 1.: A. Prop.: *Harmless, innocuous*: litus, Virg.—b. Fig.: *Inoffensive, innocent*: Ov.—2. *Unharmful, uninjured*: carina, Virg.

**in-nōtesco**, nōtū, nō sup., nōtēscere, 3. v. n. inch. *To become known or noted*: Ilibellis, Ov.

**in-nōvo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To make anew, renew*: Cic.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. innover.

**in-noxi-us**, a, um, adj.: 1.: A. Prop.: *Harmless, innoxious*: iter, i. e. *secure*, Tac.—b. Fig.: *A. Guiltless, blameless, innocent*: non possum innoxia

**clci, Ov.**—(b) *Undeserved* paupertas, Tac.—2. *Unharmed, unhurt, uninjured*: sacras innoxia laurus Vescar, Tib.  
**in-nūbīlus, a, um, adj.** *Uncoloured, cloudless*: aether, Lucr.

**in-nūbo, nupsī, nuptum, nubēre, 3. v. n.** *To marry into or among*: Ov.; Liv.

**in-nūb-us, a, um, adj.** [2. in; nub-o] *Unmarried*: I. Prop.: innuba permaneo, Ov. II. Fig.: Of the laurel, because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it: Ov.

**in-nūmērābilis, e, adj.** *Countless, innumerable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innumerable*.

**in-nūmērābil-itas, ātis, f.** [innumerable-itis] *(The quality of the innumerable; hence) Countless number, an infinitude*: Cic.

**in-nūmērābil-iter, adv.** [id.] *Innumerably*: Cic.

**in-nūmērālis, e, adj.** *Numberless, innumerable*: Lucr.

**in-nūm-erus, a, um, adj.** *(Without numerous; hence) Countless, numberless*: gentes populiq; Virg.

**in-nūo, nūl, nūtum, nūdo, 3. v. n.** I. Prop.: *To give a nod, to nod to*: abiens innuit mihi, Ter. II. Meton.: *To give a sign or intimation*: nos, ubi innuerint, posuit arma, Liv.

**in-nup-tus, a, um, adj.** [for in-nub-tus; fr. 2. in; nub-o] *Unmarried*: Virg.—As Subst.: *innupta*, ē, f. (sc. virgo) *An unmarried female, a virgin*: Cat.

**in-nūtrio, ivi, itam, ire, 4. v. a.** *To nourish or bring up in anything*: Pl.

**Inō, ūs, f.** *Ino*: the daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, mother of Learchus and Melicerta. Being pursued by her husband, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-goddesses.—Hence, **Inō-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Ino*.

**in-oblit-us, a, um, adj.** *Not forgetful, mindful*: Ov.

**in-obrū-tus, a, um, adj.** [2. in; obru-o] *Not overhelmed*: Ov.

**in-observābilis, e, adj.** *That cannot be observed, inobservable*: Cat.

**in-observā-tus, a, um, adj.** [2. in; observ(a)-o] *Unobserved, unperceived*: sidera, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *in-observé*.

**in-ōdor-us, a, um, adj.** *Without smell, inodorous*: ossa, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inodore*.

**in-offensus, a, um, adj.** I. Gen.: *Not struck or dashed against by any thing; against which one does not dash or strike*: meta, Luc. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *Of the feet*: (Not struck or dashed against any thing; hence) *That does not stumble, without stumbling, un-stumbling*: Tib. B. Fig.: *Proceeding without hindrance, uninterrupted, unbroken*: cursus honorum, Tac. C. Meton.: 1. Gen.: *Unhindered, unimpeded, uninterrupted*: mare, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Uninterrupted by trouble, sorrow, or misfortune; lucky, fortunate, prosperous*: via, Ov.

**in-officiōsus, a, um, adj.** (Not full of officium; hence) 1. *Not obliging, disobliging*: Cic.—2. *Contrary to one's duty*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *in-officieux*.

**in-ōlens, entis, adj.** *Without smell, inodorous*: olivum, Lucr.

**in-ōlesco, ōlēvi, ōlŭtum, ōlescere, 3. v. n.** *To grow into anything; docent (sc. germen) inolescere libro, Virg.*

**in-ōmināt-us, a, um, adj.** [id.] (Not provided with a good omen; hence) *Ill-omened, inauspicious*: Hor.

**Inōp-ia, ē, f.** [inops, inop-is] *(The quality or state of the inops; hence) 1. (Prop.: Weakness; Meton.) A weak or feeble person*: Plaut.—2. *(Want, lack, scarcity; hence) a. With respect to means, etc.: Poverty, need, indigence*: Cic.—b. *With respect to food or provisions*: Want, scarcity: Cæs.; Cic.—3. *Of a speaker: Poverty of language, barrenness of ideas*: Cic.—4. a. *Of number: Scarcity, fewness, small number*: Plaut.—b. *Meton.: A stinted or short supply of provisions*: Liv.—5. *Want, lack, scarcity of any thing*: Cæs.; Cic.—6. (Prop.: *Helplessness; Meton.*) *One who is helpless or unprotected; a poor helpless person*: Cic.

**In-ōpina-nŭs, ntis, adj.** [2. in; opin(a)-or] *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unware*: Cæs.

**in-ōpinan-ter, adv.** [for inopinanter; fr. inopinans, inopinant-is] *Unexpectedly*: Suet.

**in-ōpināt-o, adv.** [inopinatus] *Unexpectedly*: Liv.

**in-ōpināt-us, a, um, adj.** *Not expected, unexpected*: Cæs.; Cic.—As Subst.: *inopinatum, i, n.* *Something unexpected*: Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Ex inopinato, Unexpectedly*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inopiné*.

**in-ōpin-us, a, um, adj.** [2. in; opin-or] *Unexpected*: quies, Virg.

**in-ōpportūnus, a, um, adj.** *Unsuitable, inopportune*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inopportun*.

**In-ops, ōpis, adj.** *(Without ops; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Physically: Without power or strength, weak*: Liv.—b. Fig.: *Mentally: Without power or unable to do any thing*: Prop.—C. Meton.: *Of angry passions: Impotent, ineffective, vain*: Val. Fl.—2. a. Gen.: (a) *Prop.: Without means or resources*: Prop., needy, indigent: Cic.; Virg.—As Subst.: *inops, opis, m.* *A poor or needy person*: Nep.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Of style: Poor, meagre; barren in ideas, devoid of words or due expression*: Cic.—(b) *Of a speaker: Jeune, poor*: Cic.—(γ) *Poor, mean, bad, pitiful, wretched, indigent, miserable*: Hor.—(c) *Meton.: Insatiable*: cupidus semper inops, Hor.—b. Esp.: (a) *Prop.: Poor in any thing, destitute, devoid of, or without any thing*: (with Gen.) amicorum, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Devoid of or without any thing*: (with Gen.) inops humanitatis, Cic.—(b) *Of an orator: Poor or meagre in language*: Cic.—3. *Without help, helpless*: Cic.

**in-ōrā-tus, a, um, adj.** [2. in; or(a)-o] *Not pleaded*: Cic.

**in-ordinā-tus, a, um, adj.** [2. in; ordin(a)-o] *Not arranged, disordered, irregular*: milites, Liv.: (Sup.) inordinatissimi pili, Pl.—As Subst.: *inordinatum, i, n.* *Disorder*: Cic.

**in-ōrior, no perf., ōriri, 4. v. dep.** *To show itself, appear*: Tac.

**inornā-t-e, adv.** [inornatus] *Without ornament, inelegantly*: dicere, Auct. Her.: (Comp.) inornatus, Front.

**in-ornāt-us, a, um, adj.** I. Prop.: *Unadorned*: mulieres, Cic. II. Fig.: *Uncelebrated*: Chartist inornatus, Hor.

**in-primis, v. primus.**  
**inquā-m, v. inquit.**

**in-quietes, ētis, adq. Restless, unquiet**: Tac.; Pl.

**inquiet-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [inquiet-us] *(To make inquietus; hence) To disquiet, disturb*: victoriam, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquiéter*.

**in-quiet-us, a, um, adj.** *Not quiet, unquiet, restless*: animus, Liv.: Adria, Hor.: (Comp.) inquietiores, Amm.: (Sup.) inquietissimus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquiet*.

1. **inquit-il-lus, i, m.** [for incol-lus fr. incol-o] I. Gen.: *An inhabitant of a place which is not his own, a sojourner*: Just. II. Esp.: *A dweller in a hired house, a tenant*: Cic.

2. **inquit-il-lus, a, um, adj.** [1. inquit-il-lus] *Possessing merely a lodging; civis (a term sneeringly applied by Catoine to Cicero, who was a native of Arpinum)*: Sall.

**inquināt-e, adv.** [inquinatus] *Filthy, impurely*: loqui, Cic.

**inquinā-tus, a, um, 1. P.** of inquin(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: *Contaminated, defiled, filthy, impure, foul, sordid, base*: (Sup.) ratio inquinatissima, Cic.: (Comp.) quis in volutate inquinatur, id. B. Esp.: *Of speech: 1. Of the rhythm of a verse: Spoiled*: Cic.—2. *Low, lewd, filthy*: Cic.

**in-quin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [for in-cun-o; fr. in; cun-ire] I. Prop.: *To mule upon, make dung upon*: Hor. II. Meton.: A. *To besoul, stain, pollute, make dirty or filthy*: vestem, Plaut.—B. *To corrupt, spoil, vitiate, pollute*: aquam cadaveribus, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *To pollute, contaminate, vitiate, corrupt*: splendorem honestatis, Cic.—B. *To deteriorate or adulterate by admixture*: aere tempus aureum, Hor.

**inquo** (usually inquam), v. def. [prps. in-qua-m; i. e. quā, akin to Sanscr. कृञ्, narrare, dicere; 1. in] *(The follg. forms are in use: inquit-us, Hor.: inquit, Cic.: inquitat (al. inquebat), id.: inquisti, id.: inques, Cat.: inquiet, Cic.: inque, Ter.: inquit, Plaut.) I say, placed after one or more words of a quotation (=our say (said) I, says (said) he, etc.): tum Quintius inquit mihi, etc., Cic.: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende, si potes, id.: tuet vos omnes hoc, inquit, memento, id.*

**in-qui-ro, quisivi, quisitum, quirere, 3. v. a.** [for in-qua-ro] I. Prop.: I



To seek after, search for: corpus, Liv. II. Fig.: A. To search for or after: honestatem, Liv.—B. To search, examine, or inquire into any thing: vitia alicuius, Hor.—Particular phrase: Inquire in se, To search into one's self, to examine or inquire into one's own conduct, etc.: Cic.—C. Law t.t.: To search for grounds of accusation against one: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. s'enquérir.

**inquis-ito**, ōnis, f. [for inquestio; fr. inquir-o, through root IN-QU-ES] 1. A seeking or searching for: Plaut.—2. A searching or inquiring into, an examination: veri, Cic.—3. Law t. t.: A seeking for proofs or grounds in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inquisition.

**inquis-itor**, ōris, m. [for inquestitor; fr. id.] 1. A seeker, searcher; one who searches for a suspected person, an inquisitor: Suet.—2. An examiner, investigator: Sen.—3. Law t. t.: One who searches for proofs to support an accusation: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. inquisiteur.

**inr**. v. irr.  
**in-sālūbris**, e, adj. I. Prop.: Unwholesome, not healthy, unhealthy, insalubrious: ager, Pl. (Comp.) insalubris, Gell.: (Sup.) vinum insaluberrimum, Pl. II. Meton.: Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. insalubre.

**in-sālūtā-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; salut(a)-o] Ungreoted, unsaluted: Virg.  
**in-sanābilis**, e, adj. That cannot be cured or healed, incurable. I. Prop.: morbus, Cic. II. Fig.: (Comp.) nihil insanabilis, Liv.

**insāne**, adv. [insan-] Madly, insanely. I. Prop.: (Comp.) in silvam non ligna feras insanus, Hor. II. Meton.: Outrageously, excessively: esurians, Plaut.

**insān-ia**, ōis, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the insanus; hence) I. Prop.: Unsoundness of mind; madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: Madness, violence, fury: libidinum, Cic.: orationis, id. III. Meton.: A. Excess, extravagance: Cic.—B. Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration: Hor.

**insān-io**, ōis, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the insanus; hence) I. Prop.: Unsoundness of mind; madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: Madness, violence, fury: libidinum, Cic.: orationis, id. III. Meton.: A. Excess, extravagance: Cic.—B. Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration: Hor.

**insān-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The state of the insanus; hence) Insanity, unsoundness, disease: Cic.

**in-sānus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Unsound in mind, mad, insane: Cic. II. Fig.: Outrageous, violent, furious, excessive: (Comp.) insanior cupiditas, Cic. III. Meton.: A. That acts like a madman, raging, raving, frantic, foolish, silly: (Sup.) homo insanis-

mus, Cic. B. Of things: 1. Raging, furious: fluctus, Virg.—2. Full of raging noise, noisy, tumultuous: forum, Prop.—C. That causes madness, maddening: fames, Luc.—D. Excessive, immense: moles, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Immensum, Excessively, immensely: Plaut.—E. Rapt, out of one's mind, inspired: vates, Virg.

**in-sātīā-bilis**, e, adj. [2. in; 1. sati(a)-o] I. Gen.: That cannot be satisfied, insatiable: cupiditas, Cic. II. Esp.: That cannot cloy or sate, that never produces satiety, unsating: (Comp.) nulla est insatiabilior species, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insatiable.

**insātīāb-il-iter**, adv. [insatiabilis] Insatiably: Tac.

**in-sātūrā-bilis**, e, adj. [2. in; satur(a)-o] Insaturable: Cic.

**insātūrāb-il-iter**, adv. [insaturabilis] Insaturably: Cic.

**in-scēdo**, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. a. [for in-scando] I. A. Gen.: To mount up into, to mount: in curram, Plaut. B. Esp.: Naut. t. t.: To go on board ship, embark: Plaut. II. To mount upon, get upon: equum, Suet.

**in-scīens**, scientis, adj. I. Prop.: Without knowledge, unaware: Cic. II. Meton.: Ignorant, stupid, silly: Ter.

**in-scien-ter**, adv. [for inscient-ter; fr. insciens, inscient-is] 1. Unknowingly, unwittingly: Cic.—2. Ignorantly, unskillfully, stupidly: Liv.

**in-scient-ia**, ōis, f. [fr. id.] (The state of the insciens; hence) Want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience: Cic.  
**in-scit-e**, adv. [inscit-us] Unskillfully, clumsily, awkwardly: Cic. (Sup.) in-scitissime, Gell.

**in-scit-ia**, ōis, f. [id.] (The state or quality of the inscitus; hence) 1. Ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness, awkwardness in or about a matter: Cic.; Tac.—2. Ignorance, stupidity: Plaut.

**in-scītus**, a, um, adj. (Not scitus; hence) Unknowing, ignorant, inexperienced, unskillful, silly, simple, stupid: mulier, Plaut. (Comp.) quid est inscitus, Cic.: (Sup.) in-scitissimus, Plaut.

**in-scītus**, a, um, adj. Not knowing, ignorant of a thing: omnibus inscis, Hirt.: (with Gen.) omnium rerum inscius, Cic.: (with Interrogative clause) inscii, quid gereretur, Cæs.

**in-scribo**, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To write upon any thing; to inscribe: literas, Cic.: nomen monumentis, id. B. Fig.: 1. To write upon, to manifest, exhibit, show: sit inscriptum in fronte uniuscuiusque civis, quid de republica sentiat, Cic.—2. To impress upon; write deeply in: orationes in animo, Cic.—3. (To write, as it were, the author's name upon any thing; hence) To assign, ascribe, attribute to: deos sceleri, Ov. C. Meton.: 1. To mark, make marks on: versā pulvis inscribitur hastā, Virg.—2. To brand: Pl. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: To furnish with an inscription: statuas quas in-

scribi iussisti, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Inscribe redēs, To write on a house (thū it is for sale), to publicly offer it for sale: Plaut.—2. Inscribe librum, To inscribe, give a title to a book: Cic. B. Fig.: To indicate, evidence, show who or what one is: sua quæque deorum inscribit facies, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. inscrire.

**in-scrip-tio**, ōnis, f. [for inscribitio; fr. inscrib-o] 1. A. A writing upon, inscribing: nominis, Cic.—B. An inscription on monuments: Pl.—2. An inscription, title of a book: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inscription.

**in-sculpo**, sculpsi, sculptum, sculptēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To cut or carve upon; to engrave, cut into: aliquid saxo, Hor. II. Fig.: To engrave, imprint: in mente ut, etc., Cic.

1. in-sēco, scēci, sectum, scēcare, 1. v. a. I.: A. Gen.: To cut into: aliquid, Auct. Her. B. Esp.: To dissect: corpora mortuorum, Pl. II. To cut something in something: pectine dentes, Ov.

2. in-sēco (-sēquo), old form of in-sequor: Enn.; Cato.

**in-sectā-tio**, ōnis, f. [insect(a)-or] 1. A pursuing, pursuit: hostis, Liv.—2. A pursuing with words; a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting: Tac.; Script. ap. Cic.

**in-sectā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] (Prop.: One who pursues; Fig.) A persecutor: plectis, Liv.

**insec-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [a rare form for insec-tor] To pursue miles ab his insectatus, Hirt.

**insec-tor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. freq. [for insequor; fr. insequ-or] I. Prop.: To pursue: impios insectator furie, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To pursue with words; to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of: aliquem, Cic.: aliquid, id.: (without Object) in aliquem, id.—B. To pursue in any way: assiduū herbam insectabere rastris, pursue the weeds with diligent hoes; i. e. diligently extirpate them, Virg.

**in-sēdā-bilis**, e, adj. [2. in; sed(a)-o] That cannot be stilled, incessant: Gloss.

**in-sēdāb-il-iter**, adv. [in-sedabilis] Unquenchedly, incessantly: Lucr.

**in-sēnesco**, scēni, no sup., scēnescēre, 3. v. n. To grow old in or at any thing, to spend one's lifetime in: libris, Hor.

**in-sensilis**, e, adj. Without feeling, senseless, insensible: Lucr.

1. in-sēpultus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Buried; Fig.) Hidden: virtus, Cic.

2. in-sēpultus, a, um, adj. [2. in; sepel-io, through root SEPUL-] Unburied: acervi, Cic.—Particular phrase: Insepulta sepultura, A burial without funeral rites: Cic.

**in-sēquor**, scēquus (scēquutus) sum, scēqui, 3. v. dep. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To follow after or close upon: aliquid, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. To follow after or pursue with hostile intent; to follow close upon or upon the heels of an enemy; to press upon, harrow:

hostem, Liv.: aliquem gladio, Cic.—  
 2. In time: To follow, succeed, come  
 after: hunc, Cic.: (without Object)  
 annus insequens, Liv. II. Fig.: A.:  
 1. To follow or attend upon: impro-  
 bura facta suspicio insequitur, Cic.—  
 2. Of a narrative, etc.: To go on, to  
 proceed: Cic.—3. To follow an aim or  
 object, to have in view: Cic.—4. Of  
 order, turn, or succession: To follow,  
 succeed, come after: Cic.—5. Of the  
 sight: To follow after, keep steadily or  
 constantly in view: fugientem lumine  
 pinum (i. e. navem), Ov.—6. To pro-  
 ceed to do something: convellere  
 vimen insequor, Virg.—B.: 1. To as-  
 sail, attack: homines contumeliâ, Cic.—  
 2. Of language: To condemn, re-  
 prove, censure: turpitudinem vitæ, Cic.—  
 3. Of the ground: To attack; i. e. to  
 work at incessantly: arva, Virg. III.  
 Meton.: As the result of following  
 after: To overtake, come up with: at  
 mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. ¶  
 Hence, Fr. (s)ensuere.

1. in-sēro, sēvi, sētum, sērere, 3.  
 v. a. I. Prop.: Of seeds, trees,  
 etc.: Agricolt. t. t.: To sow or plant in  
 any place: Pl. B. Fig.: 1. a. To  
 implant: concute, num qua tibi viti-  
 orum inseverit olim Natura, Hor.—b.  
 Part. Perf.: Implanted by nature, deep-  
 ly rooted: insitæ cognitions, Cic.—2.  
 To place in, unite to: animos corpori-  
 bus, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. Of remed-  
 ial powers: To bestow: remedia herbis,  
 Pl.—2. Of persons: To incorporate  
 with, embody amongst: Cic. II.: A.  
 Prop.: Agricolt. t. t.: Of shoots,  
 grafts, etc.: To engraft or graft into a  
 tree: ramos, Hor. B. Fig.: Part.  
 Perf.: Engrafted in, naturalized in,  
 become permanent or hereditary in:  
 In istam domum insita sapientia, Cic.  
 C. Meton.: Of trees: Agricolt. t. t.:  
 To furnish with grafts, to put a graft  
 into, to graft: insita mala, Virg.

2. in-sēro, sērti, sētum, sērere, 3.  
 v. a. I. Prop.: To put, bring, or  
 introduce into; to insert: collum in  
 laqueum, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To in-  
 troduce into, mix up with, connect with:  
 minimis rebus religio inserit deos,  
 Liv.—B.: 2. Gen.: To ingraft upon,  
 to implant: amputanda plura sunt illi  
 setati, quam inserenda, Cic.—2. Esp.:  
 To unite to: nomen famæ, i. e. to render  
 celebrated, Tac. III. Meton.: A.:  
 1. Gen.: To bring or introduce into,  
 to mingle or mix up with: inserit Æacidis  
 alienæ nomina gentis, Ov.—2. Esp.:  
 With Personal pron.: To mingle or mix  
 up one's self with, join one's self with,  
 go into or among: Tac.; Ov.—B. To  
 embody or incorporate with, to enrol  
 among: familiæ, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
 insérer.

in-ser-tim, adv. [in-ser-o] By in-  
 sertion: fundere, to pour in, Lucr.

in-ser-to, prps. no perf. nor sup.,  
 täre, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] To put into,  
 insert: clypeo, sinistram, Virg.

in-ser-vio, servivi, servitum, serve-  
 re, 4. v. n. or a. (Fut. inservibis,  
 Plaut.) I. Prop.: To serve, to be a  
 servant or vassal: rex inserviens, Tac.

II. Fig.: A. To be devoted or attached  
 to, to endeavour to please, to pay attention  
 or court to: illum, Plaut.: ei, Cic.:  
 (Impers. Pass.) inservitum erat, Liv.  
 —B. To be devoted to a thing, to attend  
 to, take care of: honoribus, Cic.

in-sēs-sus (for insed-sus), a, um,  
 P. of insid-eo, through true root  
 INSED.

in-sibŭlo, no perf. nor sup., äre,  
 1. v. n. To hiss, whistle, or rustle in:  
 Eurus, Ov.

in-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 2. v.  
 n. and a. [for in-sedeo] I. Neut.: A.  
 Prop.: To sit in: Sen. B. Fig.: To be  
 seated, fixed, stamped, or rooted in;  
 to be in: in memoriâ, Cic. C. Meton.:  
 1. To settle in, become settled in: quum  
 in locis semen insedit, Cic. II.: A.  
 Prop.: Neut.: To sit upon: equo, Liv.  
 B. Meton.: 1. Neut.: a. To settle  
 upon, to become settled on: vapor in-  
 sedit Apulie, Hor.—b. Of places: To  
 stand or be situate upon: insidet (sc.  
 Joppe) collem, Pl.—c. To fall upon:  
 auribus clamor, Pl.—2. Act.: To take  
 up a position at a place, to get possession  
 of, to occupy: locum, Liv. Pass.:  
 To be perched or settled upon by birds:  
 inessu n diris avibus Capitolium, Tac.

in-sidŭ-læ, ærum, f. plur. [insid-eo]  
 (A taking up a position at a place;  
 hence) 1. Of persons: Troops or men  
 who secretly occupy any place that they  
 may thence fall unawares on an enemy;  
 liers in wait; an ambush, ambuscade:  
 Hirt.—2. Of place: a. Prop.: A place  
 occupied by liers in wait, etc.; an  
 ambush, ambuscade: Cic.—b. Fig.:  
 Artifice, crafty device, plot, snare: Cic.;  
 Cæs.; Sall.

in-sidŭ-tor, ōris, m. [insidi(a)-or]  
 I. Prop.: One lying in ambush: Hirt.  
 II. Meton.: One who lies in wait; a  
 lurker, waylayer: Cic.

in-sidŭ-or, ætus sum, äri, 1. v. dep.  
 [insidi-e] (Prop.: To lie in ambush;  
 Fig.: To wait for, watch for, expect any  
 thing: somno maritorum, Cic.

in-sidŭs-e, adv. [insidios-us]  
 Cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously: Cic.:  
 (Sup.) insidiosissime, id.

in-sidŭ-ōsus, a, um, adj. [insidi-æ]  
 (Full of insidiæ; hence) Cunning, art-  
 ful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious: Of  
 persons or things: aliquid, Pl.: (Comp.)  
 quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic.  
 ¶ Hence, Fr. insidieux.

In-sidŭo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 3.  
 v. n. I. (Prop.: To sit down in a place;  
 Meton.) To settle in a place in order to  
 dwell there: jugis Etruscis, Virg. II.  
 (Prop.: To settle down into a place;  
 Meton.) To sink or pierce into: et  
 credit tactis digitos insidere membris,  
 i. e. make a deep impression in, Ov.  
 III.: A. Prop.: To sit down on or  
 upon; to settle on: apes insidunt floribus,  
 Virg. B. Meton.: To settle  
 upon, fix one's habitation at or upon:  
 cineres patriæ insedisse supremos,  
 Virg.

in-signe-e, is, n. [insign-is] I. Gen.:  
 A. Prop.: A distinctive mark; a mark,  
 token, sign: Cic. B. Fig.: A mark,  
 proof: veri, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.:

A peculiar distinction or badge. ¶ officii,  
 birth, rank, etc. (mostly plur.): Cic.;  
 Cæs.; Liv. B. Fig.: Plur.: 1. Dis-  
 tinctiōns: virtutis, Cic.—2. In oratory:  
 Brilliance, striking points: Cic.  
 C. Meton.: 1. A signal: Liv.—2. An  
 ensign, standard, flag: Cæs.—3. Plur.:  
 Ornaments, decorations: Cic. ¶ Hence,  
 Fr. insignes.

in-signŭo, ūvi, itum, ire, 4. v. a.  
 [insign-e] I. Gen.: To put a mark  
 upon: pueros, Plaut. II. Esp.: A.  
 Prop.: 1. To mark, distinguish, make  
 conspicuous or remarkable: multi in-  
 signiuntur barbâ geminâ inferiori  
 labro, Pl.—2. To adorn: tropeis . . .  
 agros, Virg. B. Fig.: To distinguish,  
 render remarkable: annum cladibus,  
 Tac.

in-sign-is, e, adj. [1. in; sign-um]  
 I. Prop.: That has a mark upon it;  
 that is or may be distinguished by a  
 mark: vestis, Liv.: maculis et albo,  
 Virg. II. Fig.: Remarkable, eminent,  
 distinguished, prominent, extraordi-  
 nary: virtus, Cic.: (Comp.) insigniora  
 monumenta, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. insigne.

in-signitŭ-e, adv. [insignit-us] Re-  
 markably, extraordinarily, notably:  
 improbus, Cic.: (Comp.) insignitius,  
 Liv.

in-sign-iter, adv. [insign-is] Re-  
 markably, extraordinarily, notably:  
 diligere, Cic.: (Comp.) insignitus, Nep.

in-signi-tus, a, um: 1. P. of in-  
 signi-o.—2. Pa.: a. Marked, clear,  
 plain: conformatio, Cic.—b. Disting-  
 uished, striking, remarkable, notable:  
 infamia, Tac.: (Comp.) nomen in-  
 signitius, Liv.

in-silŭ-a, um, n. plur. [insili-o]  
 (Things leaping into something; hence)  
 The treddle of a loom: Lucr.

in-silŭo, silŭti (sili), in Luc. and  
 Claud.), no sup., silire, 4. v. n. [for  
 in-salio] I.: A. Prop.: To leap or  
 spring into: in scapham, Plaut.: (with  
 Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) Æt-  
 nam, Hor. B. Fig.: To leap or spring  
 into; i. e. become involved in: in cruci-  
 atum, Plaut. II. To leap or spring  
 upon: in equum, Liv.; prorse, Ov.

in-simŭlo, are, v. insimulo.  
 in-simŭlā-tio (insimŭlā-), ōnis,  
 f. [insimul(a)-o] A charge against  
 one, an accusation: probrorum, Cic.

in-simŭlo (-simŭlo), ävi, ätum,  
 äre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: To represent against  
 a person; Meton.) 1. To allege, ad-  
 vance, or maintain against any one;  
 to lay any thing to one's charge: id  
 jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus in-  
 simulo, Cic.—2. a. To bring a charge  
 or accusation against any one; to charge,  
 accuse, or tax any one: aliquem, Cic.—  
 b. To charge or tax one with doing,  
 or accuse one of doing any thing: eos  
 incerta dicere, Cic.—3. To charge one  
 with, accuse one of any thing: (with  
 Gen. of charge) aliquem avaritiæ, Cic.:  
 (with Abl. of charge) insimulatus  
 falso crimine senatus, Liv.

in-sinŭcerus, a, um, adj. Not  
 genuine, not pure, adulterated, spoiled:  
 error, Virg.

in-sinŭā-tio, ōnis, f. [insinu(a)-o]



An insinuating or ingratiating one's self: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insinuation*.

**in-sinū-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. [1. in; sinus, (uncontr. Gen.) sinu-is] To put or thrust into the bosom; to bestow or heap upon one: faciles insinuantur opes, Prop. II.: [1. in; sinuo] A. Act.: 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: To cause any person or thing to penetrate or enter any where by winding or bending: insinuare ordines, i. e. to push the files between the ranks of the enemy, Liv.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To wind or make one's way into or among: Cæs.; Lucr.; Liv.—2. Fig.: a. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To introduce or recommend one's self to any one's notice or regard; to ingratiate one's self into any one's favour: Plaut.; Suet.—b. With Personal pron.: To introduce, or ingratiate one's self; to work or make one's way to; to reach, arrive at: familiariter se in coram sermonem, i. e. to become on terms of free and unreserved communication, Cic.—3. Meton.: a. Of the soul or animating principle: (a) Gen.: To make to enter, to place in or inside: Lucr.—(b) Esp.: With Personal pron.: To enter, pass into: Lucr.—b. Of the heat of the sun: To pour in: Lucr.—B. Neut.: 1. Prop.: To wind or make one's way into or among: per pectora pavor, Virg.—2. Fig.: a. To ingratiate one's self into any one's favour: Cic.—b. To penetrate or make one's way to; to reach, arrive at: ut penitus insinuet (sc. animus) in causam, i. e. acquire a complete knowledge of, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insinuer*.

**in-sipiens**, entis, adj. [for in-sap-ens] Unwise, senseless, foolish: fortunatus, Cic.: (Comp.) insipientior, id.: (Sup.) insipientissimus, Sen.

**insipien-ter**, adv. [for insipient-ter; fr. insipiens, insipient-is] Unwisely, foolishly: sperat, Cic.

**insipient-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the insipiens; hence) Want of wisdom, senselessness, folly: Cic.

**in-sisto**, stitī, nō sup., sistere (Perf. Ind. institerunt, Lucr.), 3. v. n. I.: A. Prop.: To set one's self on; to set foot upon; to stand, tread, step upon: huic (sc. saxo) Remus institerat frustra, Ov.: instebat in mann Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriæ, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. a. To stand, tread, or step upon: vestigiis laudum, Liv.—b. To stand still upon, i. e. dwell upon: vitilis amice, Ov.—c. To persevere, persist, or continue in any course: crudelitati, Tac.—d. To proceed or begin; to set about: flagitare, Cic.: sic adeo insistit, i. e. begins to speak, Virg.—e. To attend to, bestow pains upon, apply or address one's self to a thing: in bellum, Cæs.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) munus, Cic.—f. To solicit earnestly, importune, urge: Liv.—2. To enter upon, devise, plan, adopt: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) rianque insiste domandi, Virg. C. Meton.: 1. Of birds: To support themselves, to hover: Ov.—2. Of war: To be close

to, to be at: Liv.—3. To follow up closely as an enemy; to pursue, be at one's heels, press hard upon: Liv.—4. Of a particular time: To be close at hand, to be very near: Ov. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To stand, take one's stand, stand still: stellarum motus instand, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of an army: To halt: Cic.; Liv. B. Fig.: 1. Of a speaker: a. Gen.: To pause, stop: illustribus rebus, Cic.—b. Esp.: With accessory notion of hesitation: To hesitate, doubt: Cic.—2. Of speech: To stand still, stay, come to a stand: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insister*.

**insit-tio**, ōnis, f. [for insa-tio; fr. 1. inse-ro, through root INSA; v. sero init.] I. Prop.: An ingrafting, grafting: Cic. II. Meton.: The time of grafting: Ov.

**insit-tivus**, a, um, adj. [for insa-tivus; through id.] I. Prop.: Ingrafted, grafted: pira, Hor. II. Meton.: Substituted, spurious: liberi, Phæd.

**insit-tor**, ōris, m. [for insa-tor; through id.] An ingrafter, grafter: Prop.

**insit-tus** (for insa-tus), a, um: 1. P. of inse-ro, through root INSA; v. sero init.—2. Pa.: (Prop.) Ingrafted; (Fig.) Adopted, taken into one's family: Tac.

**in-sociābilis**, e, adj. Unsociable, incompatible: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insociable*.

**in-solābil-iter**, adv. [2. in; solābil-is] Insolently: Hor.

**in-solē-ns**, ntis, adj. [2. in; solē-] I. Prop.: A. Of persons: 1. Gen.: Contrary to custom: Ter.—2. Esp.: Unaccustomed, not habituated to: infamie, Cic.: audienti, quæ faceret, Tac.—B. Of things: That is not customary, unusual, rare: (Sup.) nomen insolentissimum, Quint. II. Meton.: A. Excessive, immoderate, too great: alacritas, Cic.: lætitia, Hor.—B. Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent: Of persons or things: ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic.: (Comp.) secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt.—C. Extravagant, lavish, profuse: in alienis re, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insolent*.

**insolē-ter**, adv. [for insolent-ter; fr. insolens, insolent-is] 1. Unusually, contrary to custom: Cic.—2. Excessively, immoderately, too greatly: (Comp.) insolentius, Cic.—3. Haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, insolently: se efferre, Cic.: (Sup.) insolentissime, Val. Max.

**in-solēnt-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The condition or quality of the insolens; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A not being accustomed to a thing, strangeness, novelty: Cic.; Liv.—b. Fig.: Unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness in the choice of words: Cic.—2. Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence: Cic.—3. Extravagance, lavishness, profuseness, excess, luxury, expensiveness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insolence*.

**in-solē-sco**, nō perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. incho. [2. in; sole-o] (To begin to be unusual; hence) To grow

haughty or insolent, to become elated: Sall.; Tac.

**in-solūdus**, a, um, adj. Not solid, soft, tender: herba, Ov.

**in-solūtus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Unaccustomed to a thing: femina, Cic.: (with Gen.) civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Tac.—2. Unusual, uncommon: insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insolite*.

**insomn-ia**, æ, f. [insomn-is] (The state of the insomnis; hence) Sleeplessness, want of sleep: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insomnie*.

**in-somn-is**, e, adj. [2. in; somnus] (Without somnus; hence) I. Prop.: Of living beings: That does not or cannot sleep: Tac. II. Meton.: Of time: Passed in sleeplessness: Virg.

**in-somniūm**, ii, n. A dream: Virg. **in-sōno**, sōnāi, nō sup., sōnāre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: (To sound in, to make a sound or noise in; hence) Of wind instruments: To play upon: calamis agrestibus, Ov. II. Neut.: To sound on or over; to make a sound or resound on: Boreæ quum spiritus alto Insonat Ægei, Virg. III.: A. Prop.: Neut.: To sound loudly; to resound greatly or aloud: insonuere cavernæ, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Neut.: To make or produce a loud sound with any thing: insonuitque flagello, i. e. loudly cracked his whip, Virg.—2. Act.: To make or cause any thing to give forth a loud sound: verberare insonuit, Virg.

**in-sons**, tis, adj. I. Prop.: Guiltless, innocent: amicus, Virg.: (with Gen.) fraterni sanguinis, Ov.: (with Abl.) crimine, Liv. II. Meton.: Harmless, that does no hurt, commits no injury: te vidit insons Cerberus, Hor.—As Subst.: insons, ontis, m. One that commits or gives no offence, a guiltless or harmless person: Sall.

**in-sōpitus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful: draco, Ov. II. Meton.: Of fire: Inextinguishable: ignis, Claud.

**inspargo**, etc., v. Insuper. **in-sperāns**, ntis, adj. Not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes or expectations: Cic.

**inspērāte** (-o), adv. [insperat-us] Unexpectedly: Plaut.; Val. Max.

**in-sperātus**, a, um, adj.: Of persons or things: Unhoped for, unexpected: pecunia, Cic.: (Sup.; also, with Dat.) insperatissime mihi, Plaut.—A verbal expression: Ex insperato, Unexpectedly: Liv.

**in-spergo** (-spargo), si, sum, gēre, 3. v. a. [for in-spargo] I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To sprinkle, strew or scatter upon: cinis potioni inspersus, Pl.—2. Esp.: Sacrific. i. t.: To sprinkle on a victim: molam can vinum, Cic. B. Meton.: Of natural blemishes, etc.: Pass.: To be dispersed, scattered, or spread about over: egregio inspersos reprehendat corpore naves, Hor. II. To besprinkle, scatter, bestrew: cinis, Pl.

**insper-sus** (for insperg-sus), a, um, P. of inspergo.

**in-spicio**, spexi, spectum, spicere, 3. v. a. [for in-specio] I.: A. Prop.: 1.

**Gen.**: To look into: marsupium, Plaut.: in speculum, Ter.—2. Esp.: To look into for the purpose of reading, etc.; to examine, search: leges, Cic. **B. Fig.**: 1. Of persons: To look into, examine, consider, contemplate, observe: visne te inspiciamus a puero? Cic.—2. Of things: To examine, consider, weigh, ponder, take into consideration, investigate, search into: rem, Liv.—3. To prove, test, search out, become acquainted with: fidem, Ov. **II.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To look upon or at; to behold, cast one's eyes upon: quum Romam aspexerit Eos, Ov.: (with Interrogative clause) aspice quid portem, id.—2. Esp.: To look at, examine, inspect: candlabrum, Cic. **B. Fig.**: Mentally: 1. Of things: To look at, regard, pay attention to: sumptus, Ov.—2. Of persons: To regard, treat: aliquem familiariter, Pl.

**in-spīc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; spīc-a] To make pointed, to sharpen: facies, Virg.

**in-spī-ro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To breathe or blow into: foramen, Pl.—2. Esp.: To blow any thing into another; to inject or cause to enter by blowing: medicamenta, Cels. **B. Fig.**: To produce any mental emotion or passion; to inspire, excite, rouse, kindle, inflame: magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, Virg. **C. Meton.**: 1. Of supernatural influences: To inspire: vatem, Just.—2. To infuse: venenum Morsibus, Virg. **II. Nent.**: To blow or breathe on or upon: leniter inspirans, Flor. **III. Prop.**: Nent.: To blow in: conchas sonaci, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inspire*.

**in-spō-lī-ātus**, a, um, adj. Not plundered: arma, Virg.

**in-stā-bī-lis**, e, adj. **I. Prop.**: That does not stand firm; that does not or cannot remain steady: pedes, Liv.: cymbæ, Virg. **II. Meton.**: A.: 1. Gen.: Tottering, wavering, unsafe, unsteady, unstable: Ingressus, Liv.—2. Esp.: Of troops, etc.: Unsteady, that does not stand, or keep one's ground: Liv.—**B. Pass.**: That cannot be stood upon or trodden: tellus, Ov. **III. Fig.**: Unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle: animus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instable*. **insta-n-s**, ntis: 1. P. of inst(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Of time, or circumstances to be referred to time: (a) Present: Cic.—(b) Impending, menacing, threatening: periculum, Nep.—b. Pressing, urgent, vehement: (Comp.) species instantior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instant*.

**instant-er**, adv. [for instant-ter; fr. instans, instant-is] Vehemently, earnestly, with vehemence or violence: pronunciare, Pl.: (Comp.) instantius, Tac.: (Sup.) instantissime, Gell.

**instant-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] 1. Existence in present time, presence: Cic.—2. Ofstyle: Energy, nervousness, a making every word tell: Pl.—3. Continuance or persistency in doing, perseverance: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instance*.

**in-sta-r**, n. indecl. [prob. fr. 1. in; stā, root of st(a)-o] (That which

stands in a place; hence) **I. Prop.**: An image, statue: equi, Suet. **II. Meton.**: A. A well-modelled form, a graceful shape, a dignified carriage and an elegant figure combined: quantum instar in ipso est! Virg.—B. A resemblance to, an appearance of: Cic.—C. Likeness between two things; so, used only in apposition, or as a predicate; or, prps. as a predicative adj., Like: (always with Gen.) 1. Of size or bulk: A likeness; like, resembling: montis, Virg.—2. Of superficial extent: A likeness; like, corresponding to: urbis, Cic.—3. Of manner: A resemblance to any thing; just as: muri, Cæs.—4. Of one thing for another: An equivalent for; equivalent to: iustitii, Suet.—5. Of number: Likeness, corresponding amount; like, corresponding to, much about: epistolarum, Cic.—6. Of importance or estimation: Worth, value; worth, equivalent to, as good as: immortalitatis, Cic. **III. Fig.**: A faint image or sketch, an outline: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *à l'instar*.

**instaurā-tio**, ōnis, f. [instaur(a)-o] A renewing, renewal, repetition: ludorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instauration*.

**instaurā-tivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Renewed, repeated: ludi, Cic.

**in-staur-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; staur-ōs, akin to stā, root of st(a)-o] (In transitive force, To make to stand; hence) **I. Gen.**: A. Prop.: Of buildings, etc.: To erect, construct, build: Pl. **B. Meton.**: 1. To form, make: tunicas, Pl.—2. Religious t.: Of religious rites: To perform, offer, celebrate: sacrum dī loci, Tac. **II. Esp.**: (Prop.) Of buildings already raised: To repair, renew, restore, strengthen, so as to enable them to continue to stand: Meton.) A. Of religious rites, etc.: To renew, repeat, perform over again, celebrate afresh or anew: Latinas, Cic.—B. Of things in gen.: To repeat, renew, do over again: cædem, Cic.—C. To repay, requite: dī, talia Græcis Instaurate, Virg.

**in-ster-no**, strāvi, strātum, stern-ēre, 3. v. a. **I.** To lay upon as a cover, to spread over: pulpita tignis, Hor. **II.** To cover, cover over: jubet ordine cadit Instratos oestro alipedes, Virg.

**instigā-tio**, ōnis, f. [instig(a)-o] An urging, stimulating, instigating, an incitement, instigation: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigation*.

**instigā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A stimulator, instigator: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigateur*.

**instigā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] She that instigates: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigatrice*.

**in-stig-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; root stīg, akin to Gr. στίγω] (To goad or prick on; hence) To urge, stimulate, stir up, set on, incite, instigate: aliquem, Ter. (without Object) te instigante, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *instiguer*.

**in-stīllo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.**: A. Prop.: To drop into; to pour in by drops: oleum luminī, Cic. **B.**

**Fig.**: To instil, infuse into præceptum auriculis, Hor. **II.** To drop upon, to pour drops on or upon: oleum caulibus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instiller*.

**instimulā-tor**, ōris, m. [instimul(a)-o] A stimulator, instigator: Cic. **in-stimūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To goad on; to stimulate, incite: Bacchas sonis, Ov.

**instinct-or**, ōris, m. [for insting-tor; fr. insting-uo] An instigator; sceleris, Tac.

**1. instinc-tus** (for insting-tus), a, um, f. of insting-uo.

**2. instinc-tus**, ūs (mostly in Abl. Sing.), m. [for insting-tus; fr. id.] Instigation, suggestion, impulse: Cic.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instinct*.

**in-stinguo**, stinxi, stinctum, stingere, 3. v. a. [1. in; and root sting, with n epenthetic; cf. instigo] (To goad on; hence) To instigate, incite, impel (mostly in Part. Perf.): instinctus furore, Cic.

**in-stī-ta**, æ, f. [for in-sta-ta; fr. 1. in; st(a)-o] (That on which one stands or steps; hence) **I. Prop.**: The border, founce, furbelow (of a lady's tunic): longa, Ov. **II. Meton.**: Of a lady: nulla, Ov.

**in-stī-tio**, ōnis, f. [for in-sta-tio; fr. id.] A standing still: stellarum: Cic.

**inst-īto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. freq. [inst-o] To press on, assail: rursus institare, Cæs.

**insti-tor**, ōris, m. [for insta-tor; fr. inst(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: One (usually a slave) who presides over or has the charge of any trade or mercantile transaction for another; a factor, broker, or agent in any kind of shop: Sen. **II. Meton.**: One who carries about and sells goods; a huckster, hawk, pedlar: Ov.; Liv.

**instītōr-ium**, īi, n. [institor] (A thing pertaining to an institor; hence) The trade of a huckster: Suet.

**in-stī-tio**, stīti, stītūm, stītē-re, 3. v. a. [for in-statuo] **I.**: A. Prop.: To put, set, place: vestigia nuda sinistri Instituerē pedis, they set or planted the soles of the left foot bare, Virg. **B. Fig.**: Of the mind: To put, set up, place: argumenta in pectus, Plant. **II.** Of troops: To form, draw up, arrange: aciem, Cæs. **III.**: A. Pr.p.: Of constructions of any kind: To rear, raise, erect, construct, build: officinam, Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. Gen.: To make, fabricate, construct: amphora cepit Institut, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. Of mines: To sink, form, make: Liv.—b. Of grounds, etc.: To lay out, form: Cic.—c. Of an office, etc.: To found, originate, establish: Cic.—d. Of food or an entertainment: To prepare, make ready, set forth, furnish, provide: Virg.: convivia, Suet.—e. Of a levy of troops, etc.: To make, raise: Cæs.—f. Of a tax or impost: To institute, impose, lay on: Cic.—g. Of money for any purpose: To institute, appoint, provide: Suet.—h. Of an account book: To keep: Cic.—j. Of cattle: To establish the breed of:



Sext. Aur. Vict. C. Fig.: 1. To order, institute, appoint, ordain, decree, make, establish: censum, Liv.: hoc sibi pulchra summi ferre Proserpina munus Instituit, Virg.—2. To order or appoint a person to be any thing (with double Acc.): me heredem, Cic.—3. To order or appoint for one's self, to make a rule for one's self, to be wont or accustomed: si virorum alicuiusmodi conviviis aut instituerit, Cic.—4. To devise, contrive, invent: Suet.—5. To take upon one's self, to undertake: sibi omne certamen, Cic.—6. To undertake, begin, commence: sumptus, Cic.: (without Object) ut instituit, id.—7. To begin to do something: scribere, Cic.: affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, Nep.—8. Of conversation: To hold: Cæs.; Cic.—9. To draw up, arrange: actionem, Cic.—10. To put in order, regulate: civitates, Cic.—11. To procure, gain, obtain: sibi amicos, Cic.—12. To apply: animum ad cogitandum, Ter.—13. To purpose, determine, resolve upon: similem rationem, Cæs.: oppugnare, Liv.—14. Of persons: To instruct, train up, educate: alique ad didicendum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instituer.

**institū-tio**, ōnis f. [institū-o] 1. Arrangement, settling in order, disposition of things: Cic.—2. Custom, wonted manner: Cic.—3. A Prop.: Instruction, education, training: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Subjects or subject-matter of instruction or education: Cic.—(b) Principles or methods: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. institution.

**institū-tum**, i, n. [id.] 1. Custom, habit, usage, mode of life, practices, manners: Cæs.; Cic.—2. An arrangement, plan: Cic.—3. A regulation, ordinance, institution, law: Nep.—Particular expression: Ex instituto: According to decree, order, or determination: Liv.—4. A purpose, intention, design: Cic.—5. Instruction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. institut, institutes.

**in-sto**, stiti, stātum (cf. instaturum, Liv.), stāre, i. v. n. I. A. Prop.: To stand on or upon: iugis, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. A. Gen.: To press upon, press hard upon, harass, assault, vigorously assail: instat vi patriā Pyrrhus, Virg.—b. Esp.: To press upon in pursuit, to follow closely up, to pursue: ferociter victis instat, Liv.—2. Of persons: A. To be close at hand, to be very near: instabat agmen Caesaris, Cæs.—b. To follow, run after: nec præcedentibus instat, Hor.—3. Of time, or circumstances as referred to time: a. To be present: Cic.—b.: (a) In a good sense: To be close at hand, to be very near: Ter.; Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: To impend, overhang, menace, threaten: Cic.; Liv. C. Fig.: 1. To press hard upon one, assail, harass: insto accusatori, Cic.—2. To urge or press upon with a request; to request, solicit earnestly, importune, entreat: instat tibi, ut eas in consilium, Cic.—3. Of reputation or report: To follow up quickly: Tac.—4. Of a line of conduct: To persevere, persist, be

urgent: Cic.—5. To constantly maintain or affirm: Ter.—6. To continue or persist in doing: instat Scandilius poscere recuperatores, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To stand over or above: mortalibus instans (sc. religio), Lucr. B. Meton.: To hurry on, urge forwards, hasten onwards: instat verbera torto, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. To hasten or speed on, to hurry onwards: operi regnique futuris, Virg.—2.: With Dat. of Personal pron.: To urge one's self onwards; to exert one's self, to be forward or zealous: Auct. Her.—3.: a. Of material objects: To employ one's self upon, to ply or work at diligently: curumque rotasque volucres instabant, Virg.—b. Of an occupation or pursuit: To betake, devote one's self to; to transact with zeal or diligence: animus majoribus instet, Ov. III. To stand: instare instructos, Liv.

1. **instrā-tus**, a, um, P. of instruo, through root INSTRA.

2. **in-strā-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; sterno, through root STRA] Not strewn or covered: cubile, Virg.

**in-strēpo**, strēpū, strēpitum, strēpere, 3. v. n. To make a noise; to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak: sub pondere, Virg.

**instric-tus** (for instrin)g-tus, a, nm, P. of instrin)g-o.

**instruc-tio**, ōnis, f. [instru-o, through root INSTRUC] Milit. t. t.: A drawing up, setting in array, arraying, arranging: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instruction.

**instruc-tus**, comp. adv. [1. instruct-us] With greater preparation: Liv.

**instruc-tor**, ōris, m. [instruo, through root INSTRUC] A preparer: convivii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instructeur, "an instructor."

1. **instruc-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of instruo, through root INSTRUC.—2. Pa.: a.: (a) Prop.: Of troops, etc.: Drum up in order, arranged, arrayed: acies, Cæs.—(b) Fig.: Arranged, arrayed, put in order: Ter.; Cic.—b. Equipped, provided, furnished, supplied, etc.: (a) Prop.: Cic.—(b) Fig.: (Comp.) decem vitis instructor, Hor.—c. Of a banquet, etc.: Set forth, set out, provided, supplied: Cic.—d. Instructed, taught, versed, trained: Cic.—e. Prepared, made ready, ready: (Sup.) ad didicendum instructissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instruct.

2. **instruc-tus**, ōs, m. [instruo, through root INSTRUC] Arrangement, putting in order: Cic.

**instrū-mentum**, i, n. [instru-o] 1. (The building or constructing thing; hence) a. Gen.: (a) Prop.: An implement, tool, utensil, instrument: Cæs.; Ov.—(b) Fig.: Means to an end; aid, assistance, promotion, furtherance, etc.: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Of dwellings: Utensils: Cic.; Cæs.—(b) The matériel (of war): Cic.—2. (That which is composed or drawn up; hence) A written instrument or document: Suet.—3. (That which equips; hence) a.: (a) Prop.: A store, stock, or supply: Euct.

—(b) Fig.: A store, provision, supply: oratoris, Cic.—b. Equipage, baggage, travelling requisites: Cic.—4. (That which clothes one; hence) Clothing, garments, dress, apparel: Ov.—5. (That which decorates one; hence) Ornament, decoration, embellishment: Ov.—6. (That which furnishes a house; hence) Furniture: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. instrument.

**in-strūo**, struxi, structum, strūere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To put, place, insert into by building; to build one thing into another: contabulationem in parietes, Cæs. B. Fig.: Of the mind: To put into; to set firm, fix or establish any thing in: res in mentem, Plaut. II.: A.: 1. Prop.: To build, make, construct, form: aggerem, Tac.—2. Fig.: a. To compose, construct: opus, Ov.—b. To build up in knowledge of any thing; to train, teach, instruct: parum artibus instructi, Cic.—c. To devise, plot, contrive: fraudem, Liv.—d. To excite, rouse, bring about: odiā, Just.—e. To achieve, effect, bring about: victoriam, Just.—B. Milit. t. t.: 1. Gen.: a. Of land forces: (a) Prop.: To set in order, arrange, form, draw up: aciem, Cic.: (without Object) ad instruendum, Liv.—(b) Fig.: To arrange; to put or set in order: orationem, Cic.—b. Of a fleet, etc.: To station, form, etc.: Liv.—c. Of an ambush: To set, lay, etc.: Liv.—2. Esp.: Of a general: Part. Pass. in reflexive force: Having posted himself, or having taken up a position: Liv.—C.: 1. Gen.: a. Prop.: To equip, supply, or furnish: socios simul instruit armis, Virg.—b. Fig.: To equip, provide, furnish, etc.: instruar consiliis idoneis, Cic.—2. Esp.: To provide or furnish with dress or ornaments; to clothe, dress, array, robe, deck, ornament, adorn, embellish: cultibus Alciden instruit illa, (sc. Omphale) suis, Ov.—D.: 1. Gen.: a. Prop.: To prepare, to make or get ready: ornamenta, Plaut.—b. Fig.: (a) To prepare, make ready: accusationem, Cic.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To prepare one's self, to get ready: Cic.; Liv.—2. Esp.: To make preparations for any thing: bellum, Cic.—E.: 1. Of a house, etc.: To furnish: Cic.; Suet.—2. Of persons: To give furniture to: Suet.—F. Of food, or the tables, etc., on which it is placed: To set forth or out: convivium, Cic.: mensas, Virg.—G. Of land, etc.: 1. To provide with what is necessary for its cultivation, such as stock, cattle, implements, corn, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. a. Prop.: To provide with what is ornamental; to adorn, ornament: hortos statuis, Pl.—b. Fig.: To adorn, embellish, give a polish to: vitam, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. instruire.

**in-suāvis**, e, adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable: vita, Cic. (Comp.) quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. Her.: (Sup.) insuavissima littera, Cic.

**in-sūdo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To sweat or perspire upon: quela (sc. libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor.

**in-suē-fac-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. *in*; *sue-o*; *fac-io*] *Accustomed, habituated*: *equi*, Cæs.

**in-sūesco**, sūēvi, sūētum, sūescōre, 3. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.*: *To accustom or habituate one's self; to become accustomed*: ad disciplinam, Liv. *II. Act.*: *To accustom or habituate one to a thing*: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, Ut fingerem, Hor.

**1. in-sūētus**, a, um, *adj.* *Unaccustomed, not accustomed*: 1. a. *That is not accustomed to, unused to a thing*: insuetus contumelia, Cic.: navigandi, Cæs.—b. *Inexperienced in, unacquainted with a thing*: rerum, Auct. Her.: moribus Romanis, Liv.—2. *To which one is not accustomed, unusual*: solitudo, Liv.—*Adverbial expression*: Insueta, *Unusually, in an unusual manner or way*: Virg.

**2. insūe-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of insue-sco*.—2. *Pa.*: *Accustomed, habituated*: Liv.

**in-sūl-a**, æ, f. [for *in-sal-a*; fr. 1. *in*; *sal-um*] *(That which is in salum; hence)* *I. Prop.*: *An island, whether in the sea or a river, etc.*: Cic.: Tac. *II. Meton.*: *A. For the inhabitants of an island, islanders*: Nep.—*B.*: 1. *A detached house or building*: Cic.—2. *A detached house or a detached pile of buildings (for poor people, which was let out in portions to several families)*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *île*.

**insūl-ānus**, i, m. [insul-a] *(One pertaining to an insula; hence)* *An islander*: Cic.

**insūl-āris**, is, m. [id.] *(One pertaining to an insula, or detached building; hence)* *A keeper of a temple*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insulaire*.

**insuls-e**, adv. [insuls-us] *Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly*: aliquid facere, Cic.: (Comp.) insulsus, Gell.: (Sup.) insulsiissime, id.

**insuls-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the insulsus; hence)* *Tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity*: Cic.

**in-sulsus**, a, um, *adj.* [for *insalsus*; fr. 2. *in*; *salsus*] (Prop.: *Unsalted*; hence) *I. Meton.*: *That longs for tasteless things*: gula, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd*: homo, Cic.: (Sup.) insulsiissimus, Cat.

**insult-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for *insal-to*; fr. *insil-i*, through true root *INSAL*] *I. To bound, leap, or spring at or against*: forem, Ter. *II.*: *A. Prop.*: *Of living subjects*: *To bound, leap, or spring upon*: floribus, Virg. *B. Meton.*: *Of things as subjects*: *To bound, leap, or spring upon*: fluctibus carinae, Ov. *C. Fig.*: *To behave insolently towards; to exult at or over*: to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult: jacenti, Ov.: in republicam, Cic. *III. To bound, leap, or spring forwards into; to rush hastily or impetuously into*: nemora avia matres insulstant thiasis, Virg. *IV.*: *A. Prop.*: *To bound, leap, or spring*: fremit æquore toto insulstant sonipes, Virg. *B. Fig.*: *To exult, rejoice great-*

*ly*: morte aliojus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insulter*.

**in-sūm**, fūi, esse, v. irreg. *I.*: *A. Prop.*: *To be in*: nummi octingenti auri in marsupio infuerant, Plaut. *B. Fig.*: *I. To be in or engaged in*: voluptatibus, Lucr.—2. *To be in or contained in, to belong or appertain to*: in superstitione inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. *II. To be on or upon*: inerant lunaria fronti Cornua, Ov.

**in-sūmo**, sumpsi, sumptum, sūm-ēre, 3. v. a. *(To take a thing and bestow it upon some object; hence)* *I. Prop.*: *To apply to, bestow or expend upon*: quid sumptis in eam rem, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A. Of time*: *To employ or bestow upon; to use for or in doing something*: paucos dies insumpsit reficiendæ classi, Tac.—*B. To apply, employ, bestow*: operam frustra, Liv.—*C. To take to one's self; to take, assume*: interficiendi domini animum, Tac.

**in-sūo**, sūi, sūtum, sūēre, 3. v. a. *I.*: *A. Prop.*: *To sew in or sew up in*: insutus pelle juveni, Ov. *B. Meton.*: *To embroider*: insutum vestibus aurum, Ov. *II. To sew up in something a person or thing that has been put into it*: in culeum vivos, Cic.

**in-sūper**, adv. and prep. *I. Adv.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. *Above, on the top, overhead*: Liv.—2. *From above*: Luc. *B. Meton.*: *Over and above, moreover, besides*: Liv.; Virg. *II. Prep.*: *a. Acc.* et Abl.: *Over, above*: arbores, Cato: trabibus, Vitr.

**in-sūpērabilis**, e, adj. *I. Prop.*: *That cannot be passed over, insurmountable*: via, Liv. *II. Fig.*: *A. Unconquerable*: genus insuperabile bello, Virg.—*B. Unavoidable, inevitable*: fatum, Ov.

**in-surgo**, surrexi, surrectum, surgēre, 3. v. n. *I.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. *Of living subjects*: *To rise, to raise one's self up*: insurgere laud licitum, Tac.: insurgite remis, rise up to your oars, i. e. put forth your whole strength and ply them vigorously, Virg.—2. *Of things as subjects*: *A. Gen.*: *To rise, arise*: acuta silex... Speluncæ dorso insurgens, Virg.—*B. Esp.*: (a) *Of darkness produced by a cloud of dust, etc.*: tenebras insurgere campis, Virg.—(b) *With accessory idea of hostility*: *To lift up itself*: vastius insurgens declinae ruit impetus undæ, Ov. *B. Fig.*: *To rise, grow in power*: Cæsar insurgere paulatim, Tac. *II. To rise up against*: Fig.: credensque suis insurgere remis, i. e. is making insurrection against his royal power, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insurger*.

**in-sūsurre**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.*: *To whisper into the ear*: Cic.; Suet. *II. To whisper*: *A. Neut.*: ad aurem, Cic.—*B. Act.*: 1. *Prop.*: *To whisper*: insusurrans alteri (sc. mulierculæ) Hic est ille Demosthenes, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *A. Of a poet's writings*: *To suggest to one*: cantilenam illam suam, Cic.—*B. Of the mind*: *To suggest to one, to remind one*: Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, Cic.

**insū-tus**, a, um, *P. of insu-o*.

**in-tābesco**, tābui, no sup., tābescō, 3. v. n. *I. Prop.*: *To waste away by degrees, to pine away*: *Of persons or things*: morbo, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *To melt away, dissolve*: ut intabescere flavæ Igne levi ceræ... solent, Ov.

**in-tactilis**, e, adj. *That cannot be touched, intangible*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intactile*.

**1. in-tac-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [for *in-tag-tus*; fr. 2. *in*; *ta(n)g-o*] *I. Gen.*: (Prop.: *Untouched*; Fig.) *A. Untouched, free, exempt*: intactus religione, Liv.—*B. Untried, unattempted, not treated of*: carmen, Hor.—*C. Unassailed*: a sibilo, Script. ap. Cic.—*D. Remaining in its original state or condition*: nix, Liv. *II. Esp.*: *A. With accessory idea of harm*: 1. *Prop.*: *Untouched, safe, intact*: Liv.—2. *Fig.*: *Unharmed, uninjured; that escapes hurt or injury*: Just.—*B. With accessory idea of spoliation*: *Untouched, safe, free from the grasp of any one, ungrasped*: thesauri, Hor.—*C.*: 1. *Prop.*: *With accessory idea of subjugation to the yoke*: *Untouched by the yoke, unyoked, that has not known the yoke, not broken in*: boves intactæ, Hor.—2. *Fig.*: *Unsubdued, not brought under a foreign yoke or dominion*: Britannus, Hor.—*D. With accessory idea of defilement*: 1. *Of maidens*: *Untouched, pure, undefiled, chaste*: (Comp.) intactior omni Sabina, Juv.—2. *Of garments*: *Untouched by any thing that defiles, unpolluted, pure*: vestes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intact*.

**2. in-tac-tus**, ūs, m. [for *in-tag-tus*; fr. 2. *in*; *ta(n)g-o*] *(A not touching; hence)* *Intangibility*: Lucr.

**in-tāminā-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. *in*; *tāmin(a)-o*] *Unsoiled, undefiled*: honores, Hor.

**1. intec-tus** (for *integ-tus*), a, um, *P. of integ-o*.

**2. in-tectus**, a, um, *adj.* *I. Prop.*: *Uncovered, not covered; hence, with respect to clothing, unclad*: corpus, Tac.: (with *Fr. Acc.*) cetera intacti, id. *II. Fig.*: *Unconcealed, open, frank*: Tac.

**intēgel-lus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for *integter-lus*; fr. *integter*, *integ(e)re*] *Pretty safe, tolerably uninjured*: Cic.

**in-tēg-er**, ra, rum (integrō, Virg.: integrum, Hor.: integris, id.), *adj.* [for *in-tag-er*; fr. 2. *in*; *ta(n)g-o*] *I. Gen.*: *A. (Prop.)*: *Untouched, not touched*: Meton.: 1. *In the original form or natural state; unchanged*: caput, Suet.—*Particular phrases*: *a. In integrum (sc. statum) restituere*, *To restore to the former condition*: Cic.—*b. In integrum (sc. statum) redire*, *To return to the former condition*: Ter.—2. *New, fresh*: pugna, Liv.—*Adverbial phrases*: *De* (ab, ex) integro, *Anew, afresh*: Cic.; Virg.; Quint.—3. *(Not touched by another; i. e. In one's own power, subject to one's own control)*: loca, Cæs. *B. Fig.*: 1. *a. Gen.*: *Untouched, not taken in hand, not entered upon, in the original state*: causa, Cic.—*b. Esp.*:



(a) *Undecided, undetermined*: res, Cic.—(b) *Unobstructed, free from impediment*: (Sup.) ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Cæs.—2. Of mental affections: a. Gen.: *Un-touched, unbiassed, free, unswayed, unprejudiced, not prepossessed*: Cic.—b. Esp.: Of love: *Not affected, heart-whole*: Hor.—3. Of the mind: *Unimpaired, uninjured, sound*: (with Gen.) animi, Hor.—4. *New to a thing: raw, fresh, ignorant*: discipulus, Cic.—5. *That is in one's own power, free, uncontrolled*: consilium, Cic.—Particular phrase: Integrum esse alicui, *To be still in one's power; to be yet free or at liberty to do, etc.*: Cic.—As Subst.: **integrum**, i. n. *Free power or liberty*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. With accessory notion of escaping injury: 1. Prop.: *Unwounded, uninjured, unharmed, unharmed, sound*: Cic.; Juv.—2. Meton.: a. *Unimpaired in power, strength, energy, or vigour; not tired or exhausted*: untired, fresh, vigorous, strong, powerful: Cæs.; Liv.—b. *Unimpaired or uninjured in health; in full or perfect health; sound, healthy*: Cic.—c. *Fresh, vigorous, lively, light*: Cic.—d. Of health: *Vigorous, flourishing, blooming*: Cic.—e. Of a season of life: *Firm, sound, blooming, fresh*: ætas, Ter.: (with Gen.) ævi, Virg.—f. Of the material condition of things: (a) *Sound, firm, solid, strong, free from decay*: in alium, a sound apple, Suet.—(b) *Uninjured, safe, not destroyed*: signa, i. e. unbroken, Cic.—g. Of external circumstances: *Exempt from harm, free from injury, unharmed or uninjured by any thing or person*: Cic.; Liv.—h. Milit. l. t.: Of troops: *Unbroken, firm; remaining in line, position, or array*: turmæ, Tac.—3. Fig.: Of style: *Nervous, vigorous, lively*: Cic.—B. With accessory notion of spoliation or removal: 1. Prop.: a. *Undiminished, whole, entire*: Cæs.; Hor.—b. *Unmutilated, unmaimed, perfect*: Juv.—2. Meton.: a. *Whole, full, complete, entire*: integram famem ad avem (al. ovum) affero, Cic.—Ad verbal expressions: *Ad integrum, ab integro, Wholly, completely, entirely*: Cic.—b. Of time: *Whole, entire, complete*: Hor.—c. Of number or detail: *Complete, perfect, not deficient or wanting*: Cic.—d. Of property: (a) *Undiminished, entire, having nothing taken from it*: Suet.—(b) *Not squandered, wasted, or lavished away*: Hor.—(c) *Not confiscated*: Suet.—C. With accessory notion of defilement: 1. Prop.: *Untouched, unpolluted, undefiled, spotless, pure, chaste*: Cic.—2. Meton.: *Unpolluted, untainted, pure, fresh, sweet*: fontes, Hor.—3. Fig.: Morally: a. *Blameless, irreproachable, upright, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous, chaste*: (Comp.) quum ille nemo integrior, Cic.: (with Gen.) integer vires, Hor.—b. *Untainted, not corrupted by any thing, innocent of it*: a conjuratione integri, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrer, entier*.

in-tēgo, tēxi, tectum, tēgere, 3.

v. a. I. Prop.: *To cover*: turres coris, Cæs. II. Fig.: *To shield, protect, defend*: Liv.

intēgra-sco, no perf. nor sup., āre, 3. v. n. [integr(a)-o] *To renew itself; to begin anew, break out afresh*: Ter.

intēgrā-tiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *A renewing, restoring*: Ter.

intēgr-e, adv. [integer, integr-i] 1. *Wholly, entirely, completely*: Tac.—2. Of style: *Purely, correctly*: Cic.—3. Irreproachably, honestly, justly: (Comp.) quid dici potest integrius, Cic.: (Sup.) integerrime, Suet.

intēgr-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the integer) 1. *Soundness, vigour*: Cic.—2. *Completeness, entire-ness*: Cic.—3. a. *Blamelessness, innocence, integrity*: Cic.—b. *Chastity of females*: Cic.—c. *Purity, correctness of language*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrité*.

intēgr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (To put into the state of the integer; hence) I. *To make anew or afresh; to renew, begin again*: pugnam, Liv.: carmen integrat, et mestis, etc., Virg. II. A. Prop.: *To make strong, vigorous, or healthy*: omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, Lucr. B. Fig.: Of the mind: *To recreate, refresh*: animum, Cic. III. *To make sound again, to restore to health*: artū, Tac. IV. *To make full, keep undiminished, supply*: mare, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrer*.

in-tēg-umentum, i, n. [1. in; teg-o] I. Prop.: *A covering*: Liv. II. Fig.: A. *A cover, a protection*: Plaut.—B. *A cover, cloak, wrapping, disguise*: Cic.

intellec-tio, ōnis, f. [for intellectio; fr. intellig-o; through true root INTELLĒG] (An understanding; hence) Synecdoche: Auct. Her.

1. **intellec-tus** (for intellectus), a, um, P. of intellig-o, through id.

2. **intellec-tus**, us, m. [for intellig-tus; fr. intellig-o; through id.] I. Prop.: *Perception, discernment by the senses*: saporem, Pl. II. Fig.: *Mentally: Understanding, comprehension*: insidiarum, Tac.—Particular expression: Intellectum habere, *To be understood*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelliger*.

intellig-ens, entis, 1. P. of intellig-o.—2. Pa.: a. *That has understanding, or that understands a thing; intelligent, acquainted with a thing*: existimator, Cic.: (with Gen.) cuiusvis generis, id.—b. *Well skilled in matters of taste*: Cic.—As Subst.: A connoisseur: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelligent*.

intelligen-ter, adv. [for intelligenter; fr. intelligens, intelligent-is] *Intelligently*: Cic.

intelligent-ia, æ, f. [intelligens, intelligent-is] 1. a. Prop.: *Perception, discernment by the senses*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *The power of discerning or understanding, discernment, understanding, intelligence*: Cic.—2. *Understanding, knowledge*: Cic.—3. *Skill, tact, taste in anything*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelligence*.

intel-ligo (-lōgo), lexi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. (intellexi for intellexisti, Cic.; Ter.: intellexes for intellexisses, Plant.), [for inter-lego] (To choose between; hence) I. Of the senses: *To perceive, discern*: illa quidam primo nullos intelligit ignes, Ov. II. Of the mind or understanding: A. 1. Gen.: *To perceive, understand, comprehend*: ea dico quæ... intelligi possunt, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To have an accurate knowledge of or skill in a thing; to be a connoisseur in or about*: ista, Cic.—B. *To see, perceive, observe by the understanding*: preces andiri intelligit, Cæs.: (with Interrogative clause) quid loquar, Cic.: (without Object) ut intellectum est, Cæs.

in-tēmēra-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; temer(a)-o] *Undefted, undeviated, inviolate*: fides, Virg.: (with Dat.) vobis, Tac.

in-tempēra-ns, ntis, adj. [2. in; temper(a)-o] I. Prop.: *Intemperate, immoderate*: App. II. Fig.: A. *That cannot moderate himself or itself: with out moderation, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate*: animus, Liv.: (Comp.) in voluptate intemperantior, Sen.—B. *Incontinent, profligate, debauched*: (Sup.) intemperantissima pecus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempérant*.

intempēran-ter, adv. [for intemperanter; fr. intemperans, intemperans-is] *Immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*: Cic.: (Comp.) intemperantius insequi, Liv.: (Sup.) intemperantissime, App.

intempērant-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality or state of the intemperans; hence) 1. *Want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency*: cœli, Sen.—2. a. Gen.: *Want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, extravagance, intemperance*: Cic.; Tac.—b. Esp.: *Want of moderation in one's conduct towards others; haughtiness, arrogance towards inferiors; insolence, impudence, insubordination towards superiors*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intemperance*.

intempērat-e, adv. [intemperatus] *Intemperately*: vivere, Cic.

in-tempēra-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; temper(a)-o] I. Prop.: *Untempered, inclement*: (Comp.) quid intemperatius, Sen. II. Fig.: *Immoderate, intemperate*: benevolentia, Cic.: (Sup.) intemperatissime perpotationes, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempéré*.

in-tempēr-ies, ei, f. [2. in; temper-o] I. Prop.: *Intemperateness, inclemency*: cœli, Liv. II. Fig.: A. *Calamity, misfortune*: Plant.—B. *Intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness*: Cic.—C. *Intemperance*: Just ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempérie*.

intempestiv-e, adv. [intempestiv-us] *Out of season, unseasonably*: Cic.

in-tempestivus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Untimely, unseasonable, inopportune, inconvenient*: amicitia, Cic.: (Comp.) quid intempestivus, Val. Max. II. Meton.: *That does a thing unseasonably*: anseres continuo clangore

**intempestivi**, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempestif*.

**in-tempes-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-tempor-tus; fr. 2. in; tempus, tempor-is] I. Prop.: *Unseasonable*: *nox, the dead of night*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Unwholesome, unhealthy*: *Gravilocus*, Virg.

**in-tendo**, *tendi*, *tentum* and *tensum*, *tendere*, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To stretch out, extend, stretch forth*: *intendit dextram ad statuum*, Cic.: *ventis intendere vela*, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Of the winds: *To stretch or fill out*: *vela intendunt zephyri*, Virg.—b. Of a bow: *To bend*: *arcum*, Cic.; Virg.—c. Of the skin: *To stretch out, strain*: *cutem*, Pl. B. Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: *To direct, turn, bend*: *oculos*, Tac.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To direct one's steps, to betake one's self*: *Liv.*—2. *To furnish by stretching, etc.*: *sellam loris*, Quint.—3. *To form or make by stretching*: *tabernacula carbasos velis intenta*, Cic.—4. Of an arrow: *To discharge, to aim*: *Virg. C. Fig. 1. To spread or stretch out; to extend*: *longiorem fugam*, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: *To stretch forth, put out, exert*: *animos in ea*, Cic.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To exert one's self; to put forth one's self, one's powers, or one's energies*: *Cic.*—3. *To extend, increase, raise*: *cupiditates*, Tac.—4. Of the laws: *To stretch, to render stringent or severe*: *Pl.*—5. Of a hurtful plan, etc.: *To form or lay*: *Ter.*—6. *To direct, turn, bend*: *aures ad verba*, Ov.; *aciem in omnes partes, a glance*, Cic.—Particular expression: *Intendere iter*, *To bend or direct one's course; to take or go one's way*: *Ter.*; *Liv.*—7. Of the mind, thoughts, etc.: a. Gen.: *To direct, turn, or bend*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*; *Hor.*—b. Esp.: With Personal pron., *Pass.* in reflexive force, or simply *intendere*: *To direct or turn one's self or one's attention to any thing; to mind, notice, be intent upon*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—8. *To purpose, endeavour, intend, exert one's self for*: *quod intenderat*, Sall.: *altum petere*, Liv.—Particular expression: *Intendere animo*, *To purpose in one's mind, to intend*: *Cic.*—9. *To direct urgently; to urge, incite, etc.*: *eum ad cavendi omnia curam*, Liv. II.: A. Prop.: *To stretch out against* in a threatening manner: *ferum*, Liv.: *tela jugulis*, Cic. B. Fig.: *To hold out against one; to threaten one with; to endeavour to afflict one with; to bring against*: *metum*, Tac.: *aliciu item*, Cic. C. Meton.: Of war: *To direct or turn against a person or place*: *Liv.* III.: A. Prop.: *To stretch or lay upon*: *eo (= in terram) perticas intendito*, Cato. B. Meton.: *To put or lay upon, by stretching, etc.*: *stapea vincula collo intendunt*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entendre*.

**Inten-sus** (for intend-sus), a, um, P. of intend-o.

1. **intentā-tus**, a, um, P. of intent(a)-o.

2. **in-tentā-tus** (-temptātus), a,

um, *adj.* [I. in; tent(a)-o] I. Prop.: *Untouched*: *vacca intentata jugo*, Sen.

II. Fig.: *Untried, unattempted*: *miseri quibus intentata nites*, Hor.

**intent-e**, *ade.* [I. intent-us] 1. *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously, violently*: (Comp.) *intentius premere obsecros*, Tac.—2.: a. *Earnestly, with earnestness, eagerly*: (Sup.) *expectans intensissime*, Lampr.—b. *Effectually, with great effort or exertion*: *Liv.*—3. *Carefully, attentively, diligently*: *Liv.*—4. *Energetically, strongly*: *Pl.*

**inten-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [for intend-tio; fr. intend-o] 1. *A stretching out, an extending*: *corporis*, Cic.—2. *An earnest bending of the eyes in any direction; fixedness, earnestness of gaze, etc.*: *Tac.*—3. Of the mind: a. *Exertion, endeavour, effort*; *Cic.*—b. *Carefulness, care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, pain*: *Pl.*—4. *Attention, application, observation, notice, heed*: *Liv.*; *Pl.*—5. *A design, purpose, intention*: *Pl.*—6. Of the voice: *A straining; exertion, strong effort*: *Pl.*—7. *Law t. t.*: *A charge, accusation before a court*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *intention*.

**inten-to**, *avi*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. *intens*. [for intend-to; fr. intend-o] I.: A. Prop.: *To stretch out, extend*: *manūs*, Tac. B. Fig.: Of the voice: *To elevate, raise*: *voices*, Tac. II.: A. Prop.: *To stretch or hold out against* in a threatening manner or with hostile intent: *sicam aliciu*, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To direct against*: *dictatorum fulmen in se intentatum*, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: *To hold out as a threat or in a threatening manner; to menace, threaten*: *dolor intentat arduentes faces*, Cic.: *presensque viris intentant omnia mortem*, Virg.—b. Esp.: Of law: *To bring an accusation against*: *Cic.*; *Quint.*

1. **inten-tus** (for intend-tus), a, um, 1. P. of intend-o.—2. Pa.: a. (A. Prop.): *Bent, stretched*: *arcus*, Cic.—(b) Meton.: *Strict, severe*: (Comp.) *intentionis disciplina*, Tac.—(c) Fig.: a. Of the mind: *Fixed, bent, strung, prepared, ready*: *Cic.*—(b) Of speech: *Vigorous, strong, energetic*: *Cic.*—b. (a) *Intent upon, waiting for, attentive to, eager, intent, watching attentively*: *operi*, Liv.: *intentione ora tenebant*, Virg.—(b) *Vigilant, careful, accurate, attentive, diligent*: (Sup.) *intensissima conquistio*, Liv.—c. Of the gaze: *Fixed, steadfast, earnest*: *intentos volvens oculos*, Virg.

2. **inten-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [for intend-tus; fr. intend-o] *A stretching out, extending*: *palmarum*, Cic.

**int-ēpō**, *tēpū*, *no sup.*, *tēpēre*, 2. v. n. *To be warm or lukewarm*: *radiis intepuere comas*, Ov.

**in-ter**, *adv.* and *prap.* c. Acc. [in, with the Adverbial ending *ter*; akin to Sanscrit *antar*, Goth. *under*, Germ. *unter*, Engl. *under*] I. *Adv.*: In the midst, in valen: *stetit arduus inter Pontus*, Val. Fl. II. *Prap.* c. Acc.: A.: 1. Prop.: Of space: *Between two or more points*: *inter urbem ac Tiberim*, Liv.—2. Meton.: a. Of space and

local relations: (a) *Between, through the midst of*: *Liv.*—(b) *Between, into the midst of*: *Virg.*—(c) *Among, amidst, in the midst of*: *Sall.*; *Cic.*—b. Of time: (a) *Between two points of time*: *Cic.*—(b) *During, in the course of, while*: *Liv.*—c. Of an order, class, rank, or number: *Among*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—Particular phrases: (a) *Inter paucos, paucos, paucā, Amongst few that are or take place*; *Cic.*; *Liv.*—(b) *Especially, particularly*: *Tac.*; *Liv.*; *Pl.*—(b) *Inter cuncta or omnia, Amongst all things that tend to any thing; i.e. Especially, particularly, above all*: *Hor.*—(c) *Inter cetera, Amongst the rest of the things that tend to any thing: i.e. Especially, particularly*: *Liv.*—(d) *Inter exempla esse, To be an example or instance*: *Tac.*—d. Of distribution, difference, hesitation, relation, etc.: *Among*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*; *Tac.*; *Suet.*—e. Of persons: *Among, with, by*: f. *Fold, by, or in conjunction with*, a pron. plur.: *Inter se, nos, vos, or ipsos*: (a) *One among another, reciprocally, mutually, one with another*: *Cic.*—(b) *To denote reciprocal proximity, distance, similitude, or dissimilitude*: *To one another, from one another*: *Cic.*; *Sall.*—g. *Inter nos, etc., Between ourselves, among ourselves, etc.; secretly, confidentially* (like Fr. *entre nous*): *Cic.*—B. In composition: 1. Prop.: In space: *Between; intercedo*.—2. Meton.: a. Of local relations: (a) *Among, in the midst of*: *intermisceo*.—(b) *Of one thing united in any way to another*: *Between, within*: *internecto*.—(c) *Of intervals or distances*: *Between, at intervals, here and there*: *intervileo*.—(d) *Of separation or division*: *Between, through, apart*: *intercedo*.—b. Of time: (a) *Between*: *interquiesco, interregnum*.—(b) *At intervals*: *interquoror*.—(c) *For an interval*: *intermunus*.—(d) *During, in the course of*: *interdum, interea*.—c. Of persons, etc., between whom any thing takes place in any way: *Between*: *internuntio*.—d. Of division or distribution: *Among, between*: *interdo*.—e. Of an action, etc., between persons, etc.: *Mutually, one with another*: *internuntio*.—f. Of choice or distinction: *Between*: *intelligo, internosco*.—g. Of a state or condition: *Between*: *intermorior*.—h. Of augmentation, from the idea of passing through: *Quite, thoroughly, completely, entirely*: *interaresco*.—N. B. The augmentative force sometimes disappears, and the compound word has much the same force as the simple verb; *interminor*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entre*.

**intēr-āment-a**, *ōrum*, *n.* [inter; āment-um] (Prop.) *The inner ties or fastenings*; (Meton.) *Timber for the lower part and hold of a ship of war, prob. for the ribs of the vessel*: *Liv.*

**Intēr-amna-a**, *ae*, *f.* [inter; amnis] (*The city between the streams*) *Inter-amna*: 1. A city of Umbria on the river Nar, surrounded by a branch of that river (now Terni).—2. A city of Latium on the banks of the Liris, at its confu-



*ence with a small river.*—Hence, **Interamin-as**, *ātis*, *adj. comm. gen.*, *Of, or belonging to, Interamna.*—As *Subst.*: **Interamnas**, *ātis*, *m. (sc. civis)* *A man of Interamna.*

**inter-āresco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. n. I. Prop.*: *To become quite dry, to dry up.* **Virg. II. Fig.**: *To dry up, decay: nihil enim interarescere debet eorum, in quibus vita beata consistit, Cic.*

**intercāl-āris**, *e, adj.* [*intercal(a)-o*] *Of or for insertion; that is to be or is inserted; intercalary: dies, an intercalary day, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. intercalaire.*

**intercālār-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*intercalār-is*] *Of or for insertion, intercalary: mensis, an intercalary month, Suet.—As Subst.: intercalarius, ū, m. (sc. mensis) An intercalary month: Cic.*

**inter-cālo**, *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a. I. Prop.*: *Of time: To proclaim that something has been inserted among; to intercalate a day or month: Cic. II. Meton.: To put off, defer, delay: poena intercalata, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. intercalare.*

**inter-cāp-ēdo**, *ōnis, f.* [*inter; cap-iō*] *(A) taking between; hence) An intermission, interval, respite: Cic.*

**inter-cēdo**, *cessi, cessum, cēdere*, *3. v. n. I. Prop.*: *Of motion in space: To go or come between, to intervene: inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnam numerum intercedere, Cæs. II. Meton.: A. To be, stand, or lie between: silvæ paludisque intercelebant, Cæs.—B. Of time: To intervene, to pass or come between: unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic.—C. To occur, happen, come to pass, take place: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. III. Fig.: A. 1. To come between two persons in character or attainments: Cic.—2. Polit. t. t.: Of Magistrates, esp. of the Tribunes of the people; with the accessory idea of hindrance: To come between (a person and his object); to hinder, obstruct, oppose a thing or person; put a veto upon anything: nisi mihi leve tribunos plebis tum intercessisset, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) sæpe est intercessum, id.—3.: a. Of persons: To oppose, obstruct, hinder, withstand: iniquitatis magistratum, Pl.—b. Of things: To come in the way of, prevent, hinder, forbid: gaudio, Ter.—4. To interpose on behalf of a person, to intercede, plead strongly: quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset, ut ego regem tuerer, Cic.—5. To interpose one's credit, to become surety: promissit, intercessit, dedit, Cic.—B. To be or exist between persons: inter nosmetipsos vetus nris intercedit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. intercéder.*

**intercep-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*for intercept-iō; fr. INTERCAP, true root of intercept-iō*] *A taking away: poculi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. interception.*

**intercep-tor**, *ōris, m.* [*for intercept-or; fr. id.] An interceptor, usurper, embezzler: prædæ, Liv.*

**intercep-tus** (*for intercept-tus*),

*a, um, P. of intercept-iō, through true root INTERCAP.*

**interces-sio**, *ōnis, f.* [*for interced-sio; fr. interced-o*] *1. An intervention, interposition, protest (on the part of a tribune of the people, who annulled a decree of the Senate by his veto): Cic.—2. An interposition (in behalf of a person): Cic.—3. A becoming surety for: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. intercession.*

**interces-sor**, *ōris, m.* [*for interced-sor; fr. id.] 1. Of a tribune of the people who interposes his veto: A protester against any thing; a hinderer, opposer: Cic.; Liv.—2. A hinderer, preventer: Cic.—3. An intercessor, one who intercedes or interposes on behalf of another: Cic.—4. A surety: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. intercesseur.*

**1. inter-cido**, *cidi, cidum, cēdere*, *3. v. a. [for inter-cædo] I. Prop.*: *To cut between, so as to effect a division or separation; to cut asunder, cut through, pierce through, divide: montem, Cic. II. Meton.: To divide, separate: intercisī vallibus colles, Hirt.*

**2. inter-cido**, *cidi, no sup., cēdere*, *3. v. n. [for inter-cado] I. Prop.*: *To fall between: ut vix ullum telum vanum interciderunt, Liv. II. Fig.: A. To fall out, happen, come to pass: si quæ interciderunt, Cic.—B. To fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: inimici intercidunt, Cic.—Particular phrase: Interdictū mihi aliquid, Something escapes me, I have forgotten something: Hor.*

**inter-cino**, *no perf. nor sup., ēre*, *3. v. a. [for inter-cano] To sing between: medios actūs, Hor.*

**inter-cipio**, *cēpi, ceptum, cēpere*, *3. v. a. [for inter-capio] I. (To take any object by coming, or by putting any thing between it and its destination; hence) A. 1. Prop.*: *To take or catch between two points, to intercept: aliquid sago, Pl.—2. Meton.: a. To interrupt, obstruct, block up: itinera, Liv.—b. (a) Gen.: To take away, remove: colla, Ov.—(b) Esp.: With accessory notion: (a) Of force: To take, tear, wrest away: illam regī, Ov.—(β) Of fraud: To rob, steal, intercept, purloin: pecuniam, Tac.—(γ) Of death: To snatch away, carry or cut off (esp. suddenly): aliquem veneno, Tac.—3. Fig.: a. To interrupt, hinder, break off: sermones, Quint.—b. To prevent: usum aurium fremitu, Curt.—c. To remove, destroy the recollection of any thing: Pl.—d. To take away, deprive of: laudem, Phæd.—B. With accessory notion of hostility, force, etc.: 1. Of living beings: To intercept, cut off: numerum jumentorum, Cæs.—2. Of things: To seize in transitu; to intercept: literas, Cic.—C. With accessory notion of slaughter: To cut off, cut up, kill, slaughter, slay: exercitum, Tac.—D. With accessory notion of occupation: To seize, take possession of, occupy, hold a position between two persons or things: loca, Liv. II.: A. Prop.: (To receive or get by coming or being between any*

thing and its place of destination; hence) To get in the place, or instead, of another; to intercept, come in the way of: hastam, Virg. B. Meton.: To take that which was intended for another: venenum, Cic.

**intercis-e**, *adv.* [*intercis-us*] *In a broken or interrupted manner, confusedly: dicere, Cic.*

**intercis-sus** (*for intercid-sus*), *a, um, P. of intercid-o.*

**inter-clādo**, *clāsi, clāsum, clādēre*, *3. v. a. [for inter-clando] I. A. Prop.*: *To shut or close a passage or way between places; to stop, close, or block up: viam, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. To stop, hinder, check, prevent: sæpe illos aspera ponti intercluisit hyems, Virg.—2. Milit. t. t.: To cut off: commeatūs, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. To stop up, hinder, prevent: aditūs ad Syllam, all means of access, Cic.—2.: a. To cut off from doing, to hinder: intercludor dolore, quominus, etc., Cic.—b. To cut off, destroy: spem, Liv. II.: A. Gen.: To shut up within; to enclose, surround: metuo ne jam intercludamur, Cic. B. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To enclose, hem in, invest, encompass: aliquem insidiis, Cæs.*

**interclū-sio**, *ōnis, f.* [*for interclud-sio; fr. interclud-o*] *A shutting up, hindering, preventing, animæ, Cic.*

**interclū-sus** (*for interclud-sus*), *a, um, 1. P. of interclud-o.—2. Pa. a. Stopped, closed, blocked up: via, Cic.—b. (Prop.) Cut off from; Fig.) Removed from, shaken off from: Cic.—c. Hemmed in, invested, encompassed: Fig.: libertas, Cic.*

**inter-colum-nium**, *ŭ, n.* [*inter; colum-n-a*] *(The) thing pertaining to that which is between columns: hence) The space between (two) columns: Cic.*

**inter-curro**, *curri, cursum, currēre*, *3. v. n. (in temis, Lucr.: inter plaga currere) I. A. (Prop.) To run between; hence) Meton.: Of water: To flow between: fretum, Pl. B. Fig.: To step between, to intercede: Cic. II. To run over or traverse an intervening space, whether by land or sea: Liv. III.: A. (Prop.) To run among; hence) Meton.: Of inanimate things: 1. Of a district or tract of country: To extend among: Lucr.—2. Of variety or difference of shape, etc.: To exist, occur, or prevail amongst a number of things: Lucr. B. Fig.: To be intermingled with; to be found or occur among: laboriosis exercitationibus dolor intercurrit nonnumquam, Cic. IV. To run or hasten in the meanwhile: ipse interim Velos intercurrit, to Veti, Liv.*

**inter-curso**, *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. n. freq. (in temis: inter enim cursant, Lucr.) To run between. I. Prop.*: *intercurrentibus barbaris, Liv. II. Fig.: inter enim cursant primordia principiorum Motibus inter se, Lucr.*

**1. inter-cursus** (*for inter-cursus*), *a, um, P. of intercur-o.*

**2. inter-cursus**, *ūs, m.* [*for intercur-rus; fr. intercur-o*] *I. Prop.*: *A running between: Liv. II. Fig.: Intervention, interposition, Liv.*

**inter-cu-s**, ūtis, *adj.* [for inter-cut-s; fr. inter; cut-is] *Under the skin, intercutaneous*: aqua intercus, the dropsy, Cic.

**interdā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of interd-a(-o).

**inter-dico**, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** (To pronounce, give, or deliver judgment between two parties; hence) **A.** Prop.: **I. Gen.**: To make a decree or order; to interpose: de fossis interdicti, Cic.—**2.** **Esp.**: **a.** To make an order or decree that something be surrendered or given up: Cic.—**b.** To make an interdict or prohibitory order in some matter: Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** To make use of the praetor's interdict: Quint.—**2.** To contradict: alicui, Cic.—**3.** To forbid, prohibit, interdict: **a.** Neut.: mihi, ne faciam, Cic.; patribus commercio plebis, Liv.—Particular phrase: Interdicere (alicui) aquā et (que, atque) igni, or simply interdicere, To forbid one the use of fire and water; i. e. to put one under the ban, to deprive of civil rights, to banish: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** Act.: feminis purpurae sum, Liv. (with Objective clause) comitatus peti, Suet. **II.** To say, tell, or mention among other matters: in praesenti hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, *Fr. interdare*.

**interdic-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [interdic-o] *A prohibiting, interdicting*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. interdiction*.

**interdic-tum**, i, n. [id.] **1.** Judicial t. t.: *A decree or order of a judge; esp. of the praetor; a praetorian interdict*: Cic.—**2.** *A prohibition*: Plant.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. interdict*.

**inter-diū** (-diūs), *adv.* During the day, in the daytime, by day: Plant.; Liv.

**inter-do**, no *perf.*, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. To distribute: cibus interdatus, i. e. through the body, Lucr.

**inter-ductus**, ūs, *m.* *Interpunctuation*: Cic.

**inter-dum**, *adv.*: **1.** Sometimes, occasionally, now and then: Cic.—**2.** Meanwhile, in the meantime: Tac.

**inter-ēā**, *adv.* [inter; ea(m), Acc. of is] **I.** Prop.: Meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim: (with Gen.) loci, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: Notwithstanding, however: Cic.

**interēm-ptio** (-tio), ōnis, *f.* [inter-em-o, through true root INTEREM] *Destruction, slaughter*: Cic.

**interēm-ptor** (-tor) ōris, *m.* [fr. id.] *One who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer*: Vell.

**inter-ēō**, ī, itum, ire, v. n. (To go among things, so as to be no longer perceived; hence) **I.** Prop.: To mingle or commingle with, to be lost among: interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To perish, to go to ruin or decay, to die: intereunt pecudes, Virg. **III.** Fig.: To perish, be undone: interit, I am ruined, undone: Plaut.

**inter-ēquito**, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. To ride between, Liv.

**interfā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [interf(a)-or]

*An interrupting or interruption in speaking*: Cic.

**interfec-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for interfacio-tio; fr. interficio, through true root INTERFAC] *A killing, murdering*: Script. ap. Cic.

**interfec-tor**, ōris, *m.* [for interfactor-tor; fr. id.] *A slayer, murderer*: Cic.

**interfec-trix**, icis, *f.* [for interfactrix; fr. id.] *A murderess*: Tac.

**interfec-tus** (for interfac-tus), a, um, *P.* of interficio, through true root INTERFAC.

**inter-ficio**, fēcī, factum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for interfacio] (To make something to be between the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) **I. Gen.**: To destroy, consume, bring to nought: messes, Virg. **II. Esp.**: **A.** To kill, slay, murder, put to death any living being in any way: eum per insidias, Cic.—**B.** Of an army, troops, a large number of people, etc.: To slaughter, slay, cut up: barbarorum exercitus interfectus est, Nep.

**inter-fio**, no *perf.*, fīeri, v. n. *pass. irreg.* To be consumed, devoured, eaten up, destroyed: Lucr.

**inter-fūo**, fluxi, no *sup.*, fūdere, 3. v. n. (in thesis) **I.** Prop.: To flow between: Tac.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of time: To pass away or elapse between: Cic.

**inter-fūdō**, fōdi, fossum, fōdere, 3. v. a. To pierce between: Lucr.

**inter-for**, fātus sum, fāri, 1. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: To speak during the time that or while another person is speaking; to interrupt or break in upon the conversation or speech: Venus medio sic interfata dolore est, Virg. **II.** Meton.: To interrupt a person while speaking: orsum eum dicere Phaeas interfatus, Liv.

**interfos-sus** (for interfod-sus), a, um, *P.* of interfod-io.

**inter-fūgo**, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. To flee between: Lucr.

**inter-fulgēo**, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. To shine or glitter between: Liv.

**inter-fundo**, fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. **I.** (To pour between; hence, Pass. in reflexive force): Of water: To spread itself between, to extend or flow between: (with Acc.) dependent on prep. in verb) interfusa nitescentes Vites aquora Cycladas, Hor. **II.** To scatter or spread at intervals, or here and there: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) maculisque tremantes Interfusa genas, Virg.

**interfū-sus** (for interfud-sus), a, um, *P.* of interfund-o.

**inter-im**, *adv.* [inter; im=eum] **I.** Prop.: In the mean time, meanwhile: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** During a while, for a while: Tac.—**B.** However, but for all that, notwithstanding: Cic.—**C.**: **1.** Sometimes, occasionally, now and then, at times: Tac.; Pl.—**2.** Interim . . . interim, Sometimes . . . sometimes; at one time . . . at another time: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (subst.) *interim*.

**inter-im-o**, ēmi, emptum or em-tum, imēre, 3. v. a. [for inter-em-o; v. emere] (To go into the midst and take away out of it; hence) **I. Gen.**: To destroy, bring to nought, annihilate, take away, do away with: interimendorum sacrorum causā, Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A.** Prop.: To kill, slay, put to death: Mercurius Argum dicitur interemisse, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of personal objects: To kill, i. e. greatly vex or annoy: me interimunt haec voces Milonius, Cic.

**in-ter-ior**, lus, *Gen.* *ioris*, *adj.* [Comp. from obs. in-ter-us, a, um; Sup., in-timus, a, um, q. v.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Inner, interior: pars, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** The inner part of any thing: domus, Virg.: epistola, Cic.—**2.** More on the inside; nearer or closer to any object: interiore notā Falerni, i. e. nearer to the wall of the cellar, Hor.—**3.** Of a racecourse, etc.: Nearer to the goal, more to the left, as the charioteers turned from right to left: rota, Ov.—**4.** Of locality: More in the interior, more up the country, dwelling in the interior; distant or remote from the sea, inland: nationes, Cic.—As Subst.: **a.** interiores, um, *m.* (sc. homines), Persons dwelling in, or the inhabitants of, the interior of a country: Tac.—**b.** interiora, um, *n.* (sc. loca), The interior or inland parts of a country: Liv.—**5.** Too near for any thing: interior periculo vulneris factus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Inner, inward, interior: salus interioris hominis, i. e. of the heart and affections, Plaut.—**B.** More close or intimate: amicitia, Liv.—**C.** Belonging or attaching to one in reference to what one does, etc., at home, domestic, private: vita, Suet.—**D.** Deeper; i. e.: **1.** Entering more deeply: timor, Cic.—**2.** More secret, hidden, concealed: Cic.—**3.** Demanding a closer investigation: littere, Cic.—**E.** More strict: custodia, Liv. **III.** Meton.: **A.** To the left: Virg.—**B.** In sailing: Nearer to, or close in shore: Virg.—**C.** Nearer to the centre, smaller, shorter: seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *intérieur*.

**intērī-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [INTER, true root of intere-o] *Destruction, ruin*: Cic.

**intērī-tus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Destruction, ruin, annihilation*: Cic.

**intērī-us**, *comp. adv.* [interi-or] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: **(a)** Gen.: In the inside, within: Ov.—**(b)** Esp.: **(a)** More inland, further up the country, far into the interior: Vell.—**(β)** Of an arm or gulf of the sea: More within, further in, at the further or upper end: Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of the mind: Within, internally, deeply: Juv.—**2.** More or too closely or narrowly; in a smaller or shorter circuit: ne oratio insistat interius, Cic.

**inter-jācēo**, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, jācere, 3. v. n. To lie between: campus interjacentis Tiberi ac menibus Romanis, Liv.

**inter-jācio** (-jācio), jēci, jectum, jācere, 3. v. a. (in thesis) *inter enim jecta est*, Lucr. **I.** **A.** (Prop.: To



*throw or cast between*; hence) **Meton.**: 1. **a. Gen.**: To put, *sel*, or place between: *aër interjectus inter mare et cœlum*, Cic.—**b. Esp.**: Milit. *t. t.*: Of troops, etc.: To set, post, draw up, station between: *Cæs.*; Tac.—2. Of locality: Part. Pass.: *Lying, placed, or situated between*: *flumine interjecto*, Tac.—3. Of space: Part. Pass.: *Being interposed, being or existing between two objects*: *intervallo interjecto*, Cic.—4. Of time: **a. Part. Pass.**: *After an interval of, intervening*: *anno interjecto*, Cic.—**b. To intercalate**: *mensum*, Suet. **B. Fig.**: 1. Part. Pass.: Of persons: *Occupying a middle position between*: *interjecti inter philosophos et eos, qui, etc.*, Cic.—2. Part. Pass.: *Interspersed among*: *his alia interjecta*, Cic.—3. Of delay or hindrance: *To interpose*: Tac.—4. Of entreaties or threats: *To intermix, intermingle*: Tac.—5. Of conversation, etc.: *To intermix, introduce*: Tac. **II. Part. Pass.**: (Cast here and there; hence) Of the hair: *Disturbed, disordered, dishevelled*: Claud.

**interjec-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for interjectio; *fr. interjectio*], through true root **INTERJAC** (*A selling, placing, or putting between*; hence) Of words: *An insertion*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, *Fr. interjection*.

1. **interjec-tus** (for interjectus), *a, um, P.* of interjectio.

2. **interjec-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for interjectus; *fr. interjectio*], through true root **INTERJAC** 1. (*A casting between*; hence, in reflexive force) *A putting of one's self between, a coming between, intervention*: Cic.—2. Of time: *An intervening, an interval*: Tac.

**interjēctō**, ēre, *v.* interjectio.

**interjunc-tus** (for interjunctus), *a, um, P.* of interjunctio.

**inter-jungo**, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. *v. a.* To join one within another; to join, unite, clasp: *dextrae interjunctæ*, Liv.

**inter-lābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* To fall, slip, slide, or glide between: (in *thesis*) *inter enim labentur aquæ*, Virg.

**inter-lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3. *v. a.* To cull or pick off here and there: (in *thesis*) *frondes interque legendæ*, Virg.

**inter-līno**, lēvi, līum, līnere, 3. *v. a.* 1. Prop. **a. Gen.**: To smear, besmeer, or anoint between: Pl. **B. Esp.**: Of writings, etc.: To smear for the purpose of removing from the body of the document; to blot out, falsify: *testamentum, Cic.* **II. Meton.**: Of stones, bricks, etc., used in buildings: *To spread any thing between, to interlay with any thing*: *cementa*, Liv.

**interlī-sus** (for interlidus), *a, um, P.* of interlidio.

**interlī-tus**, *a, um, P.* of interlīno.

**inter-lōquor**, lōquutus (or lōcūtus) sum, lōqui, 3. *v. dep.* To speak during the time another person is speaking; to interrupt in speaking: *sicine*

*mihi interloquere?* Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. interloquer*.

**inter-lūcēo**, luxi, *no sup.*, lūcere, 2. *v. n.* 1. **a. Prop.**: To be light between; to have or admit the light between: *corona*, Virg. **B. Fig.**: 1. To stand out conspicuously, to be clearly manifest: Auct. Her.—2. To be distinguished, to have some distinct mark: *inter gradus dignitatis aliquid interlucet*, Liv. **II. To shine or glitter at intervals of time: *duos soles visos, et nocte interluxisse*, Liv.**

**inter-lūn-ium**, ī [inter; lun-a] (*A being between moons; hence*) *Change of the moon, time of new moon*: Hor.; Pl.

**inter-lūo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, lūere, 3. *v. a.* To go between and wash; to wash or flow between: *urbes angusto interluit astu*, Virg.

**inter-menstrūus**, *a, um, adj.* Between two months: *tempus*, Cic.

**inter-mīco**, mīcūi, *no sup.*, mīcāre, 1. *v. n.* To glitter among, to gleam forth: *squammis*, Claud.

1. **interminātus**, *a, um, adj.* Unbounded, endless, boundless, immense. 1. Prop.: *magnitudo*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *cupiditas*, Vell.

2. **interminā-tus**, *a, um, P.* of intermin(a)-o and intermin(a)-or.

**inter-mīno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to inter-minor] 1. Prop.: To threaten, menace: *quis homo interminat?* Plant. **II. Meton.**: To forbid or deny with threats, etc.: *interminato cibo*, Hor.

**inter-mīnor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* 1. Prop.: To threaten or menace: *interminari alicui vires*, Tac. To threaten one's life, i. e. to threaten to take it: Plant. **II. Meton.**: To forbid with threats or menaces: *interminatus sum ne faceres?* Ter.

**inter-miscēo**, miscūi, mixtum or mistum, miscere, 2. *v. a.* 1. Gen.: To mix among: *sic tibi . . . Doris amara suam non intermiscet undam*, Virg. **II. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix one's self among others, to intermingle with*: Liv.

**intermis-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for intermitt-sio; *fr. intermitt-o*] 1. A breaking off, interruption, intermission, discontinuing: Cic.—2. **a. Gen.**: A cessation, ceasing, discontinuance: Cic.—**b. Esp.**: Of language, etc.: *An abrupt breaking, discontinuance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. intermission*.

**intermis-sus** (for intermittus), *a, um, P.* of intermitt-o.

**inter-mitto**, misi, missum, mittere, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (*To make to go apart*; hence) 1. Prop.: Of local relations: **a. Pass. Part.**: 1. Gen.: *Placed apart, asunder, or at intervals*: *paribus intermissis (sc. trabes) spatia*, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *a. Interrupted, discontinued; not joined or connected*: *intermissa mœnia*, Liv.—*b. Not surrounded or enclosed by*: *a flumine*, Cæs.—*c. Not occupied by, free from, without*: *placities intermissa collibus*, Cæs.—*d. At an interval or distance of; being suffered to intervene*: *intermissis passibus*,

*quadringentis*, Cæs.—**B. Neut.**: To leave an interval: *spatium, qua flumen intermittit*, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **a. Of temporal relations**: 1. Act.: **a. Gen.**: To leave off or give over a thing for a time; to discontinue or neglect for a while; to intermit, to break off: *studia*, Cic.; *bella*, Hor.—**b. Esp.**: (a) To let pass or leave off; to suffer to elapse: *diem*, Cic.—(b) Part. Pass.: *Discontinued for a long interval*: *verba*, Cic. 2. Neut.: To leave off, cease or pause for a while: Cic.—**B. Part. Pass.**: Of persons: *past over, excluded from participation in any thing*: *intermissis magistratibus*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (s')entremette*.

**intermixtus (-mistus)** (for intermisc-tus), *a, um, P.* of intermisc-o.

**inter-mōrior**, mortuus sum, mōri, 3. *v. dep.* 1. **a. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: To be in a state or condition between dying and living; to be half dead: Suet.—2. Esp.: To be in a swoon or fainting fit; to swoon or faint: Liv. **B. Fig.**: 1. To be half dead, to be almost perished: *memoria pene intermorta generis*, Cic.—2. To be lifeless, spiritless; to be devoid of power, energy, or animation: *conclones*, Cic. **II. To die at intervals of time; to perish or decay gradually; to wither away: Liv.; Pl.**

**intermor-tuus**, *a, um, P.* of intermor-tor.

**inter-mund-ia**, ōrum, *n. plur.* [inter; mund-us] Spaces between the worlds (in which, acc. to the opinion of Epicurus, the gods reside): Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. intermonde*.

**inter-mūrālis**, *e, adj.* That is between two walls: *amnis*, Liv.

**inter-nāscor**, nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep.* To grow between or among: *virgula internata*, Liv.

**internā-tus**, *a, um, P.* of internā-scōr.

**internēc-io** (internec-), ōnis, *f.* [internec-o] 1. Prop.: Of living beings: *A massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination*: Cic.; Lucr. **II. Fig.**: Of the memory: *Utter loss*, Pl.

**internēc-ivus (-inus)**, *a, um, adj.* [internec-o] Deadly, murderous, destructive: *bellum*, Cic.

**inter-nēco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To kill, to destroy utterly: *internecatis hostibus*, Plant.

**inter-necto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. a.* To bind together, bind up: *crinem Auro*, Virg.

**inter-nōd-ium**, ī, *n.* [inter; nod-us] The space between two knots or joints; an internode or joint: Ov.; Pl.

**inter-nosco**, nōvi, nōtum, noscere, 3. *v. a.* To distinguish between, to tell apart; to discern, distinguish: *mater geminos internoscit*, Cic.

**inter-nuntia (-nuncia)**, æ, *f.* A female messenger between two parties; a go-between: Cic.

**inter-nuntio (-nuncyo)**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* To send mediators between one another; to mediate: Liv.

**inter-nuntius (-nuncius)**, ī, *m.* A messenger between two parties;

a go-between : Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inter-mence*.

**inter-nus**, a, um, *adj.* [inter] I. Prop.: *That which is within any person or thing; internal, interior, inward*: aræ, Ov. II. Fig.: *Internal, domestic, civil*: discordiæ, Tac.—As *Subst.*: interna, ðrum, n. *Internal or domestic affairs or concerns*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interne*.

**int-ër-o**, trivi, tritum, tērere, 3. v. a.: *To rub, break by rubbing, crumble*: I. Prop.: *intrito cibo*, Phæd. II. Fig.: *tute hoc intristi: tibi omne exedendum est, you have crumbled this into the dish, and must eat it up, i.e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through*, Ter.

**interpellā-tio**, ðnis, f. [interpell- (a)-o] 1. *An interruption, disturbance, hindrance*: Cic.—2. *An interruption or by speaking*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpellation*.

**interpellā-tor**, ðris, m. [id.] 1. *A disturber, hinderer*: Cic.—2. *One who disturbs, interrupts, or hinders another in or by speaking*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpellateur*.

**inter-pello**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (*To drive or impel something between an object and the place of its destination; hence*) I. Gen.: *To hinder, obstruct, molest, disturb*: victoriam, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. *To interrupt or disturb by speaking, etc.*: aliquem, Cic.—2. *To make disturbing remarks, etc.*: Sall. B. Meton.: 1. *To urge, importune, press upon or annoy with entreaties, demands, etc.*: Suet.—2. *Of judges, etc.*: *To appeal to or supplicate urgently*: Suet.—3. *Of the tribunes of the people*: *To prevent, hinder, forbid by their veto*: Liv.—4. *To bring forward or urge as an objection*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpeller*.

**inter-pōl-is** (-us), e [inter; pol- io] I. (Prop.: *That is polished or furnished up here and there; vamped up, repaired, altered so as to present another appearance (in a bad sense); Fig.*) *Changed, altered, patched up*: Pl. II. Meton.: A. *Of old women*: *Patched up, made up, painted up, rigged out*: Plaut.—B. *That can or may be repaired*: Pl.

**interpōl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [interpol- (is)] I. Prop.: *To furnish or vamp up here and there; to give a new face or appearance to a thing; to repair*: togam, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Of persons*: *To give a new appearance to; to patch or make up, etc.*: novā picturā interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, etc.: Plaut.—B. *To prepare, make up, manufacture*: thura, Pl.—C. *Of writings*: *To interpolate, to insert what is false; to falsify, corrupt*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpoler*.

**inter-pōno**, pōsi, pōsitum, pōn- ēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: *Of place*: *To put, place, set, or lay between*: elephantos, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. *Of time*: a. *To insert between*: menses, Liv.—b. *To cause or suffer an interval to elapse between*: spatio interposito, Cic.—c. *To take in the interval between*

certain points of time: frigidam, Pl.—d. *To interpose an interval of something*: inedium unius diel, Suet.—e. *To bring forward or introduce at intervals*: trivales ludios, Suet.—2. *To insert, introduce in writings, etc.*: paucis interpositis versibus, Cic.—3. *To introduce in any character to any person or thing; to admit to, at, or among*: disimmortalibus interpositis, Cic.—4. *To intermix with, mix among*: condimentis interponitur cuminum, Pl. C. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To cause to enter or come between; to interpose, admit, introduce*: moram, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *Of conversation, entreaties, opinion, etc.*: *To interpose, introduce, utter*: Cic.; Liv.—b. *Of an oath, verdict, sentence, etc.; whether for mediating or obstructing*: *To interpose, utter, pronounce, pass*: Cic.; Liv.—c. *To interpose any thing as an obstacle*: interposita religione, Cic.—d. *To interpose, assign, allege, introduce as a reason or excuse*: gladiatores interpositi, Cic.—e. *To interpose one's word in behalf of another*: *To pledge one's credit*: Cæs.; Hirt.—f. *To oppose*: suum consilium meo, Liv.—g. *With Personal pron.*: (a) *To mix one's self up with, engage in, enter into, have to do with*: Cic.; Liv.—(b) *To use one's endeavours or good offices in behalf of any one*: Nep.—(c) *To place one's self in the way for the purpose of hindering; to offer an obstruction or hindrance*: Cic.; Liv.—(d) *To expose one's self to any harm, to place one's self in the way of being hurt or injured*: audacis tue, Cic.—(e) *To thrust or force one's self, to insert one's writings amongst the compositions of another*: Hirt.—h. *To interpolate, to falsify*: rationes, Cic. II. A. Prop.: *To place or set among*: lapides, Curt. B. Meton.: *To assign one a geographical position among*: quidam interponunt Ambios, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interposer, entreposer*.

**interpōs-ītio**, ðnis, f. [INTERPOS, root of interpo(s)-no] 1. (Prop.: *A putting or placing between any thing; Fig.*) *An introduction, citing, or bringing forward of individual persons in speaking*: Cic.—2. *An insertion of words in a writing, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interposition*.

1. **interpōs-itus**, a, um, P. of interpo(s)-no. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *entrepôl*.

2. **interpōs-itus**, ðs, m. [interpo(s)-no] (only in Abl. Sing.) *A putting between, interposition*: terra, Cic.

**inter-pre-s**, ðtis, c. [etym. dub.: prob. inter and PRE, akin to Gr. πρῆ-σθαι, from Sanscrit root kṛi, to buy] I. Prop.: *One who conducts the business of a sale between two parties; an agent, factor, broker*: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. *A go-between, agent, negotiator in any affair*: Cic.—B. *An explainer, expounder*: Cic.; Liv.—C. *A translator*: Cic.—D. *An interpreter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interprète*.

**interpṛē-tā-tio**, ðnis, f. [interpṛē-ta-(a)-or] 1. *An explanation, exposition, interpretation*: Cic.; Liv.—2. *An*

*explanation of one expression by another*: Auct. Her.—3. *Signification, meaning*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interprétation*.

**interpṛēt-or**, ātus sum, āri (in tmesis: inter quæcunque prestantur, Lucr.), 1. v. dep. [interpṛes, interpret- (is)] I. (Prop.: *To be an interpreter or agent*; Fig.) *To assist, aid*: memoria, Plaut. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To expound, explain, interpret, give the explanation or interpretation of*: monstra aut fulgura, Cic.—2. Esp.: *In reflexive force*: *To interpret for one's self; to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand*: sententiam, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. *To put a meaning, interpretation, or construction upon; to judge of*: qui bene dicta male interpretarentur, Cic.—2. *To interpret, look upon, regard*: victoriam ut suam, Vell.—3. *To acknowledge, recognize*: felicitatem non satis grato animo interpretamur, Cic.—4. *To comprehend, understand, fathom the character of persons*: Tac.—5. *To deem, conclude, infer*: liberatum se esse jurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.—6. A. Gen.: *To pronounce an opinion, decide*: Nep.—b. Esp.: *To pronounce an opinion or decide for one's self; to determine; neque, recte an perperam, interpreter*, Liv.—7. *To augur, forebode, foretell that something will or will not come to pass, etc.*: Suet. III. *To translate*: Græca, Suet. 439 In Pass. force: a. (a) Part. Perf.: *Explained or expounded*: somnium, Cic.—(b) Part. Perf.: *That is to be, or must be, explained or expounded*: scriptores, Cic.—b. Part. Perf.: *Translated*: verba, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpréter*.

**interpunc-tio**, ðnis, f. [for interpung-tio; fr. interpung-o] *A placing of points between words; interpunctuation*: Cic.

**interpunc-tum**, i, n. [for interpung-tum; fr. id.] *Interpunctuation*: Cic.

**interpunc-tus** (for interpung-tus), a, um, P. of interpung-o.

**interpung-o**, punxi, punctum, pungere, 3. v. a. I. P. Prop.: *To place points between words; to point, punctuate*: Sen. II. Fig.: Part. Pass.: *Well or properly divided*: clausula, Cic.

**inter-quor**, questus sum, quēri, 3. v. dep. *To complain at intervals, while one is speaking or doing any thing; to interrupt with complaints*: Liv.

**inter-quiesco**, quēvi, quētum, quiescere, 3. v. n. *To rest between whiles, rest a while, pause*: Cic.

**inter-regnum**, i, n. (*That which is, or comes, between kingdoms or reigns*; hence) *An interregnum*; i.e. I. Prop.: *The time that a throne is vacant between the death of one king and the election of another*: Cic. II. Meton.: *During the Republic*: A. *The interval of time during which the state, from any fortuitous circumstance, was without its proper chief magistrates*: Cic.—B. *The time during which the chief magistracy of the state was held by an interrex*: Liv.—C. *The authority or*



*office of an interrex: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. interrègne.*

**inter-rēx, régis, m.** (*A king between two points of time; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *One who holds the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex: Liv. II. Meton.:* *During the Republic: One who holds the supreme power from the death or absence of the chief magistrates till the election of new ones: Cic.*

**in-ter-rītus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.:** *Of living beings: Not frightened, undaunted, undismayed: Ov.; Tac. II. Meton.:* *A. Of vessels: Unobstructed, not hindered by accidents, etc.; classis, Virg.—B. Undaunted at, that feels no alarm at: (with Gen.) mens interrita leti, Ov.*

**interrogā-tio, ōnis, f.** [*interrog-*(a)-o] **1. a. Prop.:** *A questioning, interrogating: Quint.—b. Meton.:* *A thing enquired or asked; a question, an enquiry: Quint.—2. An examining, questioning, interrogating; a judicial examination: Cic.; Tac.—3. An argument, syllogism: Cic. & Rhet. t. 1.:* *An interrogating: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. interrogation.*

**interrogātūn-cūla, æ, f. dim.** [*for interrogation-cula; fr. interrogatio, interrogation-is*] *A short argument or syllogism: Cic.*

**inter-rōgō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.:** *A. Of persons: To question, interrogate: (with double Acc.) pusionem quandam interrogat Socrates quedam, Cic. (Pass. with Acc. of thing) interrogatus causam discessit, Tac.—B. Of things: To ask or enquire about; to make enquiries about: sed quid ego hæc interrogo? Liv. II. Esp.:* *A. In law: 1. Prop.:* *To examine, question, interrogate a witness: testem, Cic.—2. Meton.:* *To bring an action against, sue, go to law with, prosecute: qui me unquam ullā lege interrogavit, Cic. (with Gen. of charge) aliquem repetundarum, Tac.—B. Of a god or oracle: To consult, enquire of: Jovem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. interrogar.*

**inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.:** *A. Gen.:* *To separate or divide by breaking or rending; to break, burst, or tear asunder or apart; to break off: nihil, Cic. B. Esp.:* *With accessory idea of destruction, etc.: To break up, break to pieces, break down, destroy: pontem, Cæs. II. Fig.:* *To interrupt, hinder, break off: orationem, Cæs. III. Meton.:* *A. 1. Gen.:* *To separate, divide, part: vides eos, qui incolunt terram, non modo interruptus ita esse, ut, etc., Cic.—2. Esp.:* *Milit. t. 1.:* *To break through the ranks or line of the enemy: extremum agmen, Cæs.—B. To scatter about here and there: ignes, Virg.—C. To interrupt, hinder: radios, Lucr.: somnos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. interrompre.*

**interrupt-e, ade.** [*interrupt-us*] *Interruptedly: Cic.*

**interrupt-us, a, um, P. of inter-**(u)m-p-o.

**inter-scindo, scīdi, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.:** *A. Gen.:* *To separate or divide by cleaving or splitting; to cut or tear asunder; to cut through or apart: aggrem, Cæs.: venas, Tac. B. Esp.:* *With accessory idea of destruction, etc.: To cut down, hew to pieces, destroy: pontem, Cic. II. Meton.:* *To separate, divide: arcto interscindi freto, Liv.*

**inter-sēpio (-sæpio), sepi, septum, sēpire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.:** *To separate, part, or divide from something, by means of enclosing or surrounding; to fence in, surround, encompass, enclose: foramina, Cic. II. Meton.:* *A. To cut off, separate: vallo urbem ab urbe, Liv.—B. To block up, obstruct: itinera, Liv.—C. Of the sight: To hinder, prevent, obstruct: conspectum, Liv.*

**intersep-tus, a, um, P. of inter-**sep-io.

**1. inter-sēro, sēvi, sītum, sērere, 3. v. a. To sow, set, or plant between:** pomis interstita dulcibus, Lucr.

**2. inter-sēro, sēvī, sertum, sērere, 3. v. a. (To entwine among; hence)** **I. Prop.:** *To intermingle, commingle, interpose among: mediis interserit oscula verbis, Ov. II. Fig.:* *To interpose, insert, assign: causam, Nep.*

**intersi-tus (for intersa-tus), a, um, P. of inter-se-ro, through true root** INTERSA; *v. 1. sero init.*

**inter-spirātio, ōnis, f.** [*inter; spir(a)-o*] *A breathing or fetching of the breath between or during (the course of any thing): Cic.*

**inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternere, 3. v. a. To strew or lay between or among: bitumen, Just.**

**interstine-tus (for interesting-tus), a, um, P. of interesting-uc.**

**inter-stinguo, stinxī, stinctum, stinguere, 3. v. a. I. (only in Part. Pass.) (Prop.:** *To prick or puncture here and there, or at intervals of space: Meton.) To spot or speckle with anything: facies interstincta medicaminibus, t. e. patched about with plasters, Tac. II. To extinguish, quench, put out: ignes, Lucr.*

**inter-stitūm, īi, n.** [*for inter-statium; fr. inter; st(a)-o*] *A standing between; hence* **1. Of space:** *An interval of space, distance or space between: Macr.—2. Of time:* *An interval, space between: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. intersticie.*

**interstrā-tus, a, um, P. of inter-**ster-no, through root INTERSTRA; *v. sterno init.*

**inter-strēpo, no perf. nor sup., strēpere, 3. v. n. To make a noise among; to resound, roar in the midst of: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb):** videor . . . argutos interstrepere anser olores, Virg.

**inter-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. To squeeze tight: alicui gulam, to throttle him, Plaut.**

**inter-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. I. A. Of space:** *1. Prop.:* *To be between: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic.—2. Meton.:* *To be distant or*

*apart (by a space existing between things): clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato.—3. Fig.:* *a. To be different or differ: qui illa visa negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic.: ut festis matrona moveri iussa diebus Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor.—b. Interest, interesse, etc.:* *There is a difference: (Impers.) inter res gestas et annales interesse, Gell.: (with Neut. pron., Neut. adj., or nihil as subject) quid illis et nobis interest, Sen.: plurimum interest, Cic.: ut nihil intersit, id.—c. Interest, etc.:* *To point out that which is of importance, etc.:* *It is of importance, interest, or consequence; it interests, concerns, imports; it matters; it is of advantage or moment: (a) Personal: (Folld. by Abl. of Possessive pron.) non quo mea interesset loci natura, sed, etc., Cic. (with Subjective clause; also, folld. by Gen.) interest omnium recte facere, id.—(b) Impersonal: (with ut c. Subj.) interest, te ut videam, Cic. (with ne c. Subj.; also, folld. by Abl. of Possessive pron.) vestra interest, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant, Tac.—B. Of time: To be, pass, come or elapse between: inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic. II. (To be amongst other persons or things; hence) A. Of persons: 1. a. Gen.:* *To be present: si ipse interfuerit, Cic.: spectaculo, Liv.—b. Esp.:* *With accessory notion of taking part in a matter: To be present at, and take a share in; to attend; to assist in or at: divinis, Cæs.—2. a. Gen.:* *To be present at or with: cui (sc. senatui) novissime interfuit, Suet.—b. Esp.:* *With accessory notion of attending upon or serving: To be present with and attend upon or serve: sacrificanti, Suet.—3. To be, or live, among: populo Quirini, Hor.—B. In time, or of abstract subjects: To be present: quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell.: quibus in rebus tabulas auctoritas videbitur interfuisse, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. intéresser; also (subst.), intérê.*

**inter-texo, textū, textum, texere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.:** *To interweave: chlamys auro intertexta, Virg. II. Meton.:* *To intertwine: flores hedericis intertexti, Ov.*

**intertext-us, a, um, P. of inter-**tex-o.

**inter-tri-mentum, ī, n.** [*inter; TRI, root of ter-o*] *A rubbing between; hence, as a result* **I. Prop.:** *Loss or injury by attrition, wear and tear: Liv. II. Meton.:* *Loss of weight by melting of metals: Liv. III. Fig.:* *Loss, damage: Cic.*

**interturbā-tio, ōnis, f.** [*inturb-*(a)-o] *Disquietude, confusion: Liv.*

**inter-turbo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To produce confusion or disturb-**ance between: Plaut.

**inter-vallum, ī, n. I. (Prop.:** *The space or distance between the wounds or ramparts of a camp and the soldiers' tents: Meton.) A. Of locality:* *Space between, interval, distance: Cic.; Virg.*

—**B.** Of time: 1. *Interval, distance, intervening space:* Cic.—2. *Intermission, temporary cessation:* Cic.; Liv.—3. In music, sound, rhythm, etc.: *The interval or space of time that takes place between sounds:* Cic.—4. *Rhet. t. t.:* A pause or interval in speaking: Cic.—5. *Prosod. t. t.:* The interval or time occupied in pronouncing a foot: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Difference, dissimilitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervalle*.

**inter-vello**, vulsi, vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. To pull or pluck here and there; to pull or pluck out, off, or up at intervals of space; to thin out by pulling, etc.: qui aut vellunt barbam aut intervellunt, Sen.

**inter-vēnīo**, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. **I.** Prop.: With persons as subjects: (To come between; hence, with reference to the limit of the intervening space) **A.** Gen.: To come up, arrive: Cassius intervenit, Cic.: vobis, id.: (Impers. Pass.) intervenit casu casu, id. **B.** Esp.: 1. With accessory notion of aiding or assisting: To succour, aid, help by coming up to any one: si mihi intervenisses, Liv.—2. To come up while any thing is being done, or is taking place: querelis, Cic.—3. To be present: ut interveniret Macro, Suet. **II.** Meton.: In time: **A.** Gen.: To fall, happen, take place between: verboque intervenit omni Plangor, Ov.—**B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hindrance, etc.: To prevent, hinder, interrupt: nox praelio intervenit, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of events, passions, etc.: 1. a. Gen.: To take place, arise, happen, occur, intervene: inter se certamen intervenisse, Liv.—b. Esp.: With accessory notion of obstruction, etc.: To obstruct, oppose, stand in the way of, resist, prevent, disturb: bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv.—2. To take place, to be done or made between parties: fœdus intervenisse, Sall.—3. To take place, arise in the midst of other matters: intervenit his cogitationibus regni cupidus, Liv.—4. To befall, fall to the share or lot of, occur or happen to any one: fortunam intervenire sapienti, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: 1. Gen.: a. In a good sense: To interfere, interpose in behalf of anyone: villicus interveniens, Suet.—b. In a bad sense: To interfere with, oppose, hinder, disturb: alienae gloriæ, Tac.—2. Esp.: Of public authorities: To interfere, exercise official power, interpose, intervene: senatu interveniente, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervenir*.

**inter-ven-tor**, ōris, m. [interven-io] One who comes in, a visitor: Cic.

**inter-ven-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] 1. A coming up, arriving, arrival: Cic.—2. A coming on or arrival of any thing causing hindrance, etc.: intervenit noctis, Cœs.—3. A taking place, occurring, happening, intervening: malorum, Cic.—4. Bail, suretyship: re-tinentes creditores intervenit sponsorum removit, Suet.

**inter-ver-sus** (for intervert-sus), a, um, P. of intervert-o.

**inter-ver-to** (-vorto), verti, ver-sum, vētere, 3. v. a. (To turn by placing something between so as to separate; hence) (Prop.): To turn aside, divert; Fig.): **A.** In a bad sense: To alter, change: interversa plerumque sent, Sen.—**B.** To purloin, pilfer, embezzle, intercept: regale donum, Cic.—**C.** To cheat or defraud: ut me muliere intervertor, Plaut.—**D.** To take away, deprive of: consulatam, Cic.—**E.** To squander, waste, spend in extravagance: interversis patroni rebus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervertir*.

**inter-virēo**, no perf. nor sup., virūre, 2. v. n. To be green here and there, or at intervals: Claud.

**inter-viso**, visi, visum, visere, 3. v. a. **I.** To look after; to come or go to see between whites, etc.: urbanam expolitionem . . . ipse crebro interviso, Cic. **II.** To visit at intervals or from time to time: nos minus intervisis, Cic.

**inter-vōlūto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. freq. To fly about between or among: Liv.

**inter-vōmo**, vōmī, vōmītum, vōmīre, 3. v. n. (To vomit forth among; hence) To pour forth among: dulces inter salsas undas, Lucr.

**inter-vul-sus**, a, um, P. of intervello, through root INTERVUL: v. vello init.

**in-tes-tābilis**, e, adj. **I.** Prop.: Law. t. t.: That has not the power or is incapable of being a witness: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: Execrable, accursed, detestable, abominable, vile: Of persons or things: is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor.: sævitia, Tac. (Comp.) intestabilior, Suet. Aur. Vict.

**in-tes-tāt-o**, adv. [intestāt-us] Without making a will: mori, Cic.

**in-tes-tāt-us**, a, um, adj. 2. in; test(n)-or] 1. Not convicted by witnesses: Plaut.—2. That has made no will; intestate: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestat*.

**intes-tinum**, i, n. [for intus-tinum; fr. intus] (The thing pertaining to intus; hence) A gut: Nep.: Plur.: The guts, intestines, entrails: the lower parts of the alimentary duct or canal: laborare ex intestinis, i. e. to be disordered in the bowels: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestin*.

**intes-tinus**, a, um, adj. [for intus-tinus; fr. id.] (Pertaining to that which is intus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Internal, inside, within; in the interior or inside: opus, i. e. joiner's work in the interior of a building; inland or chequered work: Vitr.—As Subst.: **intestinus**, i, m. (sc. canalis) (The inside duct, i. e.) A gut: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the state, etc.: Intestine, domestic, civil: bellum, Cic.—**B.** Of one's family, etc.: Intestine, domestic, in the bosom of one's family: scelus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestin*.

**in-ter-o**, textū, textum, textēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To weave in into; to in-weave, interweave: purpureasque notas filis intexit albis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: To embroider: purpurea intexti tollant aulea Britannii, Virg.—**B.** 1. Gen.: To interlace: frondibus atris

Intextunt latera, Virg.—2. Esp.: Pass in reflexive force: Of the veins: To interlace each other: venas corpora intextæ, Cic.—**C.** To intermingle, mix together: casia . . . intextus suavis herbis, Virg.—**D.** To surround, cover, bind, wind round about, entwine, encircle: utque solent hedera longos intextere truncos, Ov.—**E.** To form, make, construct by intermingling or joining materials: tribus intextum tauris opus (i. e. coris taurinis), formed by the combination of three bull-hides, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** To interweave together on, i. e. to describe upon, commit to: facta chartis, Tib.—**B.** To intermingle with, mix up with: incredibilia probabilibus, Cic.—**C.** To introduce, bring forward, mention, make mention of: aliquem, Cic.

**intex-tus**, a, um, P. of intex-o.

**Intibili**, indecl. n., -is, is, f. Intibili or Intibilis; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.

**intim-e**, adv. [intim-us] 1. Most intimately, in the closest or most friendly manner: Nep.—2. Most heartily, warmly, affectionately: Cic.

**in-timus**, a, uni, sup. adj. (Comp. interior, q. v.) [1. in] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Innermost, inmost: urbis intima pars, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. **intima**, ōrum, n. a.: (sc. loca) The innermost parts or places: Liv.—b. (sc. membra) The inmost parts of the body, the intestines: Pers.—2. **intimus**, i, m. (sc. locus) The innermost part, the inside: Cic. **B.** Esp.: Where a thing is inmost or innermost; the inmost or innermost part or interior of a thing: sacrum, Cic.: regna Liburnorum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: In the innermost part of a country, most remote: vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac.; acc. to some as in no. III. **G.** **III.** Fig.: **A.** Deepest, excessive, intense, immense: vis, Cic.—**B.** Of the mind, feelings, etc.: Innermost, inward: Cic.—As Subst.: **intima**, ōrum, n. Innermost thoughts or feelings, secrets: Suet.—**C.** Of the passions, etc.: Most deeply seated, most profound: odium, Cic.—**D.** Of learning, etc.: Deepest, most profound or abstruse: philosophia, Cic.—**E.** Of intimacy, friendship, etc.: 1. Of things: Most intimate, most secret, deepest, closest: amicitia, Nep.—2. Of persons: Most intimate, friendly, closely attached or connected: amici, Cic.—As Subst.: **intimus**, i, m. (sc. amicus) A most intimate, closely attached, or very close friend; a bosom friend: Cic.; Nep.—**F.** 1. Of counsels, plans, etc.: Deepest, most secret, innermost: consilia, Cic.—2. Of persons acquainted with one's counsels, etc.: Most deeply or thoroughly acquainted with, most thoroughly versed in or entrusted with: intus est eorum consilia, Ter.—**G.** Of the power or resources of the state, etc.: Utmost: vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac.; acc. to some as in no. II. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intime*.

**intinc-tus** (for inting-tus), a, um, P. of inting-o



**in-tingo** (-guo), *tinxi, tinctum, tingere, 3. v. a.* To dip or steep in; *intinctas* (sc. faces) *geminis accendit in aris, Ov.*

**in-trābīlis**, *e, adj.* *Insupportable, intolerable*: *feditas, Cic.* (Comp.) *intolerabilis nihil est, Juv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérable*.

**in-tōlērandus**, *a, um, adj.* *Insupportable, not to be borne, intolerable, unendurable*: *tyrannus, Cic.* dominatio nobilitati *piebique juxta intoleranda, Tac.*

**in-tōlērans**, *antis, adj.* 1. *Impatient or intolerant of, unable to bear or support*: (with *Gen.*) *laborum intolerans, Tac.* (Sup.) *quorum intolerantissima gens, Liv.—2. Insufferable, intolerable, not to be endured*: (Comp.) *intolerantior servitus Ilerum victis, Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérant*.

**intōlēran-ter**, *adv.* [for *intolerant-ter*; fr. *intolerans, intolerant-ter*] *Intolerably*: (Meton.) *Immoderately, excessively, intensely, violently*: *dolore, Cic.* (Comp.) *intolerantius insequi, Cæs.* (Sup.) *intolerantissime gloriarī, Cic.*

**intōlērant-ia**, *æ, f.* [fr. *id.*] *The quality or state of the intolerans*; hence *Insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérance*.

**in-tōno**, *tōnūi, tōnātum, tōnāre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A. Prop.* To thunder: Of living beings or things as subjects: *intonuere poli, Virg.* (Impers. Pass.) *intonuit dicente deā, Ov.* B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: To thunder forth, make a great noise or sound: *horrendum intonat armis, Virg.* clypeum super intonat *ingens, id.* — 2. Esp.: A. Of speaking, etc.: To thunder out or forth; to cry out vehemently, to call out loudly: (with Acc. of *Neut. pron.*) *quum hæc intonuiisset plenus ire, Liv.—b. Of the woods, etc.* To bellow, roar, re-echo, crash: *silvæ intonuere profundæ, Virg.—c. Of fortune.* To become stormy or tempestuous, to become unfavourable: *quæ (sc. Fortuna) simul intonuit, proxima quæque fugat, Ov.* II. Act.: (Prop.) To thunder upon; (Meton.) Of a storm: To make to roar upon: *Bois intonata ductibus Hiems, Liv.*

2. **in-tōn-sus**, *a, um, adj.* [for *intond-sus*; fr. 2. in; *tōnd-eo*] I. Prop.: *Unshorn*: Of persons, parts of the human body, sheep, etc.: *Cynthis, Ilor.: avi, Ov.: bidens, Virg.* II. Meton.: A. Of trees, etc.: *Covered with leaves, leafy*: *Virg.—B. Of mountains, etc.* Wooded, from which the trees have not been felled: *Virg.* III. Fig.: *Unpolished, rude, uncultivated*: *homines, Liv.*

**in-torquēō**, *torsī, tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. I. A. Gen.* 1. Prop.: To twine, twist, or bend round: *intorquorī caulis debet, Pl.—2. Meton.* To twist, or make by twisting, etc.: *funes, Ov.—3. Fig.* Of morals: *To distort, pervert, corrupt*: *Pers. B.* Esp.: 1. Pass. In reflexive force: *a.*

*Prop.* To turn, twist, or bend, one's self round: *Plaut.; Pl.—b. Fig.* Of conversation, etc.: *To become involved, confused, or perplexed*: *Plaut.—2. To whirl or twirl round, to twirl about, to turn round with rapidity or violence*: *navem, Liv.—3. a. To wind, twine, or wrap*: *paludamento circa lævum brachium intorto, Liv.—b. With Personal pron.* To wrap one's self round, to cover or surround one's self: *procella Nubibus intorsit sese, Lucr.—4. To wrench, twist, sprain, dislocate*: *talum, Hirt.—5. Of the eyes, face, etc.* To turn or roll round fiercely: *Virg.—6. Of the features, etc., in speaking*: *To distort, twist about, turn awry*: *mentum in dicendo, Cic.—7. Of the hair*: *To curl*: *Mart.—8. Of the snakes of the Furies*: *To entwine, to wind or twine about*: *Hor.—9. With accessory notion of casting*: *To brandish and throw*: *To hurl, cast*: *a. Prop.* Of weapons: *jaculum, Ov.—b. Fig.* Of reproaches, etc.: *To hurl forth; to throw or cast out*: *contamelias, Cic.* II. Of weapons: *To hurl, cast, or throw against*: *telum in hostem, Virg.*

**in-tor-tus** (for *intorqu-tus*), *a, um, P.* Of *intorqu-eo*.

**intrā**, *adv. and prep.* [contr. from *intrā* (sc. parte). I. Adv. A. Prop. On the inside, within: *intraque lectus eburneus, etc., Suct.* (Comp.) *ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato Congelat, Ov.* B. Fig. expressions: 1. *Interius attendere, To look more narrowly into a matter, to observe it more closely*: *Juv.—2. Of speech*: *Interius insistere, To stop too short*: *Cic.* II. Prop. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of space: 1. Gen.: *Within, inside, in the interior of*: *intra presidia, Liv.—2. Esp.: a. Of a country, sea, etc.* Within the boundaries, bounds, or extent of: *locus intra oceanum, Cic.—b. With verbs of motion, to express arriving, etc., at a place, and then being within it*: *Inlo, within, inside*: *nōsse regiones, intra quas venerē, Cic.* B. Meton.: 1. Of local relations: *a.* (Gen.) Of a boundary, limit, etc., or anything being or regarded as such: *Within, on the inner side of, inside*: *intra parietes meos, Cic.—(b) Esp.* With verbs of motion, to express going, etc., to a boundary and passing within it: *Within, inside, to the inside of*: *primusque Thymetes Ducī (sc. equum) intra muros hortatur, Virg.—b. Of weapons, etc.* Within (the distance a weapon may be thrown, within throw): *intra jactum telli progressus uterque, Virg.—2. Of time*: *a. Within the, or a, space of; in the course of, in*: *Cic.—b. During, throughout*: *Cæs.—c. (a) Within, before the expiration or lapse of, in less than, under*: *Liv.—(b) With quam, ellipt.* for post quam: *Within the, after that*: *intra decimum diem, quam Pheras venerat, Liv.—3. Of number*: *Within, under, below*: *intra centum, Liv.* C. Fig.: 1. With Personal pron.: *Mentally*: (Within one's self; hence)

*a. Inwardly, mentally*: *Quint.; Pl.—b. Secretly kept, in secret, in one's own breast*: *Pl.—2. (Within the bounds or limits of anything; hence)* *a. Not including the limit*: *Within, coming short of*: *epulari intra legem, i. e. less expensively than the law allows, Cic.—b. Including the limit*: *Within, coming up to, or comprising, but not exceeding*: *intra Fortunam debet quisque manere suam, i. e. contented with his lot, Ov.* ¶ After its case: *lucem intra, Tac.*

**intrā-bīlis**, *e, adj.* [2. *intrā(a)-o*] *That can be entered*: *Liv.*

**in-tractābīlis**, *e, adj.* I. (Prop.: *Not to be handled*; Fig.) A. Of living beings: 1. Gen.: *Not to be managed, intractable, unmanageable, unyielding*: (Comp.) *homo natura intractabilior, naturally very intractable, Gell.—2. Esp.* Unmanageable for the purpose of subjection; *unyielding, indomitable, unconquerable, not to be subdued*: *gens intractabilis bello, Virg.—B. Of winter, etc.* Wild, stormy, boisterous: *bruma, Virg.* II. Meton.: *Uninhabitable; not to be held or occupied*: *locus, Just.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *intraitable*.

**in-tractāt-us** (trect-), *a, um, adj.* [2. in; tract(a)-o] (Unhanded, not taken in hand; hence) I. Prop.: Of a horse, etc.: *Unbroken, not broke*: *Cic.* II. Fig.: *Untried, unattempted*: *Virg.*

**in-trēmō**, *trēmūi, no sup., trēm-ere, 3. v. n. I. Gen.* To tremble, quiver, shake: *intremui queros, Ov.* II. Esp.: With accessory notion of fear, trepidation, horror, etc.: *To tremble, quiver, quake, shake with dread, alarm, etc.* *intremissem pedes, Ov.*

**intrepīd-ē**, *adv.* [intrepid-us] *Without trembling, undauntedly, boldly, fearlessly*: *Liv.*

**in-trēpīd-us**, *a, um, adj.* I. Prop.: Of persons: *Not alarmed or frightened, undaunted, unshaken in mind, etc.* Tac.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of things: *a. Not betraying alarm or fright, undaunted, bold, fearless*: *Ov.—B. Undisturbed, quiet, free from alarms of war, etc.* *hiems, Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrepide*.

**in-trīc-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; tric-ā]* To entangle, perplex, embarrass: *lenonem intricatum dabo, Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *intriguer*.

**in-trīn-sēcus**, *adv.* [intra; in; secus] I. Prop.: (Following into the inside; hence) *Towards the inside, inwards*: *Suct.* II. Meton.: *On the inner side of anything, inside*: *Luc.* ¶ Hence, (adj.) Fr. *intrinsèque*.

1. **in-trī-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *inter-o*, through root *INTH*; v. *tero intū*.

2. **in-trīt-us**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: *Not rubbed or worn away*; Fig.) *Not worn out or exhausted*: *cohortes, Cæs.*

1. **intrō**, *adv.* [prob. for *intero(m)=interum*] *To the inside, within, in*: *Cic.*

2. **in-tr-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.* [prob. 1. in; and root *TRA*, akin to Sanscrit root *trā*, to step beyond; and Lat. *trans*, through] I. Prop.: A Gen.: 1. Of personal sub

jects: *To step, go, or walk into, within, or into the inside of any place, etc.*, so as to be surrounded by it; to enter: **a. Act.**: urbeni, Ov.—**b. Neut.**: in Capitolium, Cic.—**2.** Of things as subjects: *To go or get into, to enter*: medullas intravit calor, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** With accessory notion of force or violence: *To penetrate*: **a. Act.**: angustias, Hirt.—**b. Neut.**: intra praesidia, Caes. (*Impers. Pass.*) quo non malo intrari possit, id.—**2.** Of persons in reference to the sea, etc.: *To enter upon or into, sail into*: tot maria intravi, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To go or come to the inner side of anything, to go or come inside of, to enter*: **1. Act.**: limen, Cic.—**2. Neut.**: intra limen, Plaut.—**B.** *To come or arrive between*: fluminis intrastis ripas, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: **1. Neut.**: *To go or enter into*: qui in tuam familiaritatem penitus intrarit, Cic.—**2. Neut.**: *Of a cause or matter*: *To go deeply or thoroughly into it*: intrabam etiam magis, Cic.—**3. Act.**: *To occupy, take possession of*: intravit animum glorie militaris cupidus, Tac.—**B.** *To penetrate or pierce into*: **1. Act.**: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae . . . terram intrare possit, Cic.—**2. Neut.**: in mentem judicis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entrer*.

**intro-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcōre, **3. v. a. I. Prop.**: *To lead or bring into a place; to conduct within or inside*: cohortes, Caes.: aliquem in senatum, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To introduce or bring in*: consuetudinem, Cic.—**B.** *To introduce to one's notice, to bring forward*: Catonem senem disputantem, Cic.—**C.** *To set forth, assert, or maintain that a thing is*: introducebat Carneades quoniam bonum esse frui rebus, quas, etc., Cic.—**D.** *To set forth, exhibit, represent*: animas sensibus actas, Lucr. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *In law*: *To bring into court on one's behalf, to employ*: procuratores, Cic.—**B.** *To bring to or lead into the inner side of any thing*: in fines exercitum, Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduire*.

**introduc-tō**, ōnis, *f.* [*introduc-o*] *A bringing or leading in*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduction*.

**introduc-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *introduc-o*.

**intrō-ēo**, ēvi or ēi, itum, ire, *v. a.* and *n. I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To go into, in, or inside; to enter*: **1. Act.**: domum, Cic.—**2. Neut.**: in urbem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Of the sea, etc.*, *To sail into*: triremes, quibus introierat Oceanum, Suet. **II. Fig.**: *Of life*: *To enter into life, i. e. to be born*: Cic.*

**intrō-fēro**, tūli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* *irreg.* *To carry or bring in*: Cic.

**intrō-grēdior**, gressus sum, grēdi, **3. v. dep.** [*for intro-gradior*] *To step or go in, to enter*: Virg.

**intrō-ī-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *intrō-ī-tus*; through root *INTROLA*.

**2. intrō-ī-tus**, ūa, *m.* [*intrō-ēo*, through id.] **I. Prop.**: *A going in or into; an entering, entrance*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Of an office, etc.*: *Entrance upon, admission into*: Pl.; Suet.—**B.**

*An entering upon*: defensionis, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *A place or way of entrance; a way, passage, path*: Caes.; Cic.—**B.** *Of a building*: *The entrance, porch, vestibule*: Nep.—**C.** *Of a harbour, river, etc.*: *The mouth, entrance*: Cic.; Suet.—**D.** *Of a book or composition*: *The outset, commencement*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduit*.

**intrōlā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *intrōlā-tus*, through root *INTROLA*; *v. fero* *inil*.

**intrōmīs-sus** (*for intrōmitt-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *intrōmitt-o*.

**intrō-mitto**, mīsi, mīssum, mitt-ēre, **3. v. a.** (*To cause to go inside; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *To send inside, in, or within*: legiones, Caes. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *With accessory notion of invitation*: *To cause or get to come inside by inviting or sending for one; to invite, summon, or send for to come inside a house*: Phaedriam intrōmittamus commissatorem, Ter.—**B.** *To admit, receive, or let into or inside*: intrōmissus iure amicitiae, Cic.

**intrō-rum-sus**, *adv.* [*contr. fr. intrō-versus*] **I. Prop.**: *Towards the inside or interior; inwardly, internally*: Sext. Aur. Vict. **II. Meton.**: *In the inside or interior; inside, within*: Liv. **III. Fig.**: *Inwardly, within*: turpis, Hor.

**intrō-rubus**, *adv.* [*contr. fr. intrō-versus*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Towards the inside or interior; inwardly*: Caes. **B. Esp.**: *Towards the inner part of the sea, towards or into the open sea*: Tac. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Into the interior of a place*: Caes.—**B.** *Of tears, etc.*: *Inwardly, within*: Ov. **III. Fig.**: *Inwardly, internally*: turpis, Hor.

**intrō-rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, rūmpere, **3. v. n.** *To break or burst into; to break in, enter by force*: in aedes, Plaut.; cā, Caes.

**intrō-specto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, **1. v. a. freq.** *To look into*: Plaut.

**intrō-spīcō**, spēxi, spectrum, spēcēre, **3. v. a.** [*for intro-specio*] **I. Prop.**: *To look into any thing*: domum, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To look at*: aliorum felicitatem aëris oculis, Tac. **III. Fig.**: *To inspect, examine, observe attentively*: fortunam suam, Tac.: (without *Object*) *introspicite penitus in omnes republicae partes*, Cic.

**intrō-vēco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, **1. v. a.** *To call in*: filiam ad nos, Cic.—**intrō-trūdo**, trūsi, *no sup.*, trūdēre, **3. v. a.** *To thrust into a place; se, to obtrude one's self*: Cic.

**intrō-sus** (*for intrūd-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *intrūd-o*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrusus*. **intūbus** (—ybus, —ibus), *i. m. or f.*; **intūbum** (—ybum, —ibum), *i. n.* [*εἰνύβω*] *Endive, succory*: Pl.; Virg. **intū-tūor**, tūtus sum, tūteri, **2. v. dep. I. Prop.**: *To look towards, at, or upon; to behold, see*: **A. Gen.**: *aliquid oculis, Cic.* (without *Object*) *in te intuens, id.* **B. Esp.**: *To look at, watch, observe*: nutum illius, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To regard, observe, contemplate, consider, look at, reflect upon*: voluntatem, Cic.—**B.** *To turn or direct*

*one's thoughts or attention*: (without *Object*) in homines, Cic.: ad finitimum bellum, Liv.—**C.** *To regard, pay regard to, have respect to*: id potius, Nep.—**D.** *To look up to, look at with admiration; to regard with amazement*: omnes Pompeium, sicut aliquem de caelo delapsum, intuentur, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *Of localities*: *To look to, have the aspect towards*: cubiculum montes intueitur, Pl. **E3** *In Pass.* *force*: Part. Fut. in *dus*: **1. Prop.**: *To be looked at or upon*: intuenti nobis sunt oratores, Cic.—**2. Fig.**: *To be regarded, considered, kept in one's mind or thoughts*: veterani intuenti, Cic.

**intū-ītus**, a, um, *P.* of *intu-or*. **intū-mesco**, tūmī, *no sup.*, tūmescere, **3. v. n. I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To begin to swell, to swell or rise up*: vidi virgineas intumuisse genas, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Of the ground*: *To swell up, rise, be elevated*: nec intumescit alta viperis humus, Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of the voice*: *To swell up, increase*: Tac.—**B.** *Of a commotion, etc.*: *To grow strong, become more violent, increase*: Tac.—**C.** *Of passion, etc.*: *To swell, grow violent*: Pers. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To be elated or puffed up*: intumescere superbia ferociaque, Tac.—**B.** *To become angry, swell with rage*: intumuli, Ov.: (with *Dat.*) vatī, id.—**C.** *Of the effect of care or anxiety*: *To be filled*: curis, Ov.

**intūmīlātus**, a, um, *adj.* *Unburied*: Ov.

**intū-tior**, *no perf.*, tūi, **3. v. dep. I.** *Old form for intueor. To look at*: intuitur nos, Ter. **II.** *To see, behold*: cornicem, Plaut.

**inturbīdus**, a, um, *adj.* *Unturbid, quiet; not turbulent*: vir, Tac.

**intus**, *adv.* [*1. In; and the suffix tus, akin to Sanscrit tas, which expresses distance from a place; also Gr. ἐν-τός*] **I. Prop.**: *From within*: tu, Thessalia, intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *In the inside, within*: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *Of a house, building, etc.*: *In the inside or interior; inside, within*: ubi enim id, quod intus est, impune evolare potest, etc., Cic.: (with *Gen.*) intus eadum, App.: (with *Acc.*) intus cellam, Liv.: (with *Abl.*) intus templo, Virg.—**b.** *Within, at home*: Cic.—**c.** *Inside the walls, within the city*: Cic.—**d.** *Inside, within one*: intus habes, quod poscis, Ov.—**B.** *With verbs of motion*: **1. Gen.**: *To the inside, within, in*: intus est itum, Caes.—**2. Esp.**: *Into the house, indoors*: intus novam nuptam deduxi, Plaut.—**C.** *Towards the inside, inwards*: Quint.—*Particular expression*: Intus canere, *To play on a harp, etc., on the inner side, and hence, with the left hand*: Cic.—**D.** *Of a composition, etc.*: *Within, in it*: Pers. **III. Fig.**: *Inwardly, in the mind or soul*: Cic.: Pers.; Ov.—*Particular phrase*: Intus canere, *To take care for one's own interest, to promote one's own objec*



*ends (the figure being probably taken from the great skill of the Aspendus citharistas):* Cic.

**in-tūtus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Of places: *Un guarded, defenceless, insecure:* urbs, Liv.—As Subst.: *intuta*, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *Unsafe places or parts:* Tac.—2. *Unsafe, not safe, dangerous:* amicitia, Tac.

**intūtus**, intūtūm, v. *intutus*. **Inuicestrūm**, v. *Inuicus*.

**Inūla**, re, f. (ἀέλω) *The plant elecampane:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aunée*. **Inult-e**, adv. [*inult-us*] *Without being avenged, without revenge:* Curt.

**in-ul-tus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *A. Unavenged, unrevenged; for whom vengeance is not or has not been taken; who does not or cannot take revenge:* ne inultus esset, Cic.—B. *Unavenged; on whom vengeance is not inflicted or revenge taken; unpunished:* vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui, etc., Cic. II. Meton.: *A. Unhurt, safe, secure, without danger, unmolested:* fere, Hor.—B. *Of entreaties: That do not obtain satisfaction, i. e. unheard:* Hor.

**In-umbro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To cast a shadow or shade upon; to shade, overshadow:* palmarque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret, Virg. II. Meton.: *A. To occasion shade; to cause or bring on darkness:* inumbrante vesperā, Tac.—B. *To cover:* colla obtenta pallā, Claud.

**Inunc-tus** (for *inung-tus*), a, um, P. of *inung-o*.

**Inundā-tio**, ōnis, f. [*inund(a)-o*] 1. Of water, etc.: *An overflowing, a flowing upon the land, an inundation:* Suet.—2. Of the land: *An inundation, flooding:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inondation*.

**In-undo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *A. Prop.: Of fluids: To overflow, flood, inundate, deluge, etc.: terram, Cic. B. Meton.: To spread like a flood or torrent over a place; to inundate, overflow, overspread, cover:* Cimbro inundasse Italiam, Just. II. Neut.: *A. Prop.: Of fluids: To flow over, overflow, cause an inundation:* fluvius Arnus per eos dies solito magis inundaverat, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. Of personal subjects: *To spread like a flood or torrent:* densi rursus inundant Troes, Virg.—2. Of things as subjects: *To be full of:* inundant sanguine fossae, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inonder*.

**In-ungo** (*-unguo*), unxi, unctum, ungere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To put ointment or unguents upon; to anoint:* aquilae certe ac signa inunguntur festis diebus, Pl. II. Esp.: *Of medical remedies: To anoint:* oculos, Hor.

**Inurbān-e**, adv. [*inurban-us*] *Rudely, inelegantly, without wit:* Cic.

**In-urbānus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Of manners: *Unpolished, unrefined, uncultivated, rude, unmannerly, rustic, boorish:* Cic.—2. Of appearance: *Uncomely, unseemly, ungraceful, awkward, inelegant:* Quint.—3. Of style: *Not*

*witty, uncouth, inelegant, blunt, devoid of polish:* Cic.; Hor.

**in-urgēo**, ursi, no sup., urgere, 2. v. a. *To push or thrust against, make an attack upon, attack:* Lucr.

**In-ūro**, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. I.: *A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To burn into:* inurituri Hen, Pl.—2. Esp.: *A. Of encaustic painting: To burn in:* picturas, Pl.—b. *To burn in, imprint, brand marks upon:* notas et nomina gentis inurunt, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *a. To brand, stamp, fix upon:* quas ille leges . . . fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus, atque inustus? Cic.—b. *To brand, mark, or stamp with:* aliquem censorie severitatis notā, Cic.—2. Esp.: *a. Of the mind, memory, etc.: To brand, stamp, impress, imprint indelibly:* odium animis, Cic.—b. *Of character, etc.: To brand or stamp with, to attach indelibly to:* alieui crudelitatis famam, Cic.—c. *Of evils: To inflict upon any one:* mala reipublice, Cic.—d. *Of grief: To stamp, inflict permanently upon:* alicui dolorem, Cic. C. Meton.: *To make or form in any thing by burning; to burn in:* inusta vapore Signa, Lucr. II. *To burn upon:* truncum rogo, Sext. Aur. Vict. III.: *A. Prop.: (Gen.): To burn; hence, Esp.): To burn up, off, or away; to destroy or consume by fire, etc.: vulnere (=torri flagranti) sanguis inustus Terribilem stridore sonum dedit, Ov. B. Fig.: Of style: To burn:* calamistris inurere, *to burn with cringing irons, i. e. to deck out or embellish in an affected manner, or with great flourish of words, Cic.*

**Inusitāt-e** (-o), adv. [*inusitatus*] *In an unthought manner, unusually, strangely:* Cic. (Comp.) *inusitatus, id. (Sup.) inusitatissime, Macr.* **In-ūsītātus**, a, um, adj. *Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary:* magnitudo, Cic. (Comp.) *species navium inusitator, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. inusité.* **Inus-tus** (for *inur-tus*), a, um, P. of *in-uro*.

**In-ūtilis**, e, adj. I. Prop.: *A. Of persons: 1. Gen.: Useless, of no use, unserviceable, unprofitable:* Cic. (with Dat.) *sibi, id. (with Abl.) valitudine, Cæs.—2. Esp.: Fit for no use or purpose, powerless, weak:* ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus Cedeat, Virg.—B. Of things: *Useless, unserviceable, unprofitable:* inutile ferrum, Virg. II. Meton.: *Hurtful, injurious, noxious:* Of persons, animals, or things (Comp.; also, with Dat.) *sibi inutilior (sc. Ulysses), Ov (Sup.) vinum stomacho inutilissimum, Pl. (with Supine in u) inutile factu, Hor. ¶ Hence Fr. inutile.*

**Inūtil-itas**, ātis, f. [*inutil-is*] *(The quality of the inutilis; hence) 1. Uselessness, unprofitableness, unserviceableness:* Lucr.—2. *Hurtfulness, injuriousness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inutilité*.

**Inūtil-iter**, adv. [*id.*] 1. *Uselessly, unserviceably, unprofitably:* Liv.—2. *Hurtfully, injuriously:* (Comp.) late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilis, Var.

**Inū-tus**, i, m. (for *in-i-us*; fr. *in-eo*,

through root INI) (*The Impregnator*), *Inuus; the god supposed to give fruitfulness to herds:* 1. The same as *Pan* Liv.—2. The same as *Faunus* or *Silvanus*: Sext. Aur. Vict.—3. *Casturnum Inui, The Camp of Inuus; the name of an ancient city of Latium:* Virg.:—called *Casturnum*, only, Ov.

**in-vādo**, vāsi, vāsum, vādere, 3. v. n. and a.: I.: *A. Prop.: Of place: 1. Gen.: To go, come, or get into or within; to enter:* portus, Virg.: *urbes vi, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of a country, etc.: To make an irruption into, make an invasion of, invade, attack:* Ægyptum, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. *To rush eagerly among persons:* medios, Virg.—2. *To rush eagerly into a thing:* invadunt Martem clipeis atque are sonoro, Virg. C. Fig.: *To rush eagerly or headlong into a thing; to undertake, attempt:* aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi, Virg. II.: *A. Prop.: To go or come upon, proceed or walk upon:* viam, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. *To go, proceed, accomplish a distance:* bido tria millia stadium invasit, Tac.—2. *In embracing:* To fall upon: in collum invasit, Cic. III.: *A. Prop.: (To go against; hence, with accessory notion of hostility) 1. Gen.: To assault, assail, attack; to fall, rush, or make an attack upon:* a. Act.: *ni gens crudelis madidā cum veste gravatum . . . Ferro invasisset, Virg.—b. Neut.: ut in Cæcinam adventum cum ferre invaderet, Cic.—2. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To rush against, make an attack upon, attack, assault, assail:* a. Act.: *meum invadit trepidantia castra, Virg.—b. Neut.: in latera, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. Of personal subjects: To make an attack upon, seize, lay hold of:* tu audax invade capillos, Prop.—2. Of things as subjects: *To attack, fall upon, seize:* a. Act.: *eum gravis morbus invasit, Plaut.—b. Neut.: in corpus vis morbi invasit, Liv.—3. Of language: To attack or assail with hard words, etc.; to accost, speak to one reproachfully or indignantly:* a. Act.: *aliquem, Tac.—b. Neut.: continuo invadit, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. To make an attack upon, assail:* Neut.: *in philosophiam, Cic.—2. a. Gen.: To attack, fall or seize upon, take possession of:* (a) Act.: *defunctæ bona invasit, Suet.—(b) Neut.: in viri fortunas, Cic.—d. Esp.: Of office, political power, etc.: To seize violently or wrongfully upon, to take violent or wrongful possession of, to usurp:* dictaturam, Suet.—3. Of abstract subjects: *To attack, fall upon, seize, lay hold of, take possession of, defal a person or thing:* a. Act.: *ingens terror patres invasit, Liv.—b. Neut.: hoc malum in hanc rempublicam invasit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. envahir.*

**in-vālēo**, vāldi, no sup., vālere, 2. v. n. I. Gen.: *To be strong:* Lucr. II. Esp.: *To be in good health, to be quite well:* Plaut.

**in-vālesco**, vāldi, no sup., vālescere, 3. v. n. *inch.:* I. (Prop.): *To become strong physically; hence) Fig.:*

To become powerful or mighty: Mithridates opibus conatuque invaluit, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of inanimate subjects: **A.** To prevail, obtain extensively: appellatio invaluit, Suet.—**B.** To become strong or powerful; to become of great force: vitibus invalescentibus, Suet.—**C.** To predominate, arrive at a great height: luxuria, Suet.

**in-vāletūdo**, *inis*. Infirmitas, illness, indisposition: Cic.

**in-vālidus**, *a, um, adj.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Not strong or vigorous; weak, feeble, impotent, infirm: (Sup.) invalidissimum urso caput, Pl. **B. Esp.**: Of health: Not strong in health; weak, feeble, ill, sickly, sick, invalid: milites, Liv.: artūs, Ov. **II. Fig.**: Weak, feeble: (Comp.) invalidiores Parthi, Just. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Weak, inefficient, not sufficient for a purpose: mentia adversum inrumpentes invalida erant, Tac.—**B.** Of a fire: Feeble, low: Tac.—**C.** Of poison: Weak, inefficacious: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invalide*.

**invā-sor**, *ōris, m.* [for *invad-sor*; fr. *invad-o*] An invader of a country: Sext. Aur. Vict.

**invā-sus** (for *invad-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *invad-o*.

**invec-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [for *inveh-tio*; fr. *inveh-o*] **I.** An importing of merchandise, etc.; importation: Cic.—**2.** An attacking or assailing (with words); an inveighing against, invective: Cic.

**invec-tus** (for *inveh-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *inveh-o*.

**in-vēho**, *vexi, vectum, vēhēre*, **3. v. a.** **I.**: **A. Gen.**: **1. Prop.**: To carry, bear, convey or bring into a place; to carry, etc.: Mesopotamiam fertilem efficit Euphrates, in quam quotannis quasi novos agros invehit, Cic.—**2. Meton.**: To convey into or raise up to a place: (with *Acc.* dependent on *prep.* in *verb*) aetherias meritis invec-tus es arces, Ov.—**3. Fig.**: **a.** To introduce, bring in: avaritiam, Liv.—**b.** Of feelings as object: To convey, impart: sensus, Pl. **B. Esp.**: **1. a. Prop.**: To bring into a place or country from abroad; to introduce into a country; to import: vinum, Liv.—**b. Meton.**: To introduce from abroad: victoria tabulas pictas invehit, Pl.—**2. Pass. in reflexive force: **a. Prop.**: (a) To ride into a place: (with *Acc.* dependent on *prep.* in *verb*) dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.—(b) To sail into: ex alto in portum, Cic.—(c) To burst into a place: quum utrumque invehit hostem nunciaretur, Liv.—**b. Meton.**: To ride, break, dash, burst into or among: ordines, Curt. **II.**: **A.**: **1. (Gen.)**: To carry, convey on or upon the back, etc.; *Esp.*: To convey one's self upon, to ride on: Triton natantibus invehens beluis, Cic.—**2. Pass. in reflexive force: **a. (a) Prop.**: To ride on or upon a horse, chariot, etc.: aurascque invec-ta tenebat, Virg.—(b) **Meton.**: To be drawn by animals in a car, etc.: perque leves domitis invecta leonibus auras, Ov.—**b.** Of a****

ship, as the conveyance: To be or be conveyed on board of: Centauro invehitur magna, Virg.—**B.**: **1. Prop.**: (To carry or convey something upon or over an object; hence) To ride or drive over an object: invec-ta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, Liv.—**2. Fig.**: To bring on or upon one, etc.: tibi mala, Cic. **III. (Gen.)**: To carry or convey against; *Esp.* With Personal pron. or *Pass.* in reflexive force: **A.**: **1. Prop.**: Milit. *t. t.*: To advance against or to the attack; to fall upon, assail, assault, attack: Liv.—**2. Fig.**: *Pass.* in reflexive force, or simply invehere: Of language: To attack or assail; to inveigh against; to make an attack on: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—**B.** Of ships: To make an attack upon, bear down upon, attack, assail: Liv.; Curt.

**in-vendibilis**, *e, adj.* Unsaleable: morx, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invendable*.

**in-vēnio**, *vēni, ventum, vēnire*, **4. v. a.** **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: To come upon, light upon, find, hit upon, meet with, stumble upon by chance: thesaurum, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1.** To find, meet with, light upon: tolerabiles oratores, Cic.—**2.** To happen to come by or obtain; to acquire, procure, get, obtain, earn: hoc nomen, Cic.—**3.** To find, get, procure: viginti minas, Plaut.—**4.** To procure, effect, achieve, bring about, cause: perniciem aliis, Tac.—**5.** To discover, find out by chance: mellis colligendi usum, Just. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: With accessory notion of seeking for or searching after: To find, discover: meliorem, Plaut. **B. Fig.**: **1.** To find out by meditation, discover, devise, invent: invidiā Siculi non inveniretyranni Majus tormentum, Hor.—**2.** To find out, devise, contrive how to do a thing: quomodo crimen confirmaret, Cic.—**3.**: **a.** To find out, discover, observe, detect: nihil acute inveniri potuit in eis causis, Cic.—**b.** To find out, discover, detect a person in any thing: matrem ex ea me re in culpa inventurum arbitror, Ter.—**4.** To find out, discover, ascertain: prodigii piacula, Liv.—Particular expression: With Personal pron.: Of grief: To show or exhibit itself: Ov.—**5.** To find out or discover a person, etc., to be something: (with second *Acc.* of further definition) quem si invenisset idoneum, Nep.: (Pass, with *Infr.*)... primus et invenior piper album circumposuisse catillis, Hor.—**6.** To find out, know, perceive, understand: nec quid agam invento, Ov.—**7.** To find out by searching written documents, etc.; to find by reading, to find written: apud auctores invenio eodem anno descisse Antiates, Liv.—**8.** To find, obtain, effect or bring about: aditum sibi ad obsides, Liv.—**9.** Of death: To meet with: suo ictu mortem, Tac.—**10.** Of fire: To find out, discover; to rouse, kindle up: flammās, Ov.

**inven-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*inven-i-o*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: An inventing, devising, invention: Cic. **B. Esp.**: Of laws: **A** devising, drawing up, framing:

Just. **II. Meton.**: The faculty of invention: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invention*.

**inven-tor**, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] **1. a. Prop.**: (a) *Gen.*: A finder out, contriver, deviser, inventor, author, originator: Cæs.—(b) *Esp.*: Of laws: A deviser, framer, first proposer: Liv.—**b. Meton.**: (a) A producer, originator, maker, creator: Aristæus, qui olivæ dicitur inventor, Cic.—(b) A founder of a sect: Cic.—**2.** A discoverer or searcher out; one who discovers, searches out, or ascertains what a thing is: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inventeur*.

**inven-trix**, *icis, f.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: She that finds out or invents, an inventress: Cic.; Ov. **B. Esp.**: Of laws: She that frames, draws up or devises: Cic. **II. Meton.**: She that produces, originates, makes, creates: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inventrice*.

**inven-tum**, *i, n.* [*id.*] **1. (That which has been found out by meditation; hence) A device, contrivance, invention: Cic.; Ov.—2. (That which has been discovered; hence) A discovery: Cic.**

**inven-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *inven-i-o*. **in-vēnustus**, *a, um, adj.* **1. (Prop.)**: Not endowed with or possessing Venus: Fig.) Unfortunate in love: Ter.—**2.** Of persons: Not beautiful, devoid of beauty or loveliness, ugly: Cat.—**3.**: **a. Prop.**: Of persons: Not graceful, devoid of grace or elegance, ungraceful: Cic.—**b. Fig.**: Of actions: Ungracious, unbecoming: Cat.

**in-vērecundus**, *a, um, adj.* Without or devoid of shame, shameless, immodest: dens, i. e. Bacchus, Hor.: (Comp.) quid illis inverecundius, Val. Max.: (Sup.) inverecundissimus, Plaut. **in-vergo**, *no perf.* *nor sup.* *vergēre*, **3. v. a.** **I. Prop.**: (To bend or turn a thing upon any thing; hence) Of a bowl or vessel: To empty upon one: invergens tepidi carchesia lactis, Ov. **II. Meton.**: Of liquids: To pour or pour out upon: invergit fronti vina sacerdos, Virg.

**inver-sio**, *ōnis, f.* [for *invert-sio*; fr. *invert-o*] **1. A transposing, transposition of words: Quint.—2. A changing of language from its strict and proper meaning; allegory, metaphor, figure: Quint.—3. Inversio verborum, An ironical reply or rejoinder; a derisive remark: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inversion*.**

**inver-sus** (for *invert-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *invert-o*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inverse*; also (subst. and prep.), *envers*.

**in-verto**, *verti, versum, vērtēre*, **3. v. a.** **I.**: **A. Gen.**: To turn upwards from below; to turn bottom upwards, to turn upwards or up, to invert: anulum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of the soil: To turn or plough up: Virg.—**2.** Of trees: To overturn, overthrow, uproot: Luc.—**3.** Of the sea: To turn up from the very bottom: Hor. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: To turn downwards from above; to turn upside down; to turn down or downwards; to invert, reverse: literam



**Quint.**—2. Esp.: a. Of vessels, bowls, etc.: To turn upside down; to upset, empty. Hor.—b. Of time: To come, bring round again. Hor. B. Meton.: Of order or arrangement: To invert, transpose, change, alter: Cic. C. Fig.: 1. Of language: a. To alter, give in another form, express differently, or in other words: Tac.—b. To turn from its strict and proper meaning; hence, in Part. Pass.) Ambiguous, dark, obscure: Lucr.—2. Of character or morals: To pervert, corrupt, deprave, make degenerate. Hor.—3. To misrepresent, speak ill of: virtutes ipas invertimus, Hor.—4. With Personal pron.: To change one's line or course of conduct: Cic. III. (Prop.: To turn against; Fig.) Of language: With accessory notion of ridicule: Invertere verba, To direct or employ an expression, remark, etc., for the purpose of ridicule, against some person; to make an ironical reply or derisive rejoinder; to use words ironically, Cic.

**in-vesp̄rascit**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. imp. It becomes evening, evening is approaching: Liv.

**investigā-tio**, ōnis, f. [investigā(a)-o] A searching, inquiring into, an investigating: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. investigation.

**investigā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One that searches or inquires into; an investigator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. investigateur.

**in-vestigo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: Hunting t. t.: To track or trace out, as a dog: Cic. II. Meton.: A. To search or seek after, to trace: Plaut.—B. To find out by searching, to discover: adolescentem, Cic.—C. To find or discover any object in a certain state or condition: vidulum, Plaut. III. Fig.: A. To search or look after; to trace out: omnia, Cic.—B. To search or inquire into, to investigate a matter: conjurationem, Cic.—C. To enquire or make enquiry about: de Lentulo investigabo diligenter, Cic.—D. To find out or discover a matter, etc.: alicujus conatus, Cic.—E. To decipher, make out things written in secret characters: Suet.

**in-vet̄rascō**, vet̄rāvi, no sup., vet̄rāscōre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: (To become vetus; hence) A. Of persons: To be of long standing; to continue for a long time, grow old: bellis, Cæs.—B. Of things: To endure, continue, remain to a distant time or for a long time: res nostre monumentis literarum inveterascent, Cic. II. Meton.: Of the result or effect of becoming vetus: A.: 1. Of persons: To become settled, fixed, or established in a place; to gain a firm footing: in Galliā, Cæs.—2. Of things: a. Gen.: To become established, fixed, permanent: inveteravit opinio, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Of a play: To become established in the public favour, to have a long run: Ter.—(b) Of a custom or habit: (a) To grow into use, prevail, become established: Cæs.—(β) Impers.: To grow into or become a custom: intelligo in uostrā

civitate inveterasse bonis temporibus, ut, etc., Cic.—B. Medic. t. t.: To become fixed, deep rooted, obstinate, inveterate: ulcus, Lucr.—C. In a bad sense: 1. To become obsolete, pass away, vanish, disappear: Tac.—2. To become enfeebled; to grow weak; to become powerless, or insufficient: Cic.—3. Of a debt: To become lost through length of time; to die out or away: Nep.—E. Impers.: Inveteravit, etc.: The matter is deferred, delayed, or put off: Cic.

**invet̄rā-tio**, ōnis, f. [invet̄r(a)-o] (Prop.: A becoming deep-rooted or inveterate; Meton.) An inveterate disease whether of body or mind: Cic.

**in-vet̄r-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [1. in; vetus, veter-is] (To make vetus; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To keep or retain for a long time: vasa, Pl. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: 1. (To make one's self or itself vetus; to become vetus; hence) To endure, continue, remain for a long time: opinio, Cic.—2. Part. Perf.: Of long standing, long established, deeply rooted, firm, fixed: amicitia, Cic. II. Meton.: Neut.: To endure, remain, continue for a long time: nec una cum sæculis ætatisque hominum invetere potuisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. invétérer.

**in-vice**m, adv. (in thesis: Ov.; Virg.) [1. in; vicem, Acc. of vicis] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: By turns, in turn, alternately: Cæs.; Liv. B. Esp.: Mutually, reciprocally: Tac. II. Meton.: A. In one's place or room: Cæs.—B. In the room or place of: (with Gen.) sociorum, Liv.—C. To the post or position of: (with Gen.) imperitū, Liv.

**in-victus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Unconquered, unvanquished, unsubdued; not yet or up to this time conquered, etc.: gentes, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Unconquerable, invincible, not to be conquered, vanquished, or subdued: imperator, Cic. (Sup.) arx invictissima, Tac.—B. Incorruptible, indestructible, not to be destroyed: Ov.—C. Of places: Insurmountable, not to be passed or crossed: Alpium juga, Just. III. Fig.: A. Unalterable, unchangeable: pictas, Plaut.—B. Not to be refuted or disproved; irrefutable, unanswerable: invicta defensio salutis meæ, Cic.—C. Not to be surpassed, unsurpassable: facta, Plaut.

**in-videndus**, a, um: 1. P. of invideo.—2. Pa.: Envious: aula, Hor. **invid-e**ns, ntis, P. of invideo.—As Subst.: comm. gen.: An envious person: Cic.

**invidēt-ia**, æ, f. [invidens, invidens-is] An envying, envy: Cic.

**in-vidēō**, vidi, visum, videre, 2. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To look towards, regard: mortalium vitam divino numine invideri, Sall. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of malevolent feeling or evil intent: To look askance, maliciously or spitefully at; to regard with evil eye; to cast the evil eye upon one: ne quis malus invidere possit, Quam, etc., Cat. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: To envy or feel envy,

to feel or be envious: Invidia, non in eo, qui invidet, solum dicitur, sed, etc., Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) quum invidetur, when envy is felt, id.—2. Esp.: To hate, bear hatred or malice through envy: Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: To envy, to feel envy at or towards; to be envious of: (with Dat.) probus invidet nemini, Cic.—2. Esp.: To slight or disregard through envy: cui nisi invidisset, Cic.—C.: 1. In a bad sense: To be vexed, annoyed, grieved, or to feel regret at: (with Dat.) dignitati, Cic.—2. In a good sense: To feel an anxious desire for; to long to possess: glorie, Val. Max.—D. To envy, feel envy on account or because of any thing: invidere florem, rectius quam flori, Cic.—E. To begrudge one any thing; to take away from one, deprive one of, refuse or deny one any thing from a feeling of envy: ut nobis naturam invidisse videantur, qui, etc., Cic.—F. (Without the concomitant notion of envy): 1. Gen.: To deny, refuse: Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras, Virg.—2. Esp.: With the accessory notion of hindering or rescuing through a refusal, etc.: To rescue from: juvenem Oro, Hor.—G. To deprive of: (with Abl. of thing of which one is deprived) ne hostes quidem sepultura invident, Tac.—H. To begrudge, hold back: (with Gen. of that which is begrudged, etc.) neque ille (al. illi) Spositi clieris nec longe invidit avenæ, Hor.—I. To hinder, oppose, obstruct, be an obstacle: invidit fortuna mihi, ne roga videres Nostra, neque, etc., Virg.: (with Inf.) plurima, quæ invidant pure appareat tibi rem, Hor.—K. To begrudge; to be loath or unwilling: invidisse deos . . . ut . . . Calydonia viderem? Virg.—L. To scorn, spurn, disdain: invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. envier.

**invid-ia**, æ, f. [invid-us] (The quality of the invidus; hence) 1. a. Prop.: (a) Sing.: Envy, jealousy, grudge, ill-will, hatred, which a person has towards another person or a thing: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Absit verbo invidia, May envy (or ill-will) be far away from the language, etc. (a deprecatory expression used to avert envy and its supposed consequences at language which wears, perhaps, the appearance of over confidence or boasting): Liv.—(b) Plur.: Repeated instances, repetitions, different modes or species of envy, ill-will or jealousy: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) An object of envy, jealousy, etc.: Prop.—(b) Envy personified: (a) Of envious persons: Prop.—(β) Of Envy, as a goddess: Ov.—2. a. Gen.: Envy, ill-will, odium, hatred, in which a person or thing is held: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: Public odium, popular ill-will, hatred, detestation or abomination: Of persons or things: Cic.; Sall.; Liv.—(b) Meton.: (a) A cause, source or origin of public odium, of popular hatred, ill-will, detestation or abomination.—(β) An earnest appeal, etc. (which cannot

be neglected without the incurring of odium, etc.): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *envie*.

**invidiosus**, *adv.* [invidios-us] 1. *Enviously, with hatred, spitefully, maliciously*: Cic.—2. Of speech: *Bitterly, with bitterness, in an acrimonious spirit or manner*: Cic.—3. *In a way producing or entailing public odium*: (Comp.) quæ ne invidiosus in se uno conspiceretur, Just.—4. *In a hateful or odious manner, hatefully, odiously*: Auct. Hor.

**invidiosus**, *a, um, adj.* [invidi-a] (Full of invidia; hence) 1. *a. Gen.*: Full of envy, spite, grudge or hatred; envious, spiteful, malicious: vetustas, Ov.: joci, Suet.—*b. Producing or entailing envy, hatred, etc.; productive of odium*: (Comp.) damnatio invidiosior, Cic.—*c. Causing or productive of public odium, etc.*: (Sup.) quod crimen illi invidiosissimum esse voluerunt, Cic.—2. *a. In a bad sense*: Odious, hated, detestable, hateful, abominable: causa, Ov.: superiore vita, Cic.—*b. In a good sense*: (a) *Envied, desired, longed for, coveted*: spes, Ov.—(b) *Envied by persons who wish to be similarly prosperous*: invidiosa suis; at nunc miserranda vel hosti, Ov.—*c. Envidiable, that is to be envied*: turba, Ov.—*d. Admired, or coveted for or on account of*: nec caris erat invidiosus (sc. Pactolus) arenis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *envieuser*.

**invidus**, *a, um, adj.* [invid-eo] 1. *Envious; imperator, Cic.—As Subst.*: invidus, *i, m.* An envier, one who envies, an envious person: Cic.—2. *Fezed, grieved, or annoyed at*: (with Dat.) vicus gemit, invidus ægris, Qui, etc., Hor.—3. *Interfering, obstructing, opposing, unfavourable to*: invida (sc. nox) ceptis, Ov.

**in-vigilans**, *adv.* [in-vigilans] 1. *a. Prop.*: To be or to keep awake: malis, Ov. *B. Fig.*: To be on the watch or the alert; to be watchful or vigilant: invigiles, igitur, nostris pro casibus, oro, Ov. *C. Meton.*: To labour or toil with diligence, to apply one's self diligently to: Pieris invigilate choris, Ov. *II. a. Prop.*: To be awake upon or over anything; hence) *Fig.*: To watch over, be vigilant for or on account of: publicis utilitatibus, Pl. *B. Meton.*: To bestow pains or attention upon; to diligently employ one's self about: namque alie (sc. spes) victu (= victui) invigilant, Virg.

**in-violabilis**, *e, adj.* *I. Prop.*: Not to be hurt, violated, or injured; that cannot be hurt: inviolabile tollis caput, Sil. *II. Meton.*: Not to be destroyed, indestructible: Lucr. *III. Fig.*: *a. I. Inviolable, safe, secure*: periculum, Tac.—2. *Chaste, pure, virgin, maiden*: concilium, Claud.—*B. Inviolable, sure, certain, firm*: pignus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inviolable*.

**inviolatus**, *a, um, adj.* [inviolatus] *I. Prop.*: Not to be hurt, violated, to which violence is not done: involati vixerunt, Cic. *II.*

*Meton.*: That must not be hurt or injured, inviolable: religione inviolatus, Liv. *III. Fig.*: *a. I. Gen.*: Inviolable, unharmed, uninjured: initialis inviolata, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *a. Of public faith*: Inviolata, strictly kept, faithfully or honourably observed: Sall.—*b. Of law, justice, etc.*: Inviolata, unbroken: Just.—*c. Of friendship*: Inviolata, unbroken, faithful, constant: Cic.—*d. Of holy places*: Unpolluted, undefiled, holy: Liv.—*e. Of women*: Chaste, virtuous, undefiled: Virg.—*B.*: 1. *Inviolable, that must not be profaned by violence*: templum, Liv.—2. *Of character*: That cannot be impeached, unimpeachable: Sall.

**in-visitatus**, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; visit(a)-o] 1. *a. Gen.*: Not seen or beheld in time past; not before seen; hitherto or previously unseen: acies, Liv.: species, Tac.—*b. Esp.*: Not before seen by one; heretofore unknown to one; uncounted, unusual, strange: quum formas hominum invisitatas cernerent, etc., Liv.—2. *Not visited, unvisited*: invisitati alienigenis, Liv.

**in-viso**, *visi, visum, visere, 3. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *a. Gen.*: To look upon or at; to behold, see, view: urbes, Virg. *B. Esp.*: To go to for the purpose of seeing in what condition some object is: ad meam majorem filiam invisidomum, I am going to my eldest daughter's to see how her house is, i. e. to see in what state it is, Plaut. *II. Meton.*: *a. Gen.*: To go to see, to visit: fines Latinos, Virg.: res rusticas, Cic. *B. Esp.*: 1. *a. Of persons*: To visit, pay a visit to, come and stay with: ut jam invisas nos non solum rogo, sed, etc., Cic.—*b. Of place*: To visit, pay a visit to, stay at or in: domos, Liv.: Delum, Virg.—2. *To go and look after; to go and inspect, observe, take notice of, take care or trouble about*: domum nostram, Cic.—3. *To go and see or take part in*: sacrificium, Cic.—4. *To go and see; to go and find out or test by ocular proof*: invisere uxorum ingenia, Liv.

**invisus** (for invid-sus), *a, um*: 1. *P. of invid-eo* 2. *Pa.*: *a. Hated, detested, hateful, detestable*: Of living beings or things: persona, Cic. (Comp.) auctu invisor, Tac. (Sup.) ipsi invisissimus, Pl.—*b. Hating, hostile to*: alieni, Virg.

**in-vi-sus** (for in-vi-sus; fr. 2. in; vid-eo) 1. *Of time past*: Not seen hitherto; that has not up to this time been seen; that has never been seen: Cic.—2. *Of time present relatively to the time indicated by the verb*: *a. Of persons*: Unseen, not to be seen, without being seen: aris invisa sedebat, Virg. (acc. to some to be referred to *i. in-vi-sus*, no. 2. a.).—*b. Of things*: Unseen, not to be seen, that are not seen or do not meet the eye: res, Cæs.

**in-vitamentum**, *i, n.* [in-vit(a)-o] (That which allures; hence) *I. Prop.*: An allurement, enticement, inducement: Cic.; Liv. *II. Meton.*: An alluring or enticing pursuit, etc.: Cic.

**in-vitatus**, *onis, f.* [id.] 1. *An inviting or invitation of a person in order*

to show hospitality, etc.: Cic.—2. *An inviting or asking of a person to come to a place*: Cic.—3. *An entertainment, feast, carousal*: Liv.—4. *An invitation, summons, call to do something*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invitation*.

**invitatus**, *us* (only in Abl. sing.), *m.* [id.] An inviting, invitation: Cic. **invit-e**, *adv.* [in-vit-us] Unwittingly: Cic. (Comp.) invitius, id.

**in-vito**, *avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.* [1. in; vi;—the latter member is assigned by Curtius to Sanscrit root VACH, "to speak," whence Greek *φώνω*; thus the word means to call one into a place; but Benfey considers it akin to Sanscrit root VI, to go; so that the word implies, in causative force, to cause to go into a place] *I. To ask, beg, request, invite a person to come and be or stay in a place for the purpose of receiving hospitality, etc.*: aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic. *II. a. Prop.*: 1. *To ask, beg, request, invite a person to come into or to some place for the purpose of receiving hospitality, etc.*: aliquem ad cenam in hortos, Cic.—2. *To ask, invite, give an invitation to a person, to receive hospitality, etc.*: senatorem populi Romani, Cic. *B. Meton.*: 1. *a. Gen.*: To entertain, give an entertainment to, feast, etc.: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv.: (without Object) invitandi causa, Cæs.—*b. Esp.*: with Personal pron.: To treat, indulge, feast, or regale one's self; to carouse: Plaut.—2. *a. Gen.*: To invite, summon, call: accipit Æneam, solioque invitato acerno, Virg.—*b. Esp.*: (a) *To invite, call a person to an office, etc.*: a Cesare inductor in legationem, Cic.—(b) *Milit. t. t.*: (a) *To summon*: hostes ad deditionem, Hirt.—(b) *To challenge*: ad dimicandum, Hirt.—3. *To ask, beg, request, entreat, invite*: invitati, uti ab Rheno discederent, Cæs. *C. Fig.*: 1. *a. To invite, allure, entice, attract, tempt*: juncunditate ad legendum invitati, Cic.: decedere, Virg.—*b.*: (a) *Of personal objects*: To invite, instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge: Plaut.; Sen.—(b) *Of things as objects*: To stimulate, rouse, kindle: ingenia gloria, Cic.—*c. Of mental feelings, etc.*: To incite, call forth: appetitum animi, Cic.—*d. Of flattery*: To incite, encourage, court, seek: vanitatem, Cic.—*e. Of actions*: To invite; to persuade or lead to the commission of: culpam, Ov.—*f. Of a physical state or condition*: To invite, induce, produce, bring on, encourage: somnos, Hor.—2. *a. To feast or entertain mentally*: non hic librorum, per quos inviter alarque, Copia, Ov.—*b. To cherish, foster, favour*: luxuriam, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inviter*.

**in-vitua**, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; vi, which is assigned by Benfey to Sanscrit root VI, to desire, to like—but, by Curtius and Leo Meyer, the second member is considered akin to Sanscrit root VAC, to desire, whence Gr. *φώνω*, and so, in-vec-tus, in-vic-tus, in-vi-tus] *I. Prop.*: *a.*



Gen.: That does not wish, not willing, unwilling, against one's will, reluctant: oratio, Cic.: viatores, Cæs.: (Sup.) me invitissimo, i. e. most contrary to my inclination, Cic.—Prov.: Invitā Minervā, Against the will of Minerva, i. e. contrary to the bent of one's genius or natural abilities, Cic. B. Esp.: In Adverbial force: Unwillingly, reluctantly: invitus feci, Cic. II. Meton.: That happens or is done contrary to one's wish: invitā sepe juvamur ope, i. e. involuntarily afforded, Ov.

in-vi-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; vi-a] 1. That has no way, without a road, pathless, trackless: per invias rupes, Liv.—As Subst.: invia, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) Trackless places: Liv.—2. That affords no way; impassable, impenetrable: saxa, Virg.—3. Where there is no way; in secret or hidden places: lustra, Virg.—4. To which there is no way; inaccessible, unapproachable: regna invia vivis, Virg.

invocā-tus, ōnis, f. [invoc(a)-o] An invoking, invocation: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. invocation.

1. invocā-tus, a, um, P. of invoc(a)-o.

2. in-vōcā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; voc(a)-o] I. Gen.: Uncalled, not called, without being called for: Cic. II. Esp.: Uninvited, without being asked or invited to a feast, etc.: Plant.

in-vōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: Of living beings as objects: 1. Gen.: To call on or upon; to address or call by name; to invoke: ipsum, Cic.; Phrygiam matrem, Virg.—2. Esp.: A. To call on or invoke for aid, etc.: deos, Ov.: Lucinam, Cic.—b. To call on, appeal to or invoke as a witness, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) deos testes perfidii animi invocare, Liv. B. Meton.: Of things as objects: 1. To invoke, implore, earnestly beg or entreat: socorum subsidium, Cic.—2. To call upon, appeal to for protection or redress: leges, Tac.—3. Of a name: To call upon: Just. II.: A. Gen.: To call, call for: lucem, Snet. B. Esp.: To call, name, term, designate: (with second Acc. of further definition) aspice hoc sublime candens, quoniam invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. invoker.

in-volātus, ōis (only in Abl. Sing.), m. A flying, flight: Cic.

involvere, are, v. involvo.

in-vol-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. freq. [invol-o] (Prop.: To fly upon; Meton.): Of the hair: To float or wave upon: humeris involitant comæ, Hor.

in-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. To fly into a place: in villam, Var. II.: A. Prop.: Of flying creatures: To fly on or upon: nidis, Col. B. Meton.: 1.: a. Gen.: To fly upon, make an attack upon, assail, fly at: si mihi detur, Ut ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involem venefico, Ter.—b. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To attack, assault or assail; to rush upon, dash upon; (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) adeoque improvisi castra involavere, ut,

etc., Tac.—2.: To seize, pounce upon, take forcible possession of any thing: pallium, Cat. C. Fig.: Of abstract subjects or objects: To seize or pounce upon: in quam (sc. possessionem) involaverunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s')envolver.

in-vōlū-cre, is, n. [for involv-cre; fr. involv-o] (That which serves for enveloping: hence) A cloth or napkin wrapped round one, as in shaving: Plant.

in-vōlū-crum, i, n. [for involv-crum; fr. id.] I. Prop.: A wrapper, covering, case, envelope: Cic. II. Fig.: A covering: simulationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. involucre.

in-vōlū-tus (for involv-tus), a, um: 1. P. of involv-o.—2. Pa.: Involved, intricate, dark, obscure: (Sup.) res involutissima, Cic.

in-volv-o, volvi, vōlūtum, volvere, 3. v. a.: I. (To roll one thing, etc., in another; hence) A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To surround or cover; to wrap, envelop, envelope, enclose: caput, Cic.: flammis nemus, Virg.—2. Esp.: To cover, overwhelm, engulf in water, etc.: aquā involvens navemque virosque, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To wrap, envelop, surround: mea Virtute me involvo, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. To disguise, conceal, hide: pacis nomine bellum, Cic.—b. To shroud, envelope: latet causa, obscuritate involuta Nature, Cic.—c. Of a transaction, etc.: To mix up, involve: iniquitatem, Tac.—d. Part. Pass.: Filled with, full of: frandibus involuti, Tac. II. (To roll against; hence) Pass. in reflexive force: To roll one's self against, to strike or knock against in rolling over: involvitur aris, Virg. III.: A. Gen.: To roll upon anything: cupas, Cic. B. Esp.: To heap or pile upon by rolling: Osse Olympum, Virg. IV. To roll, roll along: silvas, armenta, virosque Involvens (sc. amnis) secum, Virg.

in-volv-ūtus, i, f. [involv-o] (The one wrapping itself in something; hence) A worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in the leaves of the vine: Plant.

in-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To make a deposition, give evidence: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic.

in-vulnērātus, a, um, adj. Unwounded: Fig.: Cic.

1. Iō, interj. [iō] 1. Expressing joy: Hol huzal hurrah! Hor.; Pl.—2. Expressing pain or grief: Oh! ah! Virg.; Ov.—3. Calling attention: See, look, mark, behold: Snet.

2. Iō, is, Iōn, ōnis, f. Iō. Io or Ion; a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno, into a cow. Subsequently, at Jupiter's request, she was restored to her former shape, married King Osiris, and was after death worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.

iōhia, interj. Iohia (an exclamation of denial): Plant.

iōlāus, i, m., Iōlaos (Violet-stone). Iolaus; a son of Iphiclus and

Clymene; an Argonaut, and the charioteer and constant companion of Hercules.

Iolcos (-us), i, m., Iōlakos. Iolcos or Iolcus; a town and harbour of Thessaly, in Magnesia, on the Pelagis Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts.—Hence, Iolo-iactus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Iolcus; Iolchian.

Iōlē, is, f., Iōlē (She with violets). Iole; a daughter of Eurytus, king of Echalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deliantra, and whom Hylus afterwards married.

Iollas, æ, m. Iollas: 1. A Trojan follower of Aeneas.—2. A shepherd mentioned by Virgil.—3. A son of Antipater, accessory to the poisoning of Alexander the Great.

Ion, ōnis, m., Iōw. Ion; an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia.—Hence, 1. Iōnia, æ, f., Iōwia. Ionia; a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Æolis, first colonized by Ion.—Hence, a. Iōn-iactus, a, um, adj., Iωνiakos. Ionian.—b. Iōn-icus, a, um, adj., Iωνικός. Of, or belonging to, Ionia; Ionic: motus, i. e. the Ionic dance, Hor.—c. Iōn-ius, a, um, adj., Iωνιος or Iώνιος. Of, or belonging to, Ionia; Ionian: attagen, Pl.—As Subst.: Iōn-ium, i, n. (sc. mare) The Ionian sea.—2. Iōn-es, um, m. The people led into Asia by Ion; the Ionians: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Ionique.

Iordanēs, æ, -is, is, m. Iordanes or Iordanis; a river of Palestine (now the Jordan).

Iōsepheus, i, m. Josephus; a Jewish historian, taken prisoner by Flavius Vespasian, of whom he foretold that he would become emperor.

Iōta, n. indecl. and æ, f. =iota. The name of the Greek letter ι: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tota.

Iphīānassa, æ (Gen. Iphianassā, Lucr.), f., Iφiάνασσα (She who rules by might). Iphianassa = Iphigenia.

Iphias, ōdis, f. The daughter of Iphis, i. e. Eteadene.

Iphiclus, i, m., Iφικλος (One famed for might). Iphiclus: 1. A son of Phylacus and Clymene, an Argonaut.—2. The father of Iolaus (=Proteus), who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.

Iphicrātes, is, m., Iφικράτης (One with mighty strength). Iphicrates; a celebrated Athenian general.—Hence, Iphicratensis, æ, adj. Of, or belonging to, Iphicrates.

Iphigēnia, æ (Acc. Iphigenian, Ov.), f., Iφιγένεια (Strong-born One). Iphigenia; daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who because her father had killed a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation; but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese: there she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image.

1. Iphis, is, m., Iφίς (Mighty One). Iphis; a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because of unrequited love.

2. *Ip̄his*, *Id̄is*, *f.*, *Ἰφίς* (*Id̄is*). *Ip̄his*; a Cretan girl who was changed into a man.

*Ip̄hitus*, *i*, *m.*, *Ἰφίτρος* (*Id̄is*). *Ip̄hitus*: 1. A Trojan. — 2. A king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games.

*ipse*, *a*, *m* (*Nom. masc. ip̄sus*, *Plaut.*; *Ter.*—*Sup. ip̄ssimus*, *Plaut.*), *pron. demonstr.* [for *ip̄-se*; *fr. is*; and the suffix *p̄se*, the Gr. *σφ̄ε*: in the old writers the pronominal part is often declined, while the suffix remains unchanged: e. g. *Nom. fem. eamp̄se* = *ip̄sa*, *Plaut.*—*Acc. fem. eamp̄se*, *id.*—*Abl. eamp̄se*, *id.*—*Acc. masc. eump̄se* = *ip̄sum*, *id.*—*Abl. masc. eop̄se*, *id.*] **I. Gen.**: (The person or thing already mentioned, himself, etc.; This or this very person or thing; hence) *Self*, *very*, *identical*: *de me ip̄so*, *Cic.*; *rex ip̄se*, *id.*: *ip̄sa faunia*, *id.*: *quum vivere ip̄sum turpe sit nobis*, *id.*—*As Personal pron.*: *One's own self*, *its own self*: **A.** Of third person: *Himself*, *herself*, *itself*, etc.: *quod ip̄se non habet*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *ip̄ssimus*, *his own very self*, *Plaut.*—**B.** Of second person: *Your own self*, etc.: *ip̄se polliceris*, *Cic.*—**C.** Of first person: *My own self*, etc.: *quum ip̄se tam multa dixissem*, *Cic.*—**So**, strengthened by *per me*: *per me ip̄se moliar*, *Cic.*—**Particular expressions**, etc.: **1.** Of the master or mistress of a house: *A. Prop.*: *He*, *she*; *himself*, *herself*: *Plaut.*—**b.** *Meton.*: Of an owner: *Cat.*—**2.** *Ip̄se dixit*, *himself*, i. e. the master or teacher said so (an expression employed by the disciples of Pythagoras, in speaking of that philosopher's dicta): *Cic.* **II. Esp.**: **A.** Of nature or character: **1.** *In*, or *of*, *one's own self*, or *itself*, etc.: *natura serpentinum ip̄sa perniciosa*, *Sall.*—**2.** (*Of*, or *for*, *himself*, etc.; on one's own account: *ip̄sam equitatem amant*, *Cic.*—**B.** *Of*, or *by*, *one's self*, etc.: *of one's*, etc., *own accord*: *de manibus arma ip̄sa ceciderunt*, *Cic.*—**C.** *One's self*, or *itself*, alone, or apart from all else: his acts, alind genitor secum ip̄se voluit, *Virg.*—*As Subst.*: *One's self alone or apart from all else*: *Sall.*—**D.** For more precise definition: **1.** Of number: *Just*, *very*, *precisely*, *exactly* (i. e. the number itself, and neither more nor less): *anni octoginta tres ip̄si*, *Cic.*—**2.** Of time: *The exact*, *very*, *precise*: *in tempore ip̄so mi advenis*, in the very nick of time, *Ter.*—**Particular phrase**: *Nunc ip̄sum*, *Just now*, at this very moment: *Cic.*

**ira**, *ae*, *f.* (*Gen. Sing. irai*, *Lucr.*), [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Anger*, *wrath*, *rage*, *ire*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*; *Ov.*—**B.** *Plur.*: *Passions*, *angry* or *wrathful feelings*; *emotions of rage*: *Virg.*; *Liv.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *An object of anger*, etc.: *Virg.*—**B.** *A ground or cause of anger*: *Ov.*—**C.** *An angry desire to do something*: *Virg.*—**D. Plur.**: *Quarrels*, *disagreements*: *amanium*, *Ter.*—**E. Plur.**: *Personified: The Angry Passions* (as attendants of Mars): *Virg.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr.* (old) *ire*.

**iracundus**, *adv.* [*iracundus*] *Angrily*, *passionately*, *wrathfully*; *in or with anger*, *passion*, *or wrath*; *in an*

*angry or passionate manner*, etc.: *agere*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *iracundus*, *id.*

**iracundus**, *a*, *m*, *adj.* [*ira*—*scor*] (*The state or condition of the iracundus*; hence) **1.** *Great anger*, *hastiness* or *impetuosity of temper*, *irascibility*: *Cic.*—**2.** *Violence of temper*, *anger*, *wrath*, *rage*, *fury*: *Cic.*

**irascundus**, *a*, *m*, *adj.* [*ira*—*scor*] (*Very angry*; hence) **1.** Of living beings, the mind, etc.: *Prone to anger*, *irascible*, *irritable*, *passionate*, *choleric*, *of a hot or quick temper*, *hasty*: *nimis in se iracundus*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *iracundior*, *Just.* (*Sup.*) *iracundissimus*, *Sen.*—**2.** Of things: *Violent*, *furious*, *raging*: *fulmina*, *Hor.*

**irascor**, *iratus* *sum*, *irasci*, *3. v. dep.* [*ira*] **I.** *To be angry*, to be in a rage: *nunquam sapiens irascitur*, *Cic.* (*with Dat.*) *amicis*, *id.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *irascendum inimicis*, *id.* **II.** *To be furious or violent*: *mare*, *Pl.*—**Particular phrase**: Of a bull: *Irasci in cornua*, *prob.* *To collect or gather rage into the horns*: *irasci in cornua discit*, *Arboris obnixus trunco*, i. e. *learns or practices how to butt with violence and rage*, *Virg.*

**irāte**, *adv.* [*irātus*] *Angrily*, *with or in anger*, in an angry way or manner: *irate dimissus*, *Phaed.* (*Comp.*) *iratus*, *Col.*

**iratus**, *a*, *m*, *1. P. of irascor*. **2. Pa.**: **a.** Of living beings: *Angry*, *angered*, *enraged*: (*Comp.*; also, with *Dat.*) *villico irator*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *iratissimus illis*, *id.*—**b.** Of things: (*a*) *Violent*, *furious*, *raging*: *mare*, *Hor.*—(*b*) *Of thirst*: *Furious*, *raging*, *excessive*: *Prop.*—(*c*) *Of the stomach*: *Raging with hunger*, *hungry*, *ravenous*, *gnawing*: *Hor.*

**irier**, *v. 1. eo.*

**iris**, *id̄is* (*Acc. Irin*, *Virg.*: *Irin*, *App.*—*Abl. Ir̄i*, *Pl.*) *f.*, *Ἰρίς* (*The Speaker*). *Iris*; the daughter of Thaumais and Electra, the sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods, *esp. of Juno*.

**irinea**, *ae*, *v. hirinea*.

**irōnia**, *ae*, *f.* = *εἰρωνεία*. *Irony*: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr.* *ironie*.

**irpini**, *orum*, *v. Hirpini*.

**ir-r**, in composition for *in-r*.

**ir-rā-sus** (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *in-rad-sus*; *fr. 2. in*; *rad-o*] *Unshorn*, *unshaven*, i. e. *having long hair*: *Plaut.*

**ir-raucio** (*in-*), *rausi*, *no sup.*, *rauciae*, *4. v. n.* [for *in-rancio*] *To be hoarse*: *si paulum irrauerit*, *Cic.*

**ir-rēdivivus** (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *in-redivivus*] *Not to be repaired or restored*: *assuli*, *Cat.*

**ir-rēligātus** (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *in-religatus*] (*Not bound or fastened*; hence) *Of the hair*: *Unbound*, *loose*: *Ov.*

**ir-rēligiōs-e** (*in-*), *adv.* [*irreligiōsus*] *Impiously*, *wickedly*: *dicere*, *Tac.* (*Comp.*) *irreligiōsus*, *Quint.*

**ir-rēligiōsus** (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Impious*, *wicked*: *Liv.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr.* *irreligieux*.

**ir-rēmēabilis** (*in-*), *e*, *adj.* [for *in-remēabilis*] *From which one cannot return*: *unda*, *Virg.*

**ir-rēpārābilis** (*in-*), *e*, *adj.* [for *in-reparabilis*] *Irreparable*, *irrecoverable*, *irrecoverable*: *tempus*, *Virg.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr.* *irréparable*.

**ir-rēper-tus** (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *in-reper-tus*; *fr. 2. in*; *reper-io*] *Not found*, *undiscovered*: *aureum*, *Hor.*

**ir-rēpo** (*in-*), *repi*, *no sup.*, *rēp̄ere*, *3. v. n.* [for *in-repo*] **I.**: **A.** *Prop.*: *To go slowly*, *creep* or *crawl into*; *to creep in*: *Suet.* **B.** *Meton.*: *To get by stealth into a place*: *to creep into a place unawares*: *Pl.* **C.** *Fig.*:

**1. Gen.**: *To creep*, *come*, or *get into* in an imperceptible or stealthy manner; *to insinuate one's self or itself into*; *to steal into*: *eloquentia irrepit in sensus*, *Cic.*—**2. Esp.**: **a.** Of public documents, wills, etc.: *To creep into*; *to obtain admittance into by artful means or surreptitiously*; *to get named or mentioned in through intrigue, artifice*, etc.: *Cic.*—**b.** Of friendship, intimacy, etc.: *To creep into* (a person's) *good graces*, *to insinuate one's self into* (a person's) *favour*, etc.: *Tac.* **II.**: **A.** *Prop.*: *To creep or crawl up into* or *on*: *arbori irrepit salamandra*, *Pl.* **B.** *Meton.*: *Of a family name*: *To creep upon*; *to get by degrees added to* or *engrafted upon*: *Scipionum nomini*, *Pl.*

**ir-rēpr̄ehen-sus** (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *in-reprehendus*; *fr. 2. in*; *reprehend-o*] *Not to be blamed*, *blameless*, *without blame*: *probitas*, *Ov.*

**ir-rēquīet-us** (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**2. in**; *requies*, *requies-is*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of living beings: *Without*, or *not taking rest*; *restless*; *that knows not quiet or repose*: *Charybdis*, *Ov.*—**B.** *Never ceasing*, *pausing*, *resting*, or *leaving off*; *incessant*, *ceaseless*: *bella*, *Ov.* **II. Meton.**: *Causing or entailing want of rest*; *restless*, *unquiet*: *sors*, *Ov.*

**ir-rēsec-tus** (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *in-resectus*; *fr. in*; *resect-o*] *Un-cut*, *unpared*: *pollex*, *Hor.*

**ir-rēt-io** (*in-*), *rēt̄iv*, *rēt̄itum*, *rēt̄ire*, *4. v. a.* [for *in-ret-io*; *fr. 1. in*; *ret-e*] (*Prop.*: *To take*, *enclose*, or *catch in a net*; *Fig.*) **1.** *To ensnare*, *catch*, *captive*: *cantuiculis vir irretitus*, *Cic.*—**2.** *To ensnare*, *entangle*, *catch*: *aliquem illecebris*, *Cic.*—**3.** *To entangle*, *implicate*, *involve*: *se adolescens irretierat erratis*, *Cic.*—**4.** *To entangle*, *impede*, *hinder*: *loquacitatem interrogationibus*, *Cic.*

**ir-rēt̄i-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P. of irretio*. **ir-rēt̄or-tus** (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *in-retor-tus*; *fr. 2. in*; *retor-geo*] *Not turned back*: *oculo irretorto Spectat acervos*, i. e. *without looking back again*, *Hor.*

**ir-rēvēre-n-s** (*in-*), *ntis*, *adj.* [for *in-revere-n-s*; *fr. 2. in*; *revere-o*] *That does not show due respect or veneration*, *disrespectful*, *irreverent*: (*with Gen.*) *operis*, *Pl.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr.* *irrévérent*.

**ir-rēvēren-ter**, *adv.* [for *irreverenter*; *fr. irreverens*, *irreverent-is*] *Disrespectfully*, *irreverently*: *Pl.*

**ir-rēvērentia** (*in-*), *ae*, *f.* [for *ir.*] **I. Prop.**: (*The quality*, or *condition*, of the irreverens; hence) *Want of due*



respect or reverence, disrespectfulness, irreverence: Tac. **II.** Meton.: Disregard or neglect: studiorum, Pl. **¶** Hence, Fr. irreverence.

**ir-rēvōcābilis** (in-), e, adj. [for in-revocabilis] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Not to be recalled; that cannot or will not be called back; that will not return on being called:* vulgus, Luc. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Not to be recalled or brought back; that will not or cannot return, irrevocable:* ætas, Lucr.: verbum, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Not to be revoked, altered, or changed; unalterable:* casus, Liv.—**2.** *Of character or disposition: (Not to be called back from its purpose; hence, in a bad sense) Implacable:* (Comp.) Domitiani natura... quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilius, Tac. **¶** Hence, Fr. irrevocable.

**ir-rēvōcā-tus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-revocatus; fr. 2. in; revoc(a)-o] **1.** *(Not called back; hence, with reference to the purpose for which a person is called back) Not asked to repeat a thing; not entreated or requested:* Hor.—**2.** *Not to be called back or off:* irrevocatus ab acri Cæde lupus, etc., Ov.

**ir-rīdēō** (in-), risi, risum, ridēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for in-rīdeo] **I.** Neut.: *To laugh in ridicule or mockery; to joke, jeer, deride:* in philosophum, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To laugh in ridicule; to mock, jeer, jest, scoff:* voce suavi et canorā, Cic. **III.** Act.: *To laugh at, ridicule, mock, laugh to scorn:* deos, Cic.

**ir-rīdīcūle** (in-), ad, v. n. *Unwittily, without humour:* dicere, Cæs.

**ir-rīgā-tio** (in-rīgā-), ōnis, f. [ir-rig(a)-o] *An irrigating, the act of irrigating:* Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. irrigation.

**ir-rīgo** (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-rīgo] **I.** Prop.: **Of fluids:** **A.** Gen.: *To wet or moisten:* fletu genas, Sen. **B.** Esp.: *Of streams, etc.: To water, irrigate, convey moisture to:* radicis fibras lalentibus irrigat undis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of fluids:* **1.** *To overflow, inundate, flood:* Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.—**2.** *Of artificial means:* **a.** Gen.: *To water, supply water to:* hortos, Just.—**b.** Esp.: *To cover meadows, etc., with water; to irrigate meadow land, etc.:* Cic.—**3.** *To bring, lead, or conduct water, or other liquid, into a place:* amicos irrigat imbres, Virg.—**4.** *To sprinkle:* nectaris imbres, Claud.—**5.** *To supply with nourishment, etc.:* artūs, Flor.—**B.** *Of non-fluids as objects:* **1.** *To wet, moisten, i. e. to cheer, nourish, strengthen:* vino etatam, Plaut.—**2.** *To overspread:* sapor irrigat artūs, Virg.—**3.** *To diffuse:* per membra quietem, Virg.—**4.** Part. Pass.: *Inundated, overwhelmed:* irrigatus plagis, i. e. soundly cudgelled, Plaut.

**ir-rīg-ūsus**, a, um, adj. [ir-rig-o] **1.** *Watering, moistening, irrigating; that waters, moistens, or irrigates:* irriguūque bibant violaria fontem, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Watered, irrigated:* pratium, Prop.—**b.** Esp.: *Well soaked, saturated, well moistened with wine:* irriguūque mero sub noctem corpus habento, Hor.

**ir-rīo**, Ire, 4. v. n. *To snarl:* Fest. **ir-rīs-iō** (in-rīs-), ōnis, f. [for ir-risio; fr. ir-rīdo] *A deriding, mocking, mockery:* Cic.

**ir-rī-sor** (in-rī-), ōris, m. [for in-rīd-sor; fr. id.] *A derider, mocker, scoffer:* Cic.

**1.** **ir-rī-sus** (for ir-rīd-sus), a, um, P. of ir-rīd-o.

**2.** **ir-rī-sus** (in-rī-), ūs, m. [for in-rīd-sus; fr. ir-rīd-o] **I.** Prop.: *A scoffing, mocking, mockery, ridicule, derision:* Liv.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A cause or object of laughter, ridicule, etc.; a laughing stock:* Cæs.

**ir-rītā-bilis** (in-rītā-), e, adj. [ir-rīt(a)-o] *Easily excited, enraged, or exasperated; prone to passion, anger, or rage; passionate, irritable:* Cic.; Hor. **¶** Hence, Fr. irritable.

**ir-rītā-men** (in-rītā-), mnis, n. [fr. id.] **1.** *That which exasperates or serves to exasperate; that which provokes, enrages, renders angry or furious; that which irritates:* Ov.—**2.** *That which excites, stimulates, provokes, stirs up; an incitement:* Ov.—**3.** *That which kindles or inflames; a provocative of love:* Ov.

**ir-rītā-mentum** (in-rītā-), i, n. [fr. id.] **1.** *That which chafes, renders angry or furious; a cause of fury or violence:* Pl.—**2.** *That which stimulates, etc.; a stimulant, provocative:* Sall.—**3.**: **a.** In a bad sense: *Of war:* **A** kindling, rousing, or producing: Liv.—**b.** In a good sense: *An inducement to anything:* Tac.—**4.** *That which excites, stirs up, provokes, or stimulates; an incitement:* Ov.; Liv.—**5.** *That which provokes or inflames; a provocative:* Juv. **ir-rītā-tio** (in-rītā-), ōnis, f. [fr. id.] **1.** *A stimulating caused by anything:* Tac.—**2.** *That which exasperates or irritates; an exasperation, irritation:* Liv. **¶** Hence, Fr. irritation.

**ir-rī-to** (in-rī-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. (Perf. Ind. ir-rītāt for ir-rītavit, Lucr.:—Perf. Subj. ir-rītāssis for ir-rītaveris, Plaut.) [prob. freq. of ir-rī-o] **I.** (Prop.): **Of dogs:** *To snarl often or greatly:* hence Meton.: **A.** *Of dogs as objects:* *To cause or make to snarl; to make to show the teeth; to exasperate, provoke, make angry, enrage, irritate:* Plaut.—**B.** *Of living beings or things as objects:* *To exasperate, provoke, rouse to wrath, enrage, make angry, annoy, vex, irritate:* aliquem, Cic.: virum telis, Virg.—**C.** *To instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge on or forward, stir up:* tribunus plebis fama ir-rītaverat, Liv.—**D.** *Of fire:* *To kindle:* ir-rītāt cortice flammās, Ov.—**E.** *Of death:* *To provoke, cause, bring on:* ingeni violentia exitium ir-rītaverat, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Of abstract objects:* **A.** *To exasperate, rouse, provoke to anger:* animos, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** In a good sense: *To incite, excite, stimulate, move, stir up:* signis irritant animos demissa per aures, Quam, etc., Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To excite, stir up:* suspiciones, Tac.—**C.** *To inflame, kindle, arouse:* amores, Ov. **¶** Hence, Fr. irriter.

**ir-rītus** (in-), a, um, adj. [for

in-ratus] **I.** Prop.: **Of things:** **A.** Gen.: *Not ratified or settled; unsettled, undetermined, undecided:* quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of no effect, void, null, invalid:* testamentum, Cic.—**2.** *Of injuries, etc.:* *Of no effect, harmless, powerless:* Cic.—**3.** *Of a purpose, design, intention, etc.:* *Of no effect, not carried out, frustrated:* Suet.—**4.** *Of dreams:* *Not confirmed by the event:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of things:* **1.** Gen.: *Vain, useless, ineffectual, of no avail:* tela, Virg.: spes, Liv.—**As Subst. irritum**, i, n.: **a.** Sing.: *Nought, fruitlessness, vanity:* Tac.—**b.** Plur.: *Useless, fruitless, or ineffectual words:* Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *Of the tongue:* *That speaks in vain, or in a way that does not obtain credit:* Prop.—**B.** *Of persons:* **1.** *That does or undertakes anything in vain or to no purpose; that does not effect or attain one's object:* variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg.—**2.** *Ineffective with respect to; unfortunate with respect to or in; that fails with respect to or in any thing:* (with Respective Gen.) irritus legationis redit, Tac.

**ir-rōgā-tio** (in-rōgā-), ōnis, f. [irrog(a)-o] *An imposing, adjudicating of a fine, etc.:* Cic.

**ir-rōgo** (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (ir-rōgāssit for ir-rōgaverit, Cic.) [for in-rōgo] **I.** Prop.: **Of measures brought before the people: *To propose against one:* leges, Cic.: privilegia, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Of the magistrates, people, or any legally constituted authority:* *To impose, lay, or inflict upon; to order or adjudicate to:* exilium accusatori irrogatum, Tac.: multam, Cic.—**2.** *Of an accuser:* *To name, fix, appoint, lay:* multam irrogārat, Cic.—**B.** *Of other persons:* **1.** *To inflict upon:* sibimet mortem, Tac.—**2.** *To impose or lay upon:* imperia dira in ipsos, P. **III.** Fig.: *To impose or lay upon; to assign to:* adsit Regula, peccatis quæ poenas irroget aquas, Hor.**

**ir-rōro** (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for in-roro] **I.** Act.: (Prop.): *To wet with dew:* Meton.: **A.** *Of fluids:* *To moisten gently as with dew; to bedew, wet, desprinkle:* crimem aquis, Ov.—**B.** *Of things not fluid:* *To render humid or moist:* flatibus annuum, Claud. **II.**: **A.** Neut.: (Prop.): *To fall in dew upon some person or thing:* Meton.: **1.** *To fall as dew upon anything; to fall in large clear drops upon:* lacrimas... Irrorant foliis, Ov.—**2.** *To bring water upon; to render humid, wet, or watery:* extremoque irrorat Aquarius annus, Virg.—**B.** Act.: **1.** *Of fluids:* *To sprinkle upon:* liquores Vestibus et capiti, Ov.—**2.** *Of things not fluid:* *To sprinkle upon:* sacrum Irrorans patine pipper, Pers.

**ir-ructo** (in-), n. perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for in-ructo] *To belch into:* in os mihi eructas? Plaut.

**ir-rumpo** (in-), rūpi, ruptum, rūmpere, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-rumpo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To break, burst, force one's way, rush vio-*

lently into, the interior of a place or thing: in *erarium*, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) oppidum, Cæs.: (with *Dat.*) irrumpunt thalamo, Virg.—2. Esp.: Of hostile invasion: To burst one's way into, to make an irruption into, to invade a country, etc.: provinciam, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) majoribus copiis Marsos (=agrum Marsum) irrumpit, Tac. **B. Fig.**: 1. Gen.: To break, burst, rush, or force the way into: in domum luxuries, Cic.—2. Esp.: To rush into and seize upon; to appropriate to one's own use: philosophi in nostrum patrimonium irruerunt, Cic. **C. Meton.**: 1. Of personal inspiration by a deity: To burst into, to take possession of: non unquam plenior artibus Irrupit Pæan, Luc.—2. Of sound: To burst into, reach, pierce, penetrate: Luc.—3. Of lamentation or weeping: To burst in upon; i.e. try to stop or put an end to: Cic.—4. Of the inner side of any thing: To rush, burst, or force one's way into, within, or inside of a thing: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) portam, Sall. **II. Neut.**: To burst or rush against, to attack: totidemque videntur, Quot veniant fluctus, ruere atque irrumpere mortes, Ov. **III. Act.**: To break, break down, destroy: pontem, Tac.

**ir-rũo (in-), rũi, no sup., rũere, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-rũo] I. A. Prop.**: Neut.: To rush or force one's way in or into: irrurant Danai, Virg.: in medium aciem, Cic. **B. Meton.**: Act.: With Personal pron.: To force one's self into, to rush into a place: Ter. **C. Fig.**: Neut.: 1. Gen.: To rush into, force one's way into: verecunda debet esse translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse, ..., videtur, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To rush into; to run heedlessly or recklessly into: in odium offensamque, Cic.—b. To be eager for, to be forward to engage in: cladiibus, Luc.—c. To rush into and seize upon; to take possession of; to appropriate to one's own use or purpose: in alienas possessiones, Cic. **II. A. Gen.**: (Prop.): To rush or dash against; Fig.: To rush heedlessly against (some matter in speaking), i.e. to commit some blunder through heedlessness: permulta sunt circumspectanda, ne quo irruas, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With accessory notion of hostility, etc.: 1. Prop.: To rush or make an attack upon; to make an attack; to fall upon; to attack furiously, vigorously, or impetuously: irruimus ferro, Virg.—2. Fig.: a. To make an attack upon any one; to attack, assail, assault any one: impetu furoris in civem, Cic.—b. To attack with art, cunning, or fraud: aliquam, Ter.

**irrup-tũo, õnis, f. [irru(m)p-o]** 1. A bursting or rushing into a place: Pl.; Flor.—2. An invasion of a country, etc.: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irruption*.

1. **irrup-tus (inrup-), a, um, P. of irru(m)p-o.**

2. **ir-rup-tus (in-), a, um, adj. [for**

**in-rup-tus; fr. 2. in; ru(m)p-o] Un-**

**broken, unsevered:** copula, Hor. **Irus, i (Gr. Acc. Iron, Ov.), m., \*Ipos (Speaker). Irus: I. Prop.**: The name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca. Its original name was *Arneus*. **II. Meton.**: Of any poor person or beggar: Ov.

**I-s, ãa, id, Gen. ejus, Dat. ei (Sing. Dat. eui, Lucr.: ei, monosyllable, Cat.: —fem. eae, Cato.: —Acc. EM in Frigm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell.: IM, Frigm. ap. Cic.: —Plur.: ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in MSS. and in scrr.: —Dat. and Abl. iibus and ibus, Plaut.: —Fem. eabus, for iis, Cato) [akin to Sanscrit pronominal root i] pron. dem. I. Prop. A. Referring to what precedes: This, that, i.e. the person or thing already mentioned: Idbus Januariis in senatu nihil confectum est: ... eo die, etc., Cic.—As Subst.: 1. Of first person: I, the person just already mentioned: Plaut.—2. Of third person: He, she, it: Cic.—3. Neut.: a. Sing.: That, that thing, that which was just mentioned: Cic.—b. Plur.: These or those things already mentioned: Cic.—Particular expressions or constructions: (a) In explanations: Id est, That is: Cic.—(b) Ad id (sc. tempus), Up to that time: Liv.—(c) Id with follg. Gen., instead of the Acc. of such Gen.: id oneris, Cic.—(d) Id genus, Of that sort or kind: Cic.—(e) Id temporis, At that time: Cic.—(f) Id, On that account: Ter.—(g) With Conji., both affirmative and negative: (a) Affirmative: Et is, isque, atque is, etc., And that too, etc.: et is quidem, And that too, indeed, etc.: cum unã legione, et eã vacillante, fratrem expectat, Cic.—(b) Negative: Nec is, And that or this, etc., not: certa flagitii merces, nec ea parva, Cic.—(h) As a correlative: (a) Is qui, etc., He, or she, who; that which, etc.: officia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, Cic.—(b) Is quicunque, etc., This, or that, person, whoever; this, or that, thing, whatever: Cic.—(j) Added to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: Who ... himself, herself: quorum eorum ope ac consilio, etc., Liv.—(k) Prefixed to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: The very one who, the very thing which: diem consumi volebant; id quod est factum, Cic.—B. Referring to what follows: This, or that, which follows; this (namely), etc.: eã maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare, Cæs.—As Subst.: Id, This, or that, thing which follows: Cic.—Adverbial expressions: 1. Id, Therefore, for the following reason, on the following account: Plaut.—2. Eã, By, or on, that way; there: Cic.—Particular phrases or constructions: a. Ad or in id, For this following purpose, viz.: Liv.—b. Neque (etc.) multum abest (impers.), (etc.) quin, follg. by Subj.: It is not far distant from this which follows, viz., that; i.e. it is not far from something being or occurring:**

Cæs.—c. Tantum abest (impers.) ab eo, ut, follg. by Subj.: It is so far removed from this which follows, viz., that; i.e. it is so far from something being or occurring: Cic.—d. Cum eo, ut, follg. by Subj.: With the agreement, understanding, or undertaking which follows, viz., that: Liv.—e. Ex eo, quod, follg. by Indic.: From, or in consequence of, this which follows, viz., that: Cic.—f. In eo, In this matter following, viz.: Cic.—g. Est (impers.) in eo, ut, follg. by Subj.: (a) It is at this point which follows, viz., that; is at the very point of being or occurring: Liv.—(b) It depends on this which follows, viz., that: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. Such; of such a kind or character; of such a sort: (with ut c. Subj.) nec tamen esse cenae quero, ut magnæ reliquæ fiant, Cic.—As Subst.: Such a person; a person of such a kind or sort: Liv.—Particular phrases or constructions: 1. Is, qui, follg. by Subj.: Such a person as: Cic.—2. Id, with dependent Gen.: a. Of time: Id temporis, At such a time: Cic.—b. Id loci, Such a condition: Ter.—3. Ad id (sc. tempus), At such a time: Liv.—4. In eo est, It is at such a pass, it is come to that: Cic.—B. Of degree: 1. Such; so great: eã necum consuetudine conjunctus est, Cic.—Particular phrases: Id, with Gen.: a. Such a point or pitch; so great, or high, a degree: ad id ventum est inopia, ut, etc., Liv.—b. Id temporis, At such a time; at so late, or advanced, an hour: Cic.—c. Id etatis, Of such, or so advanced, a season of life: Cic.—2. Such, so small, so trifling, so little: ea regum simulatio, ut, etc., Liv.—Particular phrase: Id etatis, Of such, or so tender, an age: Cic.—C. Of kind or quality: Such, so glorious, so great, so high: ea auspicia, Liv.

**Isæus, i, m., 'Isaïos (Equal or Impartial). Isæus; a Greek orator, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.**

**Isauria, æ, f., 'Isavpia. Isauria; a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia.—Hence, 1. Isaur-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Isauria; Isaurian.—As Subst.: Isauricus, i, m. Isauricus; an agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.—2. Isaur-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Isauria; Isaurian.—As Subst.: Isauri, orum, m.: a. Prop.: The people of Isauria; the Isaurians.—b. Meton.: The country of the Isauri.**

**Ischômâche, æ, f., 'Ischomâchē (Battle-checker). Ischomâche; the daughter of Atreus or Atrax; called, also, Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithæ.**

**Isiãcus, a, um, v. Isis. Isidõrus, i, m. Isidorus: 1. A mime mentioned by Cicero.—2. A Cynic philosopher who publicly censured Nero. Isis, is, and Idis (Acc. Isin, Ov.). 'Ivis. Isis; an Egyptian goddess.—Hence, Isiãcus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Isis.**



**Ismära**, örüm, *n.* *Ismara; a city at the foot of Mount Ismarus.*

**Ismärus** (-os), *i, m.*, *Ismära*, örüm, *n.*, *Ἰσμάρος*. *Ismarus, Ismaros, or Ismara. I. Prop.: A mountain in Thrace.*—Hence, **Ismärius**, *a, um, adj.* *A. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Ismarus; Ismarian. B. Meton.: Thracian: tyrannus, i. e. Tereus, Ov. II. Meton.: The territory or country around the city Ismara.*

**Ismärias**, *æ, m.*, *Ἰσμερίας*. *Ismenias; a Theban general.*

**Ismäus** (-os), *i, m.*, *Ἰσμενός*. *Ismenus or Ismenos; a river of Boeotia, near Thebes.*—Hence, **1. Ismänius**, *a, um, adj.*, *Ἰσμενίος* (*Prop.: Ismenian; Meton.: Theban.*—**2. Ismänis**, *idias, f. adj.* (*Prop.: Ismenian; Meton.: Theban.*—*As Subst.: (sc. mulier) A Theban woman.*

**Isócrates**, *is, m.*, *Ἰσοκράτης* (One with equal might). *Isocrates; a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, and the friend of Plato.*—Hence, **Isócratēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Isocrates; Isocratic.*

**Issa**, *æ, f.*, *Ἰσσα*. *Issa; an island in the Adriatic Sea, near Illyria, with a town of the same name.*—Hence, **Issēus** (-āicus), *a, um; also, Issensis, e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Issa; Issæan.*

**Issē**, *es, f.* *Isse; the daughter of Macareus.*

**Issus**, *i, f.*, *Ἰσός*. *Issus; a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander (now Lajazzo).*

**ist-āc**, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. Sing. Fem. of ist-ic*] *There, this way: Ter.*

**istac-tēnus**, *adv.* *Thustar; Plaut.*

**Istävōnes**, *um, m.* *The Istävōnes; a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.*

**is-te**, *ta, tud*, *Gen. istius, Dat. isti* (the poets often make the penult of the *Gen.* short: *istius, Virg.*—old form of the *Gen.* isti, *Plaut.*—*Dat. fem.*, *istæ*, *Plaut.*), *pron. dem.* [*is*; suffix te, akin to Sanscrit pronominal root *to*, this; and to the Gr. demonstr. suffix *teu*] **I. Prop.: A. This of yours, this year: nec enim ab isto officio . . . abduci incommodo meo debui, from that duty of which you speak, Cic.—B. This or that (person or thing) to whom or which the attention, etc., of the person addressed is directed: 1. In good sense: isto modo nutrices et pædagogum jure vetustatis plurimum benevolentie postulabunt, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: With the notion of contempt, scorn, etc.: arva et pecundum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex iis capiuntur, Cic.—As *Pron. Subst.*: *a. (a) In a good sense: This or that person or thing, to whom, etc., the attention of the person addressed is drawn by the speaker, etc.: He, she, it, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: This or that fellow: Cic.—b. Neut.: (a) Sing.: That thing just mentioned: Ter.; Nep.—(b) Plur.: Those things: Cic.—Particular phrase: Quis***

*iste? etc., Who is this? etc., this whom you say? etc., or whom you mean? etc., that: Auct. Her. II. Meton.: A. Such, of such a kind: servi, mehercule, mei mihi isto pacto metuerent, ut, Cic.—B. Such, so distinguished, so great: quum istâ sis auctoritate, Cic.*

**Ister** (*His-*), *tri, m.*, *Ἰστρος*. *Ister or Hister; the lower part of the Danube (the upper part is called Danubius).*

**Isthmus** (-os), *i, m.*, *Ἰσθμός*. **I. Prop.: (Gen.): An isthmus; a neck or narrow strip of land between two seas; Esp.) The Isthmus of Corinth (where the Isthmian Games were celebrated; the victors in which received a pine garland).**—Hence, **Isthmius**, *a, um, adj.*, *Ἰσθμιος*. *Of, or belonging to, the Isthmus; Isthmian.*—*As Subst.: Isthmia*, örüm, *n.* (*sc. certamina*) *The Isthmian games (celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth).* **II. Meton.: Of water: A strait: Propontiacâ quâ fluit Isthmos aquâ, i. e. the Dardanelles, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. isthme.**

**1. ist-i-c** (-hic), *æc, oc, and uc, pron. dem.* [*constr. fr. ist-i-cæ; fr. iste; (i); cæ*] **I. Prop.: This same, this very, this: sin autem ille circum istæc loca commemoraretur, Cic.—As *Pron. Subst.*: *A. 1. In a good sense: This person or thing of which the person addressed speaks, etc.: Plaut.—2. In a bad sense: This or that fellow, etc.: Ter.—B. Neut.: 1. Sing.: This or that thing, of which the person addressed speaks, etc.: Cic.; Ter.—2. Plur.: These or those things, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: Such, of such a kind, etc. (so, prps. only of time): istuc ætatis: *A. Of, or at, so advanced a time of life: Plaut.—B. Of, or at, so early a season of life: Ter.****

**2. istic** (-hic), *adv.* [*1. istic*] **1. There, here: Cic.—2. In that or this matter of which you speak: istic sum, I am in the matter, i. e. I am fully attentive: Cic.—3. On your part or side: Script. ap. Cic.**

**ist-im**, *adv.* [*ist-e*] *Thence, from that place: Cic.*

**ist-inc** (-hinc), *adv.* [*ist-e; hinc*] **1. From there, thence: Cic.; Virg.—2. Thereof, i. e. of that thing: Plaut.**

**istius mōdi**, *adv.* [*Adverbial Gen. of iste; modus*] *Of that kind, such: Plaut.; Cic.*

**ist-o**, *adv.* [*ist-e*] **1. Of place: Thither, to that or this place: Cic.—2. Therein, in that matter, etc.: Cic.—3. Therefore, on that account, for that cause or reason: Plaut.**

**istoc**, *adv.* [*Adverbial Neut. Acc. of istic*] **1. Of place: Thither, into or to that place: Plaut.—2. Therefore, on that account, for that cause or reason: Plaut.**

**ist-orsum**, *adv.* [*constr. fr. isto-vorsum; fr. isto; vorsum*] *Thitherward: Ter.*

**Istri** (*His-*), örüm, *m.* *The Istri or Histri; the inhabitants of Istria; the Istrians.*—Hence, **1. Istri-ia** (*Histr-*), *æ, f.* *The country of the Istri; Istria; a country of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea,*

*and bordering on Illyria.*—**2. Istr-us** (*Histr-*, *-icus*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Istria; Istrian.*

**istuc** (-huc), *adv.* [*Adverbial Neut. of istic*] **1. a. Thither, to this or that place: Plaut.—b. In letters: To your place, to the place where you are: Cic.—2. Thither; to that point or matter: Ter.—3. From that place: Ter.**

**Ita**, *adv.* [*akin to Sanscrit iti, and Zend. ita, "thus"*] **1. Referring to what precedes: a. In this way or manner, as already stated, commanded, etc.; thus, so: est ita, judices, ut dicatur, Cic.—With suffix ne: itane vero? Cic.—Particular phrase: Quid ita? Why so? how so? Cic.—b. In replies: In this way or manner; thus, so, just so; yes: Davusne? Ita, Hor.—Particular phrases: (a) Ita est, So it is, as you say; yes, it is so; true indeed: Ter.—(b) Ita loquor, So I say; thus I say; yes: Plaut.—(c) In perorations, etc.: Quæ quum ita sint, And since these things are so: Cic.—c. (a) On this account, hence, therefore; for this reason: ita per se nomen Cæminum in agrum Romanum impetum facit, Liv.—(b) In logical deductions, inferences, etc.: Hence, therefore: expers virtutis igitur; ita ne beatus quidem, Cic.—d. By this means, thus: ita fit, ut, etc., Cic.—e. In appeals to the deity, oaths, asseverations, etc.: So, thus, on these terms or conditions: ita me dñi juvent, Cic.—(also, with ellipse of verb) ita me dñi deæque, superi atque inferi et mediocrum (sc. ament), Plaut.—2. Referring to what follows: a. In this way that follows, in the following way or manner; thus, so: quas ob res ita censeo; eorum, qui cum M. Antonio sunt, qui, etc., Cic.—b. Of the following kind; thus, as follows: ita est amor: ballista ut jacitur, etc., Plaut.—Particular phrases and constructions: (a) Ita si: (a) Under the following circumstances, viz., if; thus, if: Liv.—(ß) On the following condition or conditions, viz., if; on the following terms, viz., if: Cic.; Liv.; Suet.—(γ) On these or the following grounds, viz., if: Cic.—(b) Ita ut: (a) On the following conditions, viz., that: Liv.—(ß) For this or the following purpose, viz.: Liv.—(c) In comparative statements: Ut, ita; sicut, ita: (a) As, . . . so, also; as on the one hand, . . . so, also, on the other: Script. ap. Cic.; Liv.—(ß) As, . . . so; in proportion as, . . . so, in corresponding proportion: Cic.—(γ) As, . . . so; in the same way that, . . . so, in like manner: Liv.—(δ) Although . . . still; indeed . . . but: Liv.—3. In such a way or manner: a. With *ut* *C. Subj.*: (a) In such a way or manner . . . as or that: Cic.—(b) In a restrictive force: In such a manner . . . as that; only in so far . . . that or as that: Cic.—b. As a correlative to *quædam*, *quasi*, etc.: In such a way or manner . . . as, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—c. Ita esse or se habere, To be such or of such a kind: Plaut.—d. Ita ut: (a) In such a state, or condition, . . . as**

just so . . . as: Cic.—(b) *In such a manner . . . as; just so . . . as; in the same way or manner . . . as: Ter.*

—4. *In such a way or manner; so admirably, with such skill, etc.: ita instruxit aciem loco ad subsidia, Liv.—*

5. *So, under such circumstances as those that have been detailed: quid ita male credito priore consulatu alterum crederet? Liv.—*6. *Of extent or degree: a. In an intensive force: So, to such an extent or degree; so very much, greatly, exceedingly, excessively, thoroughly or entirely: ita aliquid mandare, Cic.: ita pulcher, id.: ita multum, id.—b. In a restrictive force: So, in such a way, only to such an extent or so far; so little, so slightly; in so small, limited, or trifling a degree: ita triumpharunt imperatores, at Mithridates pulsus superatusque regnaret, Cic.*

**Itālia**, æ, f. [italós, a bull, on account of the abundance and excellence of its horned cattle, —but acc. to Serv., from some man named Italus] *I. Prop.: Italy. —Hence, A. Italicus, a, um, adj., Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian: bellum, the Italian (Marsian or Social) war.—B. Italus, a, um, adj., Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.—C. Itāl-is, Idis, adj., f. Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.—As Subst.: Itāldes, um, f. (sc. femine) Women of Italy, Italian women: Virg.—D. Itāl-us, a, um, adj., Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.—As Subst.: Itāli, ōrum, m. (sc. viri) (Gen. Pl.: Italum for Italorum, Virg.) Men of Italy, Italians. II. Meton.: The people or inhabitants of Italy. ¶ Hence, Fr. Italia.*

**Itālĕa**, æ, f. *Italia; A city of Hispania Bætica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birthplace of the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian. —Hence, Italic-ensis, is, m. A man or native of Italia; an Italian.*

**Itā-que**, conj. 1. *And thus, and so, and in this way: Cic.—2. And so, in this account, hence, therefore, consequently, in consequence: Cic.; Liv.—3. And so, and thus, and on these terms or conditions: Ter.—4. And in such a way or manner: Cic.—5. And so very or so exceedingly: Cæs.—6. In entering upon the elucidation of a new subject: Then: Cic.*

**Item**, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *itām*, "so"] 1. *So, even so, just so, just in this way or manner: Plant.—2. In like manner, in the same or a corresponding way: Cic.—3. a. In introducing something entirely new in addition to what has been previously mentioned: Also, likewise: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic.—b. In comparisons: Ut . . . item: As, . . . as, also; as, on the one hand, . . . so, also, on the other: Cic.—4. In enumerations, etc.: The second time: Suet.—b. (=tertio) Thirdly, in the third place: Suet.—5. So very: is item st. agrestis, Plant.*

**I-ter**, *itērīs*, n. (Nom. *itiner*, Manil.:—Acc. *itiner*, Plant.; Lucr.:

—Abt. *itere*, Lucr.; Prop.; Ter.) [*I*, root of eo] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A going, the act of going, a walking or proceeding onwards, etc.: Ov.; Pl. B. Esp.: 1. Of travellers, etc.: A journey: Cic.—2. Of troops, etc.: A march: Cic.—3. Of passage through the air: Course, flight, way: Lucr.; Virg.; Ov.—4. Of passage over water, etc.: Course, voyage: Virg.—5. Of rivers, etc.: Course: Curt. II. Meton.: A. Of that along which the going takes place: 1. A road, way, path: Cic.; Hor.; Ov.—2. Of the voice: A way, passage, outlet: Virg.—3. Of rivers, etc.: a. A channel or bed: Curt.—b. The stream, or water-way: Curt.—B.: 1. Passage; roadway; leave of going: Cæs.—2. Means, or power, of going: Liv.—C. Law t. l.: Right of foot-way: Cic. III. Fig.: A. A course, way, road, path: salutis, Cic.; glorie, Virg.; amoris et officii, Cic.—B. Way, method, course, means, mode: eloquentia, Tac.*

**Itērā-tio**, ōnis, f. [iter(a)-o] *A repetition or repeating a thing; a saying a thing over again: Cic.*

**Itērāt-o**, adv. [iterat-us] *A second time: Just.*

**Itērāt-us**, a, um, P. of iter(a)-o.

**Itēr-o**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [iter-un] *I. Gen.: To do, or go over, a thing again or the second time; to repeat: arationem, Pl. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: To repeat, tell over again or a second time: ista, Cic.—2. Meton.: a. To rehearse, tell, relate; to repeat: sic iterat voces, Hor.—b. To sing of, or celebrate in song, over and over again: trunci Lapsa cavis iterare mella, Hor.—Particular phrases: (a) Iterare pugnam or prælum, To renew, or restore, the engagement: Liv.—(b) Of the sun: Iterare ortūs, To rise a second time: Ov.—(c) Iterare cursūs, To retrace one's course, to sail back again: Hor.—(d) Iterare januum, To find again or regain the gate: Ov.—(e) Iterare lanam, To dip fleeces in dye a second time; to dye twice over: Hor.—(f) Iterare tumultum, To re-erect, or re-construct, a mound: Tac.—B. To plough a second time, anew, or afresh: 1. Prop.: Agricolt. t. l.: scgetes, Pl.—2. Meton.: Of the sea: sequor, Hor.*

**Itēr-um**, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *itūr-a*, "the other"] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Passing over, or beyond, this; further, besides: Pl. B. Esp.: Of order or succession: 1. Next, in the second place, afterwards: Plant.—2. Anew, afresh, a second time, the second time: Cic.; Hor.—C. In enumerations: A second time, the second time, again: Cic. II. Meton.: On the other hand, on the contrary: Cæs.*

**Itācĕa**, æ (=e, es, Hor.), f., *Itākē, Ithaca or Ithacē; an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses. —Hence, 1. Itāc-ensis, e, adj. Ithacan.—2. Itācĕ-us, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Ithaca; Ithacan.—As Subst.: Ithacus, i, m. (sc. vir) The man of Ithaca, the Ithacan, i. e.*

*Ulysses: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, Ulysses: puppis, Ov.*

**It-i-dem**, adv. [it-a; {i}; suffix dem] (Prop.: *In this very way; Meton.*) 1. *Of manner, etc.: In like manner, in the same way: Cic.—2. Of degree: Equally, in an equal degree: Ter.; Cic.—3. Also, in addition, moreover, further: Liv.*

**Itiner**, v. iter *in it.*

**I-tio**, ōnis, f. [*I*, root of e-o] *A going, walking, travelling: crebrae itiones, Cic.: (with Acc. of place) domum, id.*

**Itius (Ici)-Portus**, *Itius or Icius Portus; a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Caesar passed over to Britain (acc. to Ukert, near Calais; acc. to Mannert, now Boulogne).*

**I-to**, āvi, no sup., āre, v. n. intens. [e-o, through root] *To go: cenas, Cæs.*

**Itōnē**, ēs, f.; -us, i, m. *Itone or Itonus; a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.—Hence, Itōn-Ius, a, um, adj. Itonian.*

**Itūreus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ituræa (a country of Caesaryia); Ituræan: arcus, Virg.—As Subst.: Itūræi, ōrum, m. The Ituræans (celebrated as archers): Cic.*

**I-tus**, ūs, m. [e-o; through root i] *I. Prop.: (The act of going; hence) A going away, a departure: Cic. II. Meton.: The means of moving, that by which motion is effected: Lucr.*

**Itylus**, i, m., *Ἴτυλος: Itylus; the son of Zelrus and of Aëdon daughter of Pandarus. He was killed by his mother, who mistook him for the son of Amphion.*

**Itys**, Itȳs, m., *Ἴτυς (Edge or Rim). Itys: 1. Son of Tereus and Progne. He was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl.—2. A Trojan killed by Turnus.*

**Iūlus**, i, m., *Ἰούλος (Down). Iulus: 1. The mythic and poetic name of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, whom the gens Julia regarded as their ancestor.*

—Hence, **Iūl-ēus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Iulus; Iulian.—b. Meton.: (a) Of, or belonging to, Julius Cæsar.—(b) Of, or belonging to, Augustus.—2. Iulus Antonius, son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.

**Ixiōn**, ōnis, m., *Ἰξίων (Suppliant). Ixiōn; the son of Phlegyas (acc. to others, of Jupiter), king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel.—Hence, 1. Ixiōn-bus (-tus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ixiōn; Ixionic.—2. Ixiōn-Ides, ē, m. The Ixionide, i. e. Pirithous.—3. Ixiōn-idæ, ārum, m. The Centaurs.*

**Iynx**, iynxis, f. = *ἰνύξ (Screamer). The iynx or uryneck; a bird used in conjuring and charms, with which it was thought that slighted lovers could procure a return of affection: Pl.*



## J

**J, j, n. indecl. or f. I.** The tenth letter of the Roman alphabet, a consonant, originally represented by the same character as the vowel *i*. Its consonantal nature is most clearly proved by the fact that, with a preceding consonant, it always forms position. **II.** The pronunciation of *j* was like that of English *y*; only where *j* occurs as a medial between two vowels, it is, according to the statement of the grammarians, to be pronounced double; wherefore, in such cases it is also written double by many, as *ajjo*, *Majja*, *ejjus*, *pejjus*, etc. **III.** The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*, and hence, in the course of formation and inflection, it was very often changed into the latter: Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; ajo, albam.—On the other hand, the *j* was often hardened by the poets into *j*, in order to form position: abjete, abjctibus, for abiete, abietibus.—*J* is related to *g*, as *mag-is*, *major* (= *mag-ior*). **IV.** *J* is sometimes elided, especially in the poets, in the compounds of *jacto* before an *i*: abjicit, adicit, obicit, etc., for abijcit, adjicit, objicit, etc., and in synæresis with a preceding vowel: ejcit, rejcit (dissyll.), for ejjcit, rejjcit.

**jācē-ns, ntis: 1. P.** of *jaceo*.  
**jāc-ēo, ūi, itum, etc. 2. v. n.** [root *jac*, akin to Sanscrit *ṛā*, to go] (in causative pass. force, *To be made to go*, to be thrown or cast; hence) **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lie, lie down:** in limine, Cic.: campo, Virg.: per herbas, id. **B. Esp.: 1.** Of sick persons: *To lie ill*, to be sick: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Of persons dead or slain: *a. To lie, lie dead:* *jacet altus Oros*, Virg.—**b. To have fallen, to be lying slain: *bene pro patriā cum patriāque*, Ov.—**c. To lie, to be buried: *arenā*, Ov.—**3.** *To lie, be, or continue long:* *Brundisii jacere in omnes partes molestum est*, Cic.—**4.** Geographically or locally: *To lie or be, be situate:* *alio sub sole*, Virg.—**5.** Of extent: *To extend, stretch*, etc.: *tantum campi jacet*, Virg.—**6.** Of position: *To lie or be low:* *to be situate low:* *quaque jacent valles*, Ov.—**7.** Of the sea, etc.: *To be level or flat:* *to be calm, quiet, still:* Juv.—**8.** Of the soil, etc.: *To lie, be, remain in a certain condition:* *non segnes jaceant terræ*, Virg.—**9.** *To lie or be laid waste:* *to lie or be in ruins*, etc.: *jacet Ilion ingens*, Ov.—**10.** *a. To lie prostrate or on the ground* from any cause: *hostis*, Hor.—**b. To lie on the ground asleep: *Tib.*—**11.** Of garments, etc.: *To lie upon, to sweep or trail along the ground*, etc.: Ov.—**12.** *To lie or hang loose:* *crine jacente*, Ov.: *quæ (sc. lora) postquam summum tetigerat jacentia tergum*, id.—**13.** Of the eyes, countenance, etc.:******

*To be downcast; to be turned downwards or towards the ground:* Ov. **II. Fig.: A.** *To lie or be in any state:* *jacet in marore frater meus*, Cic.—**B.: 1.** Gen.: *To be indolent or inactive:* in pace, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To be reduced to a state of inactivity; to be worn out or exhausted:* Virg.—**C.** *To be cast down or dejected:* *milium jacere animos*, Liv.—**D.: 1.** *To lie prostrate or overthrown:* *justitia*, Cic.—**2.** *To lie or be in a low, mean, abject or pitiable condition:* *priora tempora in ruinis reipublice nostrisque jacerunt*, Cic.—**E.** *To lie dormant;* *to be disused or neglected;* *to be of no effect or avail:* *virtutes omnes*, Cic.—**F.** *To be in a state of dullness;* *to be flat:* Script. ap. Cic.—**G.: 1.** *To be in low estimation;* *to be despised or of no account:* *ut neque jacere regem patremur*, Cic.—**2.** *To be of small importance, to be valueless:* Ars, Ov.—**H.** *To be low in price or value:* *pretia prædiorum*, Cic.—**J.** Of an argument, etc.: *To fall to the ground, fail to be established, come to nothing:* Cic.—**K.** In legal proofs, etc.: *To fall to the ground, fail to establish a point, lose the cause*, etc.: Cic.—**L.** Of money: *To lie idle or unemployed:* Cic.—**M.** Of an account, etc.: *To lie, be, continue, remain in the creditor's ledger*, etc.: Cic.—**N.** Of words: *To lie before one;* *to be obvious, known, at hand, in common or daily use:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gēsir*.

**Jacētāni, ōrum, m. The Jacetani;** a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.  
**jāc-ŏ, jēci, jactum, jācere, 3. v. a.** [akin to *jaceo*] (*To make or cause to go;* hence) **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To cast, throw, hurl, fling: *saxa*, Cic.: *tela ab equo*, Ov.: *jacere oscula*, *To throw kisses*, i. e. *to kiss the hand (to any one)*: Tac. **B. Esp.: 1.** With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw or cast one's self:* Ov.; Pl.—**2.** Of dice, etc.: *To cast, throw:* Cic.—**3.** Of flowers, etc.: *To strew, scatter, sprinkle:* Virg.—**4.** Of seeds, etc., sown: *To scatter, cast, sow:* Virg.—**5.** *To throw or cast away:* *scuta*, Plant.: *rudera*, Liv. **II. Meton.: A.: 1.** Of earth-works, etc.: *To construct by throwing up;* *to throw up, construct:* *aggreger*, Cæs.: *vallum*, Liv.—**2.** Of foundations: *To lay:* *urbi fundamenta*, Liv.—**3.** Of buildings, etc.: *To erect, build, raise, construct*, etc.: *muros*, Virg.—**4.** Of marine works: *To form, build, make, construct:* *ab utroque portis cornu moles jacimus*, ut, etc., Cic.—**B.** Of trees, etc.: *To bear, produce, bring forth:* *jacturas poma myricas* Spert., Ov.—**C.** Of scents, fire, etc.: *To send forth, emit:* *odoreum*, Lucr.: *igniculus*, Cic.—**D.** Of stags: *To shed the horns or antlers:* *nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes*, Ov.—**E.** Of**

snow: Part. Pass.: *Lying, fallen:* *vis per jactas candida facta nives*, Ov. **III. Fig.: A.** *To throw, to cast:* *jecit quidam casus caput meum in medium contentionem*, Cic.—**B.: 1.** Gen.: *a.* Of persons: *To throw out in speaking;* *to utter, give utterance to, tell, declare, say:* *unde petium Hoc in me jactis?* Hor.—**b.** Of animals: *To utter, pour forth, give utterance to:* *longe alias alio jaciunt (sc. volucres) in tempore voces*, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: *a.* *To throw out obscurely:* *to hint at, allude to, darkly intimate*, etc.: *quod jactis obscure*, Cic.: (without Object) *quisnam is esset, qui per ambages de lacu Albano jecerit?* Liv.—**b.** *To throw out against or upon one;* *to cast against, impute or object to one:* in feminis illustres probra jecerat, Tac.—**c.** Of mention: *To throw out or make:* *mentionem*, Vell.—**C.** Of complaints: *To pour forth, give utterance to:* Poet. ap. Cic.—**D.** *To agitate, bring forward, propose, discuss:* *pacis conditiones*, Liv.—**E.** Of injury, ridicule, suspicion, etc.: *To hurl, launch, or direct at any one:* Cic.—**F.** Of evil passions, etc.: *To sow, scatter, disseminate:* *odia*, Tac.

**jacta-ns, ntis: 1. P.** of *jact(a)-o*.  
**—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Boasting, boasting, bragging, vain-glorious, vaunting: *epistolæ jactantes*, Pl.: (Comp.) *jactantior*, Virg.: (Sup.) *plebis jactantissimus amator*, Spart.—**b.** Meton.: *Proud, noble, splendid:* *annus*, Claud. **jactan-ter, adv.** [for *jactant-ter*; fr. *jactans*, *jactant-is*] *Boastfully, ostentatiously;* in a boastful or ostentatious manner: *minæ jactanter sonantes*, Amm.: (Comp.) *jactantius*, Tac.**

**jactant-ja, æ, f.** [fr. id.] **1.** A boasting or bragging about one's self; a vaunting of self: Tac.—**2.** A boasting or bragging: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jactance*.

**jactā-tio, ōnis, f.** [jact(a)-o] **1.** Of the limbs, etc.: *A throwing, tossing, or flinging about:* Cic.—**2.** A tossing about, a driving hither and thither or to and fro at sea: Cic.—**3.** A shaking, jolting, etc., on a road or in travelling: Liv.—**4.** Of words, etc.: *A hurling at one:* Script. ap. Cic.—**5.** A losing, agitating, rousing, exciting, stirring up: popularis, Cic.—**6.** *a. Gen.: Vanity, conceit; vain or conceited conduct, ostentation:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Vain show or display:* *cultūs*, Tac.—**7.** (An extolling; hence) *Reputation, esteem, character:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jactation*.

**jactā-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] *A boaster, braggart, vaunter:* Quint.

**1. jactā-tus, a, um, f.** of *jact(a)-o*.  
**2. jactā-tus, ūs, m.** [jact(a)-o] **1.** An agitating; a rapid movement: Ov.—**2.** A tossing or shaking about: Pl.  
**jact-ito, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1.**

*v. a. freq.* [jact-o] **I.** *To pour forth or utter much or frequently:* ridicula, Liv. **II.** *To make an abundant, very great, or ample display of any thing:* officium, Phaed.

*jac-to*, ávi, átum, áre, *1. v. a. freq.* [jac-io] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *To throw, fling, toss, cast, hurl:* hastas, Cic.: ossa post tergum, Ov.—**Particular phrases:** 1. *Jactare a facie manús, To throw the hands from the face,* i. e. *to throw kisses or kiss the hand:* Juv.—2. *Jactare basia, To throw kisses,* i. e. *to kiss the hand:* Juv. **B. Esp.:** **1.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** *To throw, fling, or cast one's self:* Curt.—**b.** *To throw, fling, or toss one's self about:* Cic.—**c.** Pass. in reflexive force: Of forms, etc.: *To flit hither and thither:* Ov.—2. Of dice, etc.: *To cast or throw:* Plaut.; Cic.; Ov.—3. Of flowers, fire, etc.: *To throw about, streu, scatter:* Ov.—4. *To sow, cast, scatter:* semina, Ov.: cinerem, Virg.—5. **a.** *To toss, shake, or throw about:* non ore solutos Imundi meminere sues jactare maniplos, Virg.—**b.** *To move backwards and forwards:* *to wate to and fro;* *to wate about:* ramos oleæ, Liv.: togas, Ov.—6. *To throw, fling, or toss about:* brachia mari, Ov.—7. Of the eyes: *To turn, cast, or throw about;* *to roll:* Ov.—8. Of wings: *To agitate;* *to move much or quickly:* Ov.—9. *To toss to and fro or about;* *to drive hither and thither:* flectu jactante suburram, Virg.—10. Of trees, as object: *To sway backwards and forwards:* Ov.—11. Of the sea as object: *To toss to and fro or about;* *to agitate, disturb violently, render rough:* Ov.—12. Of implements: *To use or ply with vigour:* bidentes, Virg.—13. Of a road, as subject: *To shake, toss, jolt:* in viâ jactanti, Liv.—14. *To plunge:* manús ac pedes alternis (sc. aquis) jactare, Suet.—15. *To throw away:* passim arma, Liv.—16. Of cattle, as subject: *To toss, throw into the air:* jactabantque sues tauri, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of scents, light, etc.: *To throw out, emit, send forth:* odorem, Virg.: lucem, Lucr.—**B.** Of wounds: *To inflict:* Virg.—**C.** Of soil taken in the hand: *To turn over and over;* *to rub, press, crush, crumble:* Virg.—**D.** Of persons: **1.** *To drive hither and thither;* *to toss to and fro:* toto jactatus in orbe, Ov.: fatis, Virg.—2. *To knock or push about:* jactatur domi suæ vir primus, Cic.—**E.** Of colour, as object: *To cast forth, produce or cause by reflexion:* Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To throw, cast, fling out, hurl forth:* minas, Cic.: convicia linguâ, Prop.—**E.** Of an accusation: *To hurl at one (i. e. to bring forward for the purpose of annoying, etc., though the accused is out of reach):* jactarique magis quam peragi accusatio poterat, Liv.—**C.** Of public matters: *To refer or turn over:* rem ad populum, Liv.—**D.** Of a cause or reason: *To throw out astruc, to advance or allege as real, when it is not:* Liv.—**E.** Of speech, sounds, etc.: (*To*

*throw by the voice;* hence) **1.:** **a.** Of personal subjects: *To pour forth, utter, etc.:* voces, Virg.: hæc incondita solus Montibus et sylvis studio jactabat inani, id.—**Particular phrase:** Præ se jactare, *To bring forward, adduce, utter, etc., in a boastful way:* Virg.—**B.** Of things, as subject: *To pour forth, raise, lift up:* voces ad sidera tollunt Intonsi montes, Virg.—2. *To call out aloud:* nomina nostra, Ov.—3. *To mention, utter, speak, tell:* jactasse indigno nomina tanta pudet, Ov.—4. *To mention frequently;* *to speak often of or about:* Cæsaris caput proximo cique, Suet.—5. *To utter, give utterance to:* proverbium, Suet.—6. *To say, declare, state that something is, etc.:* jactantibus haud obscure Gallis haud magnâ mercede se adduci posse, ut obsidionem relinquunt, Liv.—7. *To declare, affirm, assert or maintain publicly or openly:* jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor.—8. *To declare, affirm, maintain or assert a thing in a boastful way or manner;* *to boast:* arrogantia fuit tanta, ut secum et natas et morituras literas jactaret, Suet.—9. *To boast or vaunt of, either in a good or bad sense:* Jovis . . . virtutem filia jactat, Ov.—**F.** Of complaints: *To throw out, pour forth, give utterance to:* Liv.—**G.** Of things under consideration, discussion, etc.: **1.** *To speak or make mention of;* *to bring forward:* disceptationes, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) jactatum in conditionibus, id.—2. *To agitate, discuss, examine:* eas res jactari volebat, Cæs.—**H.** Of the passion of love, as object: *To dart forth:* e corpore amorem, Lucr.—**J.** Of quarrels: *To stir up:* Virg.—**K.** Of cares, etc.: *To agitate, revolve, turn over:* Virg.—**L.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** *To bear, carry, or deport one's self:* Cic.—2. **a.** In a bad sense: *To carry or conduct one's self in a proud, conceited, ostentatious, or haughty manner:* Cic.—**b.** In a good sense: *To pride one's self:* Virg.—3. *To boast or vaunt one's self:* Liv.; Virg.—4. *To be active;* *to employ one's self sedulously;* *to engage diligently:* Cic.; Liv.—5. Of opinions, etc.: *To waver or fluctuate;* *to toss to and fro or backwards and forwards:* Cic.—**M.**: **1.** *To toss from one to another or from mouth to mouth;* *to bandy about:* versûs licentiâ jactati, Liv.—2. *To employ in discussions, etc.:* verba, Liv.—**N.**: **1.** *To disquiet, disturb, agitate, distress, harass, perplex:* te omni ratione, Cic.—2. *To torment, torture, pain:* animam, Lucr.—3. *To attack, assail:* aliquem convicio, Cic.: maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem, Hor.—4. Of morbo: *To fluctuate;* *to have no publicly recognised, fixed, or established value:* Cic.—5. Of fortune, etc.: *To toss about:* jactatur varietate fortunæ, Curt.—**O.** *To display, make a show of:* officium, Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. jeter.

*jac-tûra*, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A throwing away;* *a casting overboard:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A. Gen.:** *Loss,*

*damage, hurt, detriment:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** **1.** Of property, etc.: *Loss:* Cæs.; Cic. **2.** Of men: *Loss, destruction:* Liv.; Ov.—3. *Expense, outlay, cost:* Cæs.; Cic.—4. Of blood: *Cost, outpouring, waste:* Claud.—5. Of time: *Loss, waste, throwing away:* Liv.—6. *Loss, deprivation:* sepulchri, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** *A throwing overboard;* i. e. *an omitting to specify or mention:* jacturam criminum facere, Cic.—**B.** *Loss of honour, etc.:* Cæs.; Cic.—**C.** *Harm, detriment, injury:* etsi magnam jacturam cause fecero, si, etc., Cic.

**1. jac-tus**, a, um, *P.* of jac-io. **2. jac-tus**, ñs, m. [jac-io] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A throwing, casting, hurling:* Cic.; Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: (**a.**) Of weapons: *A throw, cast:* Liv.—(**b.**) Of nets, etc.: *A cast, haul, draught, etc.:* Val. Max.—(**c.**) Of stones, etc.: *A throw:* Ov.—(**d.**) Of rays of light, etc.: *A throwing, casting, projecting:* Pl.—2. *A throwing or casting of one's self;* *a leap:* Virg.—3. *A throwing or casting;* *a cast or throw:* talorum, Cic.—4. Of an arrow: *A shot:* Virg.—5. Naut. *1.:* **a.** Prop.: *A throwing away, a casting overboard:* Sen.—**b.** Fig.: *Wrecking of life; loss, death:* rapti jactura læsus amicus, Ov.—6. *A throwing out, uttering:* vocis, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. jet.

*jacûla-blis*, *e*, adj. [jacul(a)-or] *That may be thrown, cast, hurled, or flung:* telum, Ov.

*jacûla-tor*, ñs, m. [id.] **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *One who throws a dart or javelin:* a thrower of the dart or javelin: Ov.—**b.** Esp.: *A dartsman (a name given to a kind of light-armed soldier, who carried only a dart or javelin):* Liv.—2. *One who hurls, casts, or throws any thing;* *a hurler, etc.:* Hor.; Stat. *jacûla-trix*, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that hurls the javelin:* Ov.

*jacûl-or*, âtus sum, âri, *1. v. dep.* [jacul-um] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To hurl, throw, fling, or cast a javelin or javelins:* equitando jaculando, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of language, etc.: *To make an attack or assault:* probris in ipsum Macedonasque jaculati sumt, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1. Gen.:** *To hurl, throw, fling, cast, or aim a javelin, etc., at;* *to attack or assail with a javelin or javelins:* pedes elephantorum jaculari, Pl.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of the result of throwing at: *To hit, strike, pierce, transfæx with a javelin or javelins:* cervos, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, hurl, fling:* ornos, Juv.: silicem in hostes, Ov.: puppibus ignes, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (**a.**) With Personal pron.: *To throw, cast, fling, or hurl one's self:* Pl.; Flor.—(**b.**) Of comets, etc., as subject: *To toss or wate;* *to throw wildly about:* crines, Claud.—2. **a.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, hurl, fling, or aim at:* te ferro nondum jaculabor acuto, Ov.—**b.** Esp.: With accessory notion of the results of throwing at: (**a.**) *To strike, hit, smite:* dexterâ sacras jaculatus arces, Hor.—(**b.**) Of the air: *To part.*



*divide, cleave: aëra si misso vacuum jaculabere disco, Ov. C. Fig.: To aim at; strive after: quid brevi fortes jaculamur sevo Multa? Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. jaittir.*

*jaculum, i, v. l. jaculus.*

*jác-tilus, a, um, adj. [jac-i-o] That is, or that may be, thrown, cast, flung, or hurled; that is used in, or for, throwing, etc.: rote jaculum, a casting net, Plaut.—As Subst.: jaculum, i, n.: 1. (s. rote) A casting net: Ov.—2. (s. telum) A missile, dart, javelin: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. jalon.*

*jam, adv. [prob. = cam, fr. is] I. Of time: A. Referring to time past: 1. a. Prop.: (a) With past tenses: At that time, then; or like the idiomatic English, at this time, now: jam advesperascebat, Liv.—(b) With Historic present: At this time, now: et jam Fama volans, . . . mœnia complot, Virg.—Particular phrases and combinations: (a) Jam jamque, Then and then, i. e. at that very time or moment: Virg.—(ß) Jam tum: Then, at that time, i. e. at that very time: Cic.—(γ) As a Correlative to quum, postquam, ut, or Abl. Abs.: To mark two things as coincident in time: At that time . . . when; then . . . when: Cic.; Quint.; Liv.—(δ) Quum jam, jam ut, When now, i. e. at the very time that: Cic.; Ter.—(ε) Jam primum, jam primo, primum jam, Then, in the first place; i. e. in the very beginning or outset; quite at the commencement; first of all; before all; before any thing or every thing else: Ter.; Virg.—(ζ) Jam jam primum, Quite in the very first place; quite in the very beginning: Liv.—(η) With negatives: To denote a cessation in past time from a previously existing condition: (aa) Jam non, Then, or now, not; i. e. no longer, no more, as it before was, etc.: Liv.—(ßß) Jam ne . . . quidem, Then, or now, not even, i. e. no longer . . . even: Cic.—(θ) With numerals in designations of time, to point out what time was current at some given past time: Then, now: quintus et vigesimus jam dies, Cic.—(i) With Part. and Adj.: Then, now, already; even now: Cic.; Virg.—b. Meton.: Previously, in time past or gone by; already; before that or this; before now; ere this: id nomen durius jam efficit vetustas, Cic.—Particular phrase: Jam jam, For this long time past; long, long ago: Cic.—2. a. Prefixed to other words or expressions of time for the purpose of more distinctly marking the commencement of some particular time, age, season, etc.: From that time, viz.: i. e. even, quite: jam ab illo tempore, Cic.—b. With negatives: To denote a cessation thenceforth from a condition, etc., present in past time: (a) Non jam or nihil jam, Not from that time forth, or that time forward; not at all thenceforth; not any longer, or anymore: Cæs.; Cic.—(b) Nec jam, And not from that time forth or this time forward; and no longer or no more: Virg.—B. Referring to time follow-*

*ing: 1. Prop.: Then, at that time: de quibus jam dicendi locus erit, quum de senioibus pauca dixerò, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: a. Quum jam or jam quum, When then, or then when; i. e. at the time that; as soon as ever: Cic.; Virg.—b. With Adj.: Already, even now: jam constans ætas, Cic.—2. Meton.: a. To denote the all-but immediate arrival of what is to happen, etc.: Now, immediately, directly, forthwith, soon, very soon: jam faciam quid vultis, Hor.—Particular phrases or combinations: Jam jam or jam jamque, Now, now; now and now; i. e. at this very instant, without any delay, instantly, immediately, or directly: Cic.; Virg.—b. (a) Hereafter, in time to come: hic jam tercentum totos regnabit annos, Virg.—(b) With negatives: (a) Non jam, Not . . . hereafter; not . . . in time to come: Prop.—(ß) Nullus jam, None or not any . . . in time to come or hereafter: Virg.—C. Referring to time present; 1. a. Prop.: (a) At this time, i. e. to which reference is made; now: quod jam tenebris et sole cadente, etc., when darkness is now falling, and the sun is now setting, Virg.—Particular phrases or combinations: (a) Jam jam or jam jamque, (At this time, at this time; at this time and at this time, i. e.) at this very time; now at this very moment: Cic.—(ß) Jam tum, At this denoted time; at this very time: Virg. (γ) As correlative to postquam: At this time, . . . when: Plaut.—(δ) With negatives: (aa) Jam non, Now, or at this time, not; i. e. no longer, no more: Cic.—(ßß) Jam jam nec, And no more, or no longer, at all: Virg.—(ε) Jam . . . jam, At this time . . . at that time; at one time . . . at another time: Hor.—(δ) Now at length, at last: jam melior, jam, Diva, precor, Virg.—(c) In describing something future as so close at hand, resolved upon, or so certain that it is regarded as actually present: (a) Already: jam galeam Pallas et ægida, Currusque et rabiem, parat, Hor.—Repeated for greater force: Jam jam, Already, now: Virg.—(ß) At this very time, moment, or instant; instantly: Plaut.—Repeated for greater force: Jam jam, Instantly, instantly; i. e. at this very present instant: Virg.—(d) With words denoting time to specify a space of time beginning in the past, and continued on into the present: Already: jam biennium est, Plaut.; aliquot jam per annos, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: (a) Jam nunc, Already at the present time; even now: Cic.—(ß) Nunc jam, At the present time, already; now even: Cic.—b. Meton.: = nunc: Now, at this time: stabat modo consularis, modo septemvir epulonum: jam neutrum, Pl.—2. = ab eo ipso tempore: a. With negatives: To denote a cessation from an antecedent condition, etc.: (a) Non jam, Not thenceforth; no longer not any*

*longer; no more, not any more: Virg.—(b) Neque jam or nec jam, And not thenceforth; and no longer, and not any longer; and no more, and not any more: Virg.; Hor.—(c) Nihil jam, Nothing thenceforth or any more: Cic.—(d) Nullus jam or jam nullus, Not any or none thenceforth or any more: Ter.; Quint.—b. Lenceforth, instantly, immediately: saxum . . . e summo jam vertice rursus Volvitur Lucr. II. For clearer distinction or closer definition: Indeed, even: jam hoc quoque prope iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. III. In good truth, forsooth, indeed: jam subrusticum, Cic. IV. In affirming, declaring, etc.: A. In truth, in very deed, truly: loquor enim jam, ut paulo ante dixi, Cic.—Particular combinations: 1. Jam jam, In truth, in truth, i. e. in very deed, in very truth: Cic.—2. Jam ergo or ergo jam: In truth indeed, i. e. in all truth, in very deed or fact: Cic.; Tac.—B. With Negatives: 1. Non jam or jam non, Not indeed; not in good truth: Ter.; Quint.—2. Nec jam, And not indeed; and in good truth not: Cic.—3. With negative verb: Indeed . . . not; in truth . . . not: jam suam clementiam laudari magnopere volebant, Cic.—4. Jam nemo, Assuredly or truly no one, or not any one: Cic. V. In restricting, limiting, etc., a statement, etc.: A. Jam prope or prope jam; jam ferme; jam fere; jam pene or pene jam: Indeed almost; almost indeed; with the accessory notion of "not quite, however:" Cæs.; Cic.; Quint.—B. With Negatives: 1. Jam non: Indeed, truly, or certainly not: Cic.; Virg.—2. Jam nec, Indeed, truly, or assuredly also, not: Virg.—3. Non jam . . . sed, qualifying the limiting clause: A. Not indeed . . . but; not in truth or assuredly . . . but: Cic.—b. Not merely . . . but; not only . . . but: Cic.—4. Nec jam . . . sed, And not merely . . . but; and not only . . . but: Cic. VI. In extending a statement, etc.: A. Multis etc., jam, Much indeed, i. e. very much: multo jam fractus membra labore, Hor.—B. Multi, etc., jam or jam multi, etc., Many indeed, i. e. very many: multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus hædos, Virg.—C. Jam permulti, etc., In truth very many, i. e. very many indeed: Cic.—D. Intensifying the word it follows: Even, very: extremo jam littore, Tac. VII. In introducing any fresh matter: A. Moreover, besides, now, again: jam hortum ipsi agricolas succidiam appellat, Cic.—B. In the next place, further: Cic.—C. In a climax: Even, even besides or further: carcere effracto, solvunt vincula, desertoresque ac rerum capitalium damnatos sibi jam miscent, Tac. VIII. With comparative words: A. 1. Still, yet, beyond this or that: talibus incilla est juvenum sententia dictis Jam magis atque magis, Virg.—2. Jam jamque magis, Still more and more: Virg.—B. Far, much: mitiora jam hominum ingenia, i. e. which had become far milder, Liv.*

**IX.** To call attention to a new subject or circumstance: *Now, behold, see: et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant*, Virg. **X.** In conclusions, suppositions, etc.: *Now, then; now indeed: age, jam concedo, non, etc.*, Cic. **XI.** Of a consequence, result, etc.: *A. Si... jam, If... then; if... now; if... in that case: Cic.—B. Jam... si, In that case... if; then... if: Virg.—XII. With Imperatives, as a hortatory and illative particle: *Now, now then, now therefore; now, I pray: desine, Maenalius, jam desine, tibia, versu*, Virg. **XIII.** Of a source or origin: *Jam ab, Thence or even from: Cic. **XIV.** In conclusions, inferences, etc.: *Hence, therefore, for this cause or reason: Plaut. **XV.** Of degree or proximity: *Almost, all but, very nearly: Cic.****

**jam-dūdum** (and separately, **jamdudum**), adv. **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.: (At that time, some time since; hence) A long time since or ago: Ter.—B. Esp.: 1. a. With Pres.: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: Is and has been; do and have done: quæ jamdudum loquor, Cic.—b. With Perf.: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: Has been and is; have done and do: jamdudum, si des, porreximus manum, Plaut.—c. With Imperf. Indic.: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time previously: Was, and had been: jamdudum flebam, Ov.—2. With quum: To mark the coincidence of two conditions or actions: Long ago or since... when: Plaut.—3. With negative word interposed: Jam non dudum: Not very long ago, no long while since: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** At once, forthwith, directly, immediately, instantly: *jamdudum domine more venire jube, Ov.—B.: 1. Even now, at this very moment, or present time: jamdudum nubes et sævas perditus undas, Luc.—2. Fold, by dum: Even now, or at this season... whilst: Virg.—C. During, or for, a long time past: Ov.**

**jam-pridem** (and separately, **jampridem**), adv. (Then, along time ago; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A very long time ago, very long since: is jampridem mortuus est, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With Verbs: **I.** With Pres.: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: *Is and has long been; does and has long done: jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum, Virg.—2. With Perf. or Perf. Part.: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: Has long been and is; have long done and do: nihil jam sum pridem admiratus magis, Cic.—3. With Imperf. Indic.: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time: Was and had long been: qui bellum jampridem parabat, Just.—B. With Adj. and Subst.: **1.** To indic-**

ate a present condition commencing in time long past: *Now for a long time past: jampridem avidi certaminis, Liv.—2.* To indicate a state that existed in past time, and had long done so: *Was and long had been: jampridem hostis, Liv.*

**Jān-ālis**, e, adj. [**Jan-us**] *Of, or belonging to, Janus: virga, Ov.*

**Jān-icūlum**, i, n. [**id.**] (*That which serves for Janus*) Janiculum; one of the seven hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber, on which, according to tradition, Janus built a fortress or town.

**Jān-l-gēn-a**, æ, f. [**Jan-us**; (i); gen-o] *One begotten by Janus; a child of Janus: Ov.*

**jān-l-or**, ōris, m. [**for janu-tor**; fr. **janu-a**] **1.** a. Gen.: *One who has charge of the janua; a door-keeper, porter: Cic.—b. Esp.: a door-keeper of a dwelling-house; a house-porter (a slave who oftentimes was fastened to the door-post by a chain, in the same way as the house-dog; and was furnished with a rod or staff): Ov.; Hor.—2.* A guard or keeper of the entrance, portals, etc.: Virg.

**jān-trix**, icis, f. [**for janu-trix**; fr. **id.**] *A female porter or door-keeper, a portress: Plaut.; Pl.*

**jān-tā**, æ, f. [**Jan-us**] (*The thing pertaining to Janus; hence*) **I.** Prop. **A.** Of profane buildings: **1.** Gen.: *The outer door of a building: Cic.—2. Esp.: The outer or street-door of a dwelling-house; a house-door: Cic.; Ov.—B.* The door or gate of any building dedicated or reserved for other than common (profane) use: **Ov. II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a territory: *The entrance: Cic.—B.* Of any entrance or passage leading to an abode, domain, etc.: *Virg.—C.* Of a sea or gulf: *Entrance, mouth: Ov. III.* Fig.: **A.** Access, entrance: *quæ nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic.—B.* Of the mind: *An index: animi, Cic.*

**Jānū-ārius**, a, um, adj. [**for Jano-arius**; fr. **Janus**, (uncontr. Gen.) **Jano-i**] *Of, or belonging to, Janus: mensis, the month dedicated, etc., to Janus, i. e. January: Cic.—As Subst.: Januarius, ii, m. (sc. mensis): The month of January, January: Cæs.—Hence, Januarius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, January: Calendæ Januariae, the Calends of January, i. e. the first day of January, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Janvier.*

**Jān-us**, i, m. (prob. akin to Sanscrit *dyavan*, "the sun," as "the glittering or shining one," from root *div*, "to glitter" or "shine") **I.** Prop.: *Janus; an ancient Italian divinity, a deified king of Latium, the sun-god, represented with two faces, one in front, the other behind.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** The temple of Janus: *Liv.—B.: 1.* Gen.: *An arched passage, a covered way or passage, a covered thoroughfare.—2. Esp.: A covered street, arcade, etc., contiguous to the Forum at Rome: Hor.*

**jēcūr**, jēcōris, and jēcōnōris and

jēcōnōris, n. [akin to Sanscrit *yakr*, Gr. *ἥπαρ*] *The liver: Cic.; Liv.; Hor.; Cels.*

**jēcūs-cūlum**, dim. [**for jecor-cūlum**; fr. *jecur, jecor-is*] *A little liver: Cic.*

**jējūn-e**, adv. [**jējūn-us**] *Meagrely, dryly, barrenly, jejune; without spirit or energy: Of style or speaker: agere jējūne: Cic. (Comp.) jejunius dicere, id.*

**jējūn-itas**, ātis, f. [**jējūn-us**] (*The state or quality of the jejuni; hence*) **1.** Fasting, abstinence from food: *Plaut.—2.* A being devoid of any thing: *artium, i. e. ignorance of the arts, Cic.—3.* Of style: *Dryness, poverty, meagreness: Cic.*

**jējūn-ium**, ii, n. [**id.**] **I.** Prop.: *A fasting; a not breaking one's fast; a not taking any thing either to eat or drink: Ov.; Liv. II. Meton.: **A.** Hunger: *Ov.—B.* Thirst: *Luc.—C.* Leanness, poorness: *Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. jeûne.**

**jējūn-us**, a, um, adj. (most probably akin to Sanscrit root *yam*, to tame, govern, restrain, etc.) (*Hence, in reference to the appetite:*) **I.** Prop.: *That refrains from food or from eating; fasting; that has not broken one's fast, i. e. has not eaten nor drunk: biduum jejunius, Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** Of, or belonging to, one who fasts, or is in a state of fasting: *saliva, Pl.—B.* Of the results, effects, etc., of not eating or drinking: **1.** Of not eating: *a. Hungry, feeling hunger: canis, Hor.—b.* Affected by, or sinking from, hunger: *corpora, Liv.—c.* Resulting from, or telling of, hunger: *sonus, Prop.—2.* Of not drinking: *Thirsty: Of living beings: Prop.—C.* Of the soil, etc.: *Dry, barren, unproductive, as the result of want of moisture, manure, etc.: agri, Cic.; glareæ, Virg.—D.* Scanty, trifling, or insignificant in quantity: *sanies, Virg.—E.* Dry or devoid of: *succo jejuna (sc. corpora), feruntur, Lucr. III.* Fig.: *Of things: A.: 1.* Hungry: *dentes, Hor.—2.* Thirsty: *cupido, Lucr.—3.* Thirsting for, hungering or hankering after; anxious or eager for: *(with Gen.) jejuna... orationis aures, Cic.—B.: 1.* Gen.: *Poor, barren, insignificant, trifling, contemptible, mean, low, narrow: plebeola, Cic.—2.* Esp.: *Of style or speaker: Meagre, dry, spiritless; devoid of spirit, energy, or nerve: jējūne: concertatio verborum, Cic. (Comp.) in orationibus jejuniior, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adv.) à jeun.**

**jēntā-cūlum**, i, n. [**jent(a)-o**] (*That which serves for breaking the fast; hence*) *A breakfast: Mart.*

**jen-to**, āvi, n. sup., āre, i. v. n. [**prob** akin to *jejunus*; q. v.] (*To take food after fasting; hence*) *To breakfast: Suet.*

**jōcā-tō**, ōnis, f. [**joc(a)-or**] *A joking; joke: Cic.*

**jōc-o**, nō perf. nor sup., āre, v. n. [**joc-us**] *To jest, joke: jocabo, Plaut.*

**jōc-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [**id.**] **I.** Nent.: *To jest, joke: Cic. II.*



Act. To say in jest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jouer*.

**jocosus**, *a*, *adv.* [jocos-us] In a sportive or mirthful way or manner; jestingly, jocosely: *jocose satis*, Cic.: (Comp.) *jocosius*, Hor.

**joc-osus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [joc-us] (Full of jocos; hence) Full of jesting, jocos, humorous, facetious, sportive: Cic.; Ov.

**jocul-aris**, *a*, *adj.* [jocul-us] (Pertaining to jocular; hence) Facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: *joculare istuc*, Cic.—As Subst.: *jocularia*, Ium, *n.* Jests, jokes: Hor.

**joculār-iter**, *adv.* [jocular-is] Jocosely, in a sportive manner: Suet.

**jocul-ārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [jocul-us] Pertaining to jocular; hence) Ludicrous, droll: *malum*, Ter.

**joculā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [jocul(a)-or] A jester, joker: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jongleur*.

**jocul-or**, *no* perf., *āri*, *l. v.* dep. [jocul-us] To jest, joke: Liv.

**jocū-lus**, *i*, *m.* dim. [for joco-lus; fr. jocus, uncomtr. Gen.] *joco-i* A little jest or joke: Plaut.

**jocundus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *jucundus*.

**jo-cus**, *i*, *m.* (in plur. also *jo-ca*, *ōrum*, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *cyu* or *dyu*, *ludere*] I. Prop.: A jest or joke; sport or sportiveness in words: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A cause for jesting; a subject for mirth: Cic.—B. Personified: Jocus; the god of sportive mirth: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeu*.

**Jōvis**, *is*, *v.* Jupiter *iniū*.

1. **jūba**, *ae*, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The flowing hair (on the neck of an animal); the mane: Cæs.; Pl. II. Meton.: Of the crest of a helmet: Virg.

2. **jūba**, *ae*, *m.* *Juba*; the name of two Numidian kings.

**jū-bar**, *āris*, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *dyu* or *dju*, To glitter or shine] I. Prop.: Splendour, shining light, brightness, brilliancy, rays, beam of the heavenly bodies, fire, etc.: Ov. II. Meton.: A. The morning star, Lucifer: Virg.—B. A comet, constellation, star: Ov.

**jūb-ātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [I. jub-a] (Provided with or having a juba; hence) Of a serpent: Having a crest, crested: Liv.

**jūbō**, *jussi*, *jussum*, *jūbēre*, (*jusso* for *jussero*, Virg.), 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *yū*, to bind] I. Gen.: To order, command, bid; to order, etc., one to do something, or that something be done: *scelera*, Tac.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) *te aliquid*, Cic.: (Pass. with Acc. of thing) *quod jussi sunt*, faciunt, Cæs.: (with Subj.) *rescribat multa jubeto*, Ov. II. Esp.: A. To wish, desire, entreat, request, exhort, bid; sperare nos amici jubent, Cic.—B. Medic. t. t. To order, prescribe: *quod jussi ei dari bibere*, Ter.—C. Polit. t. t. To order, decree, ratify, approve, sanction: *de legibus jubendis*, Cic.: (with Objective clause) *si populus jussisset me tuum . . . serv-*

*um esse*, id.—Particular expression: *Velle, jubere, To will, to ordain* (a formula with which the magistrates called upon the people to confirm any thing proposed to them): Liv.—2. To appoint a person to an office; to order, direct, decree that a person be something: (with Acc. of person, and Acc. of that which designates the office): *Tullium Hostilium regem populus jussit*, Liv.—3. To give or allot a thing or office by public decree, etc.: *ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit*, Sall.

**Juberna**, *ae*, *v.* *Juverna*.  
**jūcund-e**, *adv.* [jucund-us] Agreeably, pleasantly, in a pleasant manner; with pleasure, delight, etc.: *prorsus jucunde*, Hor.: (Comp.) *jucundius bibere*, Cic.: (Sup.) *jucundissime vivere*, id.

**jūcund-itas**, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (The quality of the jucundus; hence) Agreeableness, pleasantness, delight: Cic.

**jū-cundus** (*jo-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *juv-cundus*; fr. *juv-o*] (Delighting much; hence) Pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing: *amicus*, Hor.: (Comp.; also, with *Supine* in *u*) *jucundiora cognitu*, Val. Max.: (Sup.) *conspicuit jucundissimus*, Cic.

**Jūdæus**, *i*, *m.* A Jew: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juif*.

**jūdex**, *icis*, *comm. gen.* [=judec-s, for judic-s; fr. judic-o] 1. A judge: Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Of a plaintiff: *Judicem ferre alicui*, To offer or propose a judge to any one: Cic.—b. Of a defendant: *Judicem dicere*, To name a judge: Liv.—c. Of the prætor: *Dare judicem*, To grant a judge: Cic.—2. A judge in any matter; one who gives or pronounces an opinion or decision; an umpire: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juge*.

**jūdicā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [judic(a)-o] 1. *a*. Gen.: A judicial inquiry or investigation; a judging: Cic.—b. Esp.: The examination of a plea in defence: Cic.—2. A judgment, affirmation, decision: Cic.

**jūdicā-tum**, *i*, *n.* [id.] 1. A thing, or matter, already decided: Cic.—2. A judgment, decision: Cic.—3. An award, etc.: *solvi*, Cic.

1. **jūdicā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of judic(a)-o.

2. **jūdic-ātus**, *ūs*, *m.* [judex, judic-is] (The office of a judex; hence) A judgeship, the office of a judge: Cic.

**jūdicī-ālis**, *e*, *adj.* [judici-um] Of, or belonging to, the courts of justice; judicial: *jus*, Cic.

**jūdicī-ārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] Of, or belonging to, the courts; judiciary: *lex*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *judiciaire*.

**jūdic-ium**, *i*, *n.* [judic-o] I. Prop.: A. A judging; a judicial investigation or inquiry; a legal trial: Cic.—B. A sentence or decision of a judge, or of a body of persons acting as judges: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A process or suit at law: Cic.—B. Jurisdiction, legal authority: Sall.—C. A place where a trial is held, a court of justice: Nep.—D. Those who conduct the trial;

*judges; a body of judges*: Cic. III. Fig.: A. A judgment, decision, opinion with regard to any thing: *meo judicio*, in my judgment, according to my opinion. Cic.—B. The power of judging, judgment, discernment: *si quid meli judicet*, if I can judge of it, Cic.—C. Consideration, discretion: Cic.

**jū-dico**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l. v. a.* [judicialis for judicaverit, Cic.] [for *jur-dico*; fr. *jus*, *jur-is*; root *dic*; cf. 1. and 2. dico] 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Prop.: Law t. t.: A. Gen.: Neut.: To point out or declare what is law; to judge; to be or sit as a judge; to investigate a cause, etc., judicially: *quam pene . . . judicantem vidimus*, Æacum, Hor. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of pronouncing the sentence required by the law: 1. Neut.: a. To give sentence, to pass judgment; to determine, decide: *ordine et recte*, Cic.—b. Of an accuser, as if anticipating the result of a trial: To pronounce sentence against one on a charge of any kind: *perduclionis Fulvio*, Liv.—2. Act.: a. With things as objects: (a) To give sentence or pass judgment about a matter; to decide, determine a matter: *ex æquo et bono rem*, Cic.—(b) Part. Pass.: That has been judged, or about which sentence has been already given; decided, settled: *infirmatio rerum judicatarum*, Cic.—b. Part. Pass.: Of persons: That has been sentenced, condemned: Cic.; Liv.—c. Of the magistrate: To adjudge something to one; i. c. to pronounce sentence against one of being guilty of any crime: *Horatio perduclionem*, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Neut.: 1. To pronounce an opinion or decision; to pass judgment: *multis post seculis de te judicialibus*, Cic.—2. To decide: *quum contra, ac Deiotarus sensit, victoria belli judicari*, Cic.—3. To resolve, fix, settle, determine, or decide in one's mind: *de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicatos*, Cæs.: (Impers. Pass.) *mihi judicatum est*, Cic.—4. To judge, form an opinion, think: *de Cæsaris consilio*, Cæs.—B. Act.: 1. To pronounce an opinion or decision about; to pass judgment on or concerning: *aliquid*, Cic.—2. To pronounce, declare, proclaim a person to be something: (with second Acc. of further definition) *Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano*, Cic.—3. To deem, consider, hold, think: (with second Acc. of further definition) *quod tu . . . Dignum longā judicatis memoria*, Phæd.: (with Objective clause) *qui se vobis omnia debere judicant*, Cæs.—4. To imagine, suppose, conclude: *quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicāram*, Cic.—5. To judge of, form an opinion about: *ex aliarum ingenis nunc me judicet*, Ter.—6. To settle, fix, decide: *conicio . . . judicare solet* quid intersit inter populum, etc., Cic.—7. To determine, declare: *sic judico*; *neminem omnium*, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juger*.

**jūg-ālis**, *e*, *adj.* [jug-um] (Of, or belonging to, a jugum; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, a yoke; yoked together:

equi, Curt.—As *Subst.*: **jugales**, *jam*, *m.* (sc. equi) *Chariot horses*: Virg.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, the bonds of matrimony*: *matrimonial, nuptial*: *vinculum*, Virg.

**jūgā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*j. jug(a)-o*] *A binding of a vine to rails*: Cic.

**jūgērūm**, *i* (*Plur. acc.* to the third declension, *jūgēra*, *um*: *Dat.* and *Abi. Plur. jūgēris*, *Var.*), *n.* [*etym. dub.*] *An acre (or rather, juger of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length, by 120 in breadth, whereas the English acre measures 43,560 square feet)*: Cic.; Juv.

**1. jūg-is**, *e*, *adj.* [*jug-um*] *Rōtig. t. t.* (*Of, or belonging to, yoked animals*; hence) *Caused by yoked animals*: *juge aspiciunt*, *i. e.* *married auspices (occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time)*: Cic.

**2. jūg-is**, *e*, *adj.* [*ju(n)-g-o*] (*Joined*; hence) *Of water: Always flowing, perennial*: *puteus*, Cic.: *fons*, Hor.

**jūg-gians**, *dis*, *f.* [*acc.* to *Var.* = *Jovis glans, Jove's nut*; and so, for *Jov-glans*; *fr. Jupiter, Jov-is*; *glans*: —but prob. for *jug-glans*; *fr. ju(u)-g-o*; *glans, the joined nut*] *I. Prop.*: *A walnut*: Pl. II. *Meton.*: *A walnut tree*: Cic.

**jūg-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. a.* [*jug-um*] *I. Prop.*: *To join, give, or unite in marriage*; to marry: *cul pater intactam dederat, primisque jūgāt* *Ominibus*, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *To join, connect*: *virtutes inter se*, Cic.

**jūg-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of, or abounding in, mountain summits; mountainous*: *silvæ*, Ov.

**jūgūlā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*jugul(a)-o*] *A cutting of one's throat; a murdering*: Hirt.

**jūgūl-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. a.* [*jugul-um*] *I. Prop.*: *To cut the throat; to stick; to kill, murder*: *hominēs*, Hor.: *jugulator sus*, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **A.** *Jugulare aliquem suo gladio*, *To kill one with one's own sword, i. e. to foil one with one's own devices*: Ter.—**B.** *Jugulare aliquem plumbeo gladio*, *To kill one with a leaden sword, i. e. to overcome with a poor weapon or without difficulty*: Cic. II. *Fig.*: *To kill, destroy, annihilate; convict, confute, refute, etc.*: *multis cum factis decretisque*, Cic.

**jūg-ūlum**, *i*, *n.*, —*us*, *i*, *m.* [*ju(n)-g-o*] (*The joining thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *The collar-bone (which joins together the shoulders and the neck)*: Pl. II. *Meton.*: **A.** *The hollow part of the neck (above the collar-bone)*: Cic.—**B.** *The throat: dare, to present the throat (to be cut, as was done by conquered gladiators)*: Cic.

**jūg-um**, *i*, *n.* [*ju(n)-g-o*] (*The joining thing*; hence) **A.**: **1. Prop.**: *Of draught animals: A yoke, etc.*: Cic.—**2. Meton.**: **a.** *Of draught cattle: A yoke, pair, team*: Cic.—**b.** *A juger of land*: Pl.—**e.** *The constellation Libra*: Cic.—**d.** *The beam of a reaver's loom*: Ov.—**e.** *A rover's bench*: Virg.—**f.** *A height or summit of a mountain*: Dv.; Virg.—**3. Fig.**: **a.** *Yoke, bonds*

*of affection, marriage, slavery, misfortune, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—**b.** *The height or eminence of learning*: Cic.—**B.** *The yoke (formed by a spear fastened to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground, under which a vanquished force was made to pass in token of subjection)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. joug*.

**Jūgūrthā**, *æ*, *m.* *Jugurtha*; *the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius in the war with the Romans*—Hence, **Jūgūrth-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Jugurtha*; *Jugurthine*.

**Jūlius**, *ii*, *m.*, —*a*, *æ*, *f.* *Julius*, and *Julia*; *the name of a Roman gens*: esp. *C. Julius Caesar and his adopted son, C. Julius Caesar (Octavianus) Augustus*—Hence, **Jūl-us** (—*ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Julius*; *Julian*—As *Subst.*: **Julius**, *ii*, *m.* (*sc. mensis*) *The month of July (so called after Julius Caesar)*: *July (previously called Quintilis)*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Juillet*, “July.”

**jū-mentum**, *i*, *n.* [*for jug-mentum*; *fr. ju(n)-g-o*] (*The yoked animal*; hence) *A beast for drawing or carrying; draught-animal; beast of burden*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jument*.

**jūnc-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*junc-us*] (*Pertaining to a junceus*; hence) **1.** *Made of rushes*: *rush: vincula*, Ov.—**2.** *Rush-like, i. e. slender, thin*: *virgines*, Ter.

**junc-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of, or abounding in, rushes; rushy*: *litora*, Ov.

**junc-tim**, *adv.* [*for jung-tim*; *fr. jung-o*] (*By a joining*; hence) *Of time: Successively, one after another*: Suet.

**junc-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for jung-tio*; *fr. id.*] *A joining, connection, union*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jonction*.

**junc-tūra**, *æ*, *f.* [*for jung-tura*; *fr. id.*] (*Prop.*: *A joining*; *Meton.*) *A joint*: Virg.; Ov.—**2.** *Of words: A joining, composition, compounding*: Hor.—**3.** *Of family: Relationship, connection*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jointure*.

**junc-tus** (*for jung-tus*), *a*, *um*: **1.** *P. of jung-o*—**2. Pa.**: **a.** *United, connected (Comp.) causa . . . cum exitu junctor*, Cic.—**b.** *(a) Devoted, attached, bound (Sup.) junctissimus illi comes*, Ov.—**(b)** *Nearly or closely related*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (subst.) joint*.

**juncus**, *i*, *m.* *A rush*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jonc*.

**ju(n)-g-o**, *juxti*, *junctum*, *jungere*, **3. v. a.** [*akin to Sanscrit root yu-*, Gr. *ϋν*, as in *(ϋ)ν-νυμ*] *I. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: *To join, unite, bind or fasten; to join, fasten, etc., together*: *narcissum et florem jungit bene olentis anethi*, Virg.: *tigna inter se*, Cass.—*Particular phrases*: **1.** *Jungere dextram or dextrās*, *To join the right hand, etc., in token of amity*: Virg.—**2.** *Jungere manūs*, *To close, or clasp, the hands*: Ov.—**3.** *Jungere oscula*, *To join kisses*; *i. e. to bestow mutual kisses, to kiss mutually*: Ov.—**4.** *Jungere pedem cum pedo*, *To join foot with foot, i. e. to stand foot to foot*: Ov.—**5.** *Jung-*

*ere verba*, *To join or unite words; to form phrases*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.**

*Of draught animals, etc.*; also, *of chariots, etc.*: **a.** *To join or put together; to yoke, harness, or fasten together*: *tauros*, Virg.—**b.** *To yoke or harness to something*: *rheda equis juncta*, Cic.: *jungenter jam gryphes equis*, Virg.—**2.** *To make fast, join on*: *ut ædificio jungatur (sc. opus)*, Cass.—**3.** *To close, shut, fasten*: *fenestras*, Hor.—**4.** *To join or connect; to form or make a connection between two things*: *pontes et propugnacula*, Virg.—**5.** *To connect or join the opposite sides of a river, etc.*: *Romani ponte Ticinum jungunt*, Liv.

**6.** *To join together the different parts of any creation, etc.*; *to construct, form, make*: *pontem*, Tac.—**7.** *To unite, connect, form a communication between*: *omnia vallo ac fossā*, Liv.—**8.** *To bring close up to some object*: *equum equo*, Hirt.—**9.** *Of water, etc.*: *To unite, mingle*: *cæruleis jungitur Ister aquis*, Ov.—**10.** *Part. Pass.*: *Of locality: Joined on, adjoining, contiguous*: *juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis*, Ov.

**11.** *Of persons*: **a.** *To join, combine with*: *junctæque Nymphæ Gratia decentes*, Hor.—**b.** *To add*: *Gratia Nudis junctas orribus*, Hor.—**12.** *Of forests: Part. Pass.*: *Joined, interwringling*: *saltūs duo . . . inter se juncti*, Liv.

II. *Fig.*: **A. Gen.**: *To join, unite*: *sapientiam eloquentia*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.**: **a.** *Of persons: To join, unite, match, pair*: *se viro*, Virg.—**b.** *Of animals: To pair*: *prius Appuljis Jungentur capræ lupis*, Hor.—**2.** *Of friendship, relationship, etc.*: **a.** *Of personal objects: To join, unite, bind together, connect, etc.*: *amicos*, Hor.: *se ad eos*, Cic.—**b.** *Of things as objects: To make, contract, form*: *consuetudines, amicitias*, Cass.—**3.** *Of a treaty, alliance, society, etc.*: **a.** *To connect, bind, unite, ally*: *si populus Romanus fœdere jungeret regi*, Liv.—**b.** *Of things: To form, make, conclude, enter into*: *fœdera*, Liv.—**4.** *To add*: *ad illa, quæ semper habuit, junget ea, quæ, etc.*, Cic. III.

*Meton.*: *Of time: To add*: *dici noctem*, Just. ¶ Hence, *Fr. joindre*.

**jūnior**, *us*, *v. juvenis*.

**jūniperus**, *i*, *f.* *The juniper-tree*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. genèvre*.

**Jūnius**, *ii*, *m.* *Junius*; *the name of a Roman gens*: e. g. *M. and D. Junius Brutus*—Hence, **Jūni-us** (—*ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Junian*: *mensis, the sixth month, June*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Junius**, *ii*, *m.* (*sc. mensis*) *June*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. juin*.

**Jū-nō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*akin to Ju-piter*] *I. Prop.*: *Juno*; *a heathen goddess, the daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women*; as the *foundress of marriage*, she is also called *pronuba Juno*; and as the *protecting goddess of lying-in women*, *Juno Lucina*—Hence, **A. Jū-nō-n-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Juno*; *Junonian*—**B. Jū-nō-n-ālis**, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Juno*: *tempus, i. e. the month of June*, Ov.

II. *Fig.*: **A.** *Of a wife: Junc- mea*



**Juno, Plant.** — **B.** (*With some epithet referring to the lower world, to denote*) *Proserpine, as the Juno or queen of that place.* † Hence, *Fr. Junon.*

**Jūnōn-i-cōl-a**, æ, *comm. gen.* [Juno, Junon-is; (i); col-o] *A worshipper of Juno; Ov.*

**Jūnōn-i-gēn-a**, æ, *m. adj.* [Juno, Junon-is; (i); gen-o] *Juno-born, i. e. Vulcan, Ov.*

**Jū-pīter (Jupp-)**, Jōvis (regular only in *Nom.* and *Voc.*; the other cases are supplied from a form Jovis), *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *dyo* or *dyu*, "heaven," and Gr. Ζεύς; with pater] *Heaven's father* I. Prop.: Jupiter or Juppiter; a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno. II. Fig.: With some epithet referring to the lower world to denote the supreme ruler of that place; the Jove of Tartarus, etc.: Virg. III. Meton.: A. I. Gen.: *The sky, open air, heaven: Hor.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of rain: A rainy sky: Virg.—B. The atmosphere: Hor.—C. Temperature, climate: Ov.* † Hence, *Fr. Jupiter.*

**Jūra**, æ, *m.* *Jura; a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.*

**jūra-ndum**, i, *n.* [jura-ndus; *Fut. Part.* of jur(a)-o] *A thing to be sworn; hence* An oath: *Plaut.* † Hence, *Fr. jurande.*

**jūrēconsultus**, v. *jurisconsultus.*

**jūr-ē-jūro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [2. *jus, juris*; (e); juro] *To swear with an oath: Liv.*

**jūr-ē-pēritus**, v. *jurisperitus.*

**jurg-um**, īl, *n.* [jurg-o] *A proceeding at, or according to, law; hence* Law proceedings; a suit, dispute: *Cic.*; *Ov.—2. A quarrelling; a quarrel, strife, dispute, altercation, contention: Cic.; Tac.—Particular phrases: a. Jurgia jactare, To huri or aim quarrels, i. e. to assail in a quarrelsome manner: Virg.—b. Jurgia necere, To join or unite quarrels, i. e. to add quarrel to quarrel; to carry on a continued quarrel: Ov.—c. Per jurgia dicere, To say through quarrels, i. e. to say or speak under the influence of anger, resentment, etc.: Ov.*

**jur-go**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [2. *jus, juris*] I. Prop.: In a good sense: *To proceed at law, to sue, to take or institute legal proceedings against any one: apud ediles adversus lenones jurgare, Just. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: 1. To quarrel, dispute, chide: ne mea sēvus Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla veniret, Hor.—2. To upbraid: simul jurgans, querens, Liv.—B. Act.: To chide, blame, censure: jure, inquit, Traustus istis Jurgatur verbis, Hor.*

**jūridic-āl-is**, e, *adj.* [jūridic-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a juridicus; hence*) *Relating to right or justice: Cic.*

**jūr-i-dic-us**, a, *um, adj.* [2. *jus, juris*; (i); root dic; v. dico int.] (*Speaking jus; hence*) *Relating to the administration of justice, judiciary: juridici conventus, i. e. assize towns, Pl.—As Subst.: jūridicus, i, m. (sc. homo) One who administers justice; a*

*judge: Capitol.* † Hence, *Fr. juridique.*

**jūris-consul-tus (jure-)**, (also *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*) [2. *jus, juris; consul-o*] (*One consulted in, or as to, jus; hence*) *One skilled in the law, a lawyer: Cic.* † Hence, *Fr. jurisconsult.*

**jūris-dictio**, ōnis (in *imesis*, *jurisdictio dictio*, Liv.; and separately: *juris dictio*), f. [2. *jus, juris; dictio*] I. Prop.: *Administration of justice, jurisdiction: Cic.* II. Meton.: A. *Legal authority, jurisdiction: Cic.—B. A place where justice was administered, an assize-town: Pl.* † Hence, *Fr. juridiction.*

**jūris-pēritus (jūrē-)** (also written separately), i, *m.* [2. *jus, juris; peritus*] *One skilled or learned in the law: Cic.*

**jū-ro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root JU, *jungere, colligare*] (*To bind one's self, morally; hence*) I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To swear, take an oath: si aram tenens juraret, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Jurare in verba, or conceptis verbis, To swear according to or after certain words, i. e. to take a prescribed form of oath: Liv.—2. Jurare aliquid in litem, To swear or make oath respecting the value of a thing which has become the subject of legal proceedings: Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To conspire: in facinus jurasse putes, Ov.—2. Jurantia verba, The words or terms in which an oath is couched: non ego juravi; legi jurantia verba, Ov. C. Fig.: Of things: To conspire: in me jurarunt somnus ventusque fidesque, Ov. II. Act.: A. To swear; to take an oath about, or to: jusjurandum, Cic.: (with Objective clause) se eum non deserturum, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Jurare calumniam, To take an oath about calumny, i. e. to swear that one is not guilty of it, Liv.—B. To swear by: Stygias undas, Ov.—C. To swear to, or take an oath respecting, something: morbum, i. e. to swear that one is sick, Cic. † Hence, *Fr. jurer.**

**jū-ror**, ātusum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] (id.) I. Neut.: *To swear, take an oath: Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Jurari in legem, To swear or take an oath to a law, i. e. to observe it: Cic.* II. Act.: *To swear; to take an oath about or to: juratus se eum interempturum, Liv.*

**i-jus**, jūris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *yu-shas* or *yu-sham*; from Sanscrit root JA, "to boil," whence Gr. ζέω; and so "that which boils or is boiled," acc. to some.—acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root JU, "to join," "to mix," etc.; and so "that which is mixed"] I. Broth, soup: *Cic.—2. Sauce: Hor.* † Hence, *Fr. jus.*

**2. jū-s**, jūris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root YU, *to join*] I. Prop.: (*That which morally joins or unites together; that which is morally binding in its tendency or character: hence*) *Law: whether natural, human, or divine; whether*

*written or unwritten; whether in principle or in practice: A. Of Natural Law: 1. That which in and of itself possesses the principles of law; that which is good, right, proper, fair, just: Cic.—2. Justness, fairness, equity: Cic.—Adverbial expression: Jure, With justness or fairness; justly, fairly; equally: Cic.—B. Of Human Law: 1. The Law commonly in force amongst nations or mankind collectively: Cic.—2. Of Civil Law, or the law of particular states: Law, statutes law, constitutional law: Cic.—Particular phrases, etc.: a. Jus prætorium, The prætorian law, i. e. emendations of the laws introduced from time to time by prætors: Cic.—b. Jus adoptionis, The law of adoption, i. e. as applicable to adoption: Cic.—c. Of a lawyer, giving a legal opinion: Jus or de jure respondere, To give a reply respecting law: Cic.—d. Jus dicere, To pronounce or give the laws; i. e. to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision: Cic.—3. Plur. (Parts more or less of jus): Laws, enactments, ordinances: qui leges juraque servat, Hor.—C. Plur.: Divine law or ordinances: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A right or privilege resulting from law of any kind: Cic.; Ov.—B. Permission, liberty, conceded right; power of doing any thing founded on another's permission or leave: Cic.; Liv.—C. Power, authority, as resulting from law of any kind: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Sui juris esse, To be one's own master, to be independent: Cic.—D. A place where justice is administered; a court of justice: Ter.; Cic. III. Fig.: A. A right or title to any thing: Ov.—B. Power, authority over any thing: Ov.*

**jus jūra-ndum**, jurisjurandi, *n.* (in *imesis*: *jurisjue jurandi*, Cic.: in inverted order: *jurando jure*, Plaut.) [2. *jus; jur(a)-o*] (*A right to be sworn to; hence*) An oath: *Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Jusjurandum ad testimonium accomodate, To adapt one's oath to testimony; i. e. to recite it, and decide accordingly: Cic.—2. Jusjurandum jurare, To swear, take, or make oath of one's own accord: Cic.—3. Jusjurandum accipere, To receive an oath respecting any thing from another: Cæs.—4. Jusjurandum aliquid adigere, To impose an oath on one, to make one take an oath: Cæs.*

**jus-sum**, i, *n.* [for *jub-sum*; *fr. jub-eo*] I. Gen.: *An order, command: Plaut.; Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: An ordinance, decree, law, etc.: Cic.*

1. **jus-sus** (for *jub-sus*), a, *um, P.* of *jub-eo*.

2. **jus-sus**, ūs (only in *Abl.*), *m.* [for *jub-sus*; *fr. jub-eo*] I. Gen.: *An order, command: Liv. II. Esp.: An ordinance, order, decree: Cic.; Liv.*

**just-e**, adv. [just-us] 1. *Justly, equitably, in an upright way, fairly, according to the principles or dictates of (natural) law: imperare, Cic. (Sup.) justissime, id.—2. Rightly, properly, with reason, correctly, on good grounds:*

(Comp.) quanto id facilius fieri poterit, et justius? Cic.

**just-itia**, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality or condition of the justus*; hence) **I.** Justice, uprightness, upright conduct: Cic.—**2.**: a. Prop.: *Justice, conduct in accordance with the (civil) law*: Val. Max.—b. Meton.: (a) Personified: *Justitia or Justice*; as a goddess: Virg.—(b) *The whole body of laws*: Flor.—(c) Mildness, clemency, gentleness: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *justesse, justice*.

**ju-sti-tium**, i, n. (for *jur-statium*; fr. *jus, jur-is*; STA, root of *stat-o*) (*A making or causing of the (civil) law to stand still*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Cessation from business in the courts of justice*; a formal closing of the law-courts: a suspension of the sittings of the judges, etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A public mourning*: Tac.

**jus-tus**, a, um, adj. [for *jur-tus*; fr. *jus, jur-is*] (*Provided or furnished with jus*; hence) **1.**: a. Prop.: (a) Of persons: *That acts in accordance with the principles of law or justice*; just, upright, etc.: vir, Cic.—(b) Of things: *That is in accordance with the principles of law*; founded or resting on (natural) law; equitable; just: causa, Cic.—As Subst.: (a) *justum*, i, n. *That which is just, right, or proper in and of itself*; justice, equity: Cic.—(b) *justa*, ñrum, n. *Just actions*, etc.: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *Proper, reasonable, well-grounded*: timor, Hirt.—(b) *Proper, right, just, what ought to be*: *justi honores*, Cic.—As Subst.: **justum**, i, m. *That which is right or proper; what ought to be*; plus justo, more than is right, too much, Hor.—(c) In military matters, etc.: (a) Of an engagement: *Regular, thorough, pitched*: praelium, Liv.—(b) Of a victory: *Full, complete, entire*: victoria, Cic.—(y) Of an army, line of battle, etc.: *Full, complete, regular, perfect, having the full number of soldiers*: acies, Liv.: classes, Suet.—(d) Of soldiers: *Regular of the regular army*: miles, Liv.—(e) Of military service: *Regular, in the regular army*: militia, Suet.—(z) Of a march: *Regular, customary, full*: iter, Cæs.—(d) *Accustomed, customary, usual*, etc.: *pedites operi aliquo justis militariis ita assuefecit*, ut, etc., Liv.—(e) Of places: *Level, flat, gentle, plain*: Tac.—(f) *Moderate, mild, gentle, easy*: servitus, Ter. (Comp.) ut *justioribus utamur* his, qui, etc., Cic.—**2.**: a. *That acts in accordance with the (civil) law*; just: (Sup.) *justissimus* iudex, Cic.—b. *Appointed by or in conformity with the (civil) law*; legitimate, legal: supplicia, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Justus triumphus*, *A just or legitimate triumph*; i. e. *a triumph in accordance with the conditions imposed by law*: Hor.—c. *Recognized by the law*; lawful, right, legitimate: uxor, Cic.—**3.** *Rightfully belonging or due to any one*; so, prps. only as Subst.: *justa*, ñrum, n.: a. *Rights, privileges*, etc.: Cic.—b. *Due ceremonies or formalities*: Liv.—c. Of funerals: *Rites, obsequies*: Cic.; Ov.—

d. Of hospitality: *Rites, dues, claims, demands*: Liv.—e. Of games: *Right, proper, or due observances*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juste*.

**Juturna**, æ, f. *Juturna*: **1.** A Naid, sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli.—**2.** A fountain and pool near the Numicus; from which water was brought to Rome for the sacrifices.

**juvén-ālis**, e, adj. [juven-is] (*Belonging to a juvenis*; agreeable to the nature of a juvenis; youthful: corpus, Virg.

**2. Juvénālis**, is, m. [1. juvenalis] *Juvenal* (D. Junius); a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.

**juvénca**, æ, v. 1. juvenis.

**juvén-cū-lus**, i, m. [for *juvenoculus*; fr. *juvenicus*, (unconstr. Gen.) *juvenoculus*] *A youth, young lad*: Cat.

**1. juvén-cus**, a, um, adj. [juven-is] (*Belonging to a juvenis*; hence) *Youthful, young*: equus, Lucr.—As Subst.: **1. juvenicus**, i, m.: a. Of persons: (Prop.: *A young person or youth*; Meton.) *A son*: Hor.—b. Of neat cattle: *A young bullock*; a steer: Hor.—**2. juvénca**, æ, f.: a. Of persons: *A young woman*; a girl: Ov.—b. Of neat cattle: *A young cow*; a heifer: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeuneveau*.

**2. juvenicus**, i, v. 1. juvenis.

**juvén-esco**, ñi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [juven-is] **I.** Gen.: *To become, or advance to the age of, a juvenis*; to grow up: *vitulus... largis juvenescit in herbis*, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *To become a juvenis again*; to return to the age of a juvenis; to grow or become young again: *illius ad tactum Pylus juvenescere posset*, Ov.

**juvén-ilis**, e, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: (*Belonging to a juvenis*; hence) *Youthful, young*: *juvenilis quædam dicendi licentia*, Cic.: caput, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Appearing like a juvenis or young person*; appearing young: (Comp.) *Silvanusque sūis semper juvenillor annis, appearing younger*, Ov.—**B.** Of time: *Early*: *annis juncti juvenilibus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juvénile*.

**juvén-il-iter**, adv. [juven-il-is] **I.** Gen.: *After the manner of a juvenis*; *youthfully*, as a youth: *exsultans*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With the accessory notion of strength, etc.: *With the vigour or strength of a young person*: Ov.—**B.** With the accessory notion of want of thought, etc.: *Inconsiderately, imprudently*: Ov.

**juvén-is**, is, adj. comm. gen. (Comp. *juvenior*, for the contr. and usual *junior*, Pl.) [akin to Sanscrit *yuvan*, "young" and *dývna*, "sportive, playful" from root *div* or *dyu*, "to play" or "sport"] **I.** Prop.: *Of living beings*: *Young, youthful* (inasmuch as in the early part of life the animal spirits are more exuberant): (Comp.) *qui vel mense brevi, vel toto est junior anni*, Hor.—As Subst.: **A. juvenis**, is, comm. gen. *A young person* whether of the male or female sex (between seventeen and forty-five or forty-six years of age): Cic.; Suet.; Phaed.—**B.** From the Comp.: *junior*, ñris, m.;

**1. A young man**: *juniores... ad nomina respondent*, Liv.—**2.** Polit. t. t.: Plur.: *The young men of a tribe*; those, i. e., under forty-six years of age: *Thi*. **II.** Meton.: *Early, youthful*; belonging to, or such as belongs to a young person: *anni*, Ov.—As Subst.: = *silus*, *A son*: *telluris juvenes*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeune*.

**juvén-or**, no perf., ñri, i. v. dep. [juven-is] (*To act like a youth*; hence) *To act with youthful indiscretion, to sport wantonly*: *juvenari verbis*, Hor.

**juvén-ta**, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality or state of the juvenis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons or animals*: *The age of one who is a juvenis*; youth, youthful age, the age of youth: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Personified*: *Juventa*; the goddess of youth: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *jeunesse*.

**juvén-tas**, ñtis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the juvenis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons or animals*: *The age of one who is a juvenis*; youth, youthful age, the age of youth: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Personified*: *Juventas*; the goddess of youth; *Hebe*: Cic.

**juvén-tus**, ñtis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the juvenis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons or animals*: *Youth, the season of youth, the age of youth, youthful age*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of persons or animals*: *The youth, young persons*: Cic.; Virg.—Particular expression: *Principes juventutis*, *Chief of the youth*: *A title*: *A. Under the republic, of the first of the knights*: Cic.—**B.** *Under the empire, of the imperial princes*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeunesse*.

**Jüverna** (Jüb-), æ, f. Ireland.

**jüv-o**, jüvi, jätum, jüväre (juerint, for *juverint*, Cat.: *juvaturus*, Sall.) [akin to Sanscrit root *div* or *dyu*, *ludere*] **1.** v. a. and **1.** A. Act.: **A.** Prop.: (*To sport or play*; causative, *To make to sport or play*; hence) *To delight, please, gratify, give pleasure to*: *multos castra juvant*, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** With Persons as objects: **a.** Gen.: *To help, aid, assist*: *duces auxilio*, Cic.: (with *Neut. adj.* or *pron.* as second Acc.) *multum potes nos apud Pönum juvare*, Cic.: *quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare*? Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *Of medical treatment*, etc.: *To aid, assist*: *qui salutaris juvat arte fessos*, Hor.—**2.** With things as objects: **a.** *To benefit, profit, advantage, aid, help*: *juvantibus arva Imbribus*, Ov.—**b.** *To promote, further, advance*: *beatæ vitæ disciplinam*, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To delight, please, gratify*: *forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit*, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To give help, aid, or assistance*; to help, etc.: *diis juvantibus*, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Medically*: *To give aid or assistance*; to aid, etc.: *juvans* (sc. herba), Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To benefit, avail, profit, prove serviceable*, help: *vitæque magis, quam morte juvatis*, Ov.: (with Acc. of *Neut. pron.*) *quid labor aut benefacta*



**juvant?** Virg.—b. Esp.: Medically: *To be beneficial*: quæ juvet herba, Ov.

**juxtā**, adv. and prep. [probably for jug-sta; fr. JUG, root of jungo: sta, root of sto] (*Standing closely joined or connected together*; hence) **I.** Adv.: A. Prop.: Of space: 1. *Close together, adjoining one another*: Pl.—2. *Close, close beside, hard by, close or very near at hand*: Cæs.; Virg.—3. *In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off*: Pl.—4. *Near or about one's person, etc.; in close intimacy with a person*: Suet.—5. With verbs of motion towards: *Close up to* any person or thing; *close*: neque enim esse accedere juxta Ausa, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Of degree or amount: *Equally, alike, in equal degree*: castella juxta ignobilia, Liv.—Particular phrases, etc.: a. Juxta ac, juxta atque, juxta que, juxta et, *Equally as; equally with*: Sall.; Liv.; Pl.; Tac.—b. Ac juxta, atque juxta,

que juxta, et juxta: And . . . alike; and . . . equally: Tac.; Liv.; Sall.—c. Juxta ac si, *Equally as if; equally as though; just as if; just as though*: Cic.—d. Juxta quam, *Equally as*: Liv.—e. Juxta aut, *Alike . . . or*: Tac.—f. Juxta cum, *Equally with or as; in like manner with or as*: Sall.; Plaut.—2. Moreover, further, beyond this, likewise: Pl. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of space: 1. Gen.: *Close to, close beside*: juxta murum castra posuit Cæsar, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. *Bordering upon, on the borders of* a country, etc.: juxta Cappadociam, Nep.—b. With words denoting motion towards a place: *Close up to*: provehimur pelago vicina Cæraunia juxta, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Of equality: *Equally with, in like manner as*: juxta se conjuges liberosque vexari, Liv.—2. Of order or succession; also, of time: *Next to, immediately after*: Liv.; Pl.—3. Of approximation, whether in condition or time: *Near to; hard, close,*

or near upon: Tac.—4. Of a character, quality, etc.: *Bordering upon, nearly or closely allied to or connected with*: Tac.—5. *Together or along with; in the midst of, amongst*: juxta suam centuriam, Tac.—6. Of a state or condition: *Together with*: juxta libertatem, i. e. among a free people, Tac.—7. In consequence of: huic consuetudo juxta vicinitatem cum Æbutio fuit, Liv.—8. In accordance with, according to, in conformity with: juxta nocturnum visum, Just. Folgl. its case: e. g. humilis volat æquora juxta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) joutze.

**juxtim**, adv. and prep. [prob. for jug-stim; fr. id.] **I.** Adv.: A. Close, close beside, hard by, close or very near at hand: assidebat juxtim, Suet.—B. In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off: cur ea, quæ fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint Visa rotunda, etc., Lucr. II. Prep.: *Close to, close beside*: juxtim se ut assidat effecti, App.

## K

**K, k**, indecl. n. or f., the eleventh letter of the Roman alphabet, used in the most ancient times of the language as a separate character for the sound *k*, while *c* was used for the sound *g*. When, in course of time, the character

*c* came to be used also for the *k*-sound, and, after the introduction of the character *g*, was used for it alone, the *K* disappeared almost entirely from the Latin orthography, except in cer-

tain abbreviations, as *K*. for Cæso, *K* or *Kal*. for Calendæ.

**Kæso**, v. Cæso.

**Kalendæ**, v. Calendæ.

**Karthago**, v. Carthago.

## L

**L, l**, indecl. or f.: the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** In power it corresponds with the Greek *Λ*. It is a liquid or semivowel; and possesses a threefold force according to its collocation. When it follows another *l* its sound is slight, as in *ille*, *Metellus*: when it ends a noun or syllable, as in *sol*, *sylvæ*: in all other cases it has an intermediate power, as in *lectus*, *lecta*, *lectum*. **II.** *L* is interchanged: A. In simple words: 1. With *d*: v. letter *D*.—2. With *n*; as in *lympha* from *λύπη*.—3. With *r* (so most comm.): *litium* from *λεῖπον*; *libellus* for *libertus*; *agellus* for *agerius*.—4. With *x*; as *maxilla* for *malilla* from *malæ*; *vestilum* for *velitum* from *velum*.—B. In compound words: 1. With *d*; as *allego* for *adlego*; *allego* for *adlego*.—2. With *n*; as *collego* for *contigo*; *colloco* for *conloco*. **III.** *L* is dropped by syncope in *vis* for *velis*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, *L* denotes most frequently the prænomen *Lucius*; it, however, also represents *latum*, *libens*, *libertus*, *longum*, *Lyciorum*. **V.** The numerical mark *L*, for the number 50, is not

properly the letter *L*, but a sign formed by placing a horizontal line at right angles to the lower part of the perpendicular line by which the number one is represented.

**lāba-aco**, no perf. nor sup., Ære, 3. v. n. inch. [lab(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to totter, to be about or ready to fall*: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: A. *To waver, give way, yield*: Ter.—B. *To give way, to break down, to be found in the wrong*: Plaut.

**lābē-ārum**, v. labia.  
— **lābē-ōŭla**, æ. f. dim. [labes, (incontr. Gen.) labes] *A small stain; a slight disgrace, or discredit*: Cic.

**lāb-ē-fācio**, feci, factum, fāciere, 3. v. a.: Pass.: **lāb-ē-fio**, factus sum, fēri [lab-o]; (e); **fācio**] **I.** Prop.: A. Of persons: *To make to reel or to be ready to fall*: mota loco labefactaque, Val. Fl.—B. Of things: 1. Gen.: *To make or cause to totter; to shake violently, to make an object ready to fall*: labefacta parte muri, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *To loosen*: dentes, Ter. **II.** Fig.: A.: 1. *To cause to waver, hesitate, or falter*: to shake in mind, purpose, principles, fidelity, etc.: ali-

quem, Cic.—2. *To shake, disquiet, agitate, disturb*: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) animum labefactus amore, Virg.—B.: 1. *To shake, weaken, impair*: Liv.—2. *To cause to fall, to impair in health, to destroy*: corpora, Tac.—3. *To cause to totter; to bring near to ruin or overthrow*: respublicas, Cic.—4.: a. Of the body, limbs, etc.: *To cause to relax in power or vigour; to weaken*: labefacta per ossa, Virg.—b. Of the heat of the sun: *To weaken or impair; to diminish in power*: labefactus (sc. solis ignes) ære multo, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: A. Of the soil: *To prepare by digging, etc.*: jugera, Virg.—B. Of the snow: Part. Perf. Pass.: *Loose, drifting*: nix, Sen.—C. Of the effect of fire: *To weaken, impair*: ne quid labefactum viribus ignis, Ov.

**lābē-fac-to**, āvi, ātum, Ære, 1. v. a. intens. (Inf. Pass.: labefactarius, Ter.) [labefac-to] **I.** Prop.: *To cause or make to totter; to shake violently; to make an object ready to fall*: signum vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To injure, ruin, destroy*: labefactat onus gravidæ temeraria ventris, etc., Ov. **III.** Fig.: A. *To*

*ause to waver; to shake in resolution, purpose, etc.; to withdraw a person from a design, intention, etc.*: alquem, Plant.—**B.**: 1. Of purpose proposed: *To shake; to seek to overthrow, ruin, etc.*: Cic.—2. Of purpose effected: *a.* Of personal objects: *To overthrow, ruin*: Cic.—*b.* Of things as objects: *(a)* Gen.: *To shake, weaken, impair: conspirationem*, Cic.: *fidem pretio*, id.—*(b)* Esp.: *To shake the stability of a view, argument, etc.; to weaken; overthrow*: Cic.—**C.**: 1. With personal objects: *To bring near to ruin or overthrow*: aratores, Cic.—2. With things as objects: *To shake, imperil, bring into danger: reimpulsi*, Cic.—**D.** *To assail, to imperil*: Cic.

**lābēfac-tus**, a, um, P. of labefio, through ruin LABEFACT.

**lābēfio**, ſeri, v. labefacio.

1. **lābel-lum**, i, n. dim. [for laber-lum; fr. 1. labrum, lab(e)r-i] *A little lip*: Cic.

2. **lābel-lum**, i, n. [for id.; fr. 2. id.] **I.** Prop.: *A small vessel or pan*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A bathing place; a bath*: Cat.

**Lābērius**, ſi, m. *Laberius; a Roman name*.

**lāb-es**, is, f. (*Abi. labi*, Lucr.) [1. lab-or] 1. *a.* Prop.: *A falling down; downfall: ruinum*, Just.—*b.* Fig.: *Fall, downfall, ruin, destruction: inſcientie*, Cic.—2. *A falling or sinking; in; a subsidence of the ground, etc.*—3. *a.* Prop.: *A spot, blot, stain*: Ov.—*b.* Fig.: *(a)* *A stain, blot, disgrace, discredit*: Cic.—*(b)* Morally: *A blemish, pollution, defilement*: Cic.; Virg.—**c.** Meton.: *(a)* Of persons: *A disgrace; a good-for-nothing fellow; a varlet*: Cic.—*(b)* Corporeally: *A blemish, imperfection, defect: victima labē carens*, Ov.

**lābia** (—ēa), ē, f., —ſum, ſi, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *lab*, *LOPI*] (*The speaking thing; hence*) *A lip*: Plant.; Pl.

**Lābici** (Lāv-), ōrum, m., —um, i, n. *Labici, Lavici, or Labicum*. **I.** Prop.: *A town of Latium between Tusculum and Præneste, near the modern Colonna*.—Hence, **Lābici-ānus** (Lāvico-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Labici*.—As Subst.: **A.** **Lābici-ānus**, i, m. (*sc. ager*) *The territory of Labici*.—**B.** **Lābiciāni**, ōrum, m. *The people of Lavici*. **II.** Meton.: *The people of Labici or Lavici*.

**Lābiēnus**, i, m. *Labienus; a T. Atius Labienus; a legate of Cæsar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey*.—Hence, **Lābiēni-ānus**, a, um, Of, or belonging to, Labienus.—2. *Q. Atius Labienus; an uncle of the former, and an adherent of Saturninus*.

**lābī-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [lābi-a] (*Full of or abounding in labia; hence*) *Having large lips, blubber-tipped*: Lucr.

**lābī-um**, ſi, v. labia.

**lāb-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [akin to 1. lab-or] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *To totter, to roll about, to be unsteady: dubiāque labant service*, Lucr.

—**B.** Of things: 1. Gen.: *To totter, to be ready to give way: illud interea* (*sc. signum Herculis*) *nulla lababat ex parte*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *a.* Of ships: *To totter, roll from side to side*: Ov.—*b.* Of the limbs: *To totter, to give way, to begin to fail: Lucr.*—*(b)* Of the footsteps: *To be unsteady: Virg.*—*c.* Of the eyes: *To fail, to begin to be closed: Cat.*—*d.* Of the ground: *To begin or be ready to sink or fall in*: Ov.—*e.* Of any thing worn or put on the body, etc.: *To begin to get loose, to become unfastened: vincla* (*sc. pennarum*) *labant*, Ov.—*f.* Of a written character: *To be unsteady in form, to be written with a shaking or trembling hand*: Ov.—*g.* Of solid bodies: *To be ready to fall to pieces or go to ruin: Lucr.*

**II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. *a.* With personal subjects: *To waver; to be unstable, weak, in firm, undecided in opinion, resolution, fidelity, etc.*: Cic.—*b.* With things as subject: *(a)* Gen.: *To waver; to be unstable, undecided, fluctuating*: Cic.—*(b)* Esp.: *(a)* Of the memory, etc.: *To totter, fail, become weak: Liv.*—*(β)* Of fidelity: *To fluctuate, to begin to be doubtful: Liv.*; Tac.—2. *To hesitate, stultify, etc.: sermone*, Pl.—3. Of affairs, etc.: *To be in a failing condition, to be near ruin: Tac.*—**B.**: 1. Gen.: *To begin to sink down, fall to pieces or go to ruin: reipublicæ partes labantes*, Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** Of discipline: *To go to ruin, grow lax, be destroyed: Liv.*—**b.** Of hopes, expectations, etc.: *To threaten to fall, to be near being overthrown: Ov.* **III.** Meton.: Of an army, etc.: *To begin to waver; to be near breaking to pieces or falling into disorder, confusion, etc.*: Tac.

1. **lāb-or**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root *LAMB*, to fall, etc.] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings or things as subject: **A.** Of motion horizontally: 1. Gen.: *To glide; to glide along or onwards; to move with gentle or easy motion: dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor*, Ov.: *faces per cœlum*, Liv.—2. Esp.: *To slip, etc.*: pede lapsus, Hor.—**B.** Of motion downwards: 1. Gen.: *To glide down; to fall or slide downwards: lacrimæque genis labuntur*, Ov.—2. Esp.: *a.* *To fall down, to slip down, on the ground, etc.: labitur infelix* (*sc. equus*), Virg.—*b.* Of any thing worn, etc.: *To fall or slip off: tergo velamina lapsa*, Ov.—*c.* Of a building, etc.: *To fall or tumble down; to fall into ruins, etc.: ædes labentes*, Hor.—*d.* Of the cheeks: *To fall in*: Suet.—*e.* Of the eyes: *To fall involuntarily downwards, to become closed in death or sleep: Virg.*—*f.* Of the hair: *To fall down, hang loose on the shoulders, etc.; to become dishevelled or disarranged: Prop.*—**C.** Of motion upwards: *to glide upwards: celerique fugâ sub sidera lapsæ*, etc., Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** From the notion of horizontal motion: 1. *a.* Of persons as subjects: *To slip away, escape, make an escape: custodia*, Tac.—*b.* Of things as subjects: *To slip away, escape, be lost or gone: ne adjectæ voces laberentur*,

Cic.—2. *To glide or haste onwards, to slip away: quæ* (*sc. res*) *proclivius ad perniciem labitur*, Cic.: *fugaces Labuntur anni*, Hor.—3. Of words, language, etc.: *a.* *To glide or flow smoothly onwards: Cic.*—*b.* *To slip out, come forth, escape the lips: vox*, Tac.—4. *To fall or depart from: pudicitia*, Ov.—5. Of sleep, cold, etc.: *To glide, steal, creep: labique ut somnum sensit in artibus*, Ov.—6. Of persons: *To glide or slip away from a thing; i.e. to lose: spe*, Cæs.—7. Of property, means, fidelity, etc.: *To glide or slip away from one; to depart, be gone, be lost: Plant.*; Ov.—8. *To slip or wander from a point, to digress: Cic.*—9. *To glide or come gradually to a point, object, etc.*: Cic.—10. *a.* Gen.: *To glide or slip imperceptibly to into a state, condition, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—*b.* Esp.: *To glide or slip into a state, etc., and remain in it; to subside or settle down into; to fall into and remain: Hor.*—11. *To glide or slip into something; i.e. to obtain something by good fortune, etc.*: in rem emendabilem, Liv.—12. Of the life, breath, etc.: *To slip or pass away; to be departing: Ov.*; Tac.—**B.** From the notion of downward motion: 1. *To fall down, err, commit an error or fault; to make a mistake; to be mistaken: Cic.*—2. *a.* Of persons: *To fall, be unfortunate, sink into misfortune or ruin: Cic.*—*b.* Of things: *To fall, perish, sink, or go to ruin: Cic.*; Liv.—3. Of customs, etc.: *To sink down, to deteriorate: Liv.*—4. Of an investigation, etc.: *To descend lower: Liv.* **III.** Meton.: Of an army, etc.: *To waver, fall into disorder, etc.*: Prop.

2. **lāb-or**, ōris (old form of the *Nom. labos*, Plant.; Ter.; Cat.; Sall.), m. [akin to Sanscrit root *LABH*; Greek λαβ, whence λαμβάνειν, to take] **I.** Prop.: (*The act of taking or getting, hence*) **A.** *Labour, toil, exertion; whether physical or mental: Cic.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the effects or consequence of labor: 1. Physical: *Drudgery, hardship, fatigue: Cic.*—2. Mental or mental combined with more or less of physical: *Distress, trouble, misfortune, suffering: Cic.*; Virg.—**B.** *Sickness, illness: Plant.*—**C.** Of childbirth: *The pangs, pains, or throes: Virg.*—**D.** Of that which results from or is produced by toil: *Work, production of men or animals: Virg.*—**E.** Of the objects of labour: *An operation, toil, work: Virg.*—**F.** Personified: *Labour, Toil: Virg.* **III.** Fig.: *Lunæ or solis labores: The pangs or throes, or the toil, of the Moon or Sun; i.e. the laborious or toilsome course: Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. labour, labour*.

**lābōr-i-fer**, a, um, adj. [2. labor; (i); fer-o] *Labour-bearing, toil-enduring: Hercules*, Ov.

**lābōr-i-ōs-e**, adv. [laboriosus] *Laboriously, wearisomely, with difficulty: Plant.*; (*Comp.*) *laboriosius*, Cic.; (*Sup.*) *laboriosissime*, id.

**lābōr-i-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [2. labor] (*Full of labor; hence*) 1. *a.* *Lab- orious, toilsome, wearisome, difficult*



(Sup.) operum longe laboriosissimum, Liv.—b. Inclined to labour, laborious: homines, Cic.—2. That undergoes much trouble and hardship; troubled, harassed (Comp.) quid enim nobis duobus laboriosis? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. laborior.

**lābōr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut. A.: 1. Prop.: To toil, labour, etc., whether physically or mentally: sitque laboranti similis (sc. equus), Virg.: in spem, Ov.—2. Fig.: a. (a) Gen.: To toil, labour, make efforts or exertions: obliquo laborat Lympha fngax trepidare rivo, Hor.—(b) Esp.: To make a painful effort: to act or move with difficulty: Cic.—b. To struggle: to be struggling or making struggles: quanta laboras in Charybdi, Hor.—c. To be anxious, solicitous, very careful, or concerned: placuisse, Ov.—B. To suffer fatigue, to be fatigued, to be distressed with toil, etc.: Cic.—C.: 1. Prop.: To suffer, to be distressed or troubled: ex invidia, Cic.—2. Fig.: a. To be distressed or oppressed: negligens, ne qua populus laborat, Hor.—b. Milit. t. t.: To be hard pressed; to be in distress, difficulty, or danger: Cæs.—c. Of things: To be in peril or danger: laborans ratis, Ov.—D. To be sick or ill: quum sine febris laborassem, Cic.—E.: 1. Prop.: To be in pain, anguish, or suffering arising from illness: ex intestinis, Cic.—2. Fig.: To suffer from, be afflicted with: non ab avaritia, aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor.—F.: 1. Of child-birth: To be in pain, to be in labour: Hor.—2. Of the moon: To be in throes; i. e. to be eclipsed: Cic. II. Act.: A. To labour or work out; to produce by labour; to elaborate: quale non perfectius Mee laborarint mandis, Hor.—B. To prepare with toil or labour, to labour at; to labour to accomplish or effect: nocturnis hibernis castris cnsia pensa laboro, Prop.—C. To bestow labour upon: dona laboratæ Cereris, Virg.—D. To make with toil, to laboriously make: vestes, Virg.—E. Of the productions of the earth: To bestow labour upon, to cultivate assiduously: frumenta ceterosque fructus patientis laborant, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. labourer.

**lābos**, v. 2. labor.  
**Lābos** (-us), i. m. = λῆβρος (Greekl). *Labros*, the name of a dog.

1. **lā-brum**, i. n. [for lap-brum; akin to Sanscrit root LAP, loqui] (That which effects the speaking; hence) I. Prop.: A lip: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—Particular expression: Primis or primoribus labris aliquid gustare or attingere, To taste or touch something with the tip of the lips; i. e. to get only a slight or superficial acquaintance with a thing: Cic. II. Meton.: The edge of any thing: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. lèvre.  
2. **lā-brum**, i. n. [for lab-brum; fr. root LAB, akin to λαβ, whence λαβ(α)μ(α)β(α)ω] (That which effects the taking; a taking or receiving thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A vessel for containing any liquid: Virg.; Liv. B. Esp.:

1. A large flat basin in the caldarium of a bath: Cic.—2. A basin for water in a garden, etc.: Pl. II. Meton.: A bathing place: Ov.

**lābrusca**, æ, f., -um, i. n. The wild vine: Virg.

**lāburnum**, i. n. The laburnum tree or shrub: Pl.

**lābyrinthus**, i. m. = λαβύρινθος. A labyrinth; esp. the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus near Gnossus in Crete: Virg.—Hence, **lābyrinth-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of the labyrinth: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. labyrinthe.

**lac** (lacte), lactis, n. [akin to Sans. root मल, "to stroke; Greek γάλα, γάλακτος] I. Prop.: Milk: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Milk or milk-like juice of fruits, plants, or trees: Ov.—B. Milk-white colour: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lait.

**Lacæna**, æ, f., adj., Λακαινα. Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan: virginibus bacchata Lacanis Ταῖς, Virg.—As Subst. (sc. mulier): A Spartan woman: scelus exitiale Lacæne, i. e. Helen, Virg.

**Lacædæmon**, ōnis, f., Λακεδαιμόνων (Gr. Acc. Lacodæmonia, Virg.—Abt., Lacodæmoni, Nep.). Lacædæmon, otherwise Sparta; a city of the Peloponnesus (now Mistra).—Hence, **Lacædæmon-ius**, a, um, adj. Lacædæmonian, Spartan.—As Subst.: Lacædæmon-ius, i. m. A Lacædæmonian or Spartan.

**lāc-er**, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Gr. δάκ, root of δάκν-ειν, to bite] I. (Bitten; and with accessory idea of result produced, Bitten to pieces; hence) A. Prop.: Torn or mangled by biting or rending with the teeth or beak: funus lacerum tellus habet? Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Torn or rent to pieces; otherwise than by biting, etc.: corpus, Tac.—2. Mangled, maimed, mutilated: aliquis, Virg.—3. a. Shattered, shivered: currus, Ov.—b. Of buildings: Torn down, or pulled to pieces: Tac. C. Fig.: Torn to pieces: gentilitates, Pl. II. (Prop. Biting; Meton.) Tearing, lacerating, mangling: ipse suos artūs lacerō divellere morsu Cœpit, Ov.

**lācēr-ā-tio**, ōnis, f. [lacer(a)-o] A mangling, tearing, lacerating: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. laceration.

**lāc-erna**, æ, f. [akin to παγ, root of ῥήγν-μι, to break] (A torn thing; hence) A lacerna; an outer garment or covering worn by the Romans over their other clothing for the purpose of protecting them from the weather: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacerne.

**lācēr-nātus**, a, um, adj. [lacer(a)-o] (Provided with a lacerna; hence) Wearing a lacerna: Juv.

**lācēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [lacer] I. To tear or mangle by biting, etc.: corpus, Lucr. II. A. Prop.: To tear or rend in pieces, otherwise than by biting; vestem, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. Of character, etc.: To pull to pieces, i. e. to defame: virum incesto ore, Cic.—2. Of a composition: To pull to pieces, carp at, etc.: carmina, Ov.—3.

Of property, etc.: a. To waste, squander, dissipate: Sall.—b. To seize upon, plunder: Cic.—4. Of time: To fritter away, waste, consume: Plaut.—5. To tear to pieces, overthrow, destroy: patriam, Cic. III. To mangle, maim, mutilate: ferro, Hor.: corpus, Liv. IV. To shatter, shiver, break, or dash in pieces: regie naves laceratæ naufragis, Liv. V. A. Prop.: To tear, lacerate: genas, Ov. B. Fig.: To rend, tear, torture, wring, vex, pain: meus me mæror lacerat, Cic. VI. Of the hair as object: To tear or pull up by the roots; to tear; tear out or off. Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacerer.

**lācerta**, æ, f., -us, i. m. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: A lizard: Hor. II. Esp.: A sea lizard (a species of sea fish now unknown): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lézard.

**lācert-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [lacet-us] (Full of, or abounding in, lacertus; hence) Full of muscular power, strong, powerful, sinewy: centuriones, Cic.

1. **lācertus**, i. m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The upper part of the arm; the upper arm between the shoulder and elbow: Ov. II. Meton.: The arm: A. Of persons: Cic.—B. Of bees: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Muscular power, vigour, strength: oratoris, Cic.—B. Might, strength, power: Hor.

2. **lacertus**, i. v. lacerta.

**lācēs-itus**, a, um, P. of lacess-o. **lāc-esso**, essivi or essli or essi, essitum, essere, 3. v. a. intens. [akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Greek δάκν-ειν, to bite] I. Prop.: To bite eagerly, to mangle: parvulus aut pulex irrepens dente lacessit (sc. sata), Col. II. Meton.: A. To attack, fall upon, assault, assail: ferro lacessere virum, Cic.—B. To strike repeatedly, to keep dashing against: fores, Ov.—C. Of inanimate objects: To fall upon, strike, smite: eragae fulgent Sole lacessita, Virg.—D. Of the sea, etc., as object: To chafe: Hor.—E. To stimulate or animate by patting: manibusque lacessunt Pectora plausa cavis, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To attack, assail, assault, harass: neve Ædno injuriā lacesseret, Cæs.—B. To exasperate, enrage, provoke: nisi lacessaur, Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: To provoke, stimulate, urge on through a feeling, or through exciting a feeling, of exasperation, etc.: aliquem epistolis adscribendum, Cic.—2. Esp.: To provoke or challenge to a contest: efficiam posthac ne ququam voce lacessas, Virg.—D. To assail, importune: nihil supra Deos lacesso, Hor.—E. Of language, etc.: To provoke, call forth, give rise to; cause to be spoken, etc.: Cic.—F. Of the sword: To arouse; to provoke; to call forth from the scabbard: Virg.

**lāchān-isso** (-izo), no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. = λαχάνισω (To resemble (λάχανον) potherbs in character; i. e. to be weak or watery; hence, Fig.) To be feeble, etc.: Suet.

**Lāchēsīs**, is, f., Λαχέσις (Acc. Lachesin, Ov.) (The Allotter), Lachesis; that one of the three Fates who

*allotted to man and things the termination of their continuance; and also fixed the certain arrival of future events.*

**lachrima**, æ, etc., v. lachr.

**Lāclades**, æ, m. A man of Laciadæ; an Athenian borough, which took its name from the hero Laciadæ.

**lāclina**, æ, f. [acc. to Pott akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Greek δάκν-ναι, to bite; but perhaps rather to be referred, like lacerna, to pay, the root of πᾶνναι, to break or rend] (acc. to l. etym., A biting; hence, concr., A thing bitten: acc. to 2. etym., A rending; hence, concr., A thing rent; hence) I. Gen.: A fragment or small piece of cloth, etc.: Pl. II. Esp.: A small piece of cloth or other material, sewn on to the border or edge of a garment; the angular extremity of a garment; a lapel or drop-like appendage at the end of various articles of dress; a corner of the toga, etc.: Cic.—Pro v.: Lacinia aliquid obtinere, To lay hold of anything by the lapel, i. e. just to grasp it, or catch hold of it; barely to seize it: Cic.

**Lācīnium**, i, n., Λακίνιον. Lacinium (now Capo delle Colonne or Cape Nau); a promontory on the eastern coast of the extreme south of Italy, in the territory of the Brutii, celebrated for a temple of Juno.—Hence, **Lācīnī-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Lacinium; Lacinian.

**lāc-to**, ēre, 3. v. a. To induce by deception to do what is wrong; to entice, allure: Fest.

**Lāco** (-on), ōnis, m., Λάκων. I. Prop.: A Sing.: A man of Laconia; a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan.—As Adj.: Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan: Hor.—B. Plur.: 1. Gen.: The Laconian people or nation; the Laconians, Lacedæmonians, Spartans.—Hence, a. **Lācōn-ia**, æ, f. Laconia; a country in the centre of Southern Greece, or the Peloponnesus; of which the chief city was Sparta or Lacedæmon.—b. **Lācōn-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Laconians; Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan.—As Subst.: (a) **Lācōnica**, æ, f. (sc. terra); also, -ē, ēs, f. The land or country of Laconia.—(b) **Lācōnicum**, i, n. (sc. hypocaustum) A Laconicum; the sweating room in a hot bath (invented and first used by the Laconians): Cic.—c. **Lācōn-is**, idis, adj., f. Λακωνίς. Laconian, Lacedæmonian.—2. Esp.: Plur.: The Laconians; i. e. Castor and Pollux: Mart. II. Meton.: Of dogs: A Spartan dog or hound: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. laconique, "laconic," "short," "concise."

**lācrima** (lachr-, ūma, -ŷma), æ, f. [Greek δάκρυ; Sanscrit root DAC, to bite] A tear: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrases: 1. **Lacrimas dare**, To weep, shed tears: Virg.—2. **Lacrimis se tradere**, To give up one's self to tears, to abandon one's self to weeping: Cic.—3. **Lacrimas profundere**, To pour forth or shed tears in abundance: Cic.—4. **Lacrimas effundere**, To pour forth or shed tears; to weep:

Cic.—5. **Lacrimas mittere**, To dismiss, lay aside, cease from, tears or weeping: Ter.—6. **Lacrimis opplere**, To fill or cover over with tears: Ter.—7. **Lacrimas cedere**, movere, commovere, To arouse, excite, the tears of another; to cause another to weep: Virg.—8. **Lacrimas excitare alium**, To shake tears out of one; i. e. to compel one to weep: Ter.—9. **Lacrimas tenere**, To restrain, check, keep in one's tears: Cic.—10. **Lacrimis temperare**, To refrain from tears; not to allow one's self to weep: Virg.—11. **Lacrimas confingere**, To make up tears, i. e. to feign weeping; to put on a show of weeping: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. larme.

**lācrimā-bilis** (**lacryma-**, **lachryma-**), e, adj. [lacrim(a)-o] I. Prop.: That is to be, may be, or can be wept for; for which tears are to be shed; tearful: nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov. II. Meton.: Producing or calling forth tears: bellum, Virg.

**lācrim-ābundus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Shedding tears in abundance, weeping copiously: Liv.

**lācrim-o** (**lacrym-**, **lacrum-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [lacrim-a] I. Prop.: A. Neut.: To shed tears, weep, cry: multo saepius lacrimasse Priamum, quam Troilum, Cic.—B. Act.: To shed tears, weep, or cry for or on account of: num id lacrimat virgo? Ter. II. Meton.: Of plants, trees, etc., from which anything naturally distils: A. Neut.: To weep, to shed tears or drops of gum, etc.: lacrimantes calami, Pl.—B. Act.: To pour forth or shed as if by weeping; to exude, distil: lacrymatas cortice myrrhas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. larmoyer.

**lācrim-or** (**lacrym-**, **lacrum-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] To shed tears, weep, cry: equis fuit, quin lacrimaretur? Cic.

**lācrim-ōsus**, a, um (**lacrum-**, **lacrym-**, **lachrym-**), adj. [id.] (Full of, or abounding in, lacrimæ; hence) I. Prop.: Full of, or abounding in, tears; that sheds tears in abundance; weeping much or profusely: lacrimosque vino Lumina, i. e. eyes, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of physical causes: Causing or producing tears; productive of tears: fumus, Hor.—B. Of other than physical causes: Calling forth tears: 1. Mournful, lamentable: funera, Hor.—2. Of composition: Piteable, abject, wretched, miserable: poemata, Hor.—3. Tearful, accompanied with much weeping or many tears: carmen, Ov.

**lācrim-ŭla** (**lacrym-**, **lacrum-**), æ, f. dim. [id.] A little tear: Cic.

**lacruma** (-yma), æ, **lacruma-bilis** (-ymabilis), e, v. lachr.

**lacte-us**, ntis, P. of lacte-o.—As Subst.: n. (sc. animal) or f. (sc. hostia). A suckling animal; a young unweaned animal offered as a victim: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. laitance.

**lact-ō**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [lac, lact-is] I. To take milk, suck, take the breast, etc.: A. Prop.: Of

persons or animals: lactens (sc. Jupiter puer), Cic.: mulus, id. B. Fig.: Of the season of the year: annus, Ov. II. Of plants, fruit, etc.: To have a milk-like juice; to contain milk; be milky, to swell with milk: frumenta, Virg.

**lactō-ŭs**, a, um, adj. dim. lacteus, (unconstr. Gen.) lacteo-i] (Somewhat milk-white; hence) Of fair or beautiful complexion: puella, Cat.

**lact-esco**, no perf. nor sup., escōre, 3. v. n. inch. [lac, lact-is] To become milk, be turned or changed into milk: cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

**lact-ŭs**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of, or pertaining to, lac; hence) I.: a. Gen.: Of, or pertaining to, milk; milky: humor, Ov.—b. Esp.: Milky, containing milk: ubera, Virg.—2.: a. Gen.: Milky, of the colour or appearance of milk, milk-white, white as milk: lactea colla Auro innectuntur, Virg.—b. Esp.: Of the milky way: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacté.

**lact-is**, is, f. [lact-eo] (The milky thing; hence) I. Prop.: The small guts, so named from their colour or peculiar softness: Pl. II. Meton.: The guts or intestines, in general; the belly, bowels, inside: Plaut.

1. **lact-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [lac, lact-is] Of the breasts, etc.: To have, be filled with, or contain milk: ubera lactantia, Ov.

2. **lact-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [lac-io] To entice, allure, flatter, coax, cajole, try to ensnare, or deceive: nisi me lactāssem amantem, Ter.

**lact-ŭca**, æ, f. [lac, lact-is] (The thing having milk-like juice; hence) A lettuce: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. laitue.

**lactŭc-ŭla**, æ, f. dim [lactuc-a] A small or young lettuce: Suet.

**lāc-ŭna**, æ, f. [lac-us] (The thing having a lacus or hollow; hence) I. Prop.: A. A natural cavity; a cavern: Lucr.—B. Of Orcus: A pit, depth: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. A natural cavity or hollow filled with water; a pool, pond: Virg.—B. Of the sea: A depth, or deep place: Auct. Her.—C. Of the body: (Gen.) A hollow cavity; Esp.: A dimple: Ov. III. Fig.: A gap, want, deficiency, defect: lacuna rei familiaris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacune.

**lācŭn-ar**, āris, n. [lacun-a] (A thing belonging to a lacuna or cavity; hence) A panelled or fretted ceiling; a ceiling with indented or panelled compartments: Cic.—Particular phrase: Doctus spectare lacunar, Skilled in gazing at the ceiling, i. e. in pretending not to see nor know what is passing around one, Juv.

**lācŭn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (To make a lacuna or cavity; hence) To ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ, Ov.

**lācŭn-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of lacune; hence) Full of holes or cavities: nihil lacunosum, i. e. uneven, Cic.

**lācus**, ūs, m. [akin to Gr. λάκος] I. Prop.: (Any thing hollowed out, of



*that is hollow; hence* **A.** *A tank for receiving oil or wine as it issued from the press; a vat:* Ov.—**B.** *A reservoir, public cistern:* Hor.—**C.** *A vessel filled with water used by smiths for plunging their hot iron into:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A large body of water in a natural hollow or artificial excavation, which does not flow, nor yet become stagnant; a lake:* Lucr.; Cic.—**B.** *A river or stream:* Virg.—**C.** *A pool of a river; the deep, still part of a river:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. lac.

**Lācydes**, is, m., Λακύνδης. *Lacydes; an Academic philosopher, a native of Cyrene.*

**Lādas**, æ, m., Λάδας. **Ladas: I.** Prop.: *A renowned runner, who obtained the prize at the Olympic games, and expired shortly afterwards.* **II.** Meton.: *Of a swift runner:* Juv.

**Lādon**, ōnis, m., Λάδων. **Ladon: I.** *A river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus; according to some the father of Daphne.*—**2.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

**Læca**, æ, m., *Læca; a Roman name.* **læd-o**, læsi, læsum, lædere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To strike forcibly, to dash violently:* nulli lædere os, Ter.: æquora lædebat naves ad saxa virosque, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hurt, pain:* 1. As the result of striking in any way: nec fugiunt hominem, nec vulnere lædunt, Ov.—**2.** Without the notion of striking: teneros lædunt iuga prima juvencoas, Ov.—**B.** *To injure, damage; to inflict injury or damage upon:* nec teneras cursu læssiet aristas, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Lædere collum, To damage one's neck, i.e. to hang one's self:* Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To hurt, pain, grieve:* tua me infortunata lædunt, Hor.—**B.** *To annoy, offend, displease:* que lædunt oculum, festinas demere, Hor.—**C.** *To hurt, injure, damage; to inflict hurt, injury, or damage, upon:* neminem injuste, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Lædere majestatem, To injure the majesty, i.e. to commit treason against:* Sen.—**D.** *Of faith, etc.:* To violate, break, etc.: Cic.—**E.** *To transgress, act contrary to the requirements of duty, etc.:* pietas læsa, Nep.—**F.** *To harm, hurt, prove an obstacle to, etc.:* famam, Suet.

**Lælaps**, æpis [Λαίλαψ, hurricane] **Lælaps; the name of a hound.**

**Lællus**, li, m., a, æ, f. **Lællus** and **Lælia; the name of a Roman gens.**—Hence, **Læll-anus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lællus; Lælian.*

**læna**, æ, f. [χλαίνα] *A large upper garment or cloak; acc. to some, of a round shape; acc. to others, formed of a toga doubled or lined:* Cic.; Pers.

**Lærtēs**, æ (Acc. Laertem, Cic.; Laerten, Ov.), m., Λαέρτης. **Laertes; a king of Ithaca, and the father of Ulysses.**—Hence, **Lært-i-us**, a, um, adj.: *a. Of, or belonging to, Laertes.*—**b.** Connected with, or sprung from, **Laertes**: heros, i. e. Ulysses, Ov.—**2.** **Lært-jādes**, æ, m., Δαίρτιάδης. *A son of Laertes.*

**læ-slo**, ōnis, f. [for læd-slo; fr. læd-o] *An injuring or damaging of an opponent by an orator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lésion.

**Læstrygon** (Lest-), ōnis, m. *A Læstrygonian; more comm. Læstrygōnēs* (Lest-), um, m., Λαοστρύγους. *The Læstrygonians; a strange race of cannibals in Sicily. A colony of them passed over into Italy, and settled in Campania, where they built the town of Formiæ.*—Hence, **Læstrygōn-i-us**, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Læstrygones; Læstrygonian.*—**2.** Meton.: *Formian.*

**læ-sus** (for læd-sus), a, um, P. of læd-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. lèse.

**lætā-bilis**, e, adj. [læt(a)-or] *That can or may cause joy; bestowing joy, joyous, glad, gladdening, gladsome:* fatum, Ov.: nihili, Cic.

**lætā-nis**, ntis: 1. P. of læt(a)-or.—**2.** Pa.: *a. Joyful, rejoicing, glad:* Cic.—**b.** *Causing joy; hence, Delightful, pleasant, gladdening:* Lucr.

**lætā-tio**, ōnis, f. [læt(a)-or] *A rejoicing, joy, delight:* Cæs.

**læt-ē**, adv. [1. læt-us] 1. *Joyfully, gladly, joyously:* Cic. (Sup.) lætissime, Gell.—**2.** *Abundantly, richly, luxuriantly:* Pl.—**3.** *Exuberantly, fully, richly:* (Comp.) lætius, Tac.

**læt-i-fic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for læt-i-fac-o; fr. læt-us; (i); fac-i] *(To make lætus; hence) I.* **A.** Act.: 1. Gen.: *To render joyful; to gladden; to cheer:* terram, Cic.: aliquem, Luc.—**2.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To make one's self glad; i.e. to rejoice, be glad:* Plaut.—**B.** Neut.: *To rejoice, be glad:* Plaut. **II.** Of the soil: **A.** Gen.: *To render productive, to make fertile, to fertilize, to enrich:* Indus . . . non aquā solum lætificat, etc., Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To render productive by manuring; to manure, dung:* Pl.

**læt-i-fic-us**, a, um, adj. [for læt-i-fac-us; fr. id.] *Making glad or joyous; gladdening, rejoicing, filling one with joy or gladness:* Lucr.

**læt-itia**, æ, f. [læt-us] *(The quality or condition of the lætus; hence) I.* Joy, joyousness, joyfulness, excessive delight, great gladness: Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** *Lætitiam percipere, To feel, receive, joy, etc.:* Cic.—**B.** *Lætitia se efferre, To carry one's self out of bounds with joy; i.e. To be transported with joy, etc.:* Cic.—**C.** *Lætitia aliquem offerre, To carry one out of himself with joy, etc.;* i. e. *To delight one exceedingly:* Cic.—**D.** *Lætitia aliquem afficere, To affect one with joy; i.e. To render one exceedingly joyful, to call forth or produce exceeding joy in one:* Cic.—**2.** *Pleasantness, agreeableness, sweetness:* orationis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) liesse.

**læt-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To feel joy, to joy, rejoice; to be very glad or joyous; to exult:* bonis rebus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To feel the emotion of joy after having done, etc., what is wrong, dangerous, etc.; to do with impunity.* nec vero

Alciden me sum lætatus euntem Accepisse lacu, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To rejoice at, or respecting, something; to rejoice that something occurs, etc.:* utrumque, Cic.: (with Gen., in Zeugma) nec veterum memini lætore malorum, Virg.

**læt-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root Lās, lucere] **I.** Prop.: *Of persons: Feeling joy, joyful, rejoicing, joyous, glad, delighted:* vagantur læti atque erecti toto foro, Cic.: (with Gen.) lætus animi, Tac.: (with Objective clause) læta est . . . abs te datum esse (sc. donum), Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of things: 1. Exhibiting joy, or delight, or pleasure; cheerful, joyous in appearance, etc.:* vultus, Cic.—**2.** *Accompanied or attended with joy; full of joy or pleasure; happy, delightful:* dies, Cic.—**B.** *(Doing anything with joy; hence) Ready, willing, forward, acting with alacrity:* senatus supplementum etiam lætus decreverat, Sall.—**C.** *Delighting or taking pleasure in something:* lætus equino sanguine, Hor.—**D.**: *(Causing or producing joy; hence) 1. Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, delightful:* (Sup.) lætissimi fructus, Cic.—**2.** **a.** Gen.: *Propitious, prosperous, favourable, fortunate, lucky:* prelli finis lætorum fut, Tac.—**b.** Esp.: *In augury: Fortunate, auspicious, favourable:* exta, Tac.: angurium, id.—**E.** *Of crops, etc.:* Abundant, rich, fertile, luxuriant: segetes, Virg.—**F.** *Abounding or rich in; full of:* (with Abl. or Gen.) quā (sc. vite) quid potest esse quum fructu lætus, tum, etc., Cic.: (with Gen.) lætissimum umbræ, Virg.—**G.** *Of animals: Fattened, fatted, fat:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Of style, etc.:* 1. *Delightful, agreeable, pleasant:* Cic.—**2.** *Abundant, copious, diffuse, exuberant:* Tac.—**B.** *Of a pursuit or passion: Full of, giving one's self up to, etc.:* (with Gen.) læta laborum (sc. Dido), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) lie.

**læva**, æ, v. lævus.

**læv-e**, adv. [læv-us] *In a silly way; in a stupid manner, stupidly:* Hor.

**Lævi** (Læ-), ōrum, m. *The Lævi or Levi; a people of Liguria.*

**Lævinus**, i, m. *Lævinus; a Roman name.*

**lævis**, e, v. lēvis.

**læv-us**, a, um, adj. [λαῖός with a digamma; i.e. læi-Fōs] **I.** Prop.: *Left, i.e. on the left side:* lævam manum admoveat, Cic.: aut humero aut lateri pretendat vellera laevi, Ov.—Adverbial phrases: **A.** *Lævum, On the left, or left-hand side:* Virg.—**B.** *In lævum, Towards the left, or left-hand side:* Ov.—As Subst.: **læva**, æ, f.: 1. (sc. manus) *The left-hand:* Virg.—**2.** (sc. pars) *The left or left-hand side:* Ov.—Adverbial phrases: **a.** *Lævā, a lævā: On the left side, upon the left:* Liv.; Enn.—**b.** *In lævam, ad lævam, Upon or towards the left side or left-hand side:* Pl.; Cic.—**3.** **læva**, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. loca) *The places on the left:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Foolish, silly, stupid:* o lęo lævus, Hor.: mens, Virg.—**B.** *Not suitable or fit; unsuitable; inconvenient:* Hor.—**C.**

Unfavourable, unlucky, unpropitious: picus, Hor.: pedes, Ov.—D. In augury: Favourable, fortunate, lucky, propitious: numina, Virg.: tonitrus, Ov.

**lāganum**, *i. n.* = *λάγανον*. A laganum; i. e. a cake made with flour and oil: Hor.

**lāgena** (*lāgo-*, *lago-*), *æ, f.* [*λᾱγήνος*]. A large vessel with neck and handles; a flagon, whether of earthenware or other materials: Cic.; Phaed.

**lāgeos**, *i. f.* [*λᾱγείος*, belonging to a hare] *Lageos*; a species of vine: Virg.

**lāgo-is**, *idis*, *f.* [*λαγῶς*, *λαγῶ*, a hare] *The lagois*; a bird which derived its name either from being feathered about the legs, or from being of the colour of a hare; moor-game, heath-cock, or grouse: Hor.

**Lagos**, *i. f.* *Lagos*; a city of Phrygia Major.

**lāgun-cūla**, *æ, f. dim.* [for *lagon-cula*; fr. *lagon-a*] *A small flagon or bottle (with a neck and handles)*: Pl.

**Lāgus**, *i. m.* *Lagus*; the father of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt.

**Lalades**, *æ, f.* *Laius*.

**Lāis**, *idis* and *idos*, *f.* [*λαῖς* (Booby). *Lais*; a celebrated Corinthian woman.

**Lāius** (*Lāj-*), *i. m.*, *Λαῖος*. *Laius*; a son of Labdacus and king of Thebes; the father of *Œdipus*.—Hence, **Lāj-ades**, *æ, m.* a son of *Laius*; i. e. *Œdipus*.

**Lālāge**, *æ, f.* [*λαλᾱγή*]. *Lalage*; the name of a girl sung by Horace.

**lallo**, *prps.* no perf. nor sup., *äre*, *i. v. n.* [onomatop. *la*] (*To say la, lä*) Of an infant: *To utter an inarticulate sound, to cry out or prattle as an infant*: Pers.

**lāma**, *æ, f.* [*λάμος*] *A slough, bog, fen*: Hor.

**lamb-o-**, *i. Itum*, *äre*, *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *LABH*, to take; and Lat. *labrum*] *I. Prop.*: *To lick*: canes tribunal meum videt lambere, Cic.: tristitia sanguine lambentem vulnera lingua, Ov. *II. Meton.*: A. Of a stream, etc.: *To wash, bathe, lave*: quæ loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor.—B. 1. Of fire: *To seize upon, to lay hold of*: vaga flamma . . . summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor.—2. Of the flames of Etna: *To reach up to, to mount up to*: sidera lambit (sc. Etna), Virg.—C. Of theivy: *To adhere or cling to*; to encompass, encircle, embrace, surround: quorum imagines lambunt Hederæ sequeas, Pers. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lamper, laper*.

**lāmel-la**, *æ, f. dim.* [for *lamin-la*; fr. *lāmin-a*] *A small plate (of metal)*: argenti, Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lanelle*.

**lāmētā-bilis**, *æ, adj.* [lament(a)-or] *I. Prop.*: A. Uttering lamentation; doleful, lamentable: vox, Cic.—B. To be lamented or deplored; deplorable, pitiable; deserving or worthy to be pitied, etc.: regnum, Virg. *II. Meton.*: A. Causing lamentation, lamentable: tributum, Ov.—B. Attended or accompanied with lamentation; lamentable: funera, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lamentable*.

**lāmētā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [lament(a)-or] *A weeping, moaning, weeping, la-*

*menting, lamentation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lamentation*.

**lāmēt-or**, *ātus* *um*, *āri*, *i. v. dep.* [lament-um] *I. Neut.*: *To lament, bewail, give utterance to one's grief or sorrow in lamentations or outcries; to make lamentation, etc.*: flebiliter Ulixes lamentatur in vulnere, Cic. *II. Act.*: *To weep over, to lament or bewail*: mortem, Cic.: (with Objective clause) lamentatur non apparere labores Nostros et, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lamenter*.

**lā-mentum**, *i. n.* [etym. dub.: acc. to Pott either akin to Gr. root *λακ*, whence *λάσκω*, perf., *λέ-λακ-a*; and so, the screaming thing; or Gr. root *κλα*, whence *κλα-ίω*, *κλά-ω*; and so, the lamenting thing] (only Plur. in classical authors) *1. Of persons*: A bewailing, lamentation, cry of grief or sorrow: Cic.; Virg.—2. Of a hen: A scream of distress: Pl.

*1. lāmīa*, *æ, f.*, *λαμία*. *A sorceress, witch, enchantress*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lamie*.

*2. Lām-īa*, *æ, m.* [*Lamus*] (*One pertaining to Lamus*) *Lamia*; a cognomen in the gens *Ælia*; derived from *Lamus*, the founder of *Formice*.—Hence, **Lāmī-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Lamia; Lamian*.

*3. Lāmīa*, *æ, f.* *Lamia*: *I. Prop.*: A town of Thessaly (now *Zeitun* or *Zeituri*). *II. Meton.*: The district or territory of *Lamia*.

*4. Lāmīa*, *æ, f.* *Lamia*; a woman of *Segeste*.

**lā-mīna** (*-mna*), *æ, f.* [etym. dub.; perhaps akin to Gr. root *λα*, whence *ἐ-λά-ω*, *ἐ-λα-ίνω*; in the meaning of *to beat out metal*] (*The metal beaten out; hence*) *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: A plate, leaf, layer, etc., of metal: Cæs.; Hor. B. Esp.: *1. A plate of iron, as an instrument of torture when heated*: Cic.—2. Of a saw, etc.: A thin blade: Virg. *II. Meton.*: A. Of bone: A thin plate: Pl.—B. Of wood for a cask; A thin piece of wood;—Plur.: Slaves: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lame*.

**lāmpās**, *ādīs*, *f.* = *λαμπάς*: *1. a. Prop.*: A light, torch, flambeau: Cic.; Virg.—Particularexpression: Tradere lampada, *To give up the torch, i. e. To finish or bring to a close what one is about, and allow another to succeed, etc.* (a figure taken from the Greek torch-race, in which the object proposed to each runner was that he should keep the torch alight while running, and hand it unextinguished to his successor). *Lucr.*—b. *Meton.*: Of the sun, moon, or early morning, as the torch of the world: Virg.; Val. Fl.—2. A lamp: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lampe*.

**Lāmpētīe**, *ēs*, *f.*, *λαμπετή*. *Lampetie*; a daughter of *Phæbus* and sister of *Phaethon*, who was changed into a tree.

**Lāmpsacum**, *i. n.*, *-us* (*-os*), *i. f.*, *Λάμψακος*. *Lampsacum*, *Lampsacus* or *Lampsacos*; a city of *Mysia* on the *Hellespont*.—Hence, **Lāmpsac-ēnus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Lampsacum; Lampsacene*.—As Subst.: **Lāmpsacēni**, *ōrum*, *m.* (sc. viri) *The men of Lampsacum, the Lampsacenes*.

**Lāmus**, *i. m.*, *Λάμος*. *Lamus*: *1. A king of the Læstrigonians, a son of Neptune, and the founder of Formice*.—2. A son of *Hercules* and *Omphale*.

**lāmīrus**, *i. m.* *The lamyrus; a sea-fish*: Ov.

**lāna**, *æ, f.* [*λᾱνή*; cf. *sranea* init.] *I. Prop.*: *Wool*: Cic.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: A. Any thing spun from or made of wool; a woollen article: Ov.—B. 1. Of quadrupeds: Soft, woolly, or wool-like hair: alter rixatur de lanā sæpe caprinā, i. e. about mere bagatelles, Hor.—C. Lanæ vellera, *The fleecy or fleecelike clouds*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. laine*.

**lānātā**, *æ, v.* *lanatus*.

**lān-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [lan-a] *I. Prop.*: *Provided or furnished with wool; covered with wool, woolly*: quam stultissima animalium lanata, Pl.—As Subst.: **lānāta**, *æ, f.* (sc. ovīs) *A woolly one, a sheep*: Juv. *II. Meton.*: A. Wool-like, i. e. of the nature of wool: (Comp.) folia lanatiore canitie, Pl.—B. Of trees, etc.; Having a downlike covering; covered with down: Pl.

**lancēa**, *æ, f.* [*λᾱγχᾱ*, acc. to Fest.:—acc. to Var. of Spanish origin] *I. Prop.*: *A light spear (with a leathern strap attached to it); a lance*: Hirt. *II. Meton.*: The head of a lance: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lance*.

**lanc-ino**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *DANC*, to bite] *I. Prop.*: *To tear or rend by biting*: balenas, Pl. *II. Meton.*: A. To tear or rend to pieces otherwise than by biting: Sen.—B. Of a bay: To cut into, indent: Pl. *III. Fig.*: A. Of property: *To waste, squander, dissipate*: Cat.—B. Of time: *To waste or fritter away; to consume in frivolity, etc.*: Sen.

**lān-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* [lan-a] (*Pertaining or relating to wool; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *Made of wool, woollen*: pallium, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *Soft as wool, wool-like*: latusculum, Cat.

**Langōbardī**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Langobardi; a people of Northern Germany*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Lombard*.

**langūe-fācio**, *fecī*, *factum*, *fācēre*, *3. v. a.* [langue-o; facio] *To make faint, weary, or languid*: Cic.

**langue-ne**, *ntis* *i. P.* of *langue-o*.—2. *Pa. a.* (a) *Prop.*: *Weak, languid, faint*: commovere languentem, Cic.—(b) *Meton.*: Of a flower: *Causing faintness; faint-smelling*: hyacinthus, Virg.—b. (a) *Weak, languid* through illness, etc.: stomachus, Script. ap. Cic.—(b) *Of trees, etc.*: Drooping, losing vigour: rami, Suet.—c. (a) *Languid, inert, inactive* in mind, etc.: Cæs.—(b) *Of the voice*: Feeble, weak: Cic.—(c) *Languishing, fainting, drooping, timid*: cor, Cat.

**lang-ueo**, *tū*, *no sup.*, *uēre*, *2. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit *dergha* (comp. *drāghīas*), “long”; Gr. *λαγν-α-ειν*, “to slacken”) (*To be drawn out, to be slack; hence*) *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *To be weak or languid; to be faint*: de viā languere, Cic. B. Esp.: *1. To be weak, faint, feeble, or languid from disease*: languebant corpora morbo,



**Virg.**—2. Of flowers, etc.: To droop, languish, wither: Prop. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: To be languid, inert, inactive in mind, etc.: languet juvenis, Cic.—**B.** Of abstract things: 1. To grow faint, feeble, or weak; to diminish, become less: languet amor, Ov.—2. To be unoccupied; to be passed in inaction or idleness: Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of persons: To relax one's efforts: Sall.

**languescō, langui, nō sup., languescere, 3. v. n. inch. [languo-] I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To become faint, to grow weak or languid: ipsa illa Martia legio... hoc nuntio languescet, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Of persons: To grow weak, to become enfeebled: orator, metuo, ne languescat senectute, Cic.—2. Of flowers, etc.: To droop, hang down, wither: Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To become inert or languid; to grow inactive: non est cur... languescat industria, Cic.—**B.** Of wines: To lose fiery strength, to grow mellow: Hor. **III.** Meton.: Of the moon: To lose colour, to become utterly pale, to be obscured or eclipsed: Tac.

**languide, ade. [languid-us] I.** In a weak or spiritless manner; feebly, without spirit: Cic.—2. In a way devoid of energy; in a relaxed way; without effort or exertion: (Comp.) languidus in opere versari, Cæs.—3. In a slight manner; slightly, faintly: Pl.

**languidū-lus, a, um, adj. dim.** (for languido-lus; fr. languidus, (uncontr. Gen.) languido-) Of sleep: Relaxing the limbs: Cat.

**languīdus, a, um, adj. [languo-] I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Weak, languid, feeble, faint: pecus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Weak, enfeebled with disease; sick, ill: Mart.—2. Of leaves, etc.: Drooping, hanging down: Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Feeble, weak: studium, Cic.—**B.** Of wine: That has lost its fiery strength; mellowed, mellow: (Comp.) languidiora vina, Hor.—**C.** Of age, etc.: Languid, feeble, weak: Cic.—**D.** Mentally: 1. Feeble, enervated: philosphus, Cic.—2. Faint, listless, apathetic: animus, Cæs.—3. Devoid of interest, indifferent about a matter: Cic.—**E.** Destitute of energy, relaxed in one's efforts: Sall.—**F.** Of colour: Becoming weaker or less; turning pale, paling off: Pl. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Dull, heavy, inanimate: vultus, Quint.—**B.** Of water: Slow, dull, sluggish: Hor.—**C.** Faint, weak, slight: languida quo fessit vix venit aure Noti, Ov.—**D.** Of sails: Languid; hanging loose; not swelled out by the wind: Luc.—**E.** Of sleep: Relaxing the limbs: Virg.

**languo-ō, ōris, m. [languo-; languo-escō] 1. a. Prop.** Weakness, faintness, languor, lassitude: Ter.; Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Languor, indifference, apathy, inertness, listlessness: Cic.—(b) A relaxation of efforts, etc.: Tac.—**c.** Meton.: A relaxing of the limbs in sleep: Ov.—2. Weakness, feebleness, debility, or languor arising from disease: Suet.—3. Sickness, disease, in-

firmity, illness: aquosus languor, i. e. the drapsy, Hor. ¶ Hence, fr. languo-ur.

**lānīā-tus, ūs, m. [lan(a)-o] I.** Prop.: A rending, tearing, learning in pieces by biting, etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of the mind: A rending or gnawing, remorse: Tac.

**lān-ī-ſcūm (-īſtūm), īi, n. [lan-a] (A thing pertaining to wool; hence) 1.** Wool, a fleece: Virg.—2. The wool-like production of trees: Pl.

**lānī-ēna, ē, f. [lanī-us] (A thing pertaining to a lanius; hence) A** butcher's shop or shambles: Liv.

**lā-r-ī-fic-ī-um, īi, n. [for lan-i-fac-ī-um; fr. lan-a; (i); fac-io] A** making up or manufacturing of wool; wool-spinning; wool-weaving: Just.

**lān-ī-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for lan-i-fac-us; fr. id.] Making up or manufacturing wool; that spins or weaves wool: ars, Ov.**

**lānī-ī-ger, ēra, ōrum, adj. [lan-a; (i); ger-ō] That bears or produces wool; wool-bearing, woolly, fleecy: greges, Virg.—As Subst.: lāniger, ēri, m. (sc. agnus) A woolly one; i. e. a lamb: Phaed.**

**1. lān-ī-o, ōri, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [akin to Sanscrit root **lām** or **laq**, and Gr. **λαν-ω**, to bite] **I.** Prop.: To rend or mangle by biting: laniabant dentibus artūs, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To rend, mangle, tear in pieces, lacerate otherwise than by biting: ora digitis, Ov.: (Pass. with Gr. acc.) laniata genas, Virg.—**B.** Of the hair: To tear, pull out: comas, Ov.—**C.** To rend or tear in pieces: vestem, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of voices, as subject: To tear in pieces, rack, rend asunder: Sen.—**B.** Of compositions, as object: To pull to pieces, carp at, find fault with: Ov.

**2. lānī-o, ōnis, m. [1. lanī-o] (One who rends or tears asunder or in pieces; hence) A** butcher: Petr.

**lāntōn-ī-us, a, um, adj. [2. lanio, lanion-is] (y, or belonging to, a butcher; butcher's: mensa, Suet.**

**lānī-sta, ē, m. [perhaps 1. lanī-o; STA, root of sto] (One who stands at i. e. presides over—a lacerating, mangling, etc.; hence) I.** Prop.: A trainer or teacher of gladiators: Cic.; Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** One who instructs or trains another in evil, an instructor or trainer in evil: Cic.—**B.** An instigator: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. **laniste**.

**lanitium, īi, v. lanicium.**

**lānī-us, īi, m. [1. lanī-o] I.** Prop.: (One who rends or tears in pieces or asunder; hence) A butcher, slaughterman: Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of an executioner: Plaut.

**lanterna (lāt-), ē, f. [λαμπτήρ] I.** Prop.: A lantern: Cic.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: Lamp-oil: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. **lanterne**.

**lantern-ārius (lāt-), īi, m. [lāntern-a] (One pertaining to a lanterna; hence) A** lantern-carrier; i. e. Fig.: A guide, one who shows the way: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **lanternier**, "a lantern-maker"; also, (fig.) "a trifler."

**lānūgīn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [lan-**

ugo, lanugin-is] (Full of, or abounding in, lanugo; hence) Covered with down, downy: Pl.: (Comp.) lanuginosior, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. **lanugineux**.

**lān-ūgo, īnis, f. [lan-a] (A kind of lan-a; hence) A** wool-like production, down, etc., on the face, fruits, etc.: Lucr.; Virg.; Pl.

**Lānūvium (Lānīv-), i, n. I.** Prop.: Lanuvium or Lanvinum; a town of Latium on the Appian Way.—Hence, **Lānūv-inus (Laniv-), a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Lanuvium; Lanuvian.—As Subst.: **A.** Lanuvini, ōrum, m. (sc. viri) The people of Lanuvium, the Lanuvians.—**B.** Lanuvium, i, n. (sc. pradium) An estate at Lanuvium. **II.** Meton.: The people of Lanuvium.

**lanx, lancis, f.** [akin to Gr. **πλαξ** (παλ-ος), anything flat or broad; also, Gr. **πλατ-ος**, and Sanscrit, **prithu**, broad; cf. also Lat. **planc-a**, Eng. **plank**] (Any thing flat or wide; hence) 1. A dish, a platter: Cic.; Hor.—2. One of the dishes or plates of a pair of scales; a scale: Cic.; Virg.

**Lāōcōōn, ōntis, m., Λαοκόων** (Regarding the people), Laocoon: a priest of Apollo, who endeavoured to prevent the Trojans from receiving the wooden horse within the walls. He was subsequently, together with his two sons, destroyed by serpents, while offering sacrifice.

**Lāōdāmīa, ē, f., Λαοδάμεια** (Subduer, or Tamer, of the people). Laodamia; the wife of Protesilaus; to whom she was so fondly attached, that, when she heard he had been slain by Hector, she destroyed herself.

**Lāōdicē, ēs, f., Λαοδίκη** (She who is tried by the people). Laodice: 1. A woman mentioned by Ovid.—2. The wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.

**Lāōdicēa, ē, f., Λαοδικεία** (The city of Laodice). Laodicea; the name of various cities: 1. In Phrygia Major (now Eski Hissar).—2. In Syria, on the sea-coast; hence called Laodicea ad mare (now Latikiah or Ladikiveh).—Hence, **Lāōdicēnsis, is, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Laodicea.

**Lāōmēdon, ōntis, m., Λαομέδων** (Guardian of the people). Laomedon, the father of Priam and Ganymede, king of Troy.—Hence, 1. **Lāōmēdont-ēs (-īus), a, um, adj.** (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Laomedon; Meton.) Trojan.—2. **Lāōmēdont-īades, ē, m.: a. Prop.**: A male descendant of Laomedon.—**b.** Meton.: Plur.: Trojans.

**lāpāthum, i, n., -us (-os), i, f.** or **m.=λάπαθον, or λάπαθος. Sorrel:** Pl.

**lāpī-cīd-a, ē, m.** [for lapid-cēd-a; fr. lapis, lapid-is; cēd-o] A heaver or culler of stone; a quarryman: Liv.

**lāpīcīd-inē, ārum, f. [lapīcīd-a] (Things pertaining to a lapīcīd-a; hence) Stone-quarries:** Cic.

**lāpīdā-tio, ōnis, f. [lapīd(a)-o] I.** Prop.: **A.** Sing.: A throwing of stones, a pelting with stones: Cic.—**B.** Plur.: Repeated acts of stone-throwing: Cic.

**II. Meton.:** A shower of stones hurled by the enemy: Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lapidation*.

**lāpīdā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who throws stones; a stoner: Cic.

**lāpīd-ūs**, a, um, adj. [lapis, lapidis] (Of, or belonging to, stone; hence)

**1.** Of a shower of stones: Consisting of stones, of stones: imber, Cic.—**2.**

**a.** Prop.: Formed or made out of stone: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Petrified by some sudden or violent emotion: Plant.—**3.** Formed, made, built, or constructed of stone; stone: murus, Liv.—**4.** Containing stones, having stones in it: curialium, Pl.—**5.** Abounding in stones, stony: campi, Pl.—**6.** Stone-like, stony: duritia, Pl.

**lāpīd-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] **I.** Act.: A. Gen.: To stone, throw stones at, pelt with stones: aliquem, Hirt. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To stone to death: imperatorem, Flor.—**2.** Pass.: To be struck with stones from heaven; to be struck with a shower of stones: lapidata sunt templa, Suet. **II.** Ncut.: Impers.: Lapidat, etc.: Stones fall, etc., from heaven; there is, etc., a fall or shower of stones: Reate imbrī lapidavit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lapider*.

**lāpīd-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: Abounding in, or full of, stones; stony: jussit lapidosos surgere montes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Full of, or abounding in, pieces of grit or stone; gritty: panis, Hor. **II.** Meton.: A. Hard as stone; like stone; stony: (Comp.) sory . . . est lapidosus, Pl.—**B.** Of gout in the hand: Producing or accompanied with chalk-stones: Pers.—**C.** Of fruit-trees and fruits: Abounding in stones: Virg.

**lāpīl-lus**, i, m. dim. [for lapid-lus; fr. lapis, lapidis] A small or little stone; a pebble: Ov. **II.** Esp.: A. A pebble used at trials (a white pebble denoting acquittal, a black one condemnation): Ov.—**B.** A precious stone, jewel, etc.: Hor.—**C.** A small piece of stone or marble (used in tessellated pavements): Hor.

**lāpis**, idis, m. (but in Ennius once or twice f.) [akin to Greek λάσ-ας] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: A stone: Cic.; Virg.—Particular combinations:

**1.** Lapis bibulus, Drinking-stone; i. e. pumice or sand-stone: Virg.—**2.** Lapis incus, An indented or chiselled stone; i. e. a mill stone: Virg.—**3.** Lapis Parius, Stone of Paros, i. e. Parian marble: Virg.—**4.** Lapis candidus, A white stone (used as a mark of good fortune): Cat.—**5.** Lapis sacer, A sacred or consecrated stone, i. e. a boundary stone: Liv.—**6.** Lapis ultimus, or simply ultimus, The last stone, i. e. a monumental stone: Prop.; Tib. **B.** Esp.: **1.** A stone placed at the end of every 1000 paces (=Roman mile); a mile-stone: Ov.; Tac.—also, with ellipse of lapis: ad duodecimum a Cremonā, id.—**2.** A stone, or stone elevation, on which the præco stood at slave-sales: Cic.—**3.** A precious stone, jewel, etc.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of a person who is stupid, or destitute of tender feelings,

etc.: A stone of a person: heli quid stas, lapis! quin accipis? Ter.; Tib.

**III.** Meton.: Of anything made of stone: A stone- or marble-table: Hor.

**Lāpītha**, æ, m. (Gen. Plur.: Lapithum for Lapitharum, Virg.) A Lapitha: one of the Lapithæ, a Thessalian people inhabiting the mountainous districts in the neighbourhood of Olympus and Pelion, and more especially famed for their combat with the Centaurs, at the marriage of Pirithous, the king of the Lapithæ.—Hence, **1.** Lāpīth-æus (-ēius), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Lapithæ; Lapithean.—**2.** Lapith-a, æ, f. adj. Lapithean.

**1.** lappa, æ, f. [acc. to Pott akin to carp-o; but prps. akin to Sanscrit root LUP, scindere, vellere] (The tearing or rending thing) A bur: Virg.

**2.** Lappa, æ, m. [l. lappa] Lappa; a Roman cognomen.

**lap-sio**, ōnis, f. [for lab-sio; fr. 1. lab-or] (Prop.: A sliding; Fig.) An inclination, tendency: Cic.

**lap-so**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. freq. [for lab-so; fr. id.] **I.** To slip: lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg. **II.** To fall or slip down on the ground, etc.: lubrico paludum lapsantes, Tac.

**1.** lap-sus (for lab-sus), a, um, P. of 1. lab-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. (canon law) laps.

**2.** lap-sus, ūs, m. [for lab-sus; fr. 1. lab-or] **1.** Of living beings or things: a. Of motion horizontally: (a) Gen.: A gliding, a gliding along, a moving along with gentle or easy motion: Cic.; Hor.—(b) Esp.: (a) A slipping or tripping: Liv.—(β) Of the shoots of the vine: A gliding, spreading, or growing here and there: Cic.—b. Of motion downwards: (a) Gen.: A gliding downwards: Val. Fl.—(b) Esp.: (a) (aa) Prop.: A falling: Virg.—(β β) Fig.: A failing, fault, error: Cic.—(β) Of buildings, etc.: A falling down or into ruins: Luc.—(γ) Of the earth, soil, etc.: A slipping, slip: Liv.—**2.** A falling into misfortune or ruin: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. laps.

**lāqu-āre** (-ar), is, n., -ārīum, ī, n. [akin to lac-us] (A thing belonging to a lacus or hollow; hence) A hollow or sunken place in a ceiling; a paneled or fretted ceiling: Cic.

**lāqu-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (To make a lacus or hollow place, etc., in a ceiling; hence) **I.** Prop.: To make or form panels in a ceiling; to panel, to adorn with fret-work: tectum pulcherrime laqueatum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To adorn with anything after the manner of panels or fret-work: Liv.

**lāqu-ōsus**, ēi, m. [id.] (That which is hollowed; hence) **I.** Prop.: A noose: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. **1.** Gen.: A rope (having a noose in it): Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: A halter for hanging or strangling: Tac.—**B.** A snare or noosed rope used in taking animals: Virg.—**C.** Plur.: A toil or net: Ov.

**III.** Fig.: A snare, a trap: verbi laqueo capi, Cic.—**B.** Subtly, intricacy, necty of reasoning, expression,

etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacs, lace, lacies.

**1.** Lār or Lars, tis, m. Lar or Lars; a prænomen of Etruscan origin (=English Lord; and a younger son was called Aruns): Cic.

**2.** Lar, aris, v. l. Lares.

**Lāra**, æ, f. Lara; a daughter of the river-god Almo.

**Larcīus** (-tius), īi, m. Larcīus or Lartius; a Roman name.

**laridum**, i. v. laridum.

**Lārentia** (also called Acca Larentia), æ, f. Larentia; the wife of Faustulus, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.—Hence, Lārent-ālia, ium, n. plur. The Larentalia, or festival of Larentia.

**1.** Lār-es (Lās-es), um and ium, m. [akin to Sanscrit root LAS, lucere] (The bright or shining ones; hence) **I.** Prop.: The Lares; tutelæ deities of a house, domestic or household gods (their images were placed either in a little shrine (ædes) by the hearth, or in a small chapel (lararium) in the interior of the house).—Sing.: Lar, Laris, m.: One of the Lares, a Lar: Plant. **II.** Meton.: A. The tutelæ deities of cities, roads, etc.: Ov.; Suet.—**B.** A hearth, dwelling, home: Hor.—**C.** Of a bird's nest: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. Lares.

**2.** Lāres, ium, f. Lares; a city of Numidia.

**larg-ē**, adv. [larg-us] **1.** Abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally: large dare, Cic.—**2.** Abundantly, in a great degree, to a great extent, very much: (Comp.) largius ridere, Hor.: (Sup.) largissime, Cic.

**larg-i-fic-us**, a, um, adj. [for larg-i-fac-us; fr. larg-us; (i); fac-i] (Doing liberal things; hence) Bountiful: Lucr.

**larg-i-fū-us**, a, um, adj. [l. larg-us; (i); fū-o] Flowing in abundance or copiously; copious: fons, Lucr.: imber, Cic.

**larg-i-or**, itus sum, iri (Inperf. largibar, Prop.: — Fut., largibere, Plant.—Inf., largirier, id.), 4. v. dep. [l. larg-us] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To give bountifully; to bestow, dispense, distribute, impart: qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To give largesses, to bribe: largiendo de alieno popularem fidei quentes, Liv. **II.** Fig.: A. **1.** Gen.: To bestow, confer, grant: Hortensio summam copiam facultatume dicendi natura largita est, Cic.: (with Dependent clause) quidquid solamen humani est largior, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: To concede, make a concession of something: Idque largiamur inertie nostre, Cic.—**B.** To condone, forgive an injury, by, as it were, making a present of one's desire for revenge, etc.: reipublica injurias, Tac. **III.** In Pass. force: largita tuis sunt muta silentia votis, Tib.

**larg-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality or condition of the largus; hence) **1.** Of persons: Munificence, liberality: Ter.; Cic.—**2.** Of things: Abundance, profusion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. largesse.



**larg-iter**, adv. [id.] *Abundantly, to a great extent, very much*: Cæs.

**largi-tio**, ōnis, f. [largi-or] 1. *A giving freely; a bestowing, dispensing, distributing, imparting*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. *In a bad sense: a. Bribery, corruption (esp. to obtain a public office)*: Cic.—b. *Prodigal bestowal*: Cic.—3.: a. *A granting, conferring, or bestowing*: Cic.—b. *An administering, dispensing, distributing*: Cic.

**largi-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *A liberal giver; a bestower, granter, dispenser, distributor, imparter*: Sall.; Liv.—2. *In a bad sense: One who bribes, a briber*: Cic.

**largi-tus**, a, nm, P. of largi-or.

**larg-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *dirgha*, "longus;" from root *ḍr̥hi*, *crecere*] I. Prop.: *Of size*: A. Gen.: *Large, long, great*: pilli, Pl. B. Esp.: *Extensive* (Comp.) largior ather, Virg. II. Meton.: *Of quantity*: *Abundant, copious, plentiful, much*: lux, Cic. (with Gen.) largus opum, Virg. III. Fig.: *Giving abundantly or much, bountiful, profuse, liberal*: largissimus esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *large*.

**lār-īdum** (-dum), i, n. [akin to λαρ-ός, *larp-ivós*, *fattened, fat*] *The fat of bacon, lard*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lard*.

**Lārisssa**, æ, f., Λάρισσα. *Larissa*: 1. *A city of Thessaly, on the Peneus* (now *Larisse*).—Hence, a. **Lāris-sæus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Larissa*.—As Subst.: **Lāris-sæi**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Larissa*.—b. **Lāris-senses**, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Larissa, Larissæans*.—2. *A city of Phthiotis* (also called *Larissa Cremastæ*).—3. *A fortress of Argos*.

**Lāris-sus** (-sus), i, m. *Larissus or Larissus; a river of Achaia* (now *Mant.*).

**Lār-us**, ū, m. *Larius; a lake of Gallia Cisalpina* (now *Lago di Como*).—Hence, **Lari-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Larius; Larian*.

**lārix**, icis, comm. gen.=Λάριξ. *A larch, larch-tree*: Lucr.

**Lars**, artis, v. l. *Lar*.

**Lartidius**, ū, m. *Lartidius; an imitator of Ulysses*.

**lar-va**, æ, f. [2. lar] *A thing pertaining to a lar; hence* I. Prop.: *A ghost, spectre*: Plaut. II. Fig.: *As a term of reproach: Ilobgoblin*: Plaut. III. Meton.: *A mask*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *larve*.

**lāsānum**, i, n.=λασανον. *A cooking utensil, cooking pot*: Hor.

**lasciv-e**, adv. [lasciv-us] *In a lewd or wanton manner*: Mart.

**lasciv-ia**, æ, f. [id.] *(The quality or state of the lascivus; hence)* 1.: *A Prop.*: *Sportiveness, playfulness, friskiness, frolicsomeness*: Cic.; Liv.—b. *Meton.*: *An object of sport*: Plaut.—2. *Wantonness, petulance, sauciness, impudence*: Tac.—3. *Insolence, haughtiness, overbearing behaviour or conduct*: Liv.—4. *Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness, licentiousness, voluptuousness*: Sall.

**lasciv-i-bundus**, a, um, adj. [lasciv-i-o] *Wanton, full of petulance*: Plaut.

**lasciv-īo**, ū, Itum, ūre, a. v. n. [lasciv-us] I.: *A Prop.*: *To be sportive or playful; to sport, wanton, play about, frisk*: cxsilit agnus. *Lascivite fugā*, Ov. B. Fig.: *To be sportive, merry, mirthful*: in aliquā re, Quint. II.: A. Gen.: *Of conduct*: *To be saucy, insolent, or impudent; to act with insolence*, etc.: Liv. B. Esp.: *Of the soldiers of a victorious or triumphant general*: *To behave in an unrestrained manner; to conduct one's self without restraint*: Suet.

**lasc-ivus**, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *LANGH*, *ulire*] (*Bounding, leaping*; hence) I. Prop.: *Of living beings*: *Frisky, playful, frolicsome, sportive*: puella, Virg. (Comp.) tenero lascivior hædo, Ov. II. Meton.: a. 1.: *Wanton, petulant, saucy, impudent*: pueri, Hor.—2. *Insolent, haughty, overbearing*: Epicratem suspicor lascivum fuisse, Cic.—B.: 1. *Lascivious, lewd, wanton, lustful, voluptuous, licentious*: Ov.—2.: a. *Of books, etc.*: *Containing lewd or lascivious language*: Mart.—b. *Of pictures, statues, etc.*: *Fourtraying or representing lewd or lascivious objects*: (Sup.) lascivissimæ picturæ, Suet.—C. *Of the ivy*: *Luxuriant*; or prps. *closely clinging as it were in wantonness*, etc.: lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. III. Fig.: *Sportive, playful, mirthful*: aridā Pellente lascivos Amores Canitie, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lascif*.

**laserpit-ifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [laserpit-um; fer-o] *Bearing or producing laserpitium*: Cat.

**laserpit-ium**, ū, n. I. Prop.: *A plant called by the Greeks siphon*; laserwort: Pl. II. Meton.: *The juice of the plant laserpitium*: Pl.

**Lases**, v. l. *Lares*.

**lass-ītūdo**, ūnis, f. [lass-us] *(The condition or state of the lassus; hence)* *Faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lassitude*.

**lass-o**, ōvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To make weary, faint, or languid; to tire, weary, fatigue*: corpus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lasser*.

**lassū-lus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for lassu-lus; fr. lassus, lass-o] *Somewhat wearied*: Cat.

**lassus**, a, um, adj. [akin to lassus] I. Prop.: *Faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted*: ut lassus veni de viā, Plaut. (with Gen.) lassus maris, Hor. II. Fig.: *A exhausted, enfeebled, weak*: humus, Ov.—B. *Tired, fatigued, wearied*: aures, Hor. III. Meton.: *Of a flower*: *Drizzling as if from weariness*: lassove papaverella collo Demisere caput, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *las*.

**lastaurus**, i, m.=λασταυρος. *A lewd person, debauchee*: Suet.

**lat-e**, ad, [1. lat-us] 1.: a. Prop.: *Latently; in width; extensively*: hinc populum late regem, etc., Virg. (Sup.) agr latissime continuatus, Cic.—B. Fig.: *To a great extent or degree; freely, liberally*: (Comp.) Ofellum In-

tigris opibus novi non lacus usum, etc., Hor.—2. *Copiously, diffusively, at length*: loqui, Cic.—3. *Far and wide; extensively; in a wide-spread manner; on all sides; amongst all men, etc.*: Ov.

**lāt-ēbra**, æ, f. [lat-eo] *(That which effects or brings about the lying hid, hence)* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A hiding- or lurking-place*: Hor.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *Of a weapon*: *The hiding or lurking-place (i.e. where it is embedded in the body)*: tell, Virg.—2. *Plur.*: *Of the vital principle*: *The hiding-place, secret abode*: animæ, Virg. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: *A lurking-place; hidden or secret retreat*: obscuritatis, Cic.—2. Esp.: *A subterfuge, shift, cloak, pretence, feigned excuse* (so, only in Sing.): Cic.—B. *Concealment, means of hiding*: et latebras vitilis nox abdit ipsa vitis, Ov.—C. *Secrecy*: tabellæ, Cic. III. Meton.: *Of the moon*: *A hiding*; i.e. an eclipse: Lucr.

**lātēbr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [latebr-a] *(Full of latebræ; hence)* *Full of, or abounding in, hiding- or lurking-places*: via, Cic.: pumex, Virg.

**lātē-nis**, entis: 1. P. of late-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Lying hid, hidden, concealed*: saxa, Virg.—b. Fig.: *Hidden, secret, concealed*: res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latent*.

**lātēn-ter**, adv. [for latent-ter; fr. latens, latent-is] *Secretly, in a secret way or manner, privately*: Cic.; Ov.

**lāt-ēō**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to λαθ, root of λαθῶ] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be or lie hid; to be concealed*: occulte latet, Cic.: latet anguis in herbā, Virg. B. Esp.: *Law t. l.*: *To conceal or hide one's self, get into concealment; keep out of sight so as not to appear in court, etc.*: Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To lie hid, be concealed, buried in obscurity, etc.*: aliae causæ latent, Cic.—B. *To lurk, have a hidden or secret place*: quæ (sc. mens) latet in animis hominum, Cic.—C. *To lurk, lie hidden, or be cloaked (under)*: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic.—D. *To live in retirement*: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov.—E. *To be in safety, to be sheltered*: sub umbrâ Romanæ amicitie latebant, Liv.—F.: 1. *Neut.*: *To escape notice or observation; to be unknown*: quæ tantum accendit ignem Causa, latet, Virg.—2. *Act.*: *To escape the notice or observation of; to be concealed or hidden from*: neclatulare doli fratrem Junonia et iræ, Virg.

**lāter**, ēris, m. [etym. dub.] *A brick or tile*: Cæs.; Cic.

**lātēr-āmen**, īnis, n. [later] *Any thing made like bricks*: lateramina vasis, æthenware, Lucr.

**Lātērānus**, i, m. *Lateranus; a man's name*.

**lātēr-clīlus**, i, m. dim. [later] I. Prop.: *A small brick or tile*: Cæs. II. Meton.: *From similarity of shape*: *A brick or tile; i.e. a kind of pastry, so called*: Plaut.

**Lātērēnsis**, is, m. *Laterensis; a Roman name*.

**lātēr-īcus** (-ītus), a, um, adj. q 2

[later] (Pertaining to a later; hence) *Made, consisting, or built of, bricks; brick: muri, Cæs.*—As Subst.: **lateritium**, *li, n.* (sc. opus) *Brickwork: Cæs.*

**Läterium**, *li, n.* *Laterium; the name of a villa belonging to Q. Cicero in Arpinum.*

**laterna**, *æ, v.* *lanterna.*

**lâte-sco**, *no perf. nor sup. scôre, 2. v. n. inch.* [late-o] *To hide one's self, be concealed: Cic.*

**lâtex**, *icis, m.* [etym. dub.] *A liquid, fluid of any kind; desult in latices, i. e. into the waters, Ov.: Lyæus, i. e. wine, Virg.: Palladii latices, i. e. oil, Ov.*

**Lâtialis** (-âris), *e, v.* *Latium.*

**Lâtiar**, *âris, n.* [Lâtiar-is] *The Lâtian; the festival of Jupiter Lâtianus, or the Ferie Lâtine: Cic.*

**lât-ibulum**, *i, n.* [lat-eo] *(That which brings about the lying hid; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A hiding- or lurking-place: Cic. B. Esp.: Of animals: A hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den: Cic.; Cat. II. Fig.: A hiding-place: doloris, Cic.*

**lât-iclâv-us**, *a, um, adj.* [1. lat-us; (1): clâv-us] *Having a broad purple stripe, broad-striped: tunica, Val. Max.: tribunus, Suet.—As Subst.: laticlavus, li, m.* (sc. vir) *One entitled to wear the tunica laticlavia; a senator, patrician: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. laticlave.*

**Lâtine**, *ârum* (sc. feriae), **Lâtini**, *ôrum, v.* *Latium.*

**Lâtin-e**, *adv.* [Latin-us] *(In the Latin way; hence) 1. Latine loqui: a: (a) To speak in the Latin tongue or language: Liv.—(b) To speak according to or in the Latin idiom (i. e. with correctness and propriety): Cic.—b. To speak in the Latin way, as a Latin or Roman would (i. e. in a plain, open, straightforward manner): Cic.—2. Latine scire, To have a knowledge of the Latin tongue, to know or understand Latin: Cic.—3. Latine reddere, To render or translate into Latin: Cic.—4. Latine dicere, To speak in the Latin tongue or language: Cic.—5. Latine pronuntiare, To speak in the Latin tongue or language: Nep.—6. Latine componere or formare, To compose or write in the Latin language. Suet.*

1. **Lâtiniensis**, *e, v.* *Latium.*

2. **Lâtiniensis**, *is, m.* *Latiniensis; a Roman name.*

**lâtin-itas**, *âtis, f.* [Latin-us] *(The state or quality of the Latins; hence)*

1. *Latin style, Latinity: Cic.—2. The Latin law (also called jus Latii): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. latinité.*

**Lâtinius**, *li, m.* *Latinius; a Roman name.*

1. **Lâtinus**, *a, um, v.* *Latium.*

2. **Lât-inus**, *i, m.* [Lat-ini] *(The one pertaining to Latium) Latinius; a king of the Laurentians, who hospitably entertained Æneas and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage.*

**lât-io**, *ônis, f.* [root LA, whence lat-us; v. fero init.] 1. *A bearing, bringing; auxiliil, Liv.—2. Suffragil*

*latio, a voting or right of voting: Liv.—3. Legis latio, A proposing of a law, a project of law, a bill: Cic.—4. Expensis latio, A settling down of expenditure: Gell.*

**lât-ito**, *âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. n. in- tens.* [lat-eo] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lie or be hid; to be concealed or conceal one's self; to lurk, hide: fruticeto, Hor. B. Esp.: Law t. t.: To lie hid, keep out of the way, in order not to appear in court: Cic. II. Fig.: Part. Pres.: Hidden, concealed, buried in obscurity: latitantibus rebus confidere, Cæs.*

**lât-itudo**, *Inis, f.* [1. lat-us] *(The quality of the latius; hence) 1. Breadth, width of any thing: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Extent, breadth, large size: Cic.—3. Of pronunciation: Broadness: Cic.—4. Copiousness, fullness, richness: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. latitudo.*

**Lâtium**, *li, n.* [etym. dub.; by the ancients it was derived sometimes from latere, because here Saturnus lay concealed from his son, Ov.; Virg.; and so, the concealing place, or the place of concealment:—sometimes from King Latinus: Var.; a derivation which is contrary to all accepted rules of the formation of words:—but by Donaldson's derivation of "Latini," it would seem to be connected with ἐλευθ-ερός, lib-er, and so, the free-place, or the land of the free] *Latium; a country of Italy in which Rome was situate (now Campagna di Roma, and a part of the Terra di Lavoro)—Particular expression: Jus Latii, or simply Latium, The Latin right; i. e. the political rights which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans also to other people: Tac.—Hence, 1. Lât-i-us, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Latium; Lâtian, Lât-in, b. Meton.: (a) Roman: turba, Ov.—(b) Inflicted upon or suffered by Romans: vulnera, Ov.—2. Lât-i-âlis (-âris), e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Latium, Latin.—3. Lât-inus (contr. fr. Lât-i-nus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Latium; Lât-in:—As Subst.: Lâtini, ôrum, m. (sc. homines) a. The inhabitants of Latium, Latins: nomen, Latin citizenship (=jus Latii), Cic.—Hence, Lât-in-ensis, e, adj. Lât-in:—As Subst.: Lâtinienses, ium, m. The Latins.—b. Those who possessed the Latin rights of citizenship (jus Latii, Latinitas). ¶ Hence Fr. Latin.*

**Latmus**, *i, m.*, *Λάτμος. Latmus; a mountain in Caria.—Hence, Lat-mus, a, nin, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mount Latmus; Latmian.*

**Latobrigi**, *ôrum, m.* *The Latobrigi; a Gallic people, situated probably on the Rhine.*

**lâtômia**, *ârum, v.* *lautumia.*

**Lâtôna**, *e, Lâtô, âs, f.* *Latona or Lato; a daughter of the Titan Cœus and of Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the island of Delos.—Hence, 1. Lât-ôn-i-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Latona; Latonian.—As Subst.:*

**Latonia**, *æ, f.* (sc. virgo, puella, filia, or dea) *The Latonian virgin, etc.; i. e. Diana.—2. Lâtô-i-us (Lêtô-), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Lato; Latonian.—As Subst.: Lâtô-i-us, li, m. (sc. filius, puer, or deus) The Latonian god, etc.; i. e. Apollo.—3. Lâtô-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Lato, Latonian.—As Subst.: Lâtous, i, m. (sc. filius, puer, or deus) The Latoan god, etc.; i. e. Apollo.—4. Lâtô-is (Lêtô-) *Idis or Idos, f. Of, or belonging to, Lato; Latoan.—As Subst.: Lâtôis, Idos, f.* (sc. virgo, puella, filia, or dea) *The Latoid virgin, etc.; i. e. Diana.**

**Lâtôn-I-gên-a**, *æ, comm. gen.* [Lâton-a; (1); gen-o] *Onebrought forth by Latona; a child of Latona: Latoni-gênæ duo, i. e. Apollo and Diana, Ov.*

**lât-or**, *ôris, m.* [root LA, whence lat-us; v. fero init.] *A mover or proposer of a law: Cic.; Cæs.*

**Lâtous**, *a, um, v.* *Latona.*

**Lâtrâ-nus**, *ntis, P.* of **lât(a)-o**.—*As Subst.: comm. gen. (sc. canis) A barker; i. e. a dog: Ov.*

**lât-râ-tor**, *ôris, m.* [lât(a)-o] 1. *A barker; i. e. a dog: Virg.*

**lât-râ-tus**, *ûs, m.* [id.] 1. Sing.: *A barking: Virg.—2. Plur.: Acts or repeated acts of barking; repeated barkings: Ov.*

**lât-rina**, *æ, v.* *lavatrina.*

**Lâtiris**, *Idis, f.* [*Λάτρίς*] (*Handmaid*) *Latris; a woman's name.*

1. **lât-ro**, *âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. n. a.* [etym. dub.] *I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To bark: si canes latrent, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) scit cui latretr, quom solus obamulet ipse, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Of the stomach: To rumble: Hor.—2. Of persons: To bawl, yelp, or shout violently; to roar, rant, bluster: latrant jam quidem oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To bark or bay at: venaticus (sc. catulus) ex quo Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula, Hor. B. Fig.: To bark after; i. e. to eagerly seek, demand, or require: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi, ut, etc., Lucr.*

2. **lât-ro**, *ônis, m.* [*Λάτρως*] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A hired servant, hireling: Enn. B. Esp.: Of mercenary soldiers: A mercenary, hired soldier; satellite, body-guardsmen: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. A freebooter, highwayman, robber, bandit, brigand: Cic.; Juv.—B. Of a hunter, as a slaughterer of animals: Virg.—C. Of a wild beast, as a ravager or seizer of prey: Phad.—D. (=latrunculus) A chessman; paten: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. larron.*

**lâtrocîn-i-um**, *li, n.* [latrocîn-or] 1. *a. Prop.: Freebooting, robbery, highway robbery: Cæs.—b. Meton.: (a) A band of robbers: Cic.—(b) An engagement of freebooters or robbers: Sall.—(c) A marauding incursion, etc.: Cic.—c. Fig.: Artifice, roguery, knavery, etc.: Cic.—2. Robbery, or freebooting at sea; piracy: Vell.—3. A chessman: Ov.*

**lât-rô-cîn-or**, *âtus sum, âri, i. e.*



*top.* [for *latron-clinor*; fr. 2. *latro*, *latron-is*] **I.** To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier: *Plaut.* **II.** **A.** To practice freebooting or highway robbery, to rob on the highway: *Cic.*—**B.** To rob on the seas, to commit piracy: *Cic.*

*lātrun-cūlus*, *i. m. dim.* [for *latron-culus*; fr. *id.*] **A.** Little latro; hence) **1.** A highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand: *Cic.*—**2.** A man, pawn, in chess: *Sen.*

**1. lātus**, *a, um, adj.* [acc. to some for *status=stratus*;—acc. to others akin to *Sans.* *prith-u*, "large"; fr. root *PRATH*, to extend; *Gr.* *πλάτος*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Broad, wide: (Comp.) *terra verticibus angusta*, *lateribus latior*, *Cic.*: (with *Gen.*, Acc., or Abl. of space) *areas latas pedum denum facto*, *Col.*: *duas fossas . . . quindecim pedes latas perduxit*, *Cic.*: *faciemus (sc. scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, duobus semis latas*, etc.: *Pall.*—**As Subst.** **latum**, *i. n.* Width, breadth: *Ov.* **B.** Esp.: Extensive, extended, wide: (Sup.) *quam latissimas solitudines habere*, *Cæs.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of pronunciation: Broad, broadly pronounced: *Cic.*—**B.** Of speech or speaker: Copious, diffuse, full, rich: *Cic.*; *Quint.*—**C.** Wide-spread: gloria, *Pl.*—**D.** Of persons, from the idea of spreading out the clothes in ostentatious display: *Elated, haughty, proud*: *latus ut in circo spatiare*, *Hor.*

**2. lātus**, *eris, n.* [etym. dub. prob. akin to *Sanscrit* root *PRATH*, *projicere, extendere*; *πλάτος*] **(The thing extended or the wide thing; hence) I.** Prop.: *The side or flank of men or animals*: *Cic.*; *Lucr.*—**Particular phrases**: **A.** *Lateris* or *laterum dolor*, *Pain in the side, pleurisy*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**B.** *Artifex lateris*, *An artist of (or with) the side, i. e. one who makes artistic movements with the side or sides*: a ballet-dancer: *Ov.*—**C.** *Fencing t. t.*: *Latus dare*, *To give, i. e. to expose the side or lay it open to one's adversary*: *Tib.*—**D.** *Tegere*, etc., *claudere* or *dare latus alicui*, *To cover the side for a person*; *To give one's side to a person*; *i. e. to walk close by, or by the side of, a person*: *Hor.*—**E.** *Latus alicui prebere* or *obdere*, *To give or lay open one's side to a person or thing*; *i. e. to expose one's self to the assaults of a person or thing*, etc.: *Sen.*; *Hor.*—**F.** *Latere tecto abscondere*, *To depart with one's side covered*; *i. e. to get off unharmed, to escape safe and sound*: *Ter.*—**G.** *Ab latere alicuius*, *One close to a person's side*; *i. e. a person's intimate friend, constant attendant*, etc.: *Liv.* **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *Plur.*: Of orators: *The lungs*, as lying by the side: *Cic.*—**B.** *The body*: *Hor.*—**C.**: *The side or lateral surface of a thing*: *Cic.*; *Cæs.*—**D.** *Milit. t. t.*: Of an army: *The flank*: *Cæs.*; *Tac.*—**Particular phrases**: **A.** *latere*, *On or at the side or flank*; *a* or *ex lateribus*, *On or at the sides or flanks*: *Cæs.*; *Sall.*; *Cic.*

**3. lā-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *fero*; *v. fero* *init.*

*lātus-cūlum*, *i. n. dim.* [for *later-culum*; fr. *latus*, *later-is*] **A.** Little side: *Cat.*

*laudā-bilis*, *e, adj.* [*laud(a)-o*] **(That may or can be praised; hence) Deserving or meriting praise or commendation**: *praiseworthy, laudable*: Of persons or things: *vita*, *Cic.*: (Comp.) *multo modestiā . . . laudabilior*, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. louable*.

*laudā-bil-iter*, *adv.* [*laudabil-is*] **In a praiseworthy, commendable, or laudable way or manner; praiseworthy, commendably, laudably**: *laudabiliter vivendum*, *Cic.*: (Comp.) *multo laudabilius*, *Val. Max.*

*laudā-tio*, *ōnis, f.* [*laud(a)-o*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *praising*, the act of praising: *Quint.* **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** Of that wherein the praising consists: **1.** Gen.: *Praise, commendation*: *Cic.*—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Legal t. t.: *A speaking to a person's good character; testimony to character*: *Cic.*—**b.** *A funeral oration (in which the virtues and good qualities of the deceased were made the subjects of praise)*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*

*laudā-tor*, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] **I.** Gen.: *One who praises; a praiser, eulogizer*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** Legal t. t.: *A witness to a person's good character*: *Cic.*—**B.** *One who pronounces a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person; a funeral orator*: *Pl.*

*laudā-trix*, *icis, f.* [*id.*] *She who praises*: *Cic.*; *Ov.*

*laudā-tus*, *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of *laud(a)-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Praised, commended, excellent*: *vir*, *Cic.*: (Comp.) *saccharon laudatius*, *Pl.*—**b.** *Meton.*: *Beautiful in appearance*; *laudatissima virgo*, *Ov.*

*laud-o*, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [*laus, laud-is*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To praise, extol, commend, laud*: *pudorem*, *Hor.*: *quis laudare bonos ornatus . . . potest?* *Cic.* **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To extol or praise as happy*: *laudet diversa sequentes*, *Hor.*—**2.** *To pronounce a person's last praises*; *i. e. to pronounce a funeral oration over one*: *quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret*, etc., *Cic.* **II.** *Meton.*: *To adduce, name, quote, cite a person as any thing*: (with *Second Acc.* of further definition) *quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. louer*.

*laurea*, *ae, v. laureus*,

*laurē-ātus*, *a, um, adj.* [*laure-a*] **(Provided with laurel; hence) Adorned, crowned, or decked with laurel; *laurelled*: *imago*, *Cic.*—**Particular expressions**: **1.** *Laureatæ fæces*, *Fæces encircled with laurel in token of some great victory*; *laurelled fæces*, *Cic.*—**2.** *Laureatæ litære* or *tabellæ*, *Letters encircled with laurel, in token of their conveying information of some great victory having been obtained*; *laurelled letters*: *Liv.*—**As Subst.** *laurēāta*, *ae, f.* (sc. *litære* or *tabellæ*) *A laurelled letter*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. lauréat*.**

*Laurentum*, *i. n.* *Laurentum*; a maritime town of Latium, between Ostia

and Lavinium (now *Torredi Paterno*).—**Hence, 1.** *Lauren-s* (for *Laurent-s*), *entis, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Laurentum, Laurentian*.—**As Subst.** *Laurentes*, *um, n.* (sc. *homines*) *The people of Laurentum, the Laurentes*.

—**2.** *Laurent-ius*, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Laurentum, Laurentian*.

*laurē-ōla*, *ae, f. dim.* [*laure-a*] **A small laurea; hence) 1.** A small laurel crown or garland: *Prov.*: *Lauroolam in mustaceo quaerere*, *To seek for a laurel crown in or on a laurelled cake, i. e. to look for reputation in trifles*: *Cic.*—**2.** A small or slight triumph; a small degree of reputation: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. lauréole*.

*Laurēolus*, *i. m.* *Laureolus*; a notorious robber.

*laur-ētum*, *i. n.* [*laus-us*] **A place provided with laures, hence) A laurel-grove or plantation**: *Suet.*

*laur-ēus*, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] **I.** Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, *laurel*; *laurēl: virga*, *Ov.*—**As Subst.** *laur-ēa*, *ae, f.* (sc. *arbor*) *A laurel-tree, laurel*: *Liv.* **II.** *Meton.*: *Made of laurel*; *laurēl: coronatus laureā coronā*, *Liv.*—**As Subst.** *laurēā*, *ae, f.* (sc. *corona*) *A laurel crown; a crown or garland of laurel*: *Cic.*

*laur-i-cōm-us*, *a, um, adj.* [*laus-us*; (*i*); *com-a*] (Prop.: *Laurel-foliaged*; *Meton.*) *Covered with laurel trees*: *montes*, *Lucr.*

*laur-i-ger*, *era, erum, adj.* [*laus-us*; (*i*); *ger-o*] **I.** Gen.: *Laurel-bearing*: *manus*, *Prop.* **II.** Esp.: *Crowned or encircled with laurel*: *Phœbus*, *Ov.*

*Laurōn*, *ōnis, f.* *Lauron*; a city in Hispania Tarraconensis.

*laurus*, *i* (Gen.), *laurūs*, *Pl.*: *Abl.*, *lauri*, *Hor.*:—*Nom.* *Plur.*: *laurūs*, *Tib.*: *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A laurel-tree; a laurel (breeches of which were worn by victorious generals)*: *Ov.*; *Suet.* **II.** Fig.: *Triumph, victory, success*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence *Fr. laurier*.

**1.** *laus*, *lantis, f.* [prob. akin to *cluo-o*, Greek *κλύω*, and *Sanscrit* *çau*, to hear] **(That which one hears of one's fame; hence, in good sense) I.** Prop.: *Praise, commendation, good report*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* **II.** *Meton.*: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A thing or deed deserving or obtaining praise; a praiseworthy or commendable action; a glorious or noble deed*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*—**2.** Esp.: *Of an orator*: *Merit, excellence, superiority*: *Cic.*—**B.** Of things: *Value, repute, estimation, worth*: *Pl.*

**2.** *Laus*, *Laudis, f.* *Laus*; a city of Cisalpine Gaul, northwest of Piacentia (now *Lodi Vecchio*).

*Lausus*, *i. m.* *Lausus*: **1.** A son of Numitor and brother of *Rhea Silvia*.—**2.** The son of *Mæcenius*.

*laute*, *adv.* [*laut-us*] **I.** Prop.: *Elegantly, magnificently, splendidly, sumptuously*: *vivere*, *Nep.*: (Comp.) *lautius*, *Cic.* **II.** Fig.: *Erquisitely, excellently, beautifully*: *Ter.*—**B.** *Erquisitely, magnificently*; *i. e. completely, thoroughly*: (Sup.) *hodie me . . . emunxeris lautissime*, *Poet.* *sp. Cic.*

**lautia** [etym. dub.] *drum*, n. *An entertainment furnished in Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the state.*

**lautitia** (-cia), *ae, f.* [laut-us] (*The quality of the lautus; hence*) *Elegance, splendour, magnificence, richness in one's style of living, table, etc.: Cic.*

**Lautulae**, *arum, f.* *Lautulae; a town of Latium.*

**lautumlae** (lätöm-, lätüm-), *arum, f.* [Latomia] *I. Gen.: A stone-quarry: Plant. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A prison cut out of rock at Syracuse: Cic. B. Meton.: The prison in Rome, usually called Tullianum: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. latomie.*

**lau-tus** (for lav-tus), *a, um: 1. P. of lav-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Washed, bathed: hence) A. Meton.: (a) Elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious: (Sup.) lautissima cena, Pl.—(b) Splendid, noble, magnificent: patrimonium, Cic.—(c) Wealthy, rich: civitas, Cic.—(d) Of persons: Noble, honourable, distinguished, grand: homines lauti, Cic.—(e) Prodigal or splendid in doing something: Pers.—B. Fig.: (a) Noble, glorious: (Comp.) lautior beneficentiae ratio, Cic.—(b) Honourable: negotium, Cic.—(c) Nice, minute, attentive, diligent: cura, Pl.*

**läv-a-crūm**, *i, n.* [lav(a)-o] (*That which is made for washing or bathing in; hence*) *A bath: Claud.*

**läv-a-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *1. A washing: Pl.—2. a. Prop.: A bathing: Cic.—B. Meton.: Bathing apparatus: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. luvasse.*

**läv-ā-trīna** (lätr-), *ae, f.* [for lavator-ina; fr. lavator, lavator-is] (*A thing pertaining to a lavator; hence*) *I. Prop.: A place or building for washing one's self; a lavatory: Var. II. Meton.: A water-closet, privy, etc.: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. latrines.*

**Läv-erna**, *ae, f.* [probably akin to लाव-र्ण- whence, ἀπολαύειν—to take a portion of] (*She who takes a portion of a thing; hence*) *Laverna; the patron goddess of gain (lawful or unlawful), and hence of rogues and thieves.*

**Lävinia**, *ae, f.* *Lavinia; the daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas.*

**Lävin-ium**, *ii, n.* [Lavin-i-a] (*The thing pertaining to Lavinia, Lavinium; a city of Latium, founded by Aeneas in honour of his wife Lavinia (now Pratica).—Hence, Lävini-us, a, um* (more rarely Lävini-us, a, um), *adj. Of, or belonging to, Lavinium: Läviniat.*

**läv-o**, *lävävi*, and *lävi*; *lävātum*, *lautum*, and *lötum*; *läväre* and *läväre*; *1. and 3. v. a. and n.* [akin to लाव-] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Act.: To wash, bathe, lave: manūs, Cic.: crines, Hor. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or Neut.: To bathe one's self; to bathe: Ctes.; Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of a river: To wash; i. e. flavus against or close by: flavus quem (sc. villam) Tiberis lavat, Hor.—2. Of the sea: To flow over, wet: arenas, Ov.—B. Of tears: To wet, moisten, bathe, bew: vultum, Ov.—C. To sprinkle,*

*vet: reliquias vino et bibulum lavere favillam, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To wash away, wash out: mala vino, Hor. B. Esp.: Of a fault: To wash away, alone for, expiate: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. laver.*

**laxā-mentum**, *i, n.* [lax(a)-o] *1.: a. Prop.: Wide space, ample room: Sen.—b. Fig.: Scope, room: Liv.—2. Relaxation, freedom, relief: Liv.—3. Relaxation; means or opportunity of unbending or recreating one's self: Script. ap. Cic.—4. Laziness, mitigation, abatement of stringent requirements, etc.: Cic.*

**lax-e**, *adv.* [lax-us] *1.: a. Prop.: Loosely, not tightly: Pl.—b. Fig.: Without restraint, freely: (Comp.) laxius vivere, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: Widely, extensively: (Sup.) Mercurii stella laxissime (sc. vagatur), Pl.—B. Esp.: (a) Roomily: habitare, Cic.—(b) Of troops: Openly, not closely: stare, Curt.—3. Of time: Distantly, remotely: Cic.—4. In a lax or relaxed state; negligently: Sall.*

**lax-itas**, *ätis, f.* [id.] (*The quality of the laxus; hence*) *Width, roominess, spaciousness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lâché.*

**lax-o**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre, 1. v. a.* [id.] (*To make laxus; hence*) *I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To unloose, unfasten: laxat claustra Sinon, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. To slack, slacken, relax: excussaque jubet laxare rudentes, Virg.—b. Of the flesh, skin, body, etc.: Pass.: To become loose or flaccid: laxantur corpora rugis, Ov.—c. Of the bowels: To make loose: herbam laxandis intestinis devorant, Pl.—d. To make loose from; to ease or relieve of: corpore laxati, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of sleep as subject: To relax, unstrung, render weak, feeble, or powerless: quies laxaverat artus, Virg.—2. Of persons yielding to sleep, as subjects: To relax, unbend: placida laxarant membra quiete... nautae, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. To set loose or free; to relieve: a contentione animos, Cic.—2. To unbend, amuse, recreate, refresh: iudicium animos, Cic.—3.: a. Gen.: To relax, mitigate, diminish, abate: laxatas sensit custodias, Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) Of price: To diminish, lower: annonam, Liv.—(b) To abate itself, become less, fall: annona haud multum laxaverat, Liv. II.: A. Gen.: To make wide or broad; to extend, expand, etc.: sese, Pl. B. Esp.: 1. To make roomy or extensive, to enlarge: forum, Cic.—2. Of troops: To open, open wide, to leave or make a space between themselves, etc.: Ctes.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: To open one's self or itself: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. lâcher, laisser, layer.*

**lax-us**, *a, um, adj.* [prob. akin to λαγν-άζω, to slacken] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Slack, not tight; loose: funis, Hor. (Sup.) laxissimas habenas habere, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a bow: Slack, slackened: Virg.—2. Of a door, etc.: Loose, unfastened, open: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of extent: 1. Gen.: Wide, broad, extended: laxos suspensit*

*aranea casses, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Roomy, extensive: laxior domus, Vell.—b. Wide apart, gaping open: laxis laterum compagibus, Virg.—B. Of time: Not near, or close at hand: distant: Cic.—C. Of the effects produced by debauch: Reeling, unstrung, disordered: Pers. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: Lax, slack, relaxed: imperium, Sall.—2. Esp.: Of price: Easy, low: annona, Liv.—B. Laxus locus, Ample scope, great latitude: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. lâche.*

**läa**, *ae, f.* [akin to leo] *A lioness: Ov.*

**läana**, *ae, f.* = *λέαινα*. *A lioness: Virg.*

**Léander** (-drus), *i, m.*, *Λεάνδρος* (Smooth-man). *Leander or Leandrus; a young man of Abydos; who, in order to visit his mistress, Hero, in Sestos, swam nightly across the Hellespont, until he was drowned in a storm.*

**Léarchus**, *i, m.*, *Λεάρχος* (Commander of the people). *Learchus; the son of Athamas and Ino, who, in a fit of madness, killed his father.—Hence, Léarch-ūs, a, um, adj. Of Learchus, Learchean.*

**Lēbādia**, *ae, f.*, *Λεβαδεία*, *Λεβαδία*. *Lebadia; a Boeotian city.*

**Lēbēdus**, *i, f.*, *Λεβέδος*. *Lebedus, a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where Apollo had a temple; and where every year theatrical games were celebrated in honour of Bacchus.*

**Lēbes**, *ētis, m.* = *λεβης*: *1. Basin kettle, caldron, for cooking: Virg.—2. A hand-basin for washing: Ov.*

**Lēbynthia**, *i, f.*, *Λεβυνθία*. *Lebynthia; one of the Sporadic Isles (now Leuta or Levita).*

**Lēchæum**, *i, n.*, *-ae*, *arum, f.*, *Λέχαιον*. *Lecheum or Lechea; the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.*

**lect-e**, *adv.* [lect-us] *I. Prop.: In a choice, chosen, or select way: (Sup.) lectissime, Var. II. Fig.: A. Carefully: (Comp.) lectiss, Cato.—B. (In a choice way; hence) Of language: Excellently; in choice or elegant language: dicere, Cic.*

**lect-ica**, *ae, f.* [3. lect-us] (*A thing pertaining to a lectus; hence*) *1. A litter, sedan (used at first only on journeys, but afterwards also, for the sake of convenience, in the city): Cic.; Hor.—2. A bier or litter for carrying the dead: Nep.*

**lectic-ārius**, *ii, m.* [lectic-a] (*One pertaining to a lectica; hence*) *A litter- or sedan-bearer; a chairman: Cic.*

**lectic-ūla**, *ae, f.* *dim.* [id.] (*A small lectica; hence*) *1. A small litter or sedan: Cic.—2. A bier: Nep.—3. A couch or settee, on which one lay while reading or writing: Suet.*

**lec-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [for leg-tio; fr. 2. leg-o] *1. A choosing, picking, or singling out; a selecting: Cic.—2. A reading or perusing of a book, etc., to one's self; a perusal: Cic.—3. Polit. I. L.: Lectio senatus or simply lectio, A reading out, or calling over (of the names of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck the uncor-*



thy ones from the list): Liv.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *leçon*.

**lect-i-stern-ium**, *li*, *n*. [2. lect-us; (1); stern-o] (Prop.: A strewing, spreading, or laying out of a couch or of couches, Meton.) A lectisternium, or feast of the gods (in which the images of the gods, lying on cushions, were placed in the streets, and food of all kinds set before them; these banquets were prepared by the *Ephoroi*): Liv.

**lect-ito**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* freq. [lect-o; obsol. freq. of 2. lego] To read often; to read with eagerness, or with attention: *libros*, Cic.

**lectiun-cula**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [for lectiun-cula; fr. lectio, lectio-is] A slight or short reading: Cic.

**lec-tor**, *oris*, *m*. [for leg-tor; fr. 2. leg-o] 1. One who reads or peruses a book, etc.; a reader: Cic.—2. *a. Gen.*: One who reads aloud; a reader.—*b. Esp.*: A slave who read aloud at an entertainment, or to his master (= *anagnostes*): Hor.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lecteur*.

**lectū-lus**, *i*, *m.* dim. [for lecto-lus; fr. 3. lectus, (uncontr. Gen.) lecto-i] (A small lectus; hence) 1. A small couch; a couch for sleeping; a bed: Cic.—2. A small couch for reclining on at meals; an eating-couch: Cic.—3. A funeral-bed, bed of state: Tac.—4. A reading-couch, lounge, settee, sofa: Pl.

1. **lec-tus** (for leg-tus), *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of 2. leg-o.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Prop.*: Chosen, picked out, selected: *verba*, Cic.—*b. Fig.*: Choice, good, excellent of its kind: (Comp.) *lector* femina, Cic.: (Sup.) *lectissimus* vir, Cic.

2. **lec-tus**, *ūs*, *m*. [for leg-tus; fr. 2. leg-o] 1. Prop.: A gathering or collecting together: Ter. II. Meton.: That which is gathered together; a couch, bed: Plaut.

3. **lec-tus**, *i*, *m.* [id.] (That which is gathered or collected; hence) (Prop.): A bundle or heap of leaves, etc., collected and laid together, forming a resting-place; Meton.) I. *Gen.*: A couch, bed: lecto tenebatur, *was confined to his bed*, Cic. II. *Esp.*: A bridal bed (which, after marriage, was called *adversus*, because it was placed opposite the door): Cic.—*B.*: A couch for reclining on at meals; a dining or eating-couch: Hor.—*C.*: A funeral couch, a bier: Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lit*, *litteu*, *litée*.

**Lēda**, *ae*, *-ē*, *fa*, *f.*, *Λῆδα*. *Leda* or *Lede*: the daughter of *Thestius*, and wife of *Tyndarus*; she bore by *Jupiter*, who visited her in the form of a swan, two eggs, from one of which came *Pollux* and *Helen*, and from the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.—Hence, **Lēd-aeus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Leda*: dei, *i.e.* *Castor* and *Pollux*, Ov.

**lēgāt-arius**, *li*, *m.* [legat-um] (One pertaining to a *legatum*; hence) One to whom something is left by will; a legatee: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légataire*.

**lēgā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [1. leg(a)-o] (Prop.: The sending of an ambassador; Meton.) 1. The office of an ambassador; an embassy, legation: Cic.; Cæs.—Particular phrases: *a. Legatio*

*libera*, A free legation (i. e. permission granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character of an ambassador, but without performing the duties of one; such an embassy was called "free," because, while it lasted, the holder of it was at liberty to come to the city of Rome, and leave it again, without resigning his office): Cic.—*b. Legatio votiva*, A free embassy assumed for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a vote in a province.—2. The persons attached to an embassy; an embassy, legation: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légation*.

**lēgā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] One who leaves something by will, a testator: Suet.

**lēgā-tum**, *i*, *n.* [id.] That which is bequeathed; a legacy, bequest: Cic.

1. **lēgā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of 1. leg(a)-o.

2. **lēgā-tus**, *i*, *m.* [1. leg(a)-o] 1. A commissioner, deputy, representative, legate, delegate: Cic.; Hor.—2. An ambassador: Cic.—3. *a.* In a civil capacity; under the Empire: A governor of a province; an imperial legate: Tac.—*b.* In a military capacity: (a) A lieutenant-general: second in command: Cæs.—(b) Under the Empire: A military commander; an imperial lieutenant: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légat*.

**lēg-i-fer**, *fēra*, *fērū*, *um*, *adj.* [lex, leg-is; (1); fer-o] Lawgiving: Ov.

**lēg-tō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [2. leg-o] (Prop.: A levying, raising, or enlisting; Meton.: A body of troops levied, etc.; hence) A. A Roman legion (consisting of 10 cohorts of foot-soldiers and 300 cavalry, making together between 4200 and 6000 men): Liv.; Tac.—*B.*: A legion of other nations: Plaut; Liv.—*C.*: An army: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légion*.

**lēgion-ārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [legio, legion-is] Of, or belonging to, a legion; legionary: milites, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légionnaire*.

**lēgis-lā-tor** and **lēgum-lā-tor** (sometimes written separately), *ōris*, *m.* [lex, legis; LA, root of latum; v. *fero* init.] A lawgiver, legislator: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *législateur*.

**lēgitim-e**, *adv.* [legitim-us] 1. Legitimately, legally, lawfully: Cic.—2. Legally, etc.; in a way that is recognized or acknowledged by law: Cic.—3. Rightly, justly, properly, etc.: Tac. **lēgitim-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lex, leg-is] 1. Prop.: *a. Gen.*: Connected with or pertaining to law: controversiae, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *legitima*, *ōrum*, *n.* (sc. *jussa*) Usages, or precepts, of human law: Nep. *B. Esp.*: 1. Legitimate, legal, lawful: *imperium*, Cic.—2. Fixed, or appointed, by law: *dies legitimis comitiis habendis*, Cic.—3. Recognized or acknowledged by law: *conjug*, Ov.—4. Arising out of, or originating in, law: *impedimentum*, Cic.—5. Lawful; acting in accordance with the law of nations (as opp. to pirates, etc.): *hostis*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *A.*: 1. Right, just, proper, appropriate: *legitima accessio commendationis*, Cic.—2. Right, proper, suitable: *fistulas*

*dentum pedum longitudinis esse*, legitimum est, Pl.—*B.*: According to, or influenced by, rule: *poëma*, Hor.—*C.*: Correct: *numerus*, Cic.: *sonus*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légitime*.

**lēg-iun-cula**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [for legion-cula; fr. legio, legion-is] A small legion: Liv.

1. **lēg-o**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; perhaps lex, leg-is, and so, To appoint by law for any purpose;] I. *Polit. t. t.*: *A.*: 1. Prop.: *a. Gen.*: To send with a legal commission or charge; to send as a representative or deputation: *Andronem legarunt ad Apronium*, Cic.—*b. Esp.*: To send on an embassy; to send as an ambassador or ambassadors: *quo tandem senatus-consulto legatus sis*, Cic.—2. Meton.: To confide or intrust to one: *tibi negotium*, Plaut.—*B.*: Of public officers, etc.: 1. *a.* In a civil capacity: To choose as deputy, to select as assistant: *Dolabella mihi legavit*, Cic.—*b.* In a military capacity: To appoint or select as lieutenant: *legat sibi homines nobiles*, Sall.—2. To send as a deputy or commissioner: *eum Cæsari*, Cic. II. *Law t. t.*: To give by one's last will, to bequeath; to leave as a legacy: *usum et fructum bonorum suorum Cæsenniae legat*, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Aliquid alicui alioquo legare*, To give or appoint by will, etc., something to some one to be paid or allowed by another: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *léguer*.

2. **lēg-o**, *lēgi*, *lectum*, *lēgere*, 3. *v. a.* [lēg-ŏ] I. Prop.: *a. Gen.*: To lay or put together; to gather, collect: *caesorum spolia*, Liv. *B. Esp.*: 1. Naut. t. t.: *La legere*, To gather or lay together, i. e. to furl, the sails: Virg.—2. Of threads, etc.: To gather together, to wind up: Ov.—3. With accessory notion of unlawful appropriation: To gather or take unjustly to one's self for one's own use; to steal, purloin, plunder, carry off, abstract: *sacra divum*, Hor.—4. With accessory notion of selection: *a. To gather or collect together from out of a number; to choose, pick out, select*: *ni vis humana quotannis Maxima quoque manu legeret*, Virg.—*b.*: To choose, select, pick, or single out: *legitque virum vir*, and *man singled out man*; i. e. for his opponent or antagonist, Virg.—*c.*: To choose or select for any office or employment: Cic.; Suet.—*d.*: Of soldiers: To levy, raise, enlist: Ov.; Suet. II. Meton.: *A.*: 1. Of fruit, flowers, etc.: To pick, gather, cull, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—2. Of a tree: To gather the fruit of, etc.: Ov.—3. Of the hair: To pull or pluck out: Phaed.—4. With local objects, by land: To pass, move, or wander through: *salutis*, Ov.—Particular phrases: *a. Legere vestigia*, To pass or wander over one's footsteps; i. e. to track, follow after, or pursue one: Virg.—*b. Legere orbis*, To follow one through windings, etc.: Virg.—5. Of the sea as object: *a.* With personal subjects: To sail over or across, to traverse: Ov.—*b.* With

inanimate subjects: *To move or float upon*. Virg.—6. Of a coast, shore, or a place upon either of them: *To pass or sail by, to coast along*: Liv.; Ov.—7. Of the sight: *a. To pick up or gather with the eyes one after another; to collect in one's glance; to see, survey, observe, view, obtain a view of*. omnes longo ordine, Virg.—b. (a) Gen.: *To read or peruse a book, writing, etc.*: libros, Cic.: sepulchra, i. e. the epitaphs or inscriptions on the sepulchres: id.—(b) Esp.: *With accessory notion of uttering aloud*: *To read out or aloud, to read*: volumen, Cic.: orationes, et historias, et carmina, Pl.—Particular expression: *Of the censors*: Senatum legere, *To read over, to call out or over, the names of the senators*: Liv.—B. Legere soceros, *To obtain fathers-in-law by an act of stealing*, in reference to the rape of the Sabine women: Virg. III. Fig.: *To choose, select*: conditiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lire.

**lēgŭl-eius**, ū, m. [legul-us] (*One pertaining to a legulus; hence*) *In law: One who collects legal technicalities, in order to defeat his opponent; a pettifogger*: Cic.

**lēg-ŭlus**, i, m. [2. leg-o] (*One gathering; hence*) *A gatherer, collector*: Cic.

**lēg-ŭmen**, inis, n. [id.] (*That which is gathered or picked; hence*) I. Gen.: *Pulse, any leguminous plant*: Cic. II. Esp.: *A bean-plant*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. légume.

**Lēlēges**, um, m., Λέλεγες. *The Leleges; a Pelagic tribe who were scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece*.—Sing.: Lelex, Leleges, m. *One of the Leleges*.—Hence, 1. **Lēlēgeius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Leleges*: Lelegeian.—2. **Lēlēgeis**, Idis, adj. *Lelegeian; Asiatic*.

**Lēmānnus**, i, m. (with or without lacus) *Lemannus (now the lake of Geneva)*.

**lembus**, i, m., λέμβος. *A small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow; a pinnace, yacht, cutter*: Liv.

**Lemniās**, ādis, v. Lemnos. **lemn-i-cōl-a**, æ, m. [Lemn-os]; (l); Col-o] *A dweller in Lemnos, i. e. Vulcan*: Ov.

**lemnisc-o-ātus**, a, um, adj. [lemnisc-o] *Provided or furnished with a lemniscus; i. e. adorned with a pendent ribbon*: palma lemniscata, *a palm branch ornamented with a lemniscus, i. e. the highest reward or recompense*: Cic.

**lemniscus**, i, m. = ληνισκος. *A pendent ribbon (fastened to a victor's garland)*: Liv.

**Lemnos** (-us), i, f., Λήμνος. *Lemnos or Lemnu (now Stalimene); an island in the Ægean Sea, the abode of Vulcan*.—Hence, 1. **Lemniūs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lemnos*: Lemnian.—As Subst.: a. **Lemniūs**, ū, m. (sc. deus) *The Lemnian god, i. e. Vulcan*: Ov.—b. **Lemni-**ŭrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Lemnos, the Lemnians*: Nep.—

2. **Lemn-ias**, ādis, f. adj., Ληνίας. *Of, or belonging to, Lemnos*: Lemnian.—As Subst. f. (sc. femina) *A Lemnian woman* (Dat. Plur. Lemnias, Ov.).

**Lēmōnia tribus**. *The Lemonia tribe; a rustic tribe on the Via Latina*.

**Lēmōvices**, um, m. *The Lemovices; a people of Aquitanian Gaul*.

**Lēmōvīl**, ūrum, m. *The Lemovii; a Germanic people on the Baltic*.

**Lēmūres**, um, m. I. Prop.: *Shades, ghosts of the departed*: Ov.—Hence, **Lēmūria**, ūrum, n. (*Things pertaining to the Lemures*) *The Lemuria; a festival held at night on 9th May, to appease departed shades*: Ov. II. Meton.: *Ghosts, spectres*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. Lemures.

**lēn-a**, æ, f. [len-io] *She that entices, allures, or seduces; a female enticer*: Cic.; Ov.

**Lēnæus**, a, um, adj., Ληνᾶος (*Belonging to the wine-press*). *Lēnæan, Bacchic*: latices, i. e. wine, Virg.—As Subst.: **Lēnæus**, i, m. (sc. deus) *The Lēnæan god; i. e. Bacchus*: Virg.

**lēn-e**, adv. [len-is] *Gently, moderately, not violently*: lene sonans, Ov.

**lēni-men**, inis, n. [len-i] (*That which mitigates or soothes; hence*) 1. *A soother or mitigator*: laborum, Hor.—2. *A mitigation, alleviation, etc.*: senectus, Ov.

**lēni-mentum**, i, n. [id.] (*That which renders lenis; hence*) *A mitigation, a soothing, an alleviation*: Tac.

**lēn-i-o**, ūvi or ū, itum, ire (*Imper-f., lenibant, Virg.—Fut., lenibunt, Prop.*), 4. v. a. and n. [len-is] *To make lenis; hence*. I. *To make soft; i. e. to remove the hardness of any thing*: Pl. II.: A. Gen.: *To moderate, render gentle*: clamorem, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. *Of flavour*: *To reduce, qualify, tend to remove*: Pl.—2. *Of the stomach*: *To appease, pacify*: Hor.—3. *Of wounds*: *To assuage, moderate the violence or pains of*: Prop. III.: A. Act.: 1. Gen.: *To render gentle or mild in character*: aliquem, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *With Personal pron.*: *To render one's self gentle or mild; to become gentle or mild in character*: Cic.—b. *Of persons or things*: *To appease, quiet, pacify*: Cic.; Liv.—c. *To mitigate, soothe, alleviate, etc.*: desiderium, Cic.—B. Neut.: *To become mild, to be mitigated*: dum iræ leniunt, Plaut.

**lēn-is**, e, adj. [etym. dub.]; prob. akin to Sanscrit root Li, *liquefacere, solvere* (*Making to flow, loosening, relaxing; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Soft, smooth*: lene, asperum, Cic. B. Esp.: *Of flavour*: *Soft or smooth to the palate*: vinum, Ter. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *Moderate, gentle, not violent*: (Sup.) lenissimus ventus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *Of flying*: *Gentle, easy*: volatus, Ov.—2. *Of any thing rising to a point or peak*: *Gentle, gradual, gradually rising, sloping, etc.* (Comp.) jugum paulo leniore fastigio ab eā parte, quæ, etc., Cæs.—3. *Of sleep*: *Gentle, mild*: Hor. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Of persons or things*: *Gentle, mild, in character*: Cic.; Hor. B.

Esp.: 1. *Of speech*: *Mild, gentle, calm*: Cic.—2. *Of poison*: *Mild, gentle in operation*: Cic.

**lēn-itas**, ātis, f. [len-is] (*The quality, or state, of the lenis; hence*) 1. *Softness, smoothness*: Pl.—2. *Gentleness, quietness*: Arar in Rhodanum inquit incredibili lenitate, Cæs.—3.: a. Gen.: *Mildness, gentleness, lenity*: animi, Cic.—b. Esp.: *Of speech, etc.*: *Mildness, gentleness*: Cic.

**lēn-iter**, adv. [id.] 1. *Moderately, gently, not violently*: (Comp.) sic ego torrentem . . . Lenius . . . decurrere vidi, Ov.—2.: a. *Of any thing rising to a point*: *Gently, gradually*: collis leniter acclivis, Cæs.—b. *Of pace or motion*: *Gently, softly, not rapidly, quietly*: ire, Ov.—3.: a. Gen.: *Gently, mildly, calmly*: (Sup.) lenissime sentire, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) *Of speech, etc.*: *Mildly, gently, quietly, calmly*: Cic.—(b) *Remissly, indolently, slowly*: Cæs.

**lēn-ītudo**, inis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the lenis; hence*) *Mildness, gentleness*: Cic.

**lēn-o**, ōnis, m. [len-io] (*One who softens; hence*) 1.: a. *In a good sense*: *One who prevails upon another; a persuader*: Ov.—b. *In a bad sense*: *An alluror, enticer*: Cic.—2. *In a bad sense*: *A pimp, pandur, procurer*: Cic.

**lēnōcin-lump**, ū, n. [lenocin-or] (*That which allures; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *An alluring; allurement, enticement*: Cic. B. Esp.: *A pimping, an acting as a pimp, procurer, etc.*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *Of that which causes or promotes allurement; Finery, or nicety in dress, etc.*: Cic.; Suet. III. Fig.: *Meretricious ornament*: Tac.

**lēnō-cīnor**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [for lenon-cinor; fr. leno, lenon-is] I. Prop.: *To be alluring; to entice, flatter, wheedle, cajole*: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. II. Meton.: *(To pander to; hence) To increase*: insitæ feritatis arte ac tempore lenocinantur, Tac.

**lens**, tis, f. *A lentil*: Virg.

**lent-e**, adv. [lent-us] 1. *Of motion or time*: *Slowly, sluggishly*: procedere, Cæs.: (Sup.) animus lentissime manditi, Col.—2.: a. Gen.: *Calmly, dispassionately, unconcernedly*: (Comp.) hac lentius disputantur, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) *Cocly, with indifference, etc.*: respondere, Cic.—(b) *Calmly, attentively*: Cic.

**lent-esco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. m. inch. [id.] 1. *To become adhesive, clammy, or sticky; to cling, stick, adhere*: ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. II.: A. Prop.: *To become pliant or soft*: cere modo lentescere (sc. gemmæ), Pl. B. Fig.: *To slacken, relax, become mitigated*: lentescunt tempore curæ, Ov.

**lentisc-o-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [lentisc-us; (l); fer-o] *Bearing mastich-trees*: Ov.

**lentiscus**, i, f., -um, i, n. *The mastich-tree*: Poet. ap. Cic.

**lent-itia**, æ, f. [lent-us] (*The quality or state, of the lentus; hence*)



1. *Stickiness, clamminess*; Pl. — 2. *Pliancy, flexibility*. Pl. — 3. *Toughness, hardness*; Pl.

**lent-ītūdo**, īnis, *f.* [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: *Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*; Tac. II. Fig.: A. Of style, etc.: *Slowness*, etc.: Tac. — B. Of feeling: *Dullness, apathy, insensibility*; Cic.

**lent-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] I. Prop.: To render *pliant or flexible*; to bend; arcus, Stat. II. Meton.: Of an oar: To bend in plying; to ply, strain; Virg.

**lent-or**, ōris, *m.* [id.] (The being *lentos*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *Clamminess, stickiness, tenacious quality*, etc.: Pl. — b. Meton.: A *clammy, sticky, or tenacious substance*: Pl. — 2. *Toughness, hardness*; Pl.

**Lentulitas**, ātis, *v. 2. Lentulus*.  
1. **lentū-lus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for *lento-lus*; fr. *lentos*, *lento-i*] *Rather slow*; Cic.

2. **Lentulus**, *i. m.* [1. *lentulus*] *Lentulus*; a Roman name. — Hence, **Lentul-itas**, ātis, *f.* (The condition of a *Lentulus*; i.e.) *The name or nobility of a Lentulus*; *Lentulity*; Cic.

**len-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *LING*, *amplecti*] (Embracing, *clinging to*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Adhesive, tenacious, firm, or fast-holding*; vitis, Virg. B. Esp. *Adhesive, clammy, sticky*; (Comp.) pice *lentus* Idæ, Virg. II. Meton.: A.: 1. a. *Pliant, flexible, bending, yielding*; lentæ genitæ, Virg. — b. *Tough, hard*; argentum, Virg. — 2. a. *Slow, sluggish, immovable*; asinus, Phaed. — b. *Slow, with little motion, nearly motionless, inactive*; in lento marmore, Virg. — 3. *Heavy*; pondera, Prop. — B. Of blows: *Inflicted with that which is pliant or flexible*; verbera, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Lasting or continuing long*; spes, Ov. (Sup.) *lentissima tranquillitas*, Sen. — B.: 1. Gen.: *Slow, lingering, lazy*; in dicendo, *dravling*, Cic. — 2. Esp.: a. Of bad payers: *Slow, backward*; infitiores, Cic. — b. Of matters: *Tedious*; negotium, Cic. — C. Of character: *Easy, calm, indifferent, unconcerned, phlegmatic*, etc.: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbrâ, at ease, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lent*.

**lennūcūlus**, *i. m.* A small *safty vessel, bark, or skiff*; Cæs.

1. **lēo**, ēre, *2. v. a.* The root of *deleo*.

2. **lēo**, ōnis, *m.* [λέων] I. Prop.: A lion: Ov. II. Meton.: The constellation *Leo*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lion*.

**Lēocōrion**, *i. n.*, Λεωκόριον (The thing pertaining to the daughters of Leos) *The Leocorion*; a temple in Athens, reared in honour of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.

**Lēoides**, um, *f.* The daughters of *Leos*.

**Lēon**, ontis, *m.*, Λέων. *Leon*: 1. A town near Syracuse (now *Magnisi*).

— 2. A ruler of *Phlius*.

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**Lēōnidas**, æ, *m.*, Λεωνίδας. *Leonidas*: 1. A king of Sparta who fell at Thermopylae. — 2. A teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens.

**Leonnātus**, *i. m.* Leonnatus; one of Alexander's generals: Nep.

**Lēontini**, ōrum, *m.*, Λεοντίνοι. *Leontini*; a very ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily (now *Lentini*).

— Hence, **Lēontinus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Leontini*; *Leontine*.

— As *Subst.*: **Lēontini**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Leontini*; *Leontines*.

**Lēontium**, ūi, *f.*, Λεόντιον. *Leontium*; an Athenian female, a friend of Epicurus.

**Lēotychides**, æ, *m.*, Λεωτυχίδης. *Leotychides*, the brother of Agesilaus.

**Lēpid-e**, ade, [lepid-us] 1. a. Gen.: *Pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily*; (Comp.) *lepidus fieri*, Plaut.; (Sup.) *lepidissime*, id.

— b. Esp.: (a) As an affirmative response: *Nicely, well, very well*; yes: Plaut. — (b) As a term of applause: *Charmingly, famously*; Plaut. — 2. Of style: *Smartly, wittily, humorously*; Cic.

1. **lēp-idus**, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *LUP*, *scindere*] (*Cut*; stripped of the bark; hence, polished; hence) I. Gen.: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat*; (Comp.) alter *lepidior*, Plaut.; (Sup.) pater *lepidissimus*, Ter. II. Esp.: A. *Satirically*; Nice, effeminate: pueri, Cic. — B. Of style: *Smart, witty, facetious*; dictum, Hor.

2. **Lēpidus**, *i. m.* [1. *lepidus*] *Lepidus*; a Roman name.

**Lēpontii**, ōrum, *m.* The *Lepontii*; a people of Cisalpine Gaul (in the modern *Val Leventina*).

**Lēp-or** (-os), ōris, *m.* [akin to lepidus] I. Gen.: *Pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm*; Lucr.; Pl. II. Esp.: A. Of behaviour: *Agreeableness, politeness, amiability*; Cic. — B. Of style, etc.: *Pleasantry, wit, humour*; Cic.

**Lēprēm** (-on), *i. n.*, *Lepræos* (-us), *i. f.*, Λεπρæος. *Lepreum* or *Lepræos*; a sea-coast town of Elis (its ruins are near the modern town *Strobitza*).

**Lepta**, æ, *m.* [λεπτός, weak] *Lepta*; a Roman name.

**Leptis**, *is, f.*, Λέπτις. *Leptis*; the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: 1. *Leptis Magna*, on the great Syrtis (now *Lébidā*). — 2. *Leptis Parva*, near Hadrumetum, the birthplace of the emperor Septimius Severus (now *Lempta*). — Hence, **Lept-ītāni**, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of *Leptis*.

**Lēpus**, ōris, *m.* and *epicene* [akin to Sanscrit root *LAṢH*, *collisire*; Æolic and Sicilian λέπος, collateral form of λαγώς] (*The animal leaping beyond, the leaping animal*; hence) I. Prop.: A hare: Virg.; Hor. — t ro v: Aliis *lepreum* exagitare, To hunt the hare for others, i.e. to do something of which others reap the advantage: Ov.

II. Meton.: The constellation *Lepus*; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lièvre*.

**lēpus-cūlus**, *i. m. dim.* [for *leporculus*; fr. *lepus*, *lepor-is*] I. Prop.: A little or young hare; a leaveret: Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Petty game*; i.e. small objects of booty: Cic.

**Lerna**, æ, -æ, es, *f.*, Λέρνη. *Lerna* or *Lerne*; a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name, the haunt of the Lernaean Hydra, which Hercules slew with the help of Iolaus, and then drained the marsh. — Hence, **Lern-æus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Lerna*; *Lernaean*: anguis, Virg.

**Lesbos** (-us), *i. f.*, Λέσβος. *Lesbos* or *Lesbus*; an island in the Ægean Sea (now *Metellino*). — Hence, 1.

**Lesb-iācus**, a, um, *adj.* *Lesbian*. — 2. **Lesb-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Lesbian*. — As *Subst.*: **Lesbium**, ūi, *n.* (sc. vinum) *Lesbian wine*: Hor. — 3. **Lesb-ōus**, a, um, *adj.* *Lesbian*. — 4. **Lesb-ias**, ādis, *f.* A *Lesbian woman*: Ov.

— 5. **Lesb-is**, idis, *f. adj.* *Lesbian*. — As *Subst.*: (sc. mulier) *A Lesbian woman*.

**lessus**, Acc. nm (only in Acc. sing.), *m.* [etym. dub.] A wailing, cry, funeral lamentation: Cic.

**lēt-ālis** (lēth-), e, *adj.* [let-um] (Of, or belonging to, death; hence) *Deadly, fatal, mortal, causing death*: letalis arundo, Virg.

**Lēthæa**, æ, *f.*, *Lethæa*; the wife of Olenus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone.

**lēthargicus**, a, um, *adj.* = ληθαργικός. *Drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Pl.

— As *Subst.*: **lēthargicus**, *i. m.* (sc. homo) *One affected with lethargy, a lethargic person*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lēthargique*.

**lēthargus**, *i. m.* = ληθαργος. *Drowsiness, lethargy*: Hor.

**Lēthē**, ēs, *f.*, Λιθή (Forgetfulness). *Lethe*; a river in the infernal regions, from which the Shades drank and obtained forgetfulness of the past. — Hence, **Lēth-æus**, a, um, *adj.*: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Lethe*; *Lethæan*. — 2. Meton.: a. Of, or belonging to, the infernal regions: Hor. — b. That produces sleepiness or forgetfulness; *Lethæan*: somnus, Virg.

**lēt-i-fer** (lēth-), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [let-um; (l); fer-o] *Bringing or causing death*; deadly, fatal: arcus, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lēthifère*.

**Lēth-o** (lēth-), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] To kill, slay: Ov.

**Lētois**, -idis, *Lētoīus*, a, um, *v.* Latona.

**lēt-um** (-thum), *i. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *LI*, *liquefacere*, Greek *δ-λε-θος*; Lat. *le-o*, the simple form of *dele-o*, etc.] (*That which melts, dissolves, or blots out*; hence) I. Prop.: *Dissolution, death*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of things: *Ruin, destruction*: Virg.

1. **Leucādīa**, æ, -as, ādis, *f.*, Λευκαδία. *Leucadia* or *Leucas*; an island (called also *Neritis*, and formerly a peninsula) in the Ionic Sea, famed for a temple of Apollo (now *S. Maura*). — Hence, **Leucād-ius**, a, um, *adj.* Of,

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or belonging to, *Leucadia*; *Leucadian*.—As Subst.: 1. *Leucadia*, æ, f. (sc. fabula) *Leucadia*; the name of a comedy of *Turpilius*.—2. *Leucadii*, ðrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *Inhabitants of Leucadia*; *Leucadians*.

2. *Leucadiā*, æ, f. *Leucadia*; a woman's name.

*Leucas*, ādis, f., *Λευκάς*: 1. = *Leucadia*.—2. *The capital of the Island Leucadia*.—3. = *Leucata*.

*leucaspis*, īdis, f. = *Λευκάσπις*. With a white shield: *phalanx*, *Liv*.

*Leucata*, æ, e, ēs, f.; -es, æ, m.; -as, ādis, f. *Leucata*, *Leucate*, *Leucates*, or *Leucas*; a promontory in the Island of *Leucadia* (now *Capo Ducato*).

*Leuci*, ðrum, m., *Λευκοί*. *The Leuci*; a people of *Gallia Belgica*.

*Leucippus*, i, m., *Λευκίππος* (*White-horse*). *Leucippus*: 1. *The father of Phœbe and Hilaïra, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux*.—Hence, *Leucippis*, īdis, f. *A daughter of Leucippus*.—2. *A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic*.

*Leucōn*, ōnis, m. *Leucōn*: 1. *The name of one of Actœon's hounds*.—2. *A king of Pontus*.

*Leucopetra*, æ, f., *Λευκοπέτρα* (*White rock*). *Leucopetra*; a promontory in the territory of the *Bruttii*, near *Rhegium* (now *Capo dell' Armi*).

*Leucophryna*, æ, f., *Λευκοφρύνη* (With white eyebrows). *Leucophryna*; a surname of *Diana in Magnesia*.

*Leucosia* (-āsia), æ, f., *Λευκοσία*. *Leucosia* or *Leucasia*; a small island in the *Tuscan Sea* (now *Pania*).

*Leucothœa*, æ, e, ēs, f., *Λευκοθήη* (*White goddess*). *Leucothœa* or *Leucothœ*: 1. *The name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after that she was received among the sea-gods. Subsequently she was confounded with the Italian goddess Matuta*.—2. *A daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Ewrynome*.

*Leuctra*, ðrum, n., *Λεύκτρα*. *Leuctra*; a small town of *Boeotia*, where *Epaminondas* defeated the *Spartans* (now the village of *Leuca*, with the ruins of *Erevo-Castro*).—Hence, *Leuctricus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Leuctra*; *Leuctrican*.

*Levaci*, ðrum, m. *The Levaci*; a people of *Gallia Belgica*.

*levā-men*, īnis, n. [*lev(a)-o*] *An alleviation, mitigation, solace, consolation*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*

*levā-mentum*, i, n. [*id.*] 1. *A lessening or diminishing; a diminution*: *Tac.*—2. *Mentally: Alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort*: *Cic.*

*levā-tio*, ōnis, f. [*id.*] 1. *A lessening or diminishing*: *Cic.*—2. *An alleviation, mitigation, relief*: *Cic.*

1. *levā-tus*, a, um, *P. of 1. lev(a)-o*.

2. *levā-tus*, a, um, *P. of 2. lev(a)-o*.

*lev-iculus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*1. lev-is*] *Somewhat light-minded, vain, etc.*: *leviculus sane noster Demosthenes, qui, etc., Cic.*

*lev-i-dens-is*, e, adj. [*1. lev-is*; (*1*); *dens-us*] (*Slightly depressed; hence*) (*Prop.*:

*Lightly wrought, thin; Meton.*) *Slight, poor*: *munusculum, Cic.*

*lev-i-pes*, ēdis, adj. [*1. lev-is*; *pes*] *Light-footed, swift*: *lepus, Cic.*

1. *lēvis*, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *laghu*, *levis*; and to the Sanscrit root *LAṢH*, *transilire*; also, to Gr. *ελαφύς*, *ελαφρός*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Lightly-moving or springing; swift, quick, nimble, rapid, fleet*: *mns, Hor.* (*Comp.*) *ut ad motus essent leviores (sc. peltastæ), Nep.* *B. Esp.*: *Of dancers: Lightly tripping, light*: *Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori, Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A.*: 1. *Of weight: Light, not heavy*: *stipula, Virg.*—2. *Of the shades of the departed: Light, unsubstantial*: *turba, Hor.*—*B.*: *Of time: Fleeting, quickly passing, rapid*: *hora, Ov.*—*C.*: *Of troops: Light-armed, light; milites, Liv.*—*D.*: *Light of digestion; light; easy to be digested*: *malvæ, Hor.*—*E.*: *Of the soil: Light, thin, shallow, poor*: *Virg.*—*F.*: *Slight, trifling, small*: *strepitus, Hor.*—*G.*: *Lightly clad: nudus, aut sagulo levis, Tac.* *III. Fig.*: *A.*: *Of things: 1. Gen.*: *Light, swift, quick, rapid*: *venti, Ov.*—2. *Esp.*: *Of the plectrum: Quickly moving; hence, gay, light, joyous*: *Hor.*—*B.*: 1. *Of value or importance: A.*: *Of things: Without weight, light, trifling, insignificant, trivial, unimportant; of little or small importance, or consequence*: *prelium, Cæs.*—*b.*: *Of persons: Without weight, unimportant, inconsiderable*: *Cic.*—2. *In character, etc.*: *a.* (a) *Of persons: (a) Light, light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant*: *Cic.*—(b) *Possessing no weight or authority; not to be relied upon, of no account*: *auctor, Liv.*—(c) *Possessing no stability of principle, unprincipled*: *judices, Cic.*—(d) *Of things: (a) Capricious, fickle, inconstant, unstable*: *amicitiæ, Cic.*—(b) *Empty, vain*: *spes, Hor.*—*b.* (a) *Of persons: Mild, gentle, patient, enduring*: *Sithonidis non levis Evius, Hor.*—(b) *Of things: (a) Light, mild, gentle, etc.*: *reprehensio, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum esset, Liv.*—(b) *Light, endurable, supportable*: *exsilium, Suet.*—3. *Of report: Light, unfounded*: *auditio, Cæs.*—*C.*: 1. *Of compositions: Trifling; not grave, important or serious*: *versus, Hor.*—2. *Easy, ready*: *tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. léger.*

2. *lēvis* ( læ- erroneously). e, adj. [*æ*ios] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Smooth, smoothed, not rough*: *corpuscula, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *levior assiduo detritis equore conchis, Ov.* (*Sup.*) *levissima corpora, Lucr.*—As Subst.: *leve*, is, n.: *Smoothness*: *Hor.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *Smooth*: *a. Without hair, from which the hair has been removed*: *crura, Juv.*—*b.*: *On which the hair has not yet come; beardless*: *ora, Tib.*—*c.*: *That has lost the hair, bald*: *ut senex, Ov.*—2. *Smooth, unwrinkled, free from wrinkles*: *Juventus, Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A.*: *Of the effects of being smooth*: 1. *Polished, bright, shining*: *galææ, Hor.*—2. *Slip-*

*pery*: *sanguis, Virg.*—*B.*: *Of the appearance resulting from smoothness of the body, etc.*: *Fair, beautiful, beautiful*: *pectus, Virg.*—*C.*: *Of the appearance produced by smoothness of dress: Finely dressed, spruce, smart*: *vir, Ov.* *III. Fig.*: *Of style, etc.*: *Smooth, polished, free from roughness, etc.*: *oratio, Cic.*

*lev-i-somn-us*, a, um, adj. [*1. lev-is*; (*1*); *somn-us*] *Lightly sleeping*: *corda, Lucr.*

1. *lēv-itas*, ātis, f. [*1. lev-is*] (*The quality or state of the levis; hence*) 1. *Easiness or rapidity of motion; moveableness; power of moving*: *Ov.*—2. *Of weight: Lightness*: *Cæs.*—3. *Light-mindedness, capriciousness, fickleness, inconstancy, frivolity, levity*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. légereté.*

2. *lēv-itas* ( læv- ), ātis, f. [*2. lev-is*] 1. *Smoothness*: *Cic.*—2. *Slipperiness, lubricity*: *Cels.*

*lev-iter*, adv. [*1. lev-is*] 1. *Of troops: Lightly armed, etc.*: *Curt.*—2. *Lightly; in a trifling degree or way; to a small extent; a little, not much, somewhat*: (*Comp.*) *tanto levius miser, Hor.*—3. *A. Mildly, gently, patiently, with equanimity*: (*Sup.*) *levissime feram, Cic.*—*b.*: *Of speech: Mildly, forbearingly, etc.*: *Cic.*

1. *lēv-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (*Ful. Perf.*, *levāssō*, *Enn.*) [*id.*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To make light, lighten*: *dentes penna levare poterat, i. e. remove the pieces of food which press like a weight upon the teeth, Mart.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *To ease, relieve*: *te hac fasce, Virg.*—2. *With Personal pron.*: *To raise or lift up one's self; to rise*: *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *To lift up and take, take away*: *viro manicas, Virg.* *III. Fig.*: *A.*: *To lighten; hence*: 1. *To lessen, diminish, allay, abate*: *suspicionem, Cic.*: *fonte situm, Ov.*—2. *Of price: To lower, reduce*: *Tac.*—3. *Of a journey: To render not irksome; to make pleasant or agreeable*: *Virg.*—4. *To alleviate, mitigate, console, comfort*: *curam consilio, Cic.*—*B.*: *To ease, relieve, free from any thing: aliquem onere, Cic.*—*C.*: *To take away, weaken, impair, destroy*: *inconstantiā levatur auctoritas, Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. lever.*

2. *lēv-o* ( læ- ), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*2. lev-is*] 1. *To make smooth, to smooth*: *tigna, Lucr.* *II.*: *Of style, etc.*: *To smooth down, polish, soften*: *nimis aspera sano Levabit cultu, Hor.*

*lev-or* ( læv- ), ōris, m. [*id.*] *Of the voice: Smoothness, softness*: *Lucr.*

*lex*, lēgis, f., = *leg-*; *fr. leg-o*] (*That which is read; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A proposition reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law; a bill*: *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *A. bill that has been passed by the people; a law, enactment*: *Cic.*—Particular phrase: *Leges agere* (*To act according to law; hence*) 1. *Of a licitor or other official person: To execute a sentence; carry out the order or decree of a magistrate, etc.*: *Liv.*—2. *Of a plaintiff, etc.*: *To institute legal proceedings; to enter, commence, or*



**bring an action:** Cic.—**B.** A law, precept, regulation, rule relating to men or things: Cic.; **OV.**—Particular phrase: *Sine lege, Without order or regularity; in confusion, confusedly:* **OV.**—**C.** Of place: *Nature, condition:* sub lege loci, **OV.**—**D.** Terms, stipulation, covenant, agreement: Cato.—**E.** A contract, covenant, or agreement of sale, etc.: Cic.—**F.** Of peace, a treaty, etc.: *Terms, conditions:* Liv. ¶ Hence, **FR. loi.**

**lexis**, is = λέξις. *A word:* Lucil. **ap. Cic.**

**Lexobii** (Λεξοβί), *rum*, m. **The Lexobii or Lexovii;** a people of *Galatia Lugdunensis* (whence the name of the modern *Lisieux, Départ. du Calvados*).

**libā-men**, *inis*, n. [*lib(a)-o*] (*That which is poured out or offered to the gods, etc.*; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Religious t.t.: *A libation:* **OV.**—**B.** An offering of anything not liquid: *Virg. II. Fig.*: *The first diminution of any thing:* *famae, OV.*

**libā-mentum**, *i, n.* [*id.*] (*id.*) **I. Prop.**: Religious t.t.: A. A libation: *Just.*—**B.** An offering of any thing not liquid: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *First-fruits of any thing:* Cic.

**libā-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [*id.*] (*Prop.*: *A pouring out a libation, etc., to the gods, etc.*; *Meton.*) Religious t.t.: *A drink-offering, libation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, **FR. libation.**

**libel-la**, *ae, f. dim.* [*for libera-*]; *fr. libra, lib(e)r-ae*] (*A small libra; hence*) **1.** A level or line (*used for the purpose of ascertaining whether a surface is level or not*): **Pl.**—**2.** (*Prop.*: *A pound (or as) in weight:* *Meton.*) **a.**: (a) **Gen.**: A libella (a small silver coin, the 10th part of a denarius; equal in value to the as): *H. s. 1300 ad libellum sibi deberi, to a libella, i. e. exactly, Cic.*—(b) **Esp.**: Of inheritances: *ex libellā=ex asse, From a libella, or as; i. e. sole heir:* *Curius fecit palma te ex libellā, me ex teruncio, Cic.*—**b.** A small sum or trifling amount; *e.g. a farthing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, **FR. niveau.**

**libel-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [*for libellus*]; *fr. libel, lib(e)r-l]* **I. Prop.**: A. **Gen.**: A little book, pamphlet: *Cic. B. Esp.*: Of a writing of any kind: **1.** A memorandum-book, journal, diary: **Cic.**—**2.** A memorial: **Cic.**—**3.** A petition: **Cic.**—**4.** A notice, programme: **Cic.**—**5.** A public notification, announcement, placard, hand-bill: **Cic.**—**6.** A letter: *Script. ap. Cic.*—**7.** A libel, lampoon, pasquinade: *Suet.*—**8.** A written accusation or complaint: *Juv. II. Meton.*: *Plur.*: *A bookseller's shop:* *Cat.* ¶ Hence, **FR. libelle.**

**libe-nis** (libēn-), *ntis*: **1.** *P.* of libe-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. **Prop.**: (a) *That does a thing willingly, or with readiness; willing, with good will, with pleasure:* **Cic.**—(b) *Willing, ready, glad:* *me libente, Cic. libentissimo animo, id.*—**b.** **Meton.**: *Glad, joyful, cheerful:* (*Comp.*) *ego illos libentiores faciam, Plaut.*

**libent-er** (libēnt-), *adv.* [*for libent-er*; *fr. libens, libent-is*] *Will-*

*ingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure:* *verbo libenter nti, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *ille adjurans, nusquam se cenavisse libenter, with greater pleasure, id.* (*Sup.*) *libentissime commodare, id.*

**Libent-ina** (libēnt-), *ae, f.* [*libent-ia*] (*The one pertaining to libentia*) *Libentina or Libentina; the goddess of (sensual) pleasure; Venus.*

**lib-eo** (libē-), *ui, itum, ēre, 2. v. n.* [*akin to Sanscrit root LUBH, cupere*] (*To be desired or to be desirable; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *To please: cetera item, quae cuicque libuissent, diligantur est, Suet.* **II. Esp.**: *In third pers. sing. (so, very common): libet (libet), libditi or libitum est; also, Inf., libere, etc.*: **A.** Personally: *Pleases, is agreeable, etc.*: *ut id non liberet, quod, etc., Cic.*: *de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid expectem non libet augurari, id.*: *deamulare huc libitum est, Ter.*—**B.** Impers.: *It is pleasing, it is agreeable, it pleases, etc.*: *adde etiam, si libet, Cic.*

**1. lib-er**, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [*akin to Sanscrit root LUBH, cupere; Gr. ἐλευθερός, Lat. lub-et; lib-et*] (*Doing as one desires, pleasing one's self; hence*) **I. Prop.**: Of persons: **A. Gen.**: *Free, unrestricted, unfettered, unimpeded, unshackled: dictum est nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, Cic. B. Esp.*: *In social condition: Free, i. e. not in slavery: in jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic.*—**As Subst.**: *liber, ēri, m. (sc. homo) A free man: Cic.*—**2.** Politically: *Free, i. e. not enslaved: civitates, Liv.*—**3.** Of speech, etc.: *Free, free-spoken:* (*Sup.*) *liberrimum hominum genus, Quint.*—**4.** In a bad sense: *Free, acting according to unchecked impulse, unbridled, unchecked, licentious: adolescens, Ter.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of things: *Free, unconfined, unrestricted:* (*Comp.*) *paulo liberiores literas committere audeo, Cic.*—**B.** *Free or exempt from any thing: agri, i. e. exempt from taxes, Cic.* (*with Gen.*) *liberque laborum Rusticum, Hor.*—**C.** *Free of cost: aedes, Liv.*—**D.** *Frank, open, ingenuous: Hor.*—**E.** Of things: *In a bad sense: 1. Unbridled, licentious: Cic.*—**2.** *Dissolute, licentious: Cic. III. Meton.*: *Fond of, or attached to, freedom: defugit patriam vir fortis et liber, Cic.* ¶ Hence, **FR. libre.**

**2. lib-er**, *ēri* (*Gen. Plur.*: *liberum, Cic.*; *Tac.*), *m.* [*usually considered as a Subst. formed from the adj. liber; and so, a free young person;—but perhaps rather to be referred to the Sanscrit root LUBH, cupere; Lat. libet, libet, and so, a desired or loved one; hence*] **1.** Of persons: **a.** A child: *Cic.*—**b.** Of a grandchild, a great-grandchild: *Cic.*—**2.** Of animals: *Offspring, young:* *Plaut.*

**3. Lib-er**, *ēri, m.* [*usually regarded as either immediately from 1. liber, and so the one who frees from one's care, corresponding to the Gr. Λυαίος; or from 2. liber, and so the son (of Semele or Ceres), corresponding to the Gr. κόρος, like Libera for Proserpina, as the daughter of Ceres; but, perhaps,*

*akin to λείβ-ειν, "to pour out," and so the one who pours out, or pours forth wine*] **I. Prop.**: *Lib-er; an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification; sometimes regarded as the same as Bacchus.—Hence, Libēr-ālia, ium, n. (Things pertaining to Lib-er) The Liberalia; a festival in honour of Lib-er (or Bacchus), celebrated on the 17th March, on which day youths received the toga virilis. II. Meton.*: *For wine: Hor.*

**4. lib-er**, *bri, m.* [*acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root LUP, "to rend," etc.; whence, Gr. γ-λύφ-ω, Lat. g-lub-o; and so, the thing stripped off;—acc. to others, akin to φλο-ω, φλέ-ω, "to burst" or "swell out," hence, the thing bursting or swelling forth; but perhaps from ligo, "to bind," and hence the thing which serves for surrounding or binding round*] **I. Prop.**: *The inner bark of rind of a tree: Cic. II. Meton.*: *From the bark of a tree being employed as a material for writing upon:* **A. Gen.**: *A book, work, treatise: Cic. B. Esp.*: **1.** *A book; i. e. a division or portion of a work: Cic.*—**2.** *A religious book or work: Liv.*—**3.** *A law or statute-book; a code: Cic.*—**4.** *A copy, transcript; a list, catalogue, register: Cic.*—**5.** *An account, letter, etc.*: *Nep.*—**6.** *A rescript, decree, etc.*: *Pl.*

**Lib-ēra**, *ae, f.* [*akin to 3. liber*] *Libera: 1. Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of Lib-er.—2. Ariadne.*

**Libēr-ālia**, *ium, v. 3. Liber.*  
**libēr-ālis**, *e, adj.* [*1. liber*] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, a liber, or free man: liberalis causa or liberale judicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom, Ter.; Quint. II. Meton.*: **A. Gen.**: *Befitting a freeman, decorous, gentlemanly, noble, generous: artes, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *liberalior fortuna, Liv.*—**As Subst.**: *liberalis, is, m. (sc. homo) A person of liberal feelings or education: Cic. B. Esp.*: **1. a.** Of persons: *Bountiful, generous, liberal:* (*Sup.*) *in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet.* (*with Gen.*) *laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall.*—**b.** Of things: *Plentiful, copious, abundant: vitaticum, Cic.*—**2.** *Noble, beautiful: visus, Plaut.* ¶ Hence, **FR. liberal.**

**libēr-āl-itas**, *ātis, f.* [*liberal-is*] (*The quality of the liberalis; hence*) **1.** *A noble, kind, or generous disposition: Ter.; Cic.*—**2.**: **a.** **Prop.**: *Generosity, liberality: Cic.*—**b.** **Meton.**: *A gift, present: Tac.; Suet.* ¶ Hence, **FR. libéralité.**

**libēr-āl-iter**, *adv.* [*id.*] (*After the manner of the liberalis; hence*) **1.**: *Nobly, generously: Cic.*—**b.** *Courteously: Cæs.*—**2.** *Bountifully, generously, liberally: (Comp.) vivo paillo liberalius, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *liberalissime pollicitus, id.*

**libēr-āl-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*liber(a)-o*] **1.** *A liberating or setting free; liberation: Just.*—**2.** *A freeing, releasing, extricating; release: molestiae, Cic.*—**3.** *A discharge in a court of law, an acquittal*

Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libération*, *livraison*.

**libërā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A freer, deliverer, liberator: a. Prop.: patriæ liberatores, Cic.—As Adj.: *Liberating*, *delivering*: liberator populus, Liv.—b. Fig.: animus, Liv.—2. A deliverer, liberator from difficulty, danger, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libérateur*.

**libër-e**, adv. [l. liber] 1. a. Prop.: *Freely*, *unrestrictedly*, *without impediment or hindrance*: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) *Truly*, *openly*; *without disguise or restraint*: (Comp.) *liberius* si Dixero quid, Hor.—(b) *Freely*, *unrestrictedly*: Cic.—(c) *Freely*, *spontaneously*, *of its own accord*: *ipsaque virgum Omnia liberius* . . . ferebat, Virg.—2. *Freely*; i. e. in a way becoming a free man; as a free man should; after the manner, custom, or habit: o; a free man: Cic.

**libër-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] I. To make or set free, to free, to liberate; to release from slavery, to manumit: servos, Cæs. II. A. Gen.: To free, release, extricate: *animum corpore*, Cic.: (with Dat.) *aliquem culpæ*, Liv.—Particular phrases: 1. *Liberare agros*, To free lands from taxes: Cic.—2. *Liberare fidem*, To free one's faith, i. e. to discharge or keep one's promise: Cic.—3. *Liberare promissa*, To set free one's promises, i. e. to cancel or annul one's promises: Cic.—4. *Liberare nomina*, To liberate debts, i. e. to settle debts: Liv. B. Esp.: 1. To absolve or acquit in a court of justice: *aliquem*, Cic.—2. Religious t. t.: Part. Perf. Pass.: *Freed from buildings that obstruct the view*, i. e. having a free prospect: *templâ*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libérer*, *livrer*.

**libër-ta**, æ, f. [libër-o] (She that has been set free; hence) A freed woman: Plaut.; Suet.

**libër-tas**, ātis, f. [l. liber] (The state or condition of the liber; hence) 1. A being free, freedom, liberty, power over one's self and actions, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. a. Prop.: Of social condition: *Freedom*, *liberty* (opp. to slavery): Cic.—b. Fig.: *Liberty*: *ingeniî*, Sall.—c. Meton.: *Libertas*: the goddess of Liberty: Cic.—3. Politically: *Freedom or liberty of a people*: Cæs.; Cic.—4. Of speech, thought, etc.: *Freedom*, *frankness*, *boldness*, *candour*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *liberté*.

**libërtina**, æ, v. *libertinus*.

**libërt-inus**, a, um, adj. [libër-tus] Of, or belonging to, a freedman: homo, a man of the condition of a freedman, a freedman, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. *libërt-inus*, i, m. (sc. homo) A Prop.: A freedman (with respect to condition): Cic.—b. Meton.: The son of a freedman: Suet.—2. *libërtina*, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A freedwoman: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libertin*.

**libër-tus**, i, m. [libër-o] (He that has been set free; hence) A freedman (with respect to the person manumitting): Cic.

**Libëthra**, æ, f., or -a, ōrum, n., ÆtÿBÿpa. *Libëthra*; a fountain near *Mognesia*, in *Macedonia*, sacred to the

*Muses*.—Hence, *Libëthra*-is, idis, adj. f. Of, or belonging to, the fountain *Libëthra*, etc.

**libidin-ör** (lūbīdīn-), prps. no perf., āri, i. v. dep. [libido, libidin-is] To indulge or gratify lust: Suet.

**libidin-ös-e**, adv. [libidin-inus] According to one's own will or passion; wantonly, capriciously, etc.: Cic.

**libidin-ösus** (lūbīdīn-), a, um, adj. [libido, libidin-is] (Full of libido; hence) 1. Acting according to one's own will, etc.; capricious: (Sup.) *libidin-ösissimæ liberationes*, Suet.—2. a. Full of sensual desire, passion, or lust: *licentious*, *sensual*, *lustful*, *voluptuous*, *libidinous*: (Comp.) *nihil libidiniosius*, Cic.—b. Of animals: *Salacious*, *lecherous*: *caper*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libidineux*.

**lib-ido** (lūb-), mis, f. [lib-eo] (A pleasing one's self; hence) I. Gen.: *Desire*, *eagerness*, *longing*, *inclination*: Plaut.; Sall.; Cic. II. Esp.: A. *Unlawful or inordinate desire*, *passion*, *caprice*, *willfulness*, *wantonness*: Cic.; Liv.—B. 1. Prop.: *Sensual desire*, *lust*: Sall.; Cic.—2. Meton.: Plur.: *Voluptuous or obscene representations*: Cic.

**lib-ita**, ōrum, n. plur. [id.] Things that please, one's pleasure; will, or liking: Tac.

**lib-ītina**, æ, f. [id.] (She who pleases herself; i. e. who cannot be restrained in her power) I. Prop.: *Libitina*; the goddess of corpses, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out, and where the registers of deaths were kept. II. Meton.: A. *A pyre*, *a funeral pile*: Mart.—B. *Death*: Hor.

1. **lib-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [etym. dub.] seemingly akin to two roots, and with two classes of meanings: viz., *laß-eiv*, to take; *leiß-eiv*, to pour out I. A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: To take; et quodunque cibî digitis libaverit illa Tu pte, Ov.—2. Fig.: To take, *cull*, *extract*: *neque ea*, ut sua, possedisse sed, ut aliena, libasse, Cic. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of the purpose for which an object is taken: 1. Of eating: To take a portion of, to taste: *libato jocundare*, Liv.—2. a. Prop.: Of drinking: (a) To quaff: *pocula Bacchi*, Virg.—(b) To sip, to drink: *humina libant Summa leves* (sc. apes), Virg.—b. Meton.: To lightly or gently touch: *oscula libavit nate*, Virg.—3. Of removal, etc.: a. Prop.: To take away, etc.: *terra tibi libatur*, Lucr.—b. Fig.: To take away: vires, Liv. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To pour out, etc.: *rorem in tempora natî*, Val. Fl.—2. Esp.: a. *Relig. t. t.*: To pour out, to, or in honour of, some deity; to make a libation of: in mensam laticum libavit honorem, Virg.—b. Of tears: To pour forth, shed: Ov. B. Fig.: Of hymns of praise, etc.: To pour forth: Prop. C. Meton.: 1. To offer, dedicate, or consecrate the first portion of: *certas fruges* . . . sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic.—2. To sprinkle: *pateris altaria*,

Virg.—3. To deduce: a quâ (sc. naturâ decorum) animos libatos habemus, Cic. 2. **Lib-o**, ōnis, m. [l. lib-o] (The one making a libation) *Libo*; a Roman name.

**libra**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] 1. A level or line for ascertaining whether a surface, etc., is level or not: Cæs.—2. a. Prop.: The beam or balance of scales: Pers.—b. Meton.: (a) A pair of scales (including the beam and the dishes); a balance: Cic.—(b) Of the standard of weight: A pound, or as consisting of twelve ounces: Var.; Pl.—c. A measure (for liquids); probably so called from its being subdivided into twelve parts, corresponding to the uncia of a pound: olei libra, Suet.—c. Fig.: A balance: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *livre*.

**librā-men**, mis, n. [libr(a)-o] (That which balances; hence) A balance, poise: Liv.

**librā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] 1. (That which is level; hence) A. A level surface or horizontal plane: Cic.—b. A straight or direct line: Sen.—c. (a) Prop.: A level, evenness of position: Pl.—(b) Meton.: Of the means by which a level is effected by carrying water through a pipe: A fall, descent: Pl.—2. (That which balances or holds in equilibrium; hence) a. Prop.: A weight for balancing: Liv.—b. Meton.: Of any heavy weight or large mass: Liv.

**librā-ria**, æ, f. [libr-a] (One pertaining to a pair of scales; hence) A scale-woman; a woman who attended to weighing out the wool of the female slaves, etc.: Juv.

**librār-i-ō**, um, i, n. dim. [librarium, (unconfr. Gen.) librario-i] A small book-case: Cic.

**librār-i-ōs**, i, m. dim. [librarius, (unconfr. Gen.) librario-i] 1. A copyist or transcriber; a scribe, secretary: Cic.—2. A bookseller: Cic.

**librā-ri-us**, a, um, adj. [l. liber, lib-r] Of, or belonging to, books; taberna, a bookseller's shop, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. *librāri-us*, i, m. a. (sc. scriba) A transcriber of books, a copyist; a scribe; a secretary: Cic.—b. (sc. venditor or negotiator) A bookseller: Sen.—2. *librāri-um*, i, n. (sc. instrumentum) A place to keep books in; a book-case, book-chest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libraire*, "bookseller."

**libërā-tor**, ōris, m. [libr(a)-o] 1. One who makes level; a leveller, esp. by means of a water-level; a surveyor: Pl.—2. One who throws or hurls weapons by means of machines; an engineer: Tac.

**libërā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of *libr(a)-o*.—2. Pa.: (Prop.) *Launched*, *dashed*, *hurled*: Meton.: A blow: *Violent*, *powerful*, *forcible*: *ictus*, Tac.: (Comp.) *librator ictus*, Liv.

**libër-ile**, is, n. [libr-a] (A thing pertaining to a libra; hence) A stone of a pound weight: Cæs.

**libër-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To poise, balance, hold in equilibrium: keep steady: his (sc. lap-



illis sese per inania nubila librant (sc. apes). Virg. II. Meton.: As that which is held in equilibrium is easily set in motion, hence, A.: 1. Gen.: To set in motion, to sway to and fro: vela cadunt primo, et dubiā librantur ab aurā, Ov.—2. Esp. Of weapons: To brandish: Virg.—B.: 1. Of living objects: With Personal pron., or Pass. In reflexive force: To dash or launch one's self; to dart rapidly: Pl.—2. Of inanimate objects: a. To throw, cast, fling: et jam finitimā corpus librabat in herbā Ov.—b. Of weapons, etc.: To launch, hurl, dash, cast: summā telum librabat ab aure, Virg.—c. Of a flight or journey: To speed, hasten: omnes (sc. aves), quæ liquidē librabat in aëre cursūs, Ov. III. Fig.: To balance, make equal: criminā rasis librat in antithetis, Pers.

Libs, libis, m., λίβη (That which pours out rain). Libs; the west-south-west wind: Pl.

Lībūl, ōrum, m. I. Prop.: The Liburi; a people of Gallia Transpadana. II. Meton.: The country of the Liburi.

lib-um, i, n. [lib-o] (That which is consecrated, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A consecrated cake; a cake offered to the gods: Var. II. Meton.: Of a cake; a pancake, etc.: Virg.

Lībūrnī, ōrum, m. The Liburni; an Illyrian people, in the modern Croatia.—Sing.: Lībūrnus, i, m. A Liburnian; esp., a Liburnian slave: Juv.—Hence, 1. Lībūrn-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Liburnians; Liburnian.—As Subst.: Lībūrnā, æ, f. (sc. navis) A Liburnian galley, a brigantine: Hor.—2. Lībūrn-iā, æ, f. Liburnia; the country of the Liburni.—3. Lībūrn-icus, a, um, adj. Liburnic, Liburnian.—As Subst.: Lībūrnica, æ, f. (sc. navis) = Liburna: Suet.

Lībŷa, æ, -e, ōs, f., λιβύη. I. Prop.: Libya or Lybe.—Hence, A. Liby-cus (-stinus, -ssus, -us), a, um, adj. Libyan.—B. Liby-s, os, adj. Libyan.—As Subst.: m. A Libyan.—C. Libyestes, stidis, adj. f. Libyan. II. Meton.: Africa.—Hence, Liby-cus, a, um, adj. African.

Lībŷphoenices, um, m., λιβυφαινίκες. The Libyphœnicians; a Libyan people in the territory of Byzantium, descended from Phœnicians.

lic-e-ns, ntis, i. 1. P. of 1. lice-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Allowing or permitting one's self in something; Meton.) a. Of persons: Bold, forward, acting according to one's own will, uncurbed, unrestrained; qui, etc.: Gell.—b. Of things: Free, unrestrained: hic tibi multa licet sermone licentia tecto Dicere, Ov.: (Comp.) licentior et divitior fluxit dithyrambus, Cic.

licen-ter, adv. [for licent-ter; fr. licens, licent-is] 1. According to one's own will or pleasure; freely, unrestrainedly: quam licenter! Cic.—2. Without restraint, boldly, impudently: vivere, Cic.—3. Dissolutely, luxuriously: Romanos... licentiusque futuros, Sall.

licent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The condition or state of the licens; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Freedom, liberty, acting according to one's own will or pleasure, licence: tantum licentia dabat gloria, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Liberty or freedom which one assumes; boldness, presumption, licence: dicendi, Cic.—2. Of persons or things: Unrestrained liberty: omnium rerum, Cic.—3. Lawlessness; uncurbed state or condition: Nep.—4. Dissoluteness of morals, licentiousness: Hor. II. Fig.: Rhet. t. t.: As a figure of speech: Licence or liberty: Auct. Her. III. Meton.: Personified: Licentia; a goddess (= Libertas): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. licence.

1. lic-ēō, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.]; but prob. akin to Gr. λικ-ν] I. Prop.: A. To be allowable; to be allowed or permitted: quum in servum omnia licent, est aliquid, etc., Sen.—B. In 3rd person Sing.: Licet, licuit, and licitum est, etc.: 1. Personal: Is allowable, allowed or permitted; one may, can, etc.: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licet, Ter.: quod per leges licet, Cic.—2. Impersonal: It is allowable, allowed or permitted; one may or can; one is at liberty to do, etc.: si mihi per ejusdem amicitiam licebit, Cic.: ludas licet, Ter.: atqui licet esse beatis, Hor. II. Meton.: When licet introduces a subordinate proposition, which makes a concession, it apparently assumes the nature of a conjunction: Even if, although, notwithstanding: quoniam quidem semel suscepti, licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurrant atque subibo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) loisir, licet.

2. lic-ēō, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To be for sale; to have a price put upon it; to be valued, esteemed at so much: unius assis Non unquam pretio plus licuisse, Hor. II. Meton.: Of the seller: To offer for sale, to fix the price, to value at so much: percentanti quanti liceret opera effecta, Pl.

lic-ēor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. n. and a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To bid at an auction: A. Neut.: licetur Ebutius, Cic.: contra licet audeat nemo, Cæs.—B. Act.: si istos hortos licetū cegitant, to bid on the gardens, Cic. II. Fig.: To appraise, estimate, value at a price: aliquam, Pl.

Lichas, æ, m., λίχας. Lichas; an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Deianira.

Licinīus, ūi, m. -a, æ, f. Licinius and Licinia; Roman names.—Hence, Licinī-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Licinius; Licinian.

Licinūs, i, m. Licinius; a Roman name.

licitā-tio, ōnis, f. [licit(a)-or] An offering of a price, a bidding for any thing at sales and auctions: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. licitation.

lic-itor, ātus sum, ēri, 1. v. dep. [lic-eor] To offer a price, to bid for

any thing: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. liciter.

lic-itus, a, um, i. 1. P. of lic-eo.—2. Pa.: Permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful: sermo, Virg.—As Subst.: licita, ōrum, n. Lawful things: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. licite.

licium, ūi, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The thrum, i. e. the ends of an old web to which those of the new piece are fastened: licia tela Addere, Virg. II. Meton.: A thread (of any thing woven): licia dependu, longas velantia sepes, Ov.

lic-tor, ōris, m. [for lig-tor; fr. 1. lig-o] (He who binds or ties the rods or culprits) A licitor (i. e. an attendant granted to a magistrate, as a sign of official dignity): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. liciteur.

lic-tor-ius, a, um, adj. [licitor] Of, or belonging to, a licitor: virga, Flor.

lien (-ēnis), ōnis, m. [a softened form for σπλῆν, σπλάγχνα] The mill or spleen: Plaut.

liēn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [lien] Abounding in spleen; splenic: cor, Plaut.

ligā-men, inis, n. [1. lig(a)-o] A band, tie, bandage: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lien.

ligā-mentum, i, n. [id.] A band, tie, bandage, ligature: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. ligament.

ligāri-us, ūi, m. Ligarius; a Roman name.—Hence, Ligāri-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ligarius; Ligarian.

Ligdus (Lyg-), i, m. Ligdus or Lygdus; a Cretan, the husband of Telethusa, and father of Iphis, who, on the day of her marriage, was turned into a man.

Ligēa, æ, f., λιγεία (Clear-voiced). Ligea; a wood-nymph, dryad.

Liger, ēris, m. The Liger; a river forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania (now the Loire).

Ligii (Lyg-), ōrum, m. The Ligii or Lygii; a German people on the Weser.

lign-āri-us, ūi, m. [lign-um] (One pertaining to wood; hence) A carpenter, joiner: Liv.

lignā-tio, ōnis, f. [lign(a)-or] A fetching, obtaining, or procuring of wood (for fuel): Cæs.

lignā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A wood-cutter, one sent to cut wood: Cæs.

lignēō-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [lign, eus, (uncontr. Gen.) ligneo-l] Small wooden: lychnuchus, Cic.

lign-ēus, a, um, adj. [lign-um] I. Prop.: Of wood, wooden, wood-: turres, Cæs. II. Meton.: Like wood, dry: conjux, Cat.

lign-or, ātus sum, ēri, 1. v. dep. [id.] To fetch, procure, or collect wood: lignatum ire, Liv.

lig-num, i, n. [Sans. root DAH, to consume by fire] (That which is consumed by fire; hence) I. Prop.: Wood, fire-wood: Cic.—Prov.: In silvām ligna ferre, To carry fire-wood into a wood, i. e. to perform useless labour, like the English, to carry coals to Newcastle.

**castle:** Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of that which is made of wood: *A writing-tablet:* Juv.

**1. lig-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. r. a.** [prob. akin to Sanscrit root **LĠG**, *amplecti*] **I.** Prop.: *To surround, clasp, bind around:* laqueo colla, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To bind, fasten, tie:* manibus post terga ligatis, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of wounds: *To bind up, bandage:* Ov. — **2.** Of animals: *To fasten on to any conveyance, etc.:* dum mula ligatur, Hor. — **3.** Of cold, etc., as subject: *To bind, make fast, catch:* vidimus in glacie pisces hæere ligatos, Ov. — **4.** *To connect, join, unite:* digitosque ligat junctura rubentes, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of an agreement: *To bind fast, ratify:* pacta, Prop. — **B.** *To bind, bind together:* vinclo tecum propiore ligari, Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lier, liquer.*

**2. ligo, ōnis, m.** [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A mattock, grub-axe, hoe:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Tillage, agriculture:* Juv.

**lig-ŭla (ling-), æ, f. dim.** [ling-ua] (Prop.: *A little lingua;* Meton.) **1.** *A tongue of land:* Cæs. — **2.** *The tongue of a shoe; a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet:* Juv.

**Ligŭres, um, m.** *The Ligures; an Italian people in Gallia Cisalpinga (in the modern Piedmont, Genoa, and Lucca).* — Hence, **1. Ligur (-us), ūris, adj. com.** *Ligurian.* — As Subst.: **Ligurs, ūris, m.** *A Ligurian.* — **2. Ligŭria, æ, f.** *The country of the Ligures, Liguria.* — **3. Ligusticus (-tinus), a, um, adj.** *Ligustine, Ligurian.*

**Ligŭrinus, i, m.** *Ligurinus; a friend of Horace.*

**lig-ŭrŭo (-urrio), ūrŭi, or ūrŭi, ūritum, ūrŭe, 4. v. a. and n.** [LĠG, root of lingo] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To lick:* semesios pactes tepidumque jus, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of personal objects: *To lick up a person's fare; to feed or feast upon one:* Plaut. — **2.** Of things as objects: *To lick up, feast on by stealth:* furta, Hor. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To desire eagerly, to long after a thing:* improbiissima lucra, Cic. — **2.** *To aim at, pay attention to a thing:* Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To be dainty, fond of nice things:* Ter.

**ligŭrŭl-tŭo (ligurŭl-), ōnis, f.** [liguri-o] **A.** *Being dainty, daintiness; a fondness for nice things:* Cic.

**Ligustrum, i, n.** *The privet plant:* Virg.

**lilŭm, ū, n.** [λεῖον] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *lily:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *lily (i. e. a defence, consisting of several rows of pits, in which stakes were planted that rose only four inches above the surface of the ground):* Cæs. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lis.*

**Lilybæum, i, n.** [Λιλυβαῖον. *Lilybæum; a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily, with a town of the same name (now Capo di Boco).* — Hence, **Lilybæ-tānus (-æus, -ēus), a, am, adj.** *Of Lilybæum; Lilybæan or Lilybæan.*

**li-ma, æ, f.** [akin to Gr. ῥι-νῆ, from ῥι-νῆ-ειν, to cut] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *file: Plaut.*; Phaed. **II.** Fig.: *Of revision of literary productions, etc.:* *File, i. e. polishing, revision, correction:* Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lime.*

**limā-tē, adv.** [limat-us] *Finely, elegantly, in a polished manner:* Cic.

**limātŭ-lus, a, um, adj. dim.** [for limato-lus; fr. limatus, (unconstr. Gen.) limato-i] *Somewhat polished: judicium, Cic.*

**limā-tus, a, um; 1. P.** of lim(a)-o. — **2. Pa.**: *Polished, refined, elegant (Comp.) comis et urbanus fuerit limatio idem, Hor.*

**limbus, i, m.** **I.** Prop.: *A border that surrounds anything; a hem, edging, selvedge, fringe:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A head-band or fillet:* Claud. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limbe.*

**li-men, inis, n.** [for ligmen; fr. lig-o] (That which ties, binds, or fastens; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The connecting timber or support of a doorway, etc.:* **A.** *A lintel, or head-piece:* limen superum, Plaut. — **B.** *A sill, threshold, foot-piece, etc.:* limen inferum, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A door, doorway; entrance:* Virg. — **B.** *A house, dwelling, abode:* Liv. — **C.** *Of a race-course:* *A barrier:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A beginning, commencement:* belli, Tac.

**limes, itis, m.** [usually considered akin to limen; but, etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A path or balk across fields:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A boundary, limit between two fields, consisting of a stone or a balk:* Virg. — **B.** *A fortified boundary-line; a boundary-wall:* Tac. — **C.** **1. Gen.**: *A path, passage, road, way:* Virg. — **2. Esp.**: **a.** *Of the channel of a stream:* Ov. — **b.** *Of the track of light left behind them by comets, etc.:* Ov. — **c.** *Of the zodiac:* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *A distinction, difference:* Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limite.*

**Limnæa, æ, f.** [Λιμναῖα (A thing pertaining to a marsh; Marsh-town). *Limnæa; a town of Thessaly.*

**Limnætis, idis, f.** [Λιμναῖα (Belonging to the marshes). *Limnætis; a surname of Diana.*

**lim-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [lim-a] **I.** Prop.: *To file: gemmis limandis, Pl.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of literary productions, etc.:* *To file, polish, finish:* Cic. — **B.** *Of persons:* *To polish, to render courteous, to cause to exhibit good breeding:* Cic. — **C.** *To investigate accurately, to clear of everything superfluous:* veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, Cic. — **D.** *To file off, take away, diminish:* non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limer.*

**Limŭnŭm, i, n.** *Limonium; a city in Aquitanian Gaul (now Poitiers).*

**lim-ŭsus, a, um, adj.** [2. lim-us] **I.** Prop.: *Full of, or abounding in, mud or slime; slimy, miry, muddy:* lacus, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Delighting or growing in the mud or muddy places:* juncus, Virg.

**limp-idus, a, um, adj.** [akin to

Sanskrit root **lŭr**, *lucere*; whence Gr. λαμπ-ειν] *Clear, bright, pellucid, transparent, limpid:* lacus, Cat. (Comp.) limpidior aqua flet, Vitr. (Sup.) vinum limpidissimum, Col. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limpide.*

**1. li-mus, a, um, adj.** [etym. dub.; acc. to some, akin to λεγ-μιος, λεκ-μιος; acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root **LĠG**, *amplecti*] *Of the eyes; Sidelong, looking sideways or askance.*

**2. li-mus, i, m.** [prob. akin to Sanscrit root **LĠ**, *liquefacere, solvere*] (The thing liquefied or loosened; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Slime, mud, loose soil:* Liv. — **Virg.** **B.** Esp.: *Dirt, mire:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Filth, pollution, mire:* Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limon.*

**3. li-mus, i, m.** [prob. for lig-mus; fr. lig-o] (That which surrounds; hence) *A girdle or apron worn by sacrificing priests, Virg.*

**Līmŭra, æ, -e, ēs, f.** *Limyra or Līmŭre; a river, with a town of the same name, in Lycia.*

**linc-tus (for ling-tus), a, um, P.** of ling-o.

**Lindus (-os), i, f.** [Λίνδος. *Lindus or Lindos; a town in the island of Rhodes, founded by Lindus, brother of Ialysus, with a temple of Minerva.*

**linæa, æ, v.** *linæus.*

**linæa-mentum, i, n.** [linea] (That which is made by a line; hence) **1.** *A line:* Cic. — **2.** (Prop.: *A line of the pencil or brush, by artists:* Meton.) Plur.: *Drawings, designs, representations, delineations:* Cic. — **3. a. Prop.**: *A feature, lineament:* Cic. — **b. Fig.**: *A feature, lineament:* Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lineament.*

**lin-ēus, a, um, adj.** [lin-um] (Of, or belonging to, linum; hence) **1.** *Of, or belonging to, flax, or hemp; hempen:* vincula, Virg. — As Subst.: **linæa, æ, f.** (sc. restis) **a. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: *A string made of hemp or flax; a hempen cord or string; a line:* Var. — (b) Esp.: *A plumb-line of masons and carpenters:* Cic. — Particular phrase: *Ad lineam or reotis lineis, In a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly:* Cic. — **b. Meton.**: (a): (a) *A line that is made or drawn:* Pl. — (b) *A boundary-line between fields; hence — P ro v:* Amare extremā linēa, To love at the furthest boundary, i. e. to see the beloved object at a great distance off, and be unable to address a word to her: Ter. — (γ) *A line (in the theatre, by which the seats were separated from each other):* Ov. — (b) *A region, district, etc., mundi, Luc.* — **c. Fig.**: (a) *A line of descent or kindred; lineage:* Stat. — (b) *A boundary-line, bound, limit, end, goal:* mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. — **2.** *Of, or belonging to, linen; linen:* linæa terga, folds of linen, Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lignē, "a line."*

**ling-o, linxi, linctum, lingere, 3. v. a.** [akin to Sanscrit root **LĠH**, Gr. λεί-ω] *To lick:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lèche; Eng. lick.*

**Lingones, um, m.** *The Lingones; a people in Celtic Gaul (whence the*



modern name of their chief city, *Lan-gyres*).

**Lingos** (-us), *i. m.* *Lingos* or *Lingus*; a mountain in Epirus.

**ling-uā**, *æ, f.*, [akin to Sanscrit root *liṅ*, Gr. *λεῖν*-w, Lat. *ling-o*] (*That which licks*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *The tongue*; Cic.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: 1. Of persons: *Tongue, language*; Cic.—2. Of animals: **a.** Of dogs: *Voice*; *i. e.* bark: **Phad.**—**b.** Of birds: *Voice*; *i. e.* note: Virg.—**B.** Of land: *A tongue, projecting point*: Liv. **¶** Hence, Fr. *langue, language*.

**lingūl-a**, *æ, v.* *ligula*.

**lin-lī-ger**, *āra, ērum, adj.* [*lin-um*; (*l*); *ger-o*] *linen-wearing, clothed in linen*: *juventa, i. e.* *Isis*, Ov.; *turba, i. e.* *the priests of Isis*, id.

**linlo**, *ire, v.* *lino*.

**lini-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *lin-o*.

**lin-o**, *livi and lēvi*, *litum, linēre*, 3. and **lin-ō**, *linvi, litum, linire*, 4. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *li*, *lique-facere, solvere*] (*To be liquefied, etc.*; hence, effect for cause) *I. Prop.*: **A.** Gen.: *To besmear or anoint*; *to spread or rub over*: *quod* (sc. *Sabinum*) *ego ipse testā* *Conditum* *levi*, *i. e.* *have smeared over with pitch*, Hor. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of the face as object: *To besmear or daub over with paint, etc.*; *Juv.*—2. Of unguents, cosmetics, etc., as object: *To spread, apply, etc.*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *To overlay, cover, etc.*: *auro tecta*, Ov.—**B.** Of writings: *To rub out, erase*, by the broad end of the *stylus* being rubbed over the writing tablets: Ov.—**C.** *To bedaub, smear, besoul*: *linit ora luto*, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *To besoul*, *i. e.* *disparage*: *carminē fœdo Splendida facta linunt*, Hor.

**lin(u)q-u-o**, *liqui, lictum, linquēre*, 3. *v. a.* [*lein-w*] *I. Prop.*: *To leave, quit, forsake, depart from*: *eum linquentem terram lacrymis prosecuti sunt*, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **A.** *Aninus linquit* (*aliquem*), *linqui animo*, or *simply linqui*, *To faint, swoon*: Sen.; Curt.; Suet.; Ov.—**B.** *Linquere lumen, vitam, etc.*: *To leave the light, etc.*; *i. e.* *To die*: *Plaut.*; Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To leave any where*: *lupos apud aves*, *Plaut.* **III. Fig.**: **A.**: 1. *To leave, let alone, give up, abandon any thing*: *linguamus naturam, artesque videamus*, Cic.—2. *To fail*: *terga parantem* *Vertere succiso* *liquerunt* *poplite nervi*, Ov.—**B.** *Impers. Pass.*: *Linguitur, It is left, it remains*: *Lucr.*

**lin-tē-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [*lin-te-um*] *Provided with linen*; *i. e.* *clothed in linen*: *legio*, Liv.

**lin-tēd-lum**, *i, n. dim.* [*lin-teum*, (*unconfr. Gen.*) *lin-teo-l*] *A small linen cloth*: *Plaut.* **¶** Hence, Fr. *linceul*.

**lin-ter**, *tris, f.* (*m.*, *Tib.*) [*etym. dub.*; *prps. lin-o*] (*The thing smeared over with pitch*; hence) *I. Prop.*: **A.** *boat, skiff, wherry*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A trough, tray, tub, vat, for wine, fruit, etc.*: *Tib.*

**Linternum**, *i, v.* *Linternum*.

**lin-tēus**, *i, v.* *linterus*.

**lin-tēus**, *a, um, adj.* [*lin-um*] (*Per-taining to lino*; hence) *Made of lin-*

*en*; *linen*: *vestis*, Cic.; *libri, linen books, i. e. chronicles or books made of linen*, Liv.—*As Subst.*: *linterum*, *i, n.*: **I. Gen.**: *A linen cloth, linen*: Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *A sail*: Virg. **¶** Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *linge*.

**lin-tr-iculus**, *i, m. dim.* [*lin-tri-is*] *A small boat or wherry*: Cic.

**lin-um**, *i, n.*=*λίον*. **I. Prop.**: **Flax**: Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of things made of flax: **A.** *A thread* (*with which letters were bound*): Cic.—**B.** *A fishing-line*: Ov.—**C.** *A linen cloth or garment, linen*: Hor.—**D.** *A rope, line*: Ov.—**E.** *A net for hunting or fishing*: Virg.; Ov. **¶** Hence, Fr. *lin*.

**Lin-us** (-os), *i, m.*, *Λίνος*. *Linus* or *Linos*: 1. *The son of Apollo and Psamathe, killed by dogs*.—2. *a. Prop.*: *A son of Apollo and Terpsichore, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with the lyre*—or, acc. to others, the son of Mercury and Urania, killed by Apollo in Eubœa.—**b. Meton.**: *A Linus*; *i. e.* *a person sustaining the fate of Linus*: *Plaut.*

**Lipāra**, *æ, -ē, -ēs, f.*, *Λιπάρα* [*Bright or Fruitful Island*], *Lipara* or *Lipare*; one of the *Æolian Isles*, with a city of the same name (now *Lipari*).—Hence, 1. **Lipār-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Liparæan*.—2. **Lipār-ensis**, *æ, adj.* *Liparæan*.—*As Subst.*: **Lipār-enses**, *lum, m.* (*sc. cives*) *The people of Lipara, the Liparenses*.

**lipp-o**, *lvi, ltu, ire, 4. v. n.* [*lipp-us*] *I. Prop.*: *To have watery or inflamed eyes*; *to be bear-eyed*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of the throat: *To be inflamed, parched*: *Plaut.*

**lipp-itūdo**, *inis, f.* [*id.*] (*The condition of the lippus*; hence) *Blearedness or inflammation of the eyes*: Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *lippitude*.

**lipp-us**, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *lip*, *illuere*, whence, Gr. *ἀλειφ-ω*] (*Smeared over or anointed*; hence, cause for effect, with reference to the eyes) **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of persons: *With sore or inflamed eyes*; *blear-eyed*: Hor.—*As Subst.*: **lippus**, *i, m.* (*sc. homo*) *A blear-eyed person*: Hor.—**B.** Of the eyes: *Sore, inflamed, bleared*: *oculi*, *Plaut.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Nearly blind, half-blind*: *Pers.*—**B.** *Rendered nearly blind, half-blinded by something*: *Juv.* **III. Fig.**: *Blind to one's defects, etc.*; *not seeing well*: Hor.

**liquē-fācio**, *fēci, factum, fācere*, 3. *v. a.* and *Pass.*, **liquē-fio**, *factus sum, fieri* [*lique-o*; *facio*] **I. Prop.**: *To make liquid*; *to melt, dissolve, liquefy*: *liquefacto plumbo*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Pass. Part.*: *Reduced to a liquid state by disease*; *putrefied*: *viscera*, Virg. **III. Fig.**: *To weaken, enervate*: *quos . . . liquefaciunt voluptatibus*, Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *liquefier*.

**Liquēfactus**, *a, um, P.* of *lique-facio*.

**liquēfio**, *ŕeri, v.* *liquefacio*.

1. **lique-ns**, *ntis, P.* of *lique-o*.

2. **lique-ens**, *entis, P.* of *lique-or*.

**liquē-ō**, *liqui* or *licui*, *no sup.*, *ēre*,

2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *li*, *lique-facere, solvere*] (*In Pass. force*: *To be made liquid*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To be fluid or liquid* (so only in *Part. Pres.*): *vina liquentia fundam*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *To be clear, apparent, evident* (used for the most part only in the 3rd pers. sing.): *te liquet esse meum*, Ov.

**liquē-esco**, *licui*, *no sup.*, *lique-scere*, 3. *v. n.* [*lique-ō*] **I. Prop.**: *To become fluid or liquid*; *to melt*: *ut cera liquescit*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To become clear, limpid*: *aqua*, *Hirt.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To grow soft, effeminate*: *voluptate quum liquescimus*, Cic.—**B.** *To melt or waste away*: *fortuna liquescit*, Ov.

**liquet**, *v.* *liqueo*.

**Liquid-e**, *adv.* [*liquid-us*] 1. *Clearly, brightly*: Gell.—2. **a. Prop.**: *Clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly*: (*Comp.*) *liquidus de toto sensu tuo judicavi*, Cic.—**b. Meton.**: Of the hearing: *Clearly, distinctly, plainly*: *Pl.*

**liquid-o**, *adv.* [*id.*] *Clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly*: Cic.

**liqu-idus**, *a, um* (the first syll. long in three passages of Lucretius), *adj.* [*lique-ō*] **I. Prop.**: *Flowing, fluid*, *liquid*: *Lucr.*—*As Subst.*: **liquidum**, *i, n.* *A liquid, water*: Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of speech: *Flowing, continuing, without interruption*: *genus sermonis*, Cic.—**B.** *Clear, calm, serene*: *mens*, *Cat.*—**C.** *Smiled, unadulterated*: Cic.—**D.** *Clear, evident, certain*: *aspiciunt*, *Plaut.* **III. Meton.**: **A.** *Belonging to the water or flowing stream*: *sorores*, Ov.—**B.** Of water: *Clear, transparent, limpid*: *fontes*, Virg.—**C.** *Clear, bright*: *liquidum trans æthera vectæ* (*sc. apes*), Virg.; (*Comp.*) *liquidior lux*, Curt.; (*Sup.*) *liquidissima cæli Tempestas*, *Lucr.*—**D.** Of sound: *Clear*.—**E.** Of motion: *Gentle, easy, steady, gliding*: Virg. **¶** Hence, Fr. *liquide*.

**liqu-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre*, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit *li*, *liquefacere, solvere*] **I. Prop.**: *To make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy*: *res fornacibus*, *Pl.* **II. Meton.**: *To strain, filter, clarify*: *vina*, Hor.

1. **liqu-or**, *no perf.*, 1. 3. *v. n.* *dep.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To be fluid or liquid, to flow*: *liquentia flumina circum*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To melt or waste away*: *Plaut.*—**B.** *To glide or slip away*: *Lucr.*

2. **liqu-or**, *ōris, m.* (*i. Lucr.*) [*lique-ō*] **I. Prop.**: *A being liquid, fluidness, fluidity, liquidity*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Gen.: *A fluid, liquid*: Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of the result of disease: *Putrefaction*: Virg.—2. Of the sea: *The water, fluid expanse*: Hor. **¶** Hence, Fr. *liqueur*.

**Lira**, *æ, f.* [*etym. dub.*] *A ridge between two furrows*: *Col.*

**Liriope**, *ēs, f.* *Liriope*; a fountain nymph, the mother of Narcissus.

**Liris**, *is, m.* *The Liris*; a river between Latium and Campania (now *Sarigliano*).

**lis**, *litis* (old form *stilis, stilitis*), *f*

akin to the Germanic *stri* strife, and the Gr. *épis*; cf. also Lat. *rica* I. Gen.: *A strife, dispute, quarrel*: Cic.: Ov. II. Esp.: *A lawsuit, an action or process at law*: Cic.—B.: 1. Prop.: *The subject of contention at law; the matter in dispute*: Cic.—2. Fig.: *A matter in dispute*: Hor.

**Lissus**, i, f., -um, i, n. *Lissus* or *Lissum*; a city of southern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia (now prob. Alessio).

**Litāna silva**, or simply **Litāna**, s, f. *The Silva Litana* or the *Litana*; a forest in Gallia Cisalpina (now *Seira de Luogo*).

**Litā-tio**, ōnis, f. [lit(a)-o] (Prop.): *The act of offering a successful sacrifice*; Meton.: *A fortunate or successful sacrifice*: Liv.

**Litāt-o**, adv. [litat-us] *Sacrifice having been successfully offered*: Liv.

**Litā-tus**, a, um, P. of lit(a)-o.

**Litēra** (litt-), s, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A letter*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Homo trium litterarum*. *A man of three letters*, i.e. *fur, a thief*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *A. Sing.*: 1. *A word, a line*: Cic.—2. *A handwriting*: Cic.—3. *Only in poets*: *A letter or epistle*: Ov.—B. Plur.: 1. *A letter or epistle*: Cic.—2. *A writing, document, paper*: Cic.—3. *An account-book*: Cic.—4. *An edict, ordinance*: Cic.—5. *Written records, literature*: Cic.—6. *History*: Liv.—7. *Literary composition*: Nep.—8. *Learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. littère*.

**Litēr-ārius** (littēr-), a, um, adj. [litr-a] *Of, or belonging to, learning*: ludus, an elementary school, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. littéraire*.

**Litērāt-e** (littērāt-), adv. [litr-at-us] 1. (Prop.): *In or with letters plainly or distinctly made*; Meton.: a. *Clearly, plainly, legibly, distinctly*: Cic.—b. *To the letter, literally*: Cic.—2. *Learnedly; with critical knowledge or skill*: (Comp.) *litteratus loqui*, Cic.

**Litērā-tor** (littērā-), ōris, m. [litr-a] *A grammarian, critic, philologist*: Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. littérateur*.

**Litērā-tūra** (littērā-), s, f. [id.] 1.: a. Prop.: *A writing formed of letters*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *litteratura Graeca*, the Greek alphabet: Tac.—2. *Learning, erudition, scholarship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. littérature*.

**Litēr-ātus** (littēr-), a, um, adj. [litr-a] (Provided or furnished with letters; hence) 1. *Marked with letters, branded*: Plaut.—2.: a. *Learned, liberally educated*: (Sup.) *quem litteratissimum esse judico*, Cic. (Comp.) *litterator est quisque*, Sen.—b. *Of leisure, etc.*: *Of, or belonging to, learning; learned*: otium, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lettré*.

**Liternum** (Lint-), i, n. *Liternum* or *Liternum*; a city of Campania (now the village of *Patria*).—Hence, **Litern-us** (-inus), a, um, adj. *Liternum*.—As Subst.: **Litern-um** (-inum), i, n. (sc. praedium) *Litern-*

*um*; an estate of *Scipio Africanus*, near *Liternum*.

**litēr-ŭla** (littēr-), s, f. dim. [litr-a] (*A small litter*; hence) 1. *A little letter of the alphabet*, Cic.—2. Plur.: *A short letter, a note*: Cic.—3. Plur.: *Slight or small grammatical knowledge, literary learning, or liberal studies*: Cic.

**lit-ŭcen**, inis, m. [for lit-i-can; fr. lit-us; (i); can-o] *A clarion-blower, a trumpeter*: Cato.

**litigā-tor**, ōris, m. [litig(a)-o] *A party to a lawsuit, a litigant*: Tac.

**litigī-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [litigi-um] I. Prop.: (Full of litigation; hence) *A. Of things: Full of disputes, quarrelsomeness*: disputatio, Cic.—B. *Of persons: Fond of disputes, contentious, litigious*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Of the object of dispute: Disputed*: praedilum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. litigieux*.

**litig-jum**, i, n. [litigi-o] *A dispute, quarrel, strife*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. litige*.

**lit-igo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [lis, lit-is] I. Gen.: *To dispute, quarrel, strive*: Hirtum cum Quinto pro me acerrime litigasse, Cic. II. Esp.: *Law l. t.*: *To sue at law, take law proceedings*, litigāre: noli pati litigare fratres, Cic.

**lit-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. and a. [prob. akin to Gr. *litō*, to beseech] I. Neut.: *A. Prop.*: *Of persons: 1. Personal: To make an offering or to sacrifice with favourable results; to obtain favourable omens*: egregie litasse, Liv.—2. *Impers. Pass.*: *It is, etc., favourably sacrificed; a favourable sacrifice is, etc., offered; favourable omens are, etc., obtained*: proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic. B. Fig.: *To bring an offering or make an atonement to; to appease, propitiate, satisfy*: litemus igitur Lentulo, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To offer (in sacrifice)*: sacrificio litatis, Indulge hospitio, Virg. B. Fig.: *To offer, devote, consecrate*: plura non habui, dolor, Quae tibi litare, Sen.

**litōr-ālis**, e, adj. [litus, litor-is] (*Of, or belonging to, litus*; hence) 1. *Of deities: Presiding over the shore*: dii, Cat.—2. *Of fishes: Feeding or found near the shore*: Pl.—3. *Of persons: Dwelling on or near the sea-shore*: Just. ¶ Hence, *Fr. littoral*.

**litōr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, the shore*: arena, Ov. II. Esp.: A. *Of living animals: Frequenting or living on the shore*: cancri, Ov.: aves, Virg.—B. *Of places: Lying or situate on the shore*: Sil.

**littērā**, s, e, etc., v. liter.

**littus**, ōris, v. litus.

**Litubium**, i, n. *Litubium*; a town of *Liguria*.

**lit-ŭra**, s, f. [L, root of li-no] I. Gen.: *A smearing, anointing*: Col. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *(A rubbing or smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, in order to erase something written; hence) A blotting out, correct-*

*ing*: nominis, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. *A passage erased, an erasure*: Cic.—2. *A blot, blot made in a writing*: Prop.

1. **lit-tus**, a, um, P. of li-no.

2. **lit-tus** (litt-), ōris, n. [prob. L, root of li-no] (*That which is over-spread, esp. by the sea*; hence) I. Prop.: *The sea-shore, sea-side, coast, beach, strand*: Cic.—Prov.: A. *Littus arare*, *To plough the shore, i.e. to labour in vain, take useless pains*: Ov.—B. In litus arenas fundere, *To pour sand on the sea-shore, i.e. to add to that of which there is already an abundance*: Ov. II. Meton.: A. *A landing-place*: Suet.—B. *The shore of a lake*: Cat.—C. *The bank of a river*: Cic.—D. *Land at the sea-side*: Virg.

**lit-ŭs**, i, m. (Gen. Plur. lituŭm for lituŭm, Luc.) [etym. dub.]; usually considered an Etruscan word, signifying "crooked" I. Prop.: *A staff used by augurs in taking omens; an augur's staff, an augural wand*. II. Meton.: *A trumpet, clarion, or cornet (slightly bent at the end, like an augur's staff; used by the cavalry, as tuba was by the infantry)*: Hor. III. Fig.: *An instigator, author, cause*: Cic.

**live-ns**, ntis, i. P. of live-o.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Gen.: *Bluish or lead-coloured*: prunae non solum nigro liventia succo, Ov.—(b) Esp.: *Black and blue, livid from bruises, etc.*: compedibus liventia crura, Ov.—b. *Looking black and blue; i.e. envious*: Mart.

**liv-ēo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be of a bluish or lead colour*: vivent rubigine dentes, Ov. B. Esp.: *To be black and blue; to be livid, from bruises, etc.*: Prop. II. Fig.: *To be envious*: Tac.

**live-sco**, no perf. nor sup., scōre, 3. v. n. [live-o] I. *To turn black and blue, become livid*: digiti livescent in pedibus, Lucr. II. *To envy, be envious*: Claud.

**lividū-lus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for livido-lus; fr. lividus, (unconfr. Gen.) livido-i] *Somewhat envious*: Juv.

**liv-ŭsus**, a, um, adj. [liv-ō] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Of a leaden colour, bluish, blue*: vada, Virg.: (Sup.) lividissima vorago, Cat. B. Esp.: *Of the results of beating, bruising, etc.*: *Black and blue, livid*: brachia, Hor. II. Fig.: *Looking black and blue; hence, envious, malicious, spiteful*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. livide*.

**Livŭs**, ūi, m., -a, s, f. *Livius* and *Livia*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Livŭ-s** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Livius; Livian*.

**liv-or**, ōris, m. [liv-o] 1. *Lead-colour, bluish colour*: Juv.—2. *Of the results of bruising, etc.*: *A black and blue spot or mark; lividness*: Auct. Her.—3. *Envy, spite, malice, ill-will*: Script. ap. Cic.

**lixa**, s, m. [prob. = li-sa; fr. lic-o] (*One who offers things for sale; hence, in a camp*) I. Prop.: *A sutler*: Liv. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Camp-followers (of every description, whether sutlers, cooks, servants, etc.)*: Sall.



**lōcā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [loc(a)-o] 1. *A placing; a disposition, arrangement:* Quint.—2. *a. Prop.*: *A letting out, leasing:* Cic.; Liv.—*b. Meton.*: *A contract of letting or hiring; a lease:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. locatio.*

**lōcā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A contractor for any thing:* Pl.

**lōcā-tōr-i-us**, a, um, *adj.* [locator] (*Of, or belonging to, a locator; hence*) *Pertaining to letting or hiring out:* Cic.

**lōcā-tum**, i, *n.* [loc(a)-o] *Any thing let on lease:* Cic.

**lōc-īto**, no *perf. nor sup.*, āre, *i. v. a. intens.* [loc-o] *To let or hire out:* Ter.

**lōc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre [*locāssint for locaverint, Cic.*] 1. *v. a.* [loc-us] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To place, put, lay, set, dispose, arrange:* castra, Cic.; fundamenta, Virg.—*Particular phrases:* Locare puellam in matrimonium, in matrimonio, nuptiis, nuptum, or simply locare, *To give a girl in marriage, to marry her to any one:* Plaut.; Cic.; Enn.; Auct. Her.; Ter. *B. Esp.*: 1. *a. To let, lease, hire, or farm out:* vectigalia, Cic.; agrum, Liv.—*b. To give out on contract, to contract for a thing to be done:* funera, Cic.; statum faciendum, id.—*c. To hire out, let out on hire:* operam nummis, Plaut.; aliquem, Ov.—2. *a. Of money:* *To put or lend out on interest:* nummum, Plaut.—*b. With Personal pron.*: *To bring in interest, to yield:* Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To place, put, set: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, Cic.*—*Particular phrase:* Locare nomen, *To place or put out one's name; i. e. to become surety:* Phaed. ¶ Hence, *Fr. louer.*

**Lōc-ri**, ōrum, *m.*, Λοκροί. *The Locri. I. A people of Greece, divided into the Locri Epirocridii, Locri Ozolae; and also the Locri Epizephyrii, who settled in Bruttium in Italy, and there founded the city of Narycium.*—Hence, **A. Lōc-rens-is**, e, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Locrians; Locrian.*—*As Subst.*: **Lōc-rens-es**, ūm, *m.* (*sc. incolae*) *The Locrians.*—**B. Lōc-ris-is**, idis, *f.*, Λοκρίς. *The country of Locris. II. The city of Narycium, a colony of the Locrians (now Gerace).*

**lōcū-lus**, i, *m. dim.* [for loco-lus; *fr. locus, (uncontr. Gen.) loco-l*] *I. Prop.*: *A little place:* Plaut. *II. Meton.*: *A. A coffin:* Pl.—*B. Plur.*: *A small receptacle with compartments; a coffin or casket:* Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. locule.*

**lōcū-ple-a**, ētis (*Gen. Plur.*: locupletum and locupletum), *adj.* (*for loco-ple-s; fr. locus, (uncontr. Gen.) loco-i; ple-o*) (*Pull of landed property; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *Rich in lands:* homines, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Rich, wealthy, opulent:* (*Comp.*) festinanti semper locupletior obstat, Hor. (*Sup.*) locupletissima urbes, Cæs.—*As Subst.*: locuples, ētis, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *A rich person:* Cic.—*B. Wealth-giving or producing:* locupes aquila, *i. e. the lucrative post of centurion:* Juv.—*C. Of the consequence of being wealthy,*

*etc.: Responsible, safe, satisfactory, that can fulfil one's engagements:* Liv. *III. Fig.*: *A. Copious, abounding, or rich (in language), etc.*: Cic.—*B. Richly or amply provided for some purpose:* ad bene vivendum est, Cic.—*C.*: 1. *Sufficient, credible, satisfactory:* auctor, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *Trusty, trustworthy:* tabellarius, Cic.

**lōcūplēt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [locuples, locuplet-is] *I. Prop.*: *To enrich, make rich:* clives, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To enrich:* eloquentiam, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *To enrich in appearance:* to adorn, beautify, decorate: Cic.

**lōc-us** (old form stlocus), *i, m.* [prob. akin to the root lex, *ponere*] (*That which is put, placed or situated; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A place* (*Plur.*: loci, single places, loca, places connected with each other, regions): Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—*B. Esp.*: 1. *Milit. t. t.*: *Post, position:* Cæs.—2. *Landed property; an estate:* Feest.—3. *A place, spot, locality:* Cic.—4. *Of a city:* A site: Ov.—5. *A place or passage in a letter, book, etc.*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A. In Rhet.*: 1. *A topic of discussion; a matter, subject, point:* Cic.; Hor.—2. *A point on which proofs are founded, or from which they are deduced:* Cic.—*B. Room for anything; occasion, place, etc.*: Cic.—*C. Place, position, situation, condition:* Cic.—*D. Place, position, degree, rank:* Cic.; Liv.—*E. Estimation:* Cic.—*F. Loco.* *In the place of, instead of, for:* (*with Gen.*) criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *Of time:* A. Loco, in loco, locis: *At the right time or times; seasonably, opportunely:* Cic.; Hor.; Quint.—*B. Loci or locorum:* (*dependent on Adv. or Neut. Pron.*): 1. *Interea loci, Meanwhile, meantime:* Ter.—2. *Postea loci, Afterwards, subsequently:* Sall.—3. *Adhuc locorum, Up to this time, hitherto:* Plaut.—4. *Inde loci, Since then, since that time:* Lucr.—5. *Ad id locorum, Up to that time, till then:* Liv.—6. *Post id locorum, After, or since that time:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lieu.*

1. **lōcūsta**, a, *f.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *A crayfish, a lobster:* Pl. *II. Meton.*: *A locust:* Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. locuste.*

2. **lōcūsta**, a, *f.* *Locusta; a woman famed for skill in poisons in the time of Nero and Claudius.*

**lōc-ūtio** (loqu-), ōnis, *f.* [loqu-or] (*Prop.*: *A speaking; the act of speaking:* Meton.) 1. *That which is spoken, speech, discourse:* Cic.—2. *Mode of speaking, pronunciation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. locution.*

**lōc-ūtus** (loqu-), a, um, *P. of loqu-or.*

**lōdic-ūla**, a, *f. dim.* [lodix, lodicio] *A small coverlet, blanket:* Suet.

**lōdix**, icis, *f.* *A coverlet, blanket, counterpane:* Juv.

**lōgūm**, i, -ium, *ii, n.* = λογείον and λογύριον: 1. *That part of the stage on which the actors spoke; the pulpitum;*

*Vitr.*—2. *Archives:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. logis, loge.*

1. **lōgica**, a, -e, ēs, *f.* = λογική. *The art of logic, logic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. logique.*

2. **lōgica**, ōrum, *n.* = τὰ λογικά. *Logical studies, logic:* Cic.

**lōgicē**, ēs, *v. l. logica.*

**lōg-os** (-us), *i, m.* = λογος: *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A word:* Plaut. *B. Esp.*: 1. *Mere words, empty talk:* Ter.—2. *A witty saying, bonmot, jest:* Plaut. *II. Meton.*: *A written story, tale, myth:* Sen.

**lōligo** (loll-), inis, *f.* *The cuttle-fish:* Hor.

**lōllum**, ii, *n.* *Darnel, cockle, lares:* Virg.

**Lōllius** ii, *m.*; -a, a, *f.* *Lollius and Lollia; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Lōll-i-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Lollius; Lollian.*

**lō-mentum**, i, *n.* [lo, root of lotum, *Supine of lavo*] (*That which washes; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A wash or cosmetic:* Mart. *II. Fig.*: *A wash or cosmetic; i. e. a means of rendering morally beautiful, etc.*: Script. ap. Cic.

**Lōndinium** (Lund-), i, *n.*; **Lūn-donia**, a, *f.* *Londinium, Lundinium, or Llundonia; the principal city of Britain, subsequently called Augusta (now London).*

**long-æv-us**, a, um, *adj.* [long-us; æv-um] *Of great age, aged:* Virg.—*As Subst.*: **longævus**, i, *m.* (-a, a, *f.*) *An old man or woman:* Ov.; Virg.

**long-e**, *adv.* [long-us] 1. *Intently: longē gradi, To step in length, i. e. to take long steps or strides, Virg.*—2. *a.*: (*a*) *Prop.*: *Far off, a long way off, at some or a great distance:* longēabsum, Cic. (*Comp.*) fontes a præsidiis aberant longius, Cæs.—(*b*) *Fig.*: *Widely, greatly, much, by much, exceedingly:* longe melior, Virg. (*Sup.*) longissime abhorre, Cic.—*b.* *To a distance off, far off, far away:* Cic.—*c.* *From a distance off, a long way, from far:* Cic.—3. *Of time:* Long, for a long time: Cic.—4. *Of compositions, speech, etc.*: *At length, long, copiously, fully:* Cic.

**longinqu-itas**, ātis, *f.* [longinqu-us] (*The state, or condition, of the longinquis; hence*) 1. *Distance:* Cic.; Tac.—2. *Of space:* Length, extent: Tac.; Pl.—3. *Of time:* a. Length, long continuance, or duration: Cic.; Tac.—*b.* Long duration, length of time, long continuance: Cic.

**long-inqu-us**, a, um, *adj.* [for long-hinc-vus; *fr. long-us; hinc*] 1. *a. Gen.*: *Belonging to a long way from this place; far off, distant, or removed; remote:* nos longinqui, Cic. (*Comp.*) ex longinquiribus locis, Cæs.—*Adverbial expression:* Ex ex longinquo (sc. loco), *From a distant place, from a distance, from afar:* Tac.—*As Subst.*: **longinqua**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc. loca*) *Distant places or parts:* Tac.—*B. Esp.*: *Foreign, belonging to a foreign country, etc.*: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic.—2. *Of space:* a. *Belonging to or*

respecting things far off: cura, Liv.—b. Received from a distance: vulnera, Luc.—c. Long: linea, Pl.—d. Spacious, extensive: æquora, Claud.—3. Of time: a. Long, of long duration, long continued: dolores, Cic.—b. Long deferred, distant: tempus, Cic.—c. Old, ancient: monumenta, Pl.

long-i-pes, pēdis, adj. [long-us; (i); pes] Long-footed: Pl.

long-iter, adv. [long-us] Far, far off: Lucr.

long-ītūdo, īnis, f. [id.] (The quality of the longus; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Of space: Length: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of sound: Length: Cic.—2. Of speech: Length, copiousness, proximity: Cic.—3. Of time: Length, long duration: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. longitude.

longi-us-cūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for longior-cūlus; fr. longior, Comp. of longus] Rather long: versus, Cic.

Longūla, æ, f. Longula: a Volscian city in the neighbourhood of Corioli.

longūl-e, adv. [longul-us] Somewhat distant or far off: Ter.

longūl-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for longi-us; fr. longus, (unconstr. Gen.) longo-i] Rather long: iter, Cic.

longum, adv. [neut. of longus] For a long time, a long while, long: longum, formose, valc, Virg.

Longuntica, æ, f. Longuntica: a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.

longūri-us, īi, m. [usually referred to longus; but etym. dub.] A long pole: Cass.

long-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *dirgha*, "long"] 1. Prop.: Of time or space: A. Of things: 1. Gen.: Long: longo intervallo interfecto, Cic.—Particular expressions: a. Longa navis, A long ship, i.e. a warship, man-of-war, on account of its long shape: Script. ap. Cic.—b. Long-us versus, A long verse, i.e. the heroic hexameter: Enn.—2. Esp.: a. Long; i.e. having the natural length; un-

mutilated, uninjured: manus, Prop.—b. Great, vast, extensive, spacious: pontus, Hor.—B. Of persons: Tall, long: (Comp.) sesquipedale est, quam tu, longior, Plant. II. Fig.: Long, copious, full of detail or matter: (Sup.) epistola longissima, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Far off, remote, distant: domus, Just.: dies, Tac.—B. Long, continuing long, of long duration or continuance: horre, quibus expectabam, longæ videbantur, Cic.—C. Of persons: 1. Prolix, tedious: nolo esse longus, Cic.—2. Slow in any matter: longus spe, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. long.

lōquāc-itas, ātis, f. [loquax, loquac-is] (The quality of the loquax; hence) 1. Of persons: Proneness to talk, talkativeness, loquacity: Cic.—2. Of birds: Propensity to chatter; chattering, imitation of speaking: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. loquacité.

lōquāc-iter, adv. [id.] 1. Talkatively, loquaciously: Cic.—2. At full length: Hor.

lōquāc-ulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Somewhat loquacious: Lucr.

lōqu-ax, ātis, adj. [loqu-or] 1. Prop.: Of persons: Prone to talk, talkative, loquacious, wordy, full of words: (Sup.) homo . . . loquacissimus obmutuit, Cic. (Comp.) senectus (= senes) est naturā loquacior, il. II. Fig.: A. Of abstract things: Talkative, loquacious, etc.: Cic.—B. Full of language; very speaking or expressive: vultus, Ov. III. Meton.: A. Of animals: 1. Of frogs: Noisy, inclined to make a noise, croaking: Virg.—2. Of birds: Chirping, chattering, noisy: Virg.; Pl.—B. Of things: 1. Of streams, etc.: Murmuring, babbling: lymphæ, Hor.—2. Of pools, as abounding in frogs: Full of noise or croaking: Virg.—C. Of a report: Much talked of, in every body's mouth: Ov.—D. Of a letter: Proliz, full of talk, etc.; lengthy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. loquace.

lōqu-ēla, æ, f. [id.] 1. Prop.: Speech, discourse: Plant.; Lucr. II. Meton.: A. A word: Virg.—B. A language: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. loquèle.

lōqu-ens, entis, P. of loqu-or.

lōqu-itor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. n. freq. dep. [id.] To speak often or much: Plant.

lōqu-or, lōcūtus (lōquūtus) sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. n. & a. [akin to Sanscrit root LAP, dicere] 1. Prop.: To speak, talk: A. Neut.: ad quem scire locuta est, Virg.—B. Act.: 1. To speak, say, tell, utter, mention, name: mera scelera, Cic.—2. To speak of, talk about: nil nisi classes loquens et exco-

lōcūtus, Cic. II. Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: A. Neut.: To speak: res loquuntur, Cic.—B. Act.: To speak, tell, declare, utter: cætera cum charta dextra locuta mea est, Ov. III. Meton.: A. Neut.: To rustle, murmur: Menalis argutumq. nemus pinoque loquens Semper habet, Virg.—B. Act.: To make known, show, indicate clearly: volucres mea fata loquentur, Stat.

lōr-āmentum, i, n. [lor-um] A thong: Just.

lōr-āri-us, īi, m. [id.] (One pertaining to a lorum; hence) One who uses the whip, scourge, or lash, to persons: a flogger: Plant.

lōr-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Pertaining to a lorum; hence) Like thongs, made into thongs: Plant.

lōr-ica, æ, f. [id.] (A thing pertaining to, i.e. made of, lora; hence) 1. Prop.: A cuirass or corselet made of leathern thongs; a leathern cuirass or corselet: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of any cuirass: Virg.—B. Milit. t. t.: A breastcoat, parapet: Tac.

lōric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [loric-a] 1. To arm or cover with a breastplate of metal: statua lorica, Liv. II. To cover with defensive armour, to mail, equip in armour: ornatus loricasque elephantis, Hirt.

lōric-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A small breastcoat: viminea, Hirt.

lōr-i-pes, ēdis, adj. [lor-um; (i); pes] Thong-footed, i.e. timber-footed, lime-legged; acc. to some, crook-footed, bandy-legged: Juv.

lōr-um, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit root

LŪ, scindere] (That which is cut; hence) 1. Prop.: A thong: Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of things made with thongs: 1. For dogs: A leash: Pl.—2. Of horses: Plur.: The reins of a bridle: Liv.—Particular phrases: a. Lora dare, remittere, etc., To give, slacken the reins: i.e. to let the horses have their heads: Virg.; Ov.—b. Lora tendere, loris uti, To stretch, to use the reins; i.e. to hold-in the horses: Ov.—3. Plur.: A whip, lash, scourge: Cic.—4. The leathern bulla worn by children of the poorer rank, together with the thong attached to it: Juv.—B. Of things, in form, etc., like a lorum or thong: 1. The grille of Venus: Mart.—2. Of a tendril of the vine: Pl.

Lōtis, īdis, f., Λωτίς, Lotis; a nymph, daughter of Neptune, changed into a lotus-tree.

lōtium, īi, n. Urine: Suet.

Lōtōphāgi, grum, m., Λωτοφάγοι (Lotus-eaters). The Lotophagi; an African people on the Lesser Syrtis.

lōtos (-us), i, f., Λωτός, 1. Prop.: The lotus, the name of various plants and trees; esp. of the water-lily of the Nile: Pl. II. Meton.: A flute made of lotus-wood: a lotus flute: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lotus.

1. lōtus, a, um, P. of lavo, through Lo, root of lo-tum.

2. lotus, i, v. lotos.

lūbens, entis, etc., v. lib.

lūbric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lubric-us] To render slippery: Juv.

lūbrīcus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root LŪ, solvere] (Belonging to that which is made loose; hence) 1. Prop.: Of the ground, etc.: Slippery, causing to slip: Plant.—As Subst.: lubricum, i, n. A slippery or loose place: Tac. II. Meton.: A. Smooth: anguis, Virg.—B. Of the result of natural moisture: 1. That easily slips, glides, or moves about: natura lubricæ oculis fecit, et mobiles, Cic.—2. Slippy, slippery: conchyliæ, Hor.—C. Of a stream: Gliding: Ov.—D. Of a shade: Slipping from the hand, eluding the grasp: Ov. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Slippery, uncertain, hazardous, critical: cupiditatem dominandi precipitem et lubricam antefere vere gloria, Cic.—As Subst.: lubricum, i, n. A slippery or critical position: Cic.—2. a. Of youth: Hazardous, dangerous, slippery, perilous: ætas maxime lubrica, Cic.—b. Of the countenance: Hazardous or dangerous to look upon, on account of its beauty: Hor.—B. Smooth, slippery, deceitful: tentasti lubricus artes, Virg.—C. Of time: Fleeting, gliding away: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lubrique.

1. Lūca, æ, f. Luca; a city of Etruria (now Lucina).—Hence, Lūcensis, e, adj. Of Lucina.

2. Lūca (-as) bos. Lucanian ox, for elephant (so called either because the Romans first saw the elephant in Lucania, in the war with Pyrrhus; or because of the animal being covered with men in glittering armour: the former idea is rejected by Varro): Lucr.



**Lūcāni**, ōrum, *m.* The Lucani; a people of Lower Italy. — Hence, **I.** **Lūcān-us**, a, um, *adj.* Lucanian. — **2.** **Lūcān-ia**, ē, *f.* Lucania; the country of the Lucani.

**lūc-ar**, āris, *n.* [luc-us] (*A thing pertaining to a lucus; hence*) *A forest-laz (the income from which was expended in the support of players): Tac. Luccēlus*, ū, *m.* Luccius; a friend of Cicero and Pompey.

**lucē**, v. *luc.*  
**Luceum**, ū, *n.* Luceum; a fortress in Galatia.

**lūcel-lum**, i, *n.* *dēn.* [for luc(e)-rum; fr. lucrum, luc(e)-ri] *A small gain, slight profit:* Cic.; Hor.

**lūc-ō**, luxi, *no sup.*, lucēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *RUCH*, to shine, be bright] **I.** Prop.: Of any thing that is bright or luminous in itself: *To shine, to be brilliant or bright:* luce lucebat stella alienā, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A.* Of the effect produced on other things by luminous bodies, etc.: *To be made or become bright; to be shining or glittering:* ex isto luceat igne rognus, Ov. — **B.** *To give forth light, to shine:* femina lucentes portas ab urbe faces, Ov. — **C.** Of the day: *1.* *To grow light, to dawn:* an, unquam lucebit in orbe illo dies, quo, etc., Sil. — **2.** Impers.: *Lucet, lucebat, etc.: The day dawns, was dawning, etc.; there is or it is (was) light, it is (was) day:* Cic.; Plaut. — **D.** *To be brilliant or splendid; to glitter or glisten:* lucet in ore rubor, Ov. — **E.** *To be clearly seen; to be discernible or visible:* per occultos lucebat semita calles, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A.* *To shine forth; to be conspicuous, apparent, evident:* argumentis, Cic. — **B.** Of speech, etc.: *To be clear, perspicuous, etc.:* Quint. — **C.** *To shine forth; to be resplendent, bright, or brilliant:* imperii vestri splendor illis genitibus lucet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luire*.

**Lūcōres**, ūm, *m.* The Luceres; an Etruscan tribe, whose union with the Ramnes (Latins) and Tatius (Sabines) gave rise to the oldest Roman state. Romulus named after them one of his three centuries of horsemen.

**Lūcēria**, ē, *f.* Luceria; a city of Apulia (now Lucera). — Hence, **Lūc-ēr-inus**, a, um, *adj.* Lucurian. — *As Subst.*: **Lucerini**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. cives) The Lucerians.

**lūc-erna**, ō, *f.* [luc-o] (*The shining or brilliant thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A lamp, oil-lamp:* lucerna me describit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Nocturnal labour, lucubration:* Juv.

**lūc-sco** (**Lūc-ū**), *no perf. nor sup.*, scōre, 3. *v. n.* *inch.* [luc-o] *I.* *To begin to shine:* jamque novum terrae stupeant lucescere solem, Vaz. **II.** Of the day, etc.: *A.* *To grow light, break, dawn:* nonne luceant, Ov. — **B.** Impers.: *Lucescit, luciscit, etc., The day is breaking:* quum lucisceret, as soon as it was light, at break of day, Cic.

**lūci**, v. *luc.*  
**lūcid-ō**, adv. [luc-id-us] **I.** *Brilliantly, splendidly, dazlingly:* (Comp.) lucidius inter divina mansurus (sc.

animus), Sen. — **2.** Of speech: *Clearly, plainly, distinctly:* lucide, Cic. (Sup.) ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint.

**lūc-Idus**, a, um, *adj.* [luc-o] **1.** Of any thing bright or luminous in itself: *Shining, bright:* (Sup.) lucidissima stella, Vitr. — **2.** *That gives light, shining:* aer, Lucr. — **3.** *a.* *Brilliant, splendid, glittering, glistening, dazling:* sedes (sc. Deorum), Hor. — *Adverbial expression:* Lucidum, *Brilliantly, splendidly, dazlingly, etc.*: Hor. — **b.** *Clear, bright, transparent:* amnis, Quint. — **c.** Of colour: *Bright, lustrous, shining-white:* Tib. — **d.** *Clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid:* a. Of speech: (Comp.) res lucidior, Quint. — **e.** Of arrangement of words, ideas, etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucide*.

**lūc-ifer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [lux, luc-is; (i); fer-o] *Light-bringing:* luciferi equi, Ov. — *As Subst.*: **1.** *a.* Prop.: **Lucifer**, ēri, *m.* The morning-star, the planet Venus: Cic. — **b.** Meton.: *The day:* Ov. — **2.** *Lucifer;* the fabled son of Aurora and Cephalus, and father of Ceyx: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *Lucifer*.

**lūc-i-fūg-us**, a, um, *adj.* [lux, luc-is; (i); fug-lo] *Light-shunning:* **I.** Prop.: *blatæ*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *hominines*, Cic.

**Lūcilīus**, ū, *m.* Lucilius; a Roman name.

**Lūc-ina**, ē, *f.* [lux, luc-is] (*The one belonging to lux*) **I.** Prop.: *Lucina;* the goddess who brings persons to the light; and so the goddess of childbirth: Plaut., Virg. **II.** Meton.: **1.** *Childbirth:* Virg. — **2.** Of *Hecate* (as the producer of terrific dreams and nocturnal spectres): Tib.

**lūcisco**, v. *lucisco*.

**Lūc-lus**, ū, *m.* [lux, luc-is] (*Belonging to the day; i. e.* prps. born at break of day) *Lucius;* a Roman name (usually represented by L., simply).

**Lūcrētīa**, ē, v. *Lucretius*.

**Lūcrētīlis**, is, *m.* *Lucretilis;* a mountain in the Sabine territory.

**Lūcrētīus**, ū, *m.* — *a.* *sc.* *f.* *Lucretius and Lucretia;* Roman names.

**lūc-r-i-fācio**, feci, factum, fācere, 3. *v. a.*; *Pass.* **luc-r-i-fio**, factus sum, fīri (sometimes written separately) [luc-um; (i); facio] **I.** Prop.: *To gain, get, win, acquire, as profit:* to make a profitable acquisition of: *tritici modios centum*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To make a gain of; i. e.* to escape with impunity from the consequence of something: *illo beneficio suum maleficio existimabant se lucrifacere*, Hirt.

**lūcrifac-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *luc-rifacio*.

**lūcrifīcā-bīlis**, ē, *adj.* [luc-rifīc(a)-o] *Gainful, profitable:* Plaut.

**lūc-r-i-fic-o**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for luc-r-i-facio; fr. lucrum; (i); facio] *To make gain of; to gain, win, etc.*: Tert.

**lūcrifīc-us**, a, um, *adj.* [luc-rifīc(a)-o] *Gainful, profitable:* Plaut.

**lūcrifio**, v. *lucrifacio* *init.*

**lūc-r-i-fūg-a**, ē, *comm.* [luc-um;

(i); fug-lo] *A gain-fleeing, gain-shunning person:* Plaut.

**Lūcrīnus**, i, *m.* (with or without lacus) *The Lucrine Lake, in the neighbourhood of Baiae (now Lago Lucrino).* — Hence, **1.** **Lūcrīn-us**, a, um, *ens-is*, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Lake Lucrinus;* Lucrine.

**lūc-r-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [luc-um] **I.** Gen.: *To gain, win, get, make as profit:* **A.** Prop.: *stipendium*, Cic. — *talentum*, Hor. — **B.** Fig.: *lucetur indicia veteris infamiae, i. e.* *I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them, Cic. II.* Esp.: *To gain by economy, to save:* occasione lucrandi salis, Pl.

**lūc-r-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of, or abounding in, lucrum;* hence) *Gainful, profitable, attended or accompanied with gain:* paucis lucrosam, Tac. (Comp.) *frans lucrosior*, Pl. (Sup.) *id lucrosissimum*, id.

**lū-crūm**, i, *n.* [2. luo] (*That which serves for paying;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Gain, profit, advantage:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A.* *Love of gain, avarice:* Lucr. — **B.** *Wealth, riches:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucre*.

**lūctāmen**, tris, *n.* [luct(a)-or] *Toit, labour:* Virg.

**lucta-nis**, ntis: **1.** *P.* of *lucto*. — **2.** *Pat.*: *Struggling, reluctant:* oscula, Ov.

**luctā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [luct(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A wrestling:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A struggle, contest, fight:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A struggle, contest:* Cic.

**luctā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wrestler:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucteur*.

**luct-i-fīc-ābilis**, ē, *adj.* [for luct-i-fac-ābilis; fr. luct-us; (i); facio] *Sorrowful, afflicted:* cor, Pers.

**luct-i-fīc-us**, a, um, *adj.* [for luct-i-fac-us; fr. id.] *Causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woeful, baleful:* Alecto, Virg.

**luct-i-son-us**, a, um, *adj.* [luct-us; (i); son-o] *Sad sounding, mournful, doleful:* Ov.

**luc-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *LIṢG*, *umplecti*] (*To seize in the embrace, etc.;* hence) *Of athletes, etc.* *To wrestle:* Ter.

**luc-tor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. n.* *dep.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To seize, grasp, fold, clasp, lay hold of, encircle in one's embrace, arms, etc.*: Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Of athletes, etc.* *To lay hold of or seize (a competitor) in one's arms, etc.;* to wrestle: *luctabitur Olympiis Milo*, Cic. — **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To strive, contend, struggle:* inter se adversus luctantur cornibus hēdi, Virg. — **2.** *Of physical efforts:* *To strive, make great efforts, exert one's self;* to struggle, labour, or toil hard: *With living beings as subjects:* saepe remoliri luctator pondera terrae, Ov. — *(Impers. Pass.)* luctandum in turbā, Hor. — **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To wrestle;* have a mental conflict: *dū cum clementia suā luctatus*, Vell. — **2.** *To strive, contend, struggle:* tecum, Cic. — **3.** *To strive, struggle, labour, toil:* in lento luctantur marmore tonse, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lutter*.

**luctuosus**, *adv.* [luctuosus] *Dolefully, mournfully*: canere, Var.: (Comp.) luctuosius perire, Liv.

**luctu-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [luctus, *incontr. Gen.*] luctu-ōs [Full of luctus; hence] 1. *Causing sorrow, sorrowful, doleful, mournful*: luctuosus est trati alteri cum bonis, luctuosus inimico, Cic. (Sup.) luctuosissimum exitium, id.—2. *Feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad*: Hor.

**luctus**, *ūs, m.* [for lug-tus; fr. lug-co] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: Sorrow, bewailing, lamentation: Cic. **B. Esp.**: Mourning, sorrow for the dead: Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** Mourning, mourning apparel: Cic.; Tac.—**B.** A source of grief: Ov.—**C.** Personified: Luctus or Grief; as a deity: Virg.

**lucu**, *v. 2. lucus.*

**lucubrā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [lucubr(a)-o] 1.: **a. Prop.**: A working by lamp-light or at night: Cato.—**b. Meton.**: Labour performed by lamp-light or at night; night-work, night-labour: Cic. 2.: **a. Prop.**: A labouring, toiling, or studying by night; night-study: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: Of any thing composed or written at night: Night-work, a lucubration: Cic.

**lucubrātor-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* [lucubro, through an obsolete subst. lucubratio, one who studies at night] Belonging to one who studies at night; night-: lectionis, Suet.

**lucubr-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. (lux; through an obsolete adj. lucuber, lucubr-i, bringing light)* [To bring, or bring in, light; hence] I. Prop.: To bring in lamps, to have lamps brought in: Neut.: Pl. II. Meton.: **A. Neut.**: To work by lamp-light or at night: ancillae lucubrantes, Liv.—**B. Act.**: To compose, write, etc., by lamp-light or at night: opusculum, Cic.

**luculent-e**, *adv.* [luculentus] 1.: **a. (Prop.)**: Excellently, right well; Meton.: (a) Brightly, merrily, cheerily: Plaut.—(b) Thoroughly, soundly: Cic.—**b. Elegantly, to great advantage**: Plaut.—2. *Elegantly*: scribere, Cic.—3. *Clearly, perspicuously*: Cic.

**luculent-er**, *adv.* [for luculentus; fr. id.; through obsolete form luculens, luculent-is] 1. *Excellently, right well*: Cic.—2. *Clearly, perspicuously*: Cic.

**luculentus**, *a, um, adj.* [lux, lux-is] I. Prop.: Full of light, cheery, amiable: Cic. II. Fig.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: Distinguished or excellent of its kind: noble, fine: oratio, Sall.: (Sup.) luculentissima legio, Auct. ap. Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** Of appearance: Beautiful, elegant, bright, graceful, etc.: femina, Plaut.—**b.** Of a blow or wound: Great, serious, severe: Cic.—**c.** Of a family or connection: High, noble, distinguished: Plaut.—**d.** Of fortune, etc.: Great, ample, magnificent, brilliant: Cic.—**e.** Of a writer: Elegant, excellent, of high repute: Cic.—**f.** Of language, compositions, etc.: Elegant, choice, rich: (Comp.) verbis luculentioribus rem eandem comprehenderat, 356

Cic.—**B.** Clear, perspicuous: res, Cic.—**C.** Bright, brilliant, lucky, auspicious, fortunate: dies, Plaut.—**D.** Trustworthy: homo, Cic.

**lucullus**, *l, m.* Lucullus, a Roman name.—Hence, **Lucull-iānus**, *a, um, adj.* Lucullan.

**lucul-lus**, *m.* [for lucco-lus; fr. lucus, lucco-i] A small grove: Suet.

**lucumo** (lūcōmo, and sync. **lucōmo** (lūcōmon), *ōnis, m.* [an Etruscan word] Prop.: A lucumo; one inspired; an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests; Meton.: An Etrurian: Prop.—Hence, **Lucumon-i-us**, *il, m.* An Etrurian.

1. **lū-cus**, *l, m.* [akin to Sanscrit root LŪ, Gr. λυ-ω, scindere] A cut place; hence I. Prop.: An open wood, i.e. a wood in which the trees are not crowded together; a wooded, park-like, glade, etc., sacred to a deity: lucus frequenti silvā septus, Liv. II. Meton.: A wood in general: Virg.

2. **lūc-us**, *ūs, m.* [luc-co] A shining; hence Light: only in Abl. Sing.: cum primo luce, at daybreak, Ter.

**lūd-ia**, *ae, f.* [ludus] (One pertaining to ludus; hence) A gladiator's wife: Juv.

**lūd-ibrium**, *il, n.* [lud-o] (The thing effecting the mocking; hence) I. Prop.: A mocking, mockery, derision: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: **A.** A laughing-stock, butt, jest, sport: Hor.—**B.** A scoff, jest, sport: Cic.—**C.** Abuse, violence done to a person: Curt.

**lūd-ibundus**, *a, um, adj.* [lud-us] (Full of ludus; hence) I. Prop.: Playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton: Liv. II. Fig.: Playing, easily, without danger: caelo sereno in Italian ludibundi perventim, Cic.

**lūd-icer** (-lcerus), (Nom. Sing. m. not used), *lcrā, lcrum, adj.* [lud-us] That serves for sport, done in sport, sportive: evocatio, Cic.—As Subst.: ludicrum, *, n.*: 1. Sport, jest, ridicule: Pl.—2. A show, public games; a comic show, stage-play: Liv.

**lūdificā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [ludific(a)-o] A making game; a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking: Cic.; Liv.

**lūd-i-fic-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* and *i. n.* [for lud-i-fac-o; fr. lud-us; (l); fac-io] I. Act.: To make sport of, make game of, make a fool of; to delude, cozen, deceive: aliquem dictis, Plaut. II. Neut.: To mock, deceive, baffle, etc.: Cic.

**lūd-y-fic-or**, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. and n.* [for lud-i-fac-or; fr. id.] I. Act.: **A.** To make sport of or mock one; to turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive, deride, etc.: aliquem, Ter.: sua et aliena mala, Pl. B. Meton.: To thwart, frustrate, baffle, by tricks or contrivances: locutionem, Liv. II. Neut.: **A.** To ridicule or mock: aperte ludificari, Cic.—**B.** To ridicule one by means of something: (with Acc. of that wherein the ridiculing consists): nugas, Plaut.

**lūdi-māgister**, *ri, m.* [ludus; magister] (strictly two words) A schoolmaster, school-teacher: Cic.

**lūd-īo**, *ōnis, m.* [lud-us] (One having ludus; hence) A stage-player, pantomimist: Liv.

**lūd-i-us**, *il, m.* (One pertaining to ludus; hence) 1. A gladiator: Juv.—2. A stage-player, pantomimist: Cic.

**lūd-o**, *sl, sum, dēre, 3. v. n.* and *a. [lud-us] I. Neut.: A. Prop.*: 1. Gen.: To sport, play, frolic, frolic, for relaxation or amusement, etc.: marīne in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg.—2. Esp.: Of games of chance, whether for money or not: To play: in foro alci, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To sport, play, amuse one's self: versu, Virg.—2. To delude, mock, deceive, prove fallacious: hoc bello civili . . . multa (sc. haruspicum responsa) luserunt, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. To sport, amuse one's self: lusiati satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor.—2. Of inanimate things as subjects: To play; to be tossed about: luduntque jubae per colla, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To play, to play at, a game, pastime, diversion, etc.: opus, Hor.—2. Esp.: **a.** Of public games: To play, perform the game of: circensibus ludis Trojam constantissime favorabiliterque lusi, Suet.—**b.** Of games of chance: To play, play at: ludere par impar, Hor. B. Fig.: 1.: **a.** Of music: To sport, play, amuse one's self with: aliquid calamo, Virg.—**b.** Of compositions, etc.: To utter in sport, to pour forth in a playful spirit, to compose for amusement: carmina qui lusi pastorum, Virg.—**c.** To make sport, fun, or game of a person; to jeer, ridicule, banter a person: aliquem, Cic.—**d.** To delude, deceive a person: auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor.—2. To play as an actor does: A. Of persons as objects: To act, imitate, counterfeit the part of some one: civem bonum ludit, Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** Of things as objects: To imitate, copy, etc.: simulacra Martia, Claud.

1. **lū-dus**, *l, m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root LŪ; Gr. λυ-ω, solve] (The thing relaxing or affording relaxation; hence) I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A play, game, diversion, pastime: Cic. **B. Esp.**: Plur.: 1. Public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions (given in honour of the gods): Cic.; Liv.—2. A stage-play: Suet. II. Fig.: **A.** Play, sport (i.e. any thing done, as it were, in play, without trouble); mere sport, child's play: Cic.—**B.** A sport, jest, joke, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Ludum dare alicui, To give or grant play to a person or thing; i.e. 1. Of persons: To indulge or humour one; to grant indulgence to any one: Plaut.—2. Of things: To give a loose to, or indulge in, any thing: Hor. III. Meton.: **A.** Sport, enjoyment: statis, Liv.—**B.** A place of exercise (whether for body or mind); a school: Cic.; Liv.

**lū-dia**, *ae, f.* [lud-o] An expiation, a punishment: accleris, Lucr.

**lū-es**, *is, f.* [akin to Sanscrit root LŪ, scindere; Gr. λυ-ω] A cutting, i.e. a destroying; hence) I. Prop.: A



plague pestilence: Ov. II. Fig.: Of morals, etc.: Corruption: Pl. III. Meton.: A. A spreading evil, common calamity or misfortune: Tac.—B. Of men or things that exercise abject influence: A plague, pest: Cic; Sen.

**Lugdūnū**, *i. n.* *Lugdunum*, a city of Gaul (now Lyons).—Hence, **Lugdūn-ensis**, *e. adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Lugdunum*.

**lūg-ō**, *lūxi*, *luctum*, *lūgēre*, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prob. akin to Gr. *λύω*, "to sob"; *λύπός*, etc.] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: To lament, sorrow, bewail: *luget senatus*, Cic. B. Esp.: I. Prop.: Of persons: a. To mourn, etc., for the dead: Sen.—b. Impers. Pass.: There is, etc., mourning, etc.; One, etc., sorrows, mourns, etc.: ad rogum filii *Lugetur*, Cat.—2. Meton.: Of persons: To wear mourning apparel: to be in mourning: Liv. II. Act.: A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: Of persons as subjects: To lament, sorrow for or on account of; to bewail: occasum, Cic.—2. Fig.: Of things as subjects: To deplore, lament, bewail: ut ager lugere dominum videretur, Cic. B. Esp.: To mourn for the dead: matronae annum Brutum luxerunt, Liv.

**lūg-ūbr-e**, *adv.* [lūgubr-] In a way causing mourning, or portending sorrow, etc.: Virg.

**lūg-ūbris**, *e. adj.* [lūg-ū] I. Prop.: That causes mourning, disastrous: bellum, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of, or belonging to, mourning; mourning: lamentatio, over the dead, Cic.—As Subst.: *lūgubria*, *lum*, *n.* (sc. vestimenta) Mourning garments: Ov.—B. Mournful, doleful, plaintive: vox, Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lugubre*.

**lūmbus**, *i. m.* [etym. dub.] A loin: Cic; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lombes*.

**lū-men**, *lūis*, *n.* [for *lumen*; fr. *luc-o*] (That which shines or is bright; hence) I. Prop.: Light: Cic; Ov. II. Meton.: A. A light, lamp, torch, etc.: Cic.—B. Daylight, day: Virg.—C. The light of life, life: Ov.—D.: 1. The eye-sight: Ov.—2. The eye: Cic; Virg.—E.: 1. The light in a building: Cic.—2. A place for admitting light, a window: Cato. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Light, clearness, distinctness, perspicuity: Cic.—2. A light; a source of help or guidance: Liv.—B.: 1. Of persons: A light or luminary; an ornament or glory, as dispensing light, etc.: Cic.—2. Of things: a. Gen.: An ornament or glory: Cic.—b. Esp.: Of speech: Excellence, beauty: Cic.—C. Brightness, brilliancy, lustre: Cic.—D. That which throws light upon or around one; glory, reputation: Cic.

**lūmīn-āre**, *is*, *n.* [lumen; lumin-] (A thing pertaining to lumen; hence) A window-shutter: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lumière*, *luminare*, "a light," etc.

**lūmīn-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] (Full of lumen; hence) a. Full of light.—b. Bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable: *luminosae partes orationis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lumineux*.

1. **lū-na**, *ae, f.* [for *luc-na*; *luc-o*] (The shining one; the one shining or giving light; hence) I. Prop.: The moon: Cic; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A month: Pl.—B. A night: Virg.—C. Personified: Luna; the Moon-goddess: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lune*.

2. **Lūna**, *ae, f.* Luna; a city of Etruria.—Hence, **Lūn-ensis**, *e. adj.* Of, or belonging to, Luna.

**lūn-āris**, *e. adj.* [i. *lun-a*] Of, or belonging to, the moon; lunar: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lunaire*.

**lūnā-tus**, *a*, *um*: 1. P. of *lun(a)-o*. —2. Pa.: Half-moon- or crescent-shaped: Virg.

**lūn-o**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [i. *lun-a*] To bend like a half-moon or crescent: arcum, Ov.

1. **lū-o**, *ūi*, *ūtum* or *ūtum*, *ūere*, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. *λύω*, old form of *λοι-ω*, *lavo*] I. Prop.: To wash, lave: *Ionio luitur* (sc. Graecia), Sil. II. Fig.: A. To wash out; i. e. to atone for, expiate: magna *luis* commissa, Virg.—B. To extinguish; i. e. to pacify, appease, satisfy: *libidinem*, Cic.—C. To avert or remove, by becoming a victim or expiatory offering: pericula, Liv.

2. **lū-o**, *lūi*, *lūtum* or *lūtum*, *lū-ere*, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. *λύ-ω*, *solvo*] I. (Prop.): To loosen, set loose; hence) Fig.: A. Of a debt, etc., as object: To pay, pay off: Curt.—B. To pay by way of fine, etc.: Pl. II. Meton.: Of penalty or punishment: A. To pay, suffer: *peccati luo poenas*, Cic.—B. To suffer, undergo: *exsilium*, Ov.

**lūp-a**, *ae, f.* [akin to *lup-us*] (She who rends or ravages; hence) I. Prop.: A she-wolf: Liv. II. Meton.: A. A lewd woman, a prostitute: Cic.—B. Lupa; a name given to Larentia, the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus: Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence, *Fr. louve*.

**lūpānar**, *āris*, *n.* [lupānar-] I. Prop.: A house of ill-fame: Juv. II. Fig.: As a term of reproach: Den or sink of iniquity: Cat.

**lūp-ānāris**, *e. adj.* [lup-a] Of, or pertaining to, a lupa, or prostitute: App.

**lūp-ātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lup-us] Provided or furnished with wolves'-teeth; i. e. with iron spikes, etc.: Hor.—As Subst.: *lupati*, *ōrum*, *m.* (sc. freni); *lupata*, *ōrum*, *n.* (sc. frena) A curb with jagged spikes, like the teeth of wolves: Virg.

**Lūpercal**, *ālis*, *n.* [Lupercal-] (=Lupercal antrum) The Lupercal; a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Lupercus, i. e. the Lycean Pan.

**Lūperc-ālis**, *e. adj.* [Luperc-us] Of, or belonging to, Lupercus; Lupercal: sacrum, Suet.—As Subst.: **Lūpercalia**, *lum*, *n.* (sc. sacra) The Lupercalia; i. e. the festival of Lupercus, or the Lycean Pan, celebrated in February: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Lupercales*.

**Lūp-erc-us**, *i. m.* [for *Lup-arc-us*; fr. *lup-us*; *arc-o*] I. Prop.: Lupercus; i. e. the wolf-avertor, driver off of wolves; the Roman name of the Lycean Pan. II. Meton.: A priest of Lupercus: Virg.

**Lūpia** (-ppia), *ae, m.* The *Lupia* or *Luppia*; a river in Germany (now the Lippe).

1. **lūp-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lup-us] Of, or belonging to, a wolf, wolf's: ubera, Cic.

2. **lūpinus**, *i. m.*, *-um*, *i. n.* [etym. dub.] A lupine (a species of pulse): Virg.—Used on the stage and by children to represent money: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lupin*.

**lūp-us**, *i. m.* [Sans. *vrk-a*, "a wolf"; fr. *VRACCH*, "to tear"; cf. *λύκος*] (The tearing or rending animal; hence) I. Prop.: A wolf: Virg.—Prov.: Lupus in fabulā or sermone, The wolf in the fable or in the conversation; said of the appearance of a person just as you are talking about him; as we say in English, talk of the devil, and he will appear: Cic; Plant. II. Meton.: A. The fresh-water wolf or pike: Hor.—B. A bit (armed with jagged points like wolves' teeth): Ov.—C. A hook with which things were hoisted: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. loup*.

**lūridus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid: Orcus, Hor. II. Meton.: That renders pale or ghastly: horror, Ov.

**lūror**, *ōris*, *m.* [etym. dub.] Sallowness, paleness: Claud.

**lū-s-cīn-ia**, *ae, f.*; **-ius**, *li, m.* [prob. for *lū-s-can-ia*; fr. *lu-o*; (s); can-o] (Prop.): The loosened or flowing singing; Meton.: The liquid songstress; i. e. The nightingale: Cic; Sen.

**luscīn-ōla**, *ae, f.* dim. [luscīn-a] A little nightingale: Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rossignol*.

**lū-scus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *lū*, scindere, spoliare] (Spoiled or deprived of; hence, with esp. reference to the eyes) 1. Blind, that cannot see: Juv.—2. Deprived of one eye; one-eyed: Juv.—As Subst.: *lūscus*, *i. m.* (sc. homo) A one-eyed person: Cic.

**lū-sio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [for *lud-sio*; fr. *lud-o*] A playing, play: Cic.

**Lūstānia**, *ae, f.* Lusitania; the western part of Spain (the mod. Portugal and a part of the Spanish provinces of Extremadura and Toledo). Hence, **Lūstān-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Lusitania; Lusitanus.—As Subst.: *Lusitani*, *ōrum*, *m.* (sc. incolae) The Lusitanians.

**Lusius**, *li, m.* Lusius; a river of Arcadia.

**lū-sor**, *ōris*, *m.* [for *lud-sor*; fr. *lud-o*] 1. One who plays; a player at any game or amusement: Ov.—As Adj.: Sportive, playful, frisking: Juv.—2. One who writes or pours forth in sport any composition, etc.: Ov.—3. One who makes sport, etc., of a person; a banterer, mocker: Plant.

**lustr-ālis**, *e. adj.* [lustr-um] (Pertaining to a lustrum; hence) 1. Relating to purification from guilt or the appeasing of the gods; lustral: Liv.—2. Of, or belonging to, a period of five years; quinquennial: certamen, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lustral*.

**lustrā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [lustr(a)-o] 1.

(Prop.: *A propitiating*; Meton.) *A propitiatory or expiatory offering*. Liv.—2. *A going or wandering about*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frustration*.

**Lustr-icus**, a, um, adj. [2. lustrum] *Of, or belonging to, a propitiatory offering*; dies, the eighth (or ninth) day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name, Suet.

**Lustr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To make a propitiatory offering for; to purify*: exercitum suovetaurilibus, Liv. *B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To purify one's self*: Virg. *II. Meton.: A. To purify by other means than sacrifices*: terque senem flammā, ter, etc., Ov.—*B. As the purifying priest at the lustrum went round those whom he purified*; hence, 1.: *A. Gen.: To encircle, encompass*: agnoscunt longe regem, lustrantque choreis, Virg.—*B. Esp.: To encircle or encompass with light*; to illumine, light up, lighten, make bright or clear: sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, Virg.—2.: *A. Gen.: To survey, examine, observe*: animas . . . ad lumen ituras Lustrabat studio, Virg.—*B. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To review*: exercitum, Cic.—3.: *To wander over or through; to traverse*: Cic.; Hor. *III. Fig.: To review or consider*: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

1. **lu-strum**, i, n. [1. lu-o] (*That which is washed, covered with water, or flooded, etc.*; hence, with reference to the effect produced) *I. Prop.: A bog, morass, muddy place*: Var. *II. Meton.: A. 1. A haunt or den of wild beasts*: Virg.—2. *A wood, forest*: Virg.—*B. 1. A brothel*: Cic.—2. *Debauchery*: Cic.

2. **lu-strum**, i, n. [id.] (*That which washes out or expiates*; hence) *I. Prop.: An expiatory offering, a lustration (which was made by the censors for the whole people every fifth year, after completing the census, and in which an ox, a sheep, and a swine were offered, suovetaurilia)*: Cic. *II. Meton.: A. A propitiatory offering*: Liv.—*B. A period of five years, a lustrum (because every five years a lustrum was performed)*: Hor.—*C. A period of four years (of the Julian calendar)*: Ov.—*D. From the time of Domitian, The Capitoline games (recurring every fifth year)*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lustré*.

1. **lū-sus** (for lud-sus), a, um, P. of lud-o.

2. **lūsus**, ūs, m. [for lud-sus; fr. lud-o] 1.: *A. Prop.: A playing, the art of play, play, etc.*: Ov.; Tac.—*B. Meton.: A sport, amusement, game, etc.*: Pl.; Suet.—2. *Sport or toying with one's mistress, etc.; dalliance*: Ov.

**Lūtātus** (Lut-), ūi, m. *Lutatus or Lucutatus; a Roman name*.

**lūtō-lus**, a, um, adj. dim. [1. luteus, (uncontr. gen.) luteo-i] *Yellowish*: Virg.

**Lutetia**, æ, f. *Lutetia; a city of Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris)*.—Called also **Lutetia Parisiorum**.

1. **lūt-ŭs**, a, um, adj. [1. lut-um] (*Pertaining, or belonging to, the plant lutum*; hence) *I. Prop.: Of the colour of the plant lutum*: Pl. *II. Meton.: A. Yellowish, gold-coloured, saffron, orange-coloured*: pallor, Hor.—*B. Saffron-coloured*: Aurora, Virg.

2. **lūt-ŭs**, a, um, adj. [2. lut-um] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Belonging to mud, muddy, etc.*: Rheni luteum caput, Hor. *B. Esp.: 1. Made of mud, clay, etc.*: opus, Ov.—2. *Dirty, covered with dirt*: Vulcanus, Juv. *II. Fig.: A. Of persons*: Dirty, vile, worthless: homo, Cic.—*B. Of things*: Poor, miserable, sorry, wretched: negotium, Cic.

**lūtū-lentus**, a, um, adj. [2. lut-um] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Abounding in mud, very muddy*: tellus, Ov. *B. Esp.: Covered or besmeared with dirt*: sus, Hor. *II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Filthy, dirty, nasty*: persona, Cic.; (Comp.) non lutum est lutilentus, Plant. *B. Esp.: Of style*: Muddy, turbid, impure: Hor.

1. **lūtum**, i, n. *I. Prop.: A plant used in dyeing yellow; yellow weed, dyer's weed, weld*: Virg. *II. Meton.: A yellow colour, yellow*: Tib.

2. **lūt-um**, i, n. [1. lu-o] (*That which is washed over with water or overflowed*; hence) *I. Prop.: Mud, mire*: Cic. *II. Fig.: As a term of reproach*: Mud, dirt, filth, scum of the earth: Cic. *III. Meton.: Loam, clay, potter's clay*: Tib.

**lux**, ūis, f. (*Abt.* sometimes *luc* in early Latin, and *luci* in Plant.; also, m. [—luc-s; fr. luc-o] (*That which shines, is bright, brilliant, etc.*; hence) *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Light, splendour, brightness*: Cic.; Virg. *B. Esp.: The light of day, daylight*: Cic. *II. Meton.: A. Plur.: The heavenly bodies*: Cic.—*B. 1. A day*: Cic.—2. *Lux æstiva, Summer*: Virg.—3. *Lux brunnalis, Winter*: Ov.—*C. Life*: Virg.—*D. An eye, the eyesight*: Ov. *III. Fig.: A. The sight of all men, the public view, the public, the world*: Cic.—*B. Light, encouragement, help, succour*: Cic.—*C. A light, an ornament*: Cic.—*D. Light, illustration, elucidation*: Cic.

**luxūr-ia**, æ, -ies, ēi, f. 2. luxus; through an obsolete *adj. luxur-is*: *Of, or belonging to, luxus* *I. Prop.: Luxury, debauchery, extravagance, excess, etc.*: Cic. *II. Meton.: A. Of plants, etc.*: Rankness, luxuriance, exuberance: Virg.—*B. Excessiveness, superabundance of anything*: Pl. *III. Fig.: Of speech*: Redundancy, luxuriance, extravagance, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luxure*.

**luxūr-i-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. v. dep. [luxuri-a] *I. A. Prop.: To be luxurious*: to revel, or run riot: inde Capuanum vertit iter, luxuriantem longe felicitate atque indulgentia fortune, Liv. *B. Fig.: To be wanton or dissolute*: to run riot or excess: vereor, ne hæc lætitia luxuriet, Liv. *II. To wanton, frisk, frolic, bound, sport, skip,*

etc.: alte Luxurians (sc. equus), Virg. *III. Of trees, plants, the soil, etc.*: To be rank or luxuriant: Pl. *IV.: A. Prop.: To abound in, have an abundance or superabundance of*: luxuriante toris animosum pectus, Virg. *B. Meton.: To increase in size, enlarge, become enlarged*: membraque luxuriant, Ov. *V. Of style, speech, etc.*: To be luxuriant or too abundant; to run riot: Hor.

**luxūr-iōs-e**, adv. [luxuri-ous] *Luxuriously, voluptuously, in a debauched way*: Cic. (Comp.) luxuriosus epulari, Nep.

**luxūr-i-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [luxuri-a] (*Full of luxuria*; hence) 1. *Full of, or abounding in, luxury*: luxuriosus, voluptuosus, debauched, etc.: homo, Cic. (Comp.) nihil luxuriosius, id.: (Sup.) luxuriosissimi factum atque dictum, Col.—2. *Of plants, etc.*: Rank in vegetation, luxuriant, exuberant: Ov.—3. *Wanton*: amor, Ov.—4. *Inmoderate, excessive*: lætitia, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luxurieux*.

1. **luxus**, a, um, adj. = λωξός (Prop. Oblique, slanting; Meton.). *Dislocated*: Cato.

2. **lux-us**, ūs (luxu for luxui, Sall.; Tac.), m. [1. lux-us] *I. Prop.: A dislocation*: Cato. *II. Fig.: A. In s. bad sense*: Excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery: Cic.—*B. Not in a bad sense*: Splendour, pomp, magnificence: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luxe*.

**Lýceus**, i, m., Λυκάιος. *I. Prop.: Lyceus, i. e. the relaxer, unbender, deliverer from care; a surname of Bacchus*.—*As Adj.: Lyce-us, a, um. *Of or belonging to, Lyceus*: Lycean: latex, Virg. *II. Meton.: Wine*: Ov.*

**Lýcābas**, æ, m., Λυκάβας. *Lycabas, a Tuscian, who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin*.

**Lýceus**, i, m., Λυκάιος (*A thing pertaining to wolves*). *Lycæus; a mountain in Arcadia (now Tebargi), where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped*.—Hence, **Lýcæ-us**, a, um, adj. *Lycæan*.

**Lýcambes**, æ, m., Λυκάμης. *Lycambes; a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such sarcastic verses that both he and his daughter hanged themselves*.—Hence, **Lýcamb-ŭs**, a, um, adj. *Of Lycambes*.

**Lýcāōn**, ōnis, m., Λυκάων. *Lycæon: 1. A king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf*.—Hence, a. **Lýcāōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lycæon*; Lycæonian.—*b. Lýcāōn-is*, idis, f. *The daughter of Lycæon, i. e. Callisto*: Ov.—2. *A grandson of no. 1.*; called also Arras.

**Lýcāōnes**, um, m., Λυκάωνες. *The Lycæones or Lycæonians; a people of Asia Minor*.—Hence, **Lýcāōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Lycæonian*.—*As Subst.: Lýcāōnia*, æ, f. (sc. terra) *The country of the Lycæonians*: Lycæonia.

**Lýcæum** (-ium), i, n., Λύκειον



(A thing pertaining to Λύκειος = Apollo). *Lyceum* or *Lyceum*. I. Prop.: A gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught. II. Meton.: The upper gymnasium of Cicero's Tuscan villa, with a library in it. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lyce*.

*lychnūchus*, i, m. = λυχνούχος. A lamp-holder, lamp-stand, candlestick, chandelier: Cic.

*lychnus*, i, m. = λυχνός. A light, lamp: Cic.

*Lydia*, æ, f., Λυδία. *Lydia*: a country of Asia Minor, in which was the fiery mountain *Chimæra*.—Hence, *Lydi-us*, a, um, adj. *Lydian*.—As Subst.: *Lydi*, ðrum, m. The *Lydians*.

*Lýcidas*, æ, m. *Lýcidas*: 1. One of the Centaurs who endeavoured to carry off *Hippodamia* from *Pirithous*.—2. The name of a beautiful boy in *Hor*.—3. The name of a shepherd in *Virg*.

*Lydisca*, æ, -e, ðs, f. *Lydisca* or *Lydisce*: 1. The name of a bitch.—2. A public prostitute: *Juv*.

*Lydiscus*, i, m. *Lydiscus*; the name of a beautiful boy in *Hor*.

*Lyco*, ðnis, m. *Lyco*; a peripatetic philosopher.

*Lýcomædes*, is, m., Λυκομήδης. *Lycomædes*: a king of the Isle of *Scyros*, with whom *Achilles* concealed himself disguised in female attire.

*Lýcophron*, ðnis, m. = Λυκόφρων. *Lycophron*: a native of *Chalcis*, in *Eubœa*, an Alexandrine grammarian.

*Lýcōriās*, ðdis, f., Λυκοριάς. *Lycorias*; a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*.

*Lýcōris*, Idis, f. *Lycoris*; a freed-woman of *Volumnius Eutrapelus*.

*Lýcormas*, æ, m. = Λυκόρμας. The *Lycormas*; a river of *Ætolia*.

*Lýcōtas*, æ, m. *Lycotas*; one of the Centaurs at the wedding of *Pirithous*.

*Lýctus* (-os), i, f., Λύκτος. *Lýctus* or *Lýctos*; a city of *Crete*.—Hence, *Lýct-us*, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Lýctus*; *Lýctian*.—2. Meton.: *Cretan*.

*Lýcurgus*, i, m., Λυκούργος. *Lycurgus*: 1. Son of *Dryas*, king of the *Edones*, who prohibited the worship of *Bacchus* to his subjects, and ordered all the vines to be destroyed.—2. The famous lawgiver of the *Spartans*.—3. An Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of *Demosthenes*, famed for his incorruptible integrity.—Hence, *Lýcurgæus*, a, um, adj. *Lycurgan*, i. e. strict, inflexible: Cic.

*Lýcus* (-os), i, m., Λύκος (Wolf). *Lýcus* or *Lýcos*: 1. The husband of

*Antiope*, who divorced her and married *Dirce*.—2. One of the Centaurs at the wedding of *Pirithous*.—3. One of the companions of *Æneas*.—4. A river of *Bithynia*.—5. A river of *Phrygia Major*.—6. An Illyrian city in the territory of the *Bessæreles*.

*Lyde*, ðs, f., Λύδη. *Lyde*: 1. The wife of the poet *Antinachus* of *Claros*.—2. A female dealer in unguents and drugs mentioned by *Juvénal*.

*Lydia*, æ, f., Λυδία. *Lydia*; a country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was *Sardis*, the original land of the *Etruscans*.—Hence, 1. *Lydi-us*, a, um, adj. a. Prop.: *Lydian*.—b. Meton.: (a) *Etruscan*.—As Subst.: *Lydius*, ðm. (sc. *lusor*) An *Etruscan* player: *Plaut*.—(b) *Rhætian* (because the *Rhætiens* were descended from the *Etruscans*, the descendants of the *Lydians*): *Lydiæ* lacs undæ, the *Lake Bœnacus*, *Cat*.—2. *Lyd-us*, a, um, adj. *Lydian*.—As Subst.: *Lydius*, i, m. (sc. *homo*) (Prop.: A *Lydian*; Meton.) An *Etrurian*.

*lympa*, æ, f. [λύπη] I. Prop.: A water-nymph: *Hor*. II. Meton.: Water over which a nymph presides: *Virg*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lymphe*.

*lymphat-icus*, a, um, adj. [2. *lymphat-us*] (Pertaining to lymphatics; hence) Distracted, frantic: *pavor*, a panic, *Liv*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lymphatique*.

1. *lymphā-tus*, a, um: 1 P. of *lymph(a)-o*.—2. *Pat*: Distracted, crazy, beside one's self: *mens*, *Hor*.

2. *lymphā-tus*, ðs, m. [*lymph(a)-o*] Madness: *Pl*.

*lymph-o*, ðvi, ðtum, ðre, i. v. e. a. and n. [*lymph-a*] I. Act.: To drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: *hominēs*, *Pl*. II. *Nent*: To become mad, to be crazy, etc.: *lymph-antis animi*, *Pl*.

*Lyncæstæ*, ðrum, m., Λυγκησταί. The *Lyncæstæ*; a people in the southwestern part of *Macedonia*.—Hence, *Lyncæst-us*, a, um, adj. *Lyncæstian*.

*Lyneus* (dissyll.), i, m., Λυγκεύς. *Lyneus*: 1. A Messenian, one of the *Argonauts*, brother of *Idas*, and son of *Aphureus*, famed for the sharpness of his sight.—Hence, a. *Lyne-æus*, a, um, adj. Λυγκεύς: (a) Prop.: Of *Lyneus*, *Lyneæan*.—(b) Meton.: Sharp-sighted: Cic.—b. *Lyneides*, æ, m. A descendant of *Lyneus*.—2. A son of *Ægyptus*, and husband of *Ilpermnestra*, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death.—3. One of the companions of *Æneas*.

1. *Lyneus*, i, m., Λυγκεύς. *Lyneus*;

a *Scythian* king, who attempted the life of his guest, *Triptolemus*, on which account he was changed by *Ceres* into a lynx.

2. *Lyneus*, i, f. *Lyneus*; a city of *Macedonia*, the capital of the *Lyneæstæ*. *lynx*, *lynxis*, com. = λυγξ. A lynx: *Virg*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lynx*.

*lyra*, æ, f. = λύρα. I. Prop.: A lute, lyre (a stringed instrument resembling the *cithara*, fabled to have been invented by *Mercury* and presented to *Apollo*): *Hor*. II. Meton.: A. *Lyric* poetry, song: *Hor*.—B. The constellation *Lyra*, the *Lyre*: *Ov*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lyre*.

*Lyrcæus* (-lus, -æus), i, m. *Lyrcæus*, *Lyrcius*, or *Lyrcæus*; a fountain in the *Peloponnesus*.—Hence, *Lyrcæ-us*, a, um, adj. *Lyrcæan*.

*lyr-icus*, a, um, adj. [*lyr-a*] Of, or belonging to, lyre; *lyric*: *Hor*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lyrique*.

*Lyrræus* (-æsus), i, f. Λυρρησός. *Lyrræus* or *Lyrræus*; a town of *Trous*, the birthplace of *Briseis*.—Hence, 1. *Lyrræ-us* (*Lyrræness*), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Lyrræus* or *Lyrræus*; *Lyrræian*.—2. *Lyrræ-is* (*Lyrræness*), Idis, f. The maiden of *Lyrræus*.

*Lýsander*, ðri, m. = Λύσανδρος (Man-looser). *Lýsander*: 1. A celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the *Athenians*.—2. An ephor of *Sparta*, who was banished for his injustice.

*Lýslādes*, æ, m., Λυσιάδης. *Lýslādes*; an Athenian, son of the philosopher *Phædrus*.

*Lýsias*, æ, m., Λυσίας. *Lýsias*; a famous orator.

*Lýsimāchia*, æ, f., Λυσισμαχία. *Lýsimāchia*; a city of *Thrace*.—Hence, *Lýsimachi-enses*, ðum, m. (sc. *cives*) The *Lýsimachians*.

*Lýsimāchus*, i, m., Λυσισμαχος (Strife-looser, Strife-ender). *Lýsimachus*; one of the generals of *Alexander the Great*, king of *Thrace* after the death of the latter, and founder of *Lýsimachia*.

*Lýsinōe*, ðs, f., Λυσινόη. *Lýsinōe*; a city of *Pisidia*.

*Lýsippus*, i, m., Λύσιππος (Horse-looser). *Lýsippus*; a celebrated brass-founder of *Sicyon*, to whom alone *Alexander the Great* gave permission to cast a statue of him.

1. *Lýsis*, is, m. *Lýsis*; a river of *Asia*.

2. *Lýsis*, Idis, m., Λύσις. *Lýsis*; a *Pythagorean* of *Tarentum*, instructor of *Epaminondas*.

## M

**M**, m, n. indecl. or f. the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. I. In form and sound m corresponds to the Greek M. The Latin language, however, does not combine an initial m

with n, as in the Greek μνά, νήμα, μνίον, μνός, etc.; hence, the Greek μνά became Latin mīna. The Latin language, contrary to the Greek, tolerated a final m; but its sound was obscure,

and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. In poetry, the vowel immediately preceding the m was also elided. II. M is interchanged: A. With n (most freq.):

so, *eundem, eandem, quandam, quorundam, tantundem*, from *eundem*, etc.; and, on the other hand, in for in before labials and *m*: *imbellis, imbibio, imbui; impar, impedio, imprimo; immanis, immergo, immulo*, etc.; as also the regular employment of *m* for the final *v* of neuters borrowed from the Greek.—**B.** With *v*; as, *Memers for Macors; mare* from Sanscrit *vari*, water.—**C.** With *b*; as *hibernus*, for *hiernus*. **III.** As an abbreviation, *M.* denotes most freq. the prænomen *Mircus*. *M.* denotes the prænomen *Marius*. **IV.** As a numeral, *M.* standing for *CIO*, denotes the number 1000.

**Macæreus** (trisyll.), *ἐὶ* and *ἐὸς*, *m.*, *Μακαρεύς* (Blessed). **Macareus**: 1. A son of *Æolus*, and brother of *Canace*.—Hence, *Macār-ēis*, *Idis*, *f.*, *Μακαρίης*. Daughter of *Macareus* (Acc. Græc.). *Macarelda*, *ov.*—2. A companion of *Ulysses* before *Troy*, and afterwards of *Æneas* in Italy.—3. A Centaur.

**Macædōnes**, *um*, *m.*, *Μακεδόνες*. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Plur.: *The Macedonians*.—**B.** Sing.: *Macædo* (—on, *Luc.*), *dnis*, *m.* A *Macedonian*.—Hence, 1. *Macædōn-ia*, *æ*, *f.* The country of the *Macedones*; *Macedonia*, *Macædon*, a country between *Thessaly* and *Thrace*.—2. *Macædōn-icus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Macedonia; Macedonian*.—3. *Macædōn-ius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Macædōnus*, *Macedonian*. **II.** Meton.: *Macedonians*; i.e. troops in the army of *Antiochus*, armed in the *Macedonian* manner: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *Macédoine*.

**Macella**, *æ*, *f.*, *Μακέλλα*. *Macella*; a town in *Sicily*, on the *Crimissus*.

**macell-arius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*macell-um*] (*Of, or belonging to, the meat-market or provision-market*: *taberna*, *Val. Max.*—As *Subst.*: *macellarius*, *ii*, *m.* (sc. *vir*) A meat-seller, victualler: *Suet.*

**macellum**, *i*, *n.* [akin to *Gr.* *μάκελλον* and *Lat.* *maceria*] (Gen.: *An inclosed place*; Esp.: *Meat-market, provision-market (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold)*: *Cic.*

**macēo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* To be lean, meagre: *Plaut.*

1. **mac-er**, *ra*, *rum*, *adj.* [*mac-eo*] 1. Of living beings, etc.: *Lean, meagre* (Sup.) in *macerrimis corporis partibus*, *Sen.*—2. Of things: *Poor, thin*: *solum*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *ager macrior*, *Var.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *maigre*.

2. **Mācer**, *ori*, *m.* *Macer* (*C. Licinius*); a Roman historian: *Cic.*

**macēria**, *æ*, *f.* [akin to *μάκελος*, *μάκελλον*] (Prop.: *An inclosing; Meton.*) *An inclosure, a wall*: *Cic.*

**mac-ero**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *MAḌSH*, *mergere*; *Gr.* *μαί, root of μάσσω*, "to work with the hands"] **I.** Prop.: *To sleep, soak; salsamenta pulchre*, *Ter.* **II.** Meton.: *A. To soften by steeping; to make soft or tender*: *Pl.*—**B.** *To suspend or hang up in smoke*: *Pl.* **III.** Fig.: *To weaken, waste away, wear out*: *A.* *quam lentis penitus*

*inocerer ignibus*, *Hor.*—**B.**: 1. Gen.: *To fret, vex, torment one*: hoc me facinus miserum macerat, *Plaut.*—2. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To fret, vex, or torment one's self*: *Ter.*; *ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *macérer*.

**macē-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *scēre*, 3. *v. n.* *inch.* [*mac-eo*] *To grow lean or thin, to become meagre*: *Plaut.*

**māchāra**, *æ*, *f.* = *μάχαρα*. A sword: *Plaut.*

**māchærium**, *ii*, *n.* *dim.* = *μαχαίριον*. A small sword: *Plaut.*

**māchærophōrus**, *i*, *m.* = *μαχαίροφόρος*. A sword-bearer; a satellite: *Cic.*

**Māchāon**, *dnis*, *m.*, *Μαχάων*. *Ma-chaoon*; son of *Æsculapius*, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before *Troy*.—Hence, *Māchāon-ius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Machaoon; Machaoonian, surgical*.

**māchīna**, *æ*, *f.* [*μηχανή*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Means, expedient, device, contrivance*: *Cic.*—**B.** In a bad sense: *Trick, artifice, stratagem*: *Plaut.* **II.** Meton.: (*Any thing that is contrived*; hence) **A.** *A fabric, etc.*: *Lucr.*—**B.**: 1. Gen.: *A machine for effecting any particular purpose*: *Cic.*—2. Esp.: *a.* *A platform on which slaves were exposed for sale*: *Cic.*—*b.* *A military engine of any kind*: *Sall.*; *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *machine*.

**māchīna-mentum**, *i*, *n.* [*machin(a)-or*] (*That which is skilfully contrived*; hence) *A military engine*: *Liv.*

**māchīna-tio**, *dnis*, *f.* [*id.*] 1. *a.* Prop.: *A contriving, devising, inventing*: in a good sense: *Cic.*—*b.* *Meton.*: (*a.*) *Artificial contrivance, mechanism, device*: *Cic.*—(*b.*) *A machine, engine*: *Cæs.*; *Liv.*—2. *A trick, device, machination*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *machination*.

**māchīna-tor**, *dnis*, *m.* [*id.*] **I.** Prop.: *A contriver, inventor*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* **II.** Meton.: *A maker of machines*: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *machinateur*.

**māchīn-or**, *atus sum*, *ari*, 1. *v. dep.* [*machin-a*] **I.** *To contrive skilfully, devise, design, frame, invent*: *incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit*, *Cic.* **II.** *To contrive artfully, scheme, plot, etc.*: *alicui pestem*, *Cic.* **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Contrived, schemed, devised*: *inditium*, *Sall.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *machiner*. **māchīn-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of contrivance; i.e. skilfully constructed*: *navium*, *Suet.*

**mac-ies**, *ēi*, *f.* [*mac-eo*] **I.** Prop.: *A Leanness, thinness*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**B.** *Of inanimate things: Meagreness, thinness, poorness*: *ov.* **II.** Fig.: *Of language: Meagreness, poverty*: *Tac.*

**Macra**, *ie*, *m.*, *Μακρα* (Long) *Macra*: 1. A river in Italy, between *Liguria* and *Etruria* (now *Magra*).—2. *Macra Cōmē*, *Gr.* *Μακρά Κώμη* (Large Village). *Macra Comē*; a town in *Locris*.

**macr-esco**, *ui*, *no sup.*, *escēre*,

3. *v. n.* *inch.* [1. *macer*, *macr-l*] *To grow lean, meagre*: *invidus alterius mærescit rebus opimis*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *maigrir*.

**Macrōchir**, *m.*, *Μακρόχειρ* (Long-hand). *Macrochir*; a surname of *Ar-taxerxes*.

**macrōcōlum** (—ollum), *i*, *n.* = *μακροκῶλον* (a long-limbed thing). *Large-sized paper, royal paper*: *Cic.*

**mactā-bilis**, *e*, *adj.* [*mact(a)-o*] *That can or does kill; deadly, fatal*: *Lucr.*

**mactā-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *A slaying, killing*: *Lucr.*

**macte** and **macti**, *v.* *mactus*.

**mac-to**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* *intens.* [obsolete verb *mag-o*, akin to Sanscrit root *MAH*, *venerari*; *Lat.* *mactus*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Religious t.*: 1. Gen.: *To venerate, worship, honour, etc.*, a deity, etc.: *extis deos manes mactare*, *Cic.*—2. Esp.: *To celebrate, etc.*, a festival with something; *to render splendid, give splendour to*, a festival by something: *Poet.* ap. *Cic.*

—**B.** In ordinary life: *To respect; to show reverence or veneration to; to honour, exalt, render famous or illustrious* by means of something: *eos mactant honoribus*, *Cic.* **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *Religious t.*: *To slaughter in sacrifice; to offer, sacrifice, immolate a victim to the gods*: *bidentes Cæuri, Virg.*—**B.** In ordinary life: *To kill, slay, slaughter*: *aliquos crudelissimā morte*, *Cic.*—**C.** *Perf. Pass. Part.* in syncope form: *mactus*, *a*, *um*, *lit.*, *struck, wounded*: *boves Lucæ ferro male mactæ Diffugiunt*, *Lucr.* **III.** Fig.: *A. To immolate, sacrifice, offer up*: *ruptores pacis ultioni*, *Tac.*—**B.** *To overthrow, ruin, destroy*: *quom videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum*, *Cic.*—**C.**: 1. Gen.: *To afflict, punish, with anything*: *cum pater morte mactavist, Cic.*—2. Esp.: *Of punishment*: *To pursue, chastise, etc.*: *Cic.*

1. **mac-tus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *mag-tus*; fr. obsolete verb *mag-o*, akin to Sanscrit root *MAH*, *venerari*] (only in *Nom.* and *Voc.*; also, with or without *est*) 1. *Religious t.*: *Venerated, honoured, worshipped, adored*, etc.: *macte hinc suovetaurilibus . . . esto*, *Cat.*—2. In ordinary life: *a.* As an expression of applause: (*Be honoured; i.e.*) *Well done! bravo!* *macte!* *Sed, amabo te, perscribemihi totum negotium*, *Cic.*—*b.* As an expression of conjoint applause or encouragement: (*Be honoured; i.e.*) *Proceed, or go on, in; advance in*: *macte esto virtute*, *Hor.*

2. **mactus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *macto*.

**macūla**, *æ*, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *maia*, "sordes"; *Gr.* *μαλ-νυ, Lat.* *malus*] (*That which serves to make foul or filthy*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A spot, stain, speck, blemish, blot on any thing, etc.*: *ov.* **II.** *Meton.*: *Of a blemish in a person or thing, etc.*: *A spot or mark in the skin, etc.*: *Plaut.*—**B.** *Of any thing of the size of a speck, etc.*: 1. *A spot, mark, speck, etc.*: *bos maculis insignis et albo*,



Virg.—2. *A spot or speck*: i.e. *a small place in the earth*: Cic.—3. *A hole or mesh*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A. A blemish, etc.**: Cic.—**B. A blot, stain, blemish on the character, etc.**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *macule*.

**macūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [macul-a] **I.**: **A. Gen.**: To spot, stain, etc.: *maculata* (sc. *dextra*) *crucore*, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. Prop.: To stain, pollute, defile: *terram tabo*, Virg.—2. Fig.: To defile, dishonour, disgrace, etc.: *a. alieuius splendorem*, Cic.—**b. To spoil, mar**: *metus maculat pœnarum prœmia vitæ*, Lucr. **II.** To cover with spots or marks: corpus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maculer*.

**macūl-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of maculæ; hence) **1.**: **A. Gen.**: Full of spots or stains: *vestis*, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: (a) Prop.: Stained, polluted, defiled: *maculosæ sanguine arene*, Ov.—(b) Fig.: (a) Defiled, polluted, filthy: *senatores*, Cic.—(b) Foul, disgraceful, abominable: *nefas*, Hor.—2.: **A. Gen.**: Full of, or covered with, spots or marks: *lynx*, Virg.—**B. Esp.**: (a) Partly-coloured, variegated: *mariorum*, Pl.—(b) Full of spots or marks from lashes, etc.: *coriunum*, Plaut.

**Mādārus**, i, m. = *μαδαρός* (Bald). *Madarus*; a name facetiously given to C. Matius on account of his baldness.

**mād-ē-faciō**, fēci, factum, facere, 3. v. a.; Pass.: **mād-ē-fio**, factus sum, fieri [mad-eo]; (e); **facio** **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: To make wet; to wet, moisten, soak, etc.: *humum*... *mādefecit*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: To soak, steep: *vellera*... *succis bis mādefacta*, Tib. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To intoxicate, make drunk: *eo (sc. vino) vos, vestros pantiœque adeo mādefacitis*, Plaut.—**B.** To impregnate, fill, etc.: *terramque mādefecit odore (sc. nectar)*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mādefier*.

**mādefac-tus**, a, um, P. of *mādefacio*.

**mādēfio**, y, mādefacio.

**mād-ē-ō**, ū, no supine, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Gr. *μαδάω*] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: To moist, wet, or dripping wet: *natabant pavimenta vino, madabant parietes*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. To drip or flow with any thing: *crinis*, Virg.—2. To be in a perspiration; to sweat: *mādeo metu*, Plaut.—3. Of places: To be wet or marshy: *campi*, Tac.—4. To be soaked: *si alia membra vino mādant*, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To be intoxicated or drunk: *festā luce mādere non est rubor*, Tib.—**B.** To be soft by cooking; to be boiled thoroughly: *quamvisignis exiguo propertata maderent*, etc., Virg.—**C.** Of the snow: To be melted, to be sloppy: Ov.—**D.** To be full of, to abound in: *pocula Baccho*, Tib. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: To reel, stagger: *mādet mens*, Nant oculi, Lucr.—**B.**: 1. Gen.: To be full of, abound in: *arte mādet simulacra*, Lucr.—2. Esp.: To be imbued with, well versed in: *Socrateis mādet Sermonibus*, Hor.

**māde-sco**, māditi, no sup., mād-

*escere* 3. v. n. *inch.* [made-o] To become moist or wet: *tellus Nubibus assidulis pluvioque mādescit ab austro*, Ov.

**mād-i-stus**, a, um, adj. [mad-eo] **1.** Moist, wet, dripping wet: *ale*, Ov.—2. Dripping or flowing with any thing: *comæ*, Ov.—3. Soaked, drenched: *ego te hodie reidam madidum, sed vino, probe, et*, Plaut.—4. Of persons: Intoxicated, drunk: Plaut.—5. Soft, softened by boiling or cooking; boiled thoroughly, etc. (Comp.) *madidiora lenticula*, Pl. Hence, Fr. *moite*.

**Madytos** (-us), i, f., *Μαδύτος*, *Madytos* or *Madytus*; a seaport town in the Thracian Chersonese.

**Mæander** (-dros, -drus), dri, m., *Μαίανδρος*. **I.** Prop.: The Mæander, Mæandros, or Mæandrus; a river, proverbial for its many windings.

—Hence, **Mæandr-i-us**, a, um, adj., *Μαδάνδιος*. Of, or belonging to, the Mæander, Mæandrium. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: Mæander; a river-god, the father of Cyaneë, and grandfather of Byblis and Caunus: Ov.—Hence, **Mæandr-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mæander; Mæandrian.—**B.** A border wrought with many involutions or windings: Virg. **III.** Fig.: A winding, twisting, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méandre*.

**Mæcenas**, ātis, m. [a Tuscan word] *Mæcenas*: **I.** Prop.: C. Cilnius Mæcenas; a Roman knight, descended, on the mother's side, from the Arretinians; one of the Mæcenasæ (and, on the father's side, from that of the Cilnii); the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil.—Hence, **Mæcēnāt-iānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mæcenas. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a patron of literature: Mart.—**B.** Of a person of distinction: Juv.

1. **Mæcius**, ii, m. *Mæcius*; a Roman name.

2. **Mæcius** (-tius), ii, m. *Mæcius*; or *Mætius*; the name of a place in Latium.—Hence, **Mæci-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mæcius; Mæcian: —As Subst.: *Mæcia*, ā, f. (sc. tribus) The Mæcian tribe.

**Mædi** (Mæ-), ōrum, m., *Μαῖδοι*. The Mædi or Medi; a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia.—Hence, **Mæd-ica**, ā, f. The Mædian territory.

**Mælius**, ii, m. *Mælius*; the name of a Roman gens; esp. Spurius Mælius, who, under suspicion of aiming at regal power, was slain, at the command of the dictator, L. Quintius Cincinnatus, by the magister equitum C. Servilius Ahala.—Hence, **Mæliānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mælius; Mælian: *cædes*, i.e. the murder of Sp. Mælius, Liv.—As Subst.: *Mæliani*, ōrum, m. (sc. comites) The partisans of Mælius; Mælians: Liv.

**mæna** (mæ-), ā, f. = *μαῖνη*. The mæna or mæna; a species of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor: Cic.

**Mænades**, um, f., *Μαινάδες* (The maddened or raging women). **I.**

Prop.: **A.** Plur.: The Mænades, or priestesses of Bacchus; *Bacchantes*.—**B.** Sing.: Mænas, ādis, f. *A Bacchant*. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: Mænades Priapæ, matrons who made invocations to Priapus in the temples of the Bona Dea.—**B.** Sing.: Mænas, ādis, f. An inspired prophesess: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ménade*.

**Mænālus** (-os), i, m., -a, ōrum, n., *Μαινάλιος*. Mænalus, Mænalus, or Mænala; a mountain-range in Arcadia, and sacred to Pan.—Hence, 1. **Mænāl-i-us**, a, um, adj., *Μαινάλιος*: a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Mænalus; Mænalian.—b. Meton.: Arcadian: *deus*, i.e. Pan, Ov.—2. **Mænāl-is**, idis, adj. f., *Μαινάλια*. Of, or belonging to, Mænalus: *ursa*, i.e. Callisto, Ov.

**Mænās**, ādis, f., v. Mænades.

**Mænus**, ii, m. Mænus; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. **Mænī-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Mænus, Mænian: Mænia Columna, a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which bad debtors were summoned; a whipping-post: Cic.—2. **Mænī-ān-um**, i, n. A Mænianum; i.e. a projecting gallery, balcony (first made use of by a Mænus): Cic.

**Mæones**, um, m., *Μαίονες*. The Mæones or Mæonians; a people of Lydia.—Hence, 1. **Mæōnia**, ā, f., *Μαίονα*. (Prop.) The country of the Mæones; Mæonia; Meton.: *a. Lydia*: Pl.—*b. Etruria* (because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians).—2. **Mæōn-ides**, ā, m., *Μαίονίδης*. A Mæonide: *a. Homer* (as born in Mæonia).—*b. An Etrurian*.—3. **Mæōn-is**, idis, adj. f., *Μαίονια*. (Prop.) Mæonian; Meton.: *Lydian*.—As Subst.: *a. Lydian woman*: esp. *a. Arachne*: Ov.—*b. Omphale*: Ov.—4. **Mæōn-i-us**, a, um, adj., *Μαίονιος*: a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Mæonia.—*b. Meton.*: *Lydian*.

**Mæotæ**, ārum, m., *Μαίωται*. The Mæotæ; a Scythian people on Lake Mæotis.—Hence, 1. **Mæōt-is**, idis, idos and is, adj. f., *Μαίωτις*. a. Prop.: Mæotic.—*b. Meton.*: (a) Scythian.—(b) Tauric.—2. **Mæōt-i-us**, a, um, adj. Mæotian.

**Mæra**, ā, f., *Μαῖρα*. Mæra; a woman who was changed into a dog.

**mære-n-s** (mære-), ntis, i. P. of *mære-o*.—2. Pa.: Mourning, lamenting, mournful, sad: Cic.

**mær-ē-o** (mær-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to miser] **I.** Neut.: To be sad; to mourn, grieve, lament: *vos taciti mæregabatis*, Cic. **II.** Act.: To mourn over, bewail, lament, bewail any thing: *mortem civium*, Cic.

**mær-or** (mær-), ōris, m. [mære-o] A mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation: Cic.

**Mæsia Silva**. The Mæsian Forest; a forest in the territory of the Vei (now Bosco di Buccano).

**mæst-e** (mæst-), adv. [mæst-us] Sorrowfully: Auct. Her.

**mæst-ityla** (mæst-), æ, f. [id.] (*The quality, or state, of the mæstus*; hence) 1. *A being sad or sorrowful; sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy*: Cic.—2. *Gloominess*: Cic.

mæst-ŷtūdo (mæst-), Inis, *f.* [id.]  
(id.) *Sadness*: Plaut.

**mæs-tus** (mæs-), a, um, *adj.* [for mæ-r-tus; fr. mæ-r-eo] **I. Prop.:** *Sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melan-*

*choly*: Of persons or things: (*Comp.*)  
 mæstor Ulixes, Cic.: (*Sup.*) mæst-  
 issimus Hector, Virg. II. Meton.:  
 A. *Gloomy, severe* by nature: neci...  
 mæstum mittit Onytem, Virg.—B.  
 Connected with mourning; mournful:  
 mæstasque sacra vimus aras, Virg.  
 III. Fig.: Of style: *Gloomy*: oratores,  
 Tac.

**Mævius**, *Yi, m.* *Mævius*: 1. A secretary of Verres.—2. A wretched poet, contemporary with Virgil.

măg-a, æ, f. [akin to mag-us] **A**  
female magician, enchantress: Ov.

**māgāliā**, Yum, n. [a Punic word]  
**I. Gen.:** Little dwellings, huts, tents:  
**Virg. II. Esp.:** The suburbs (of  
*Carthage*): Plant.

măge, = magis, Plaut.; Lucr.;  
Virg.

**māgīcus**, a, um, *adj.* = μαγικός. *Of, or belonging to, magic; magic; magical:* Virg.: artes, Virg.: lingua, *skilled in incantations*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. magique.*

**māg-is**, *comp. adv.* [root **MAG**; cf. **magnus** *init.*] *In a higher degree, more completely, more:* magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod, *etc.*, Cic.: magis necessaria ratio, id.: tam magis illa fremit . . . quam magis, *etc.*, Virg.—Particular phrase: Magis est quod ut, *There is greater reason that; there is the more cause that:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mais*.

māg-ister, tri, m. [root MAG; cf. magnus int.] (*He that is great or powerful*; hence) I. Prop. A. Gen.: A master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor, etc.: Liv.—Particular expressions: 1. Magister populi, *Chief of the people*, i.e. Dictator: Cic.—2. Magister equitum, *Chief of the cavalry*: Liv.—3. Magister morum, *Master of morals*, i.e. a censor: Cic.—4. Magister sacrorum, *Master of the religious ceremonies, or chief of the priests*: Liv.—5. Magister curiae, *The overseer of a curia*: Plant.—6. Magister vici, *The overseer of a quarter or ward*: Suet.—7. Magister scripturæ or in scriptura, *Master of (or in) the law on public pastures*, i.e. the chief of the company of farmers of the law on public pastures: Cic.—8. Magister societatis or in societate, *Master of (or in) a company of farmers-general*, i.e. the chief of a company of farmers-general: Cic.—9. Magister auctionis, *The director, superintendent, conductor of an auction*: Cic.—10. Magister navis: a. *A master or pilot of a ship*: Liv.—b. *A steersman, captain*: Virg.—11. Magister Samnitium, *Master (or trainer) of the Samnites or Samnite gladi-*

ators: Cic. B. Esp.: A teacher, instructor: Cic. II. Fig.: A. An adviser, instigator, author of any thing: Cic.—B. Of things: An instructor, teacher: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maitre*.

**magīstēr-īum**, *li. n.* [magister, *li.* *magister*]  
magist(er)-i (*A thing pertaining to a*  
magister; hence) 1.: *The office of a*  
chief, director, superintendent, presi-  
dent, etc.: *mastership*, etc.: Cic.; Suet.  
—2. *Teaching, instruction, advice*:  
Plaut. ¶ Hence, *fr. magistère*.

**măgistr-a**, æ, f. [magister, magistr-] **I.** Prop. *A mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc.: esp. *an instructress or mistress of youth*: Ter. **II.** Fig.: *A directress, conductress, instructress*: Cic.: Hor.: Virg.

**magīstr-ātus**, ūs, m. [id.] (*The office or rank of a magister*; hence) I. **Prop.**: **A** *magisterial office, magistracy* (used in general of civil offices, and only by exception of military commands; these latter being usually termed *imperia*): Cæs.; Cic. **II.** **Meton.**: **A** *magistrate, public functionary*: Cic. ¶ Hence. **Fr.** *magistrat*.

**magnānim-itas**, ātis, *f.* [magnānim-us] (*The quality of the magnanimus*; hence) *Greatness of soul, magnanimity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magnanimité*.

**magn-ānīm-us**, a, um, *adj.*  
[magn-us; anim-us] 1. Of persons: *Great-souled, magnanimous*: viri, Cic. heroës, Virg.—2. Of horses: *High-spirited, mettlesome*: equi, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. magnanime*.

**magn-e, adv.** [magn-us] *Greatly.*  
Tac.

**magnes**, *ētis*, v. *Magnesia*.  
**Magnēsia**, *æ, f.*, *Μαγνησία*. *Magnesia*: 1. *A country of Thessaly, on the Egean Sea*.—Hence, a. **Magnēsius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Μαγνητίος*. *Of, or belonging to, Magnesia; Magnesian*.—b. **Magnes-sa**, *æ, adj. f.*, *Μαγνησσα*. *A Magnesian woman*.—c. **Magnes**, *ētis*, m. *Of, or belonging to, Magnesia; Magnesian*: lapis *i. e.* a magnet, or loadstone: Cic.—As Subst.: (a) **Magnes**, *ētis*, m. *A Magnesian*.—(b) **magnes**, *ētis*, m. (*sc. lapis*) = *magnes lapis*: Sil.—d. **Magnētis**, *idis, adj. f.*, *Μαγνητίς*. *Of, or belonging to, Magnesia; Magnesian*.—2. *A city of Caria, on the Meander* (now *Inebazar*).—3. *A city of Lydia, on Mount Sipylus* (now *Magnisi*).

**Magnētarches**, æ, Μαγνητάρχης.  
The Magnetarch, or chief magistrate of  
the Magnesians.

**magnēt-īcus**, a, um, *adj.* [magnes, magnet-is] *Of, or belonging to, the magnet; magnetic:* Claud. ¶ Hence, *Fr. magnétique.*

**Magni Campi**, ὄρυγ, *m.*, Μεγάλα πεδία. **Magni Campi**, i.e. *The Great Plains; the name of a place in Africa not far from Utica.*

**magnific-e**, adv. [magnific-us] 1. Nobly, magnificently, in a distinguished manner, in an eminent degree, gloriously: Cic.—2.: a. In a good sense: Sumptuously, splendidly, richly, magnificently: Cic.—b. In a bad sense:

*Pompously, haughtily: Liv.—3. In a boastful or bragging way; boastfully, braggingly: Auct. Her.—4. Excellently, admirably, famously: Pl.*

**magn-i-fic-ens**, *entis*, *adj.* [for magn-i-fac-ens; fr. magn-us; (i); fac-io] *Doing great things; magnificent, etc.* (obsolete word, whence *magnificentior*, *magnificentissimus*, and *magnificenter* are formed): *Feat.*

**magnificent-er**, *adv.* [for magnificent-ly; *fr.* magnificent, magnificent-*is*] 1. *Splendidly, richly, magnificently.* (*Sup.*) consulatium magnificentissime gerere, Cic.—2.: *a.* in a good sense: *Loftily, grandly, magnificently.* (*Comp.*) magnificentius dicere, Cic.—*b.* In a bad sense: *Boastfully, braggingly; in a boasting or bragging way.* Cic.

**magnificent-ya**, *v.*, *f.* [*fr.* *id.*] (*The quality of the magnificents*; hence)  
**I. Gen.:** **A.** **Prop.:** *Greatness*, in action or in sentiment; *nobleness*, *distinction*, *eminence*, *high-mindedness*, *magnanimity*: **Cic.**; **Liv.** **B.** **Fig.:** Of things: **1.** *Grandeur*, *magnificence*, *splendour*, *sumptuousness*: **Cic.**—**2.** Of language: In a bad sense: *Pospositivity*, *bombast*, *boasting*, *bragging*: **Ter.**; **Cic.**  
**II. Esp.:** *Greatness of talent*; *great artistic skill*: **Pl.** ¶ Hence, *fr. magnificence*.

**magn-ī-fīc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.  
v. a. [for magn-i-fac-o; fr. magn-us;  
(i); fac-io] (*To make magnus; hence*)  
**I.** *To esteem highly, to set a great or  
high value on:* Plaut. **II.** *To magnify,  
extol, praise highly:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
*magnifier*.

**magn-i-fic-us**, a, um, adj. (*Comp.*) magnificentior; —**Sup.** magnificentissimus, from the obsolete form magnificentis [id.] (*Doing great, grand, mighty, noble things*; hence) **I.** Prop. Of persons: **A.** In a good sense: **I.** Genus. **Noble, distinguished, eminent:** Ciceron. Sall.: magnificus factis, Liv.—**2.** Esp. **Magnificent, grand, fond of show or pomp:** non magnificus, Nep.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Boastful, bragging:* miles Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** **Noble, distinguished, eminent, magnificent, glorious:** animus, Cic.—**B.** *Sumptuous, splendid, fine, rich, magnificent:* (Sup.) magnificentissima adilitas, Cic.—**C.** Of language or style: *Sublime, lofty, grand, magnificent:* (Comp.) magnificentius dicendi genus, Cic.—**D.** Of remedies, etc.: *Fine, admirable, valuable, excellent, famous, important:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *magnifique*.

**magn-i-ŏloquent-ĭa**, æ, *f.* [*magn-*us; (*i*); *loquens*, *loquent-is*] (*A speaking great things*; hence) 1. In a good sense: *Elevated language, a lofty style or strain*: Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *Pompous language, magniloquence*: Liv.

**magn-i-lôqu-us**, a, nm, adj. [magn-us; (i); loqu-or] 1. *That speaks in a lofty style, sublime*: Stat.—2. *That speaks in a pompous style, magniloquent*: post eventum magniloqui erant, Tac.

**magn-i-pendo** (also written separately, *magni pendo*), no perf. nor sup.



**mēre**, 3. v. a. [magn-us; (l); pendo; also, when separate, magni, Gen. of magnus; pendo] *To greatly esteem, highly prize, think much of*: Plaut.; Ter.

**magn-ītūdo**, *Luis, f.* [magn-us] (*The state or quality of the magnus; hence*) 1.: **a.** Prop.: *Greatness, size, bulk, magnitude*: mundi, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Greatness, vastness*: odi, Cic.—**2.** *Great abundance; great or large number, large amount*: fructuum, Cic.—**3.** *Power, greatness, compass, strength of voice*: Auct. Her.—**4.** *Of time: length, extent, duration*: Pl.—**5.** *Rank, dignity*: Tac.

**magn-ōpēre**, **maxīm-ōpēre** (also written *magno* or *maximo opere*), *adv.* [magn-us; (maxim-us); opus, (Abl.) opere] (*With great toil, effort, labour, etc.*; hence) *Very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly, etc.*: *magnopere* censo, Cic.: *maximopere* peto, *I most particularly request, id.*

**magn-us**, *a, um* (Gen., *magnai* for *magne*, Plaut.), *adj.*; (*Comp.* *māior*, *us*; *Sup.* *maxim-us* (*maximū*), *a, um* [root *mag*, akin to Sans. root *maḥ*, to be great; Gr. *μέγας*]) (*Increased, become great, grown*; hence) 1. Prop.: **A.** *Of living beings: Great, large*: homo, Lucil.—**B.** *Of things: Large, great, extensive, spacious, etc.*: domus, Cic.: ossa, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of weight: Great, large, heavy*: (*Comp.*) *majus onus*, Ov.—**B.** *Of quantity or number: Great, large, abundant, much, numerous*: (*Sup.*) *vis mellis maxima*, Cic.—**C.** *Of sound: Great, mighty, powerful, loud*: Cic.—*Adverbial expressions*: *Magnum, maximum, Greatly, mightily, etc.*: Plaut.—**D.** *Of time: 1.* *Of things: Large, great*: annus, i. e. *long, as containing many days*, Virg.—**2.** *Of persons with respect to age: a.* *Great, advanced*: *magno natu*, Liv.—**b.** (*Comp.*): (a) *Older, senior, old* (as opp. to *young*): *herus*, Plaut.: *annis maior*, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: *Major, etc., natu* (*Older with respect to birth*; hence) (a) *One's senior*: Cic.—(b) *Plur.*: *The elders of one's country, the senate*: Liv.—(y) *One of an earlier age*: Cic.—(d) *Plur.*: *Men of a former age*: Nep.—*As Subst.*: *majores*, *um, m.* (sc. *homines*) (aa) *Ancestors, forefathers of a person*: Cic.—(bb) *Men of a past generation, forefathers, ancestors*: Cic.—(b) *The elder of two or more: frater major*, Ter.: *ex duobus filii major*, Cæs.—**C.** (*Sup.*): *Eldest*: *maximus stirpis*, Liv.—*Particular phrase*: *Maximus, etc., natu*, *Greatest with respect to birth*; i. e. *oldest, the eldest*: Ov.—**E.** *Of degree or extent: Great, excessive, much*: *infamia*, Cic.: *alacritas*, Cæs.—*Particular phrase*: *In majus: 1.* *Too great a degree; too highly, etc.*: Tac.—**2.** *To a very high degree*: Hor.—**F.** *Of value, consideration, etc.*: *Great, high, large*: *haud magni pretii*, Plaut.—*Particular combinations and phrases*: 1. *With Verbs* of buying, selling, etc.: *a.* *Magno* (sc. *pretio*), *At a high price, at a large sum*: Cic.—

**b.** *Majoris, At a higher sum, at a higher cost or larger amount*: Phaed.—**2.** *With Verbs* of valuing, considering, estimating, etc.: *Magni* (sc. *pretii*) (also, with *estimo*, *magno* sc. *pretio*), *At a high value; of great value, importance, etc.*: *maximi*, *Of a very great value; of the greatest importance, etc.*: Cic.—**G.** *In rank or estimation: 1.* *Great, grand, mighty, noble*: *magnos visurus amicos*, Juv.—**2.** *Great, important, of great consideration, of high or great importance, weighty, of weight*: *vir*, Cic.: *causa*, *id.*—*As Subst.*: *magna*, *orum, m.* *Great things*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. majeure*; also (subst.) *major, maire, majeure, majeure, maxime*.

**Māgo** (-on), *ōnis, m.* *Mago; the brother of Hannibal*.

**Magontiacum** (*Mogun-*), *i, n.* *Magontiacum* or *Moguntiacum*; a city of Germany (now *Mayence*).

1. **māgus**, *i, m.* = *μάγος*, *A Magian; a learned man and magician among the Persians*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mage*.

2. **māg-us**, *a, um, adj.* [1. *mag-us*] *Magie, magical*: Ov.

**Māia** (-ja, in Cic. -jja), *æ, f.*, *Maia*. *Maia: 1.* *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter*.—Hence, *Mai-us*, *a, um, adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Maia*: *mensis*, *the month belonging or dedicated to Maia*; *the month of May*: Cic.—*As Subst.*: *Maius*, *i, m.* (sc. *mensis*) *The month of May*: *May*: Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the month of May*: *Idibus Maiis*, Cic.—**2.** *One of the Pleiades*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Mai*, "the month of May."

**māj-estas**, *ātis, f.* [*maj-us*, *great*] (*The quality or condition of the majus; hence*) 1. Prop.: **A.** *Of private persons: Honour, dignity, excellence, splendour*: Liv.—**B.** *Of the gods, public men, the state, etc.*: *Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty*: Cic.; Liv.—*Particular phrases*: 1. *Majestatem minuire* or *lædere*, *To injure or offend against the majesty, sovereignty of the people*: Cic.—**2.** *Crimen majestatis*, *An offence against the majesty, sovereignty of the people; treason*: Cic.—**3.** *Læsa majestas*, or *majestas alone*: *Treason*: Cic.; Sen.—**C.** *Of animals: 1.* *Large size, fine appearance*: Var.—**2. *Dignity, rank, honour*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. *Of speech, etc.*: *Splendour, dignity*: Cic.—**2.** *Of things: Splendour, magnificence*: Claud.—**B.** *Of a consecrated place: Majesty, awfulness*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. majesté*.**

**mājor**, *oris, majores, um, v.* *magnus*. **mājus-cūlus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for *majior-cūlus*; fr. *major*] 1. *Something greater or larger in size*: *folia*, Pl.—**2.** *Somewhat older*: *Thais*, Ter.—**3.** *Somewhat more important*: *negotium*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. majuscule*.

**mā-la**, *æ, f.* [for *mand-la*; fr. *mand-o*] (*The crushing, bruising, or eating thing*; hence) 1. Prop.: *The cheek-bone, jaw of men or animals*: Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A cheek*: Virg.

**mālācia**, *æ, f.* = *μαλακία*: *A softness at sea, a dead calm*: Cæs.

**mālācisso**, *prps, no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, 1. v. a. = *μαλακίζω*. *To render soft or supple; to soften, make pliable*: Plaut.

**mālācus**, *a, um, adj.* = *μαλακός*. 1. Prop.: *Soft, supple, pliant*: Plaut.

**II.** Fig.: *Delicate, luxurious*: Plaut.

**māl-ē**, *adv.* [mal-us] 1.: **a.** Gen.: *Badly, not well*: *factum male de Alexione*, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *To intensify anything that is bad in itself: Exceedingly, very much*: *non dubito, quin me male oderit*, Cæs.—(b) *Not, un-, in-*: *male sanus, insane*, Cic.: *statio male fida carinis, unsafe*, Virg.—**2.** *Badly, incorrectly, improperly*: *faciō omnino male*, Script. ap. Cic.—**3.** *Badly, in a bad way; injuriously, hurtfully, mischievously*: *loqui*, Cic.—*Particular expressions*: **a.** *Male sit alicui, May it be ill with one, may evil betide one* (a formula of imprecation): Cic.—**b.** *Male facere alicui, To do harm to or injure one*: Cic.—**4.** *Unfortunately, calamitously, adversely*: *prælium male pugnatum*, Sall.—**5.** *Disagreeably, unpleasantly*: *male ranci*, Hor. ¶ *Comp.* *péjus*; *Sup.* *pessime*.

**Mālēa** (-ea), *æ, f.*, *Malæa* and *Mælæa*. *Malæa; a promontory in the Peloponnesus* (now *Capo Malio*).—Hence, **Mālē-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Malæa; Mælean*.

**mālē-dicax**, *ācis, adv.* *Proné or apt to speak badly or mischievously; abusive, slanderous*: Plaut.

**mālē-dic-e**, *adv.* [*maledic-us*] *Abusively*: Cic.

**mālē-dic-ens**, *entis*: 1. *P.* of *maledic-o*.—**2.** *Pu.*: *Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous*: *a.* Prop.: *Of persons: homines*, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) *maledicent-ior* *novi neminem*, *id.* (*Sup.*) *in maledicentissimā civitate*, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Of things: carmina*, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *maldisant*, (mod.) *médisant*.

**mālē-dico**, *dixi, dictum, dicere*, 3. v. n. *To speak ill of; to revile, slander, asperse*: *aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare*, Cic.: (*with Dat.*) *Phædoni turpissime maledixerit*, *id.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *maledicunt*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mâlre, mauldre*.

**mālē-dic-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*maledic-o*] *Evil-speaking, reviling, abuse*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. malediction*.

**mālē-dic-tum**, *i, n.* [*id.*] *A bad, foul, or abusive word; foul language*: Cic.

**mālē-dic-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *maledic-o*.

**mālē-dic-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*maledic-o*] *Speaking ill of any person or thing; foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous*: 1. Prop.: *Of persons: conviciatores*, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *Of things: sermo*, Val. Max.

**mālē-fācio**, *feci, factum, facere*, 3. v. n. *To do evil, hurt, harm, injury, or mischief*: *to be hurtful, etc.*: Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mal'faire, m'faire*.

**mālē-fac-tor**, *ōris, m.* [*malefac-iō*]

**An evil-doer, malefactor:** Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malfaiteur*.

**mālō-fac-tum** (also, separately, **malefactum**), i, n. [male; fac-to] *An evil deed, injury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *néfait*.

**mālō-fic-o-e**, adv. [malefic-us] *Mischievously, injuriously:* Plaut.

**mālō-fic-um**, ii, n. [for male-fac-tum; fr. male; fac-to] (*A doing evil;* hence) 1. a. Gen.: *An evil deed, wickedness, offence, crime:* Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) *Fraud, deception:* Pl.—(b) *Enchantment, sorcery:* Tac.—2. a. Prop.: *Mischief, hurt, harm done to any one:* Cæs.—b. Meton.: *Of that which hurts, etc.: A noxious insect, vermin, etc.:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maléfice*.

**mālō-fic-us** (māl-ī-) (Comp. **malefcentior**, and Sup. **malefcentissimus**, from the obsolete form **maleficens**), adj. [for male-fac-us; fr. male; fac-to; or for mal-ī-fac-us; fr. malus; (i); fac-to] 1. *Evil-doing, wicked, vicious, criminal, nefarious:* vita, Tac.: **maleficus** natura, Cic.—As Subst.: **maleficum**, i, n. (*A wicked or nefarious thing;* hence) *An enchantment, charm:* Tac.—2. *Hurtful, noxious, mischievous:* *Of living creatures or things:* natura, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maléfique*.

**mālō-suād-us**, a, um, adj. [male; suad-o] *Ill-advising, seductive:* I. Prop.: *Of persons:* vitilena, Plaut.

**mālō-vōlens** (māl-ī-), entis, adj. *Ill-disposed, disaffected, envious, malevolent:* I. Prop.: *Of persons:* Plaut. II. Fig.: *Of things:* (Sup.) **malevolentissimæ** obprobriationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malveillant*.

**mālō-vōlent-ia** (mālīvōlent-), æ, f. [malevolens, malevolent-ī] *Ill-will, evil disposition towards any one, dislike, hatred, envy, malevolence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malveillance*.

**mālō-vōl-us** (māl-ī-), a, um, adj. [male; vol-o; or mal-us; (i); vol-o] *Ill-disposed or ill-affected towards any one; disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent:* sermones, Cic.: *in me turpiter fuit malevolus*, id.—As Subst.: 1. **malevolus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An ill-disposed person; an ill-wisher; an enemy, foe, etc.:* Cic.—2. **malevola**, æ, f. (sc. femina) *A female ill-wisher, enemy, or foe:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malevole*.

**Mālīcus Sinus**, The *Maliac Gulf* (now *Golfo del Volo*).

**māl-ī-fer**, fern, fērum, adj. [mal-um; (i); fer-o] *Apple-bearing:* Virg. **mālīgn-o**, adv. [malign-us] 1. *Ill-maturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly:* loqui, Lāv.: (Comp.) **malignus**, Curt.—2. *Stingily, grudgingly:* laudare, Hor.—3. *Little, scantily:* virrens, Pl.

**mālīgn-itas**, ātis, f. [malign-us] (*The condition or quality of the malign-us;* hence) 1. *Ill-will, spite, malice, malignity:* Liv.—2. *Stinginess, niggardliness, etc.:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maliguité*.

**māl-ī-gn-us**, a, um, adj. [for

**mal-ī-gen-us**; fr. mal-us; (i); gen-o] I. Gen.: *Of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant, malign:* vulgus, Hor.: (Sup.) **malignissima** capita (=homines), Sen. II. Esp.: *Stingy, niggardly:* A. Prop.: Plaut. B. Fig.: fama, Ov. C. Meton.: 1. *Barren, unfruitful:* colles, Virg.: (Comp.) terra **malignior** ceteris, Pl.—2. *Scanty, petty, small:* aditus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malin* (fem. *maligne*).

**māl-ī-tia**, æ, f. [mal-us] (Prop.: *Bad quality;* Fig.) 1. *Ill-will, spite:* Cic.—2. In a good sense, like our *roguery:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malice*.

**mālītōs-e**, adv. [malitios-us] *Wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously:* agere, Cic.: (Comp.) **malitiosus**, id.

**mālīt-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [maliti-a] *Full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malicieux*.

**mālō-lus**, i, m. dim. [malleus, (unconstr. Gen.) malleo-l] I. Prop.: *A small hammer or mallet:* Cels. II. Meton.: A hammer-shaped shield, a mallet-shoot for planting: Cic.—B. Milit. t.: *A kind of fire-ard:* Cic.

**mālō-lus**, i, m. dim. [prob. akin to 1. marcus] (*A small bruising or crushing instrument;* hence) I. Gen.: *A hammer, maul, mallet:* Plaut. II. Esp.: *An are or maul (used in felling animals for sacrifice):* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mail*.

**mā-lo**, mālī, malle (old forms, mavelo for malo, Plaut.: mavelim for malim, id.: mavelis for malis, id.: mavelit for malit, id.: mavelim for mallem, id.: mavolet for malet, id.), v. a. irreg. [constr. for mag-volo, fr. root mag; volo] (*To have a great desire for;* hence) I. Gen.: *To choose rather, to prefer:* bonos et senatum malet, Script. ap. Cic.: quod mallem, which I would prefer, Ov.: principem esse mault, quam videri, Cic. II. Esp.: *To rather give a thing to one, to be more favourable to one:* illi omnia malo, quam . . . mihi. Cic.

**mālōbāthron** (-um), i, n. = μάλοβαθρον. *Malobathron* or *malobathrum*. I. Prop.: *An Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared:* Pl. II. Meton.: *The oil procured from the malobathron plant:* Hor.

1. **mālūm**, i, v. malus. 2. **mālūm**, i, n. = μήλον (Doric μάλον). *An apple; a tree-fruit fleshy on the outside, and having a kernel within; hence, used also of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.:* Script. ap. Cic.—Prov.: Ab ovo usque ad mala, *From the egg quite up to the apples, i.e. from beginning to end (an expression borrowed from the Roman custom at meals, which was to begin with eggs and end with fruit):* Hor.

1. **māl-us**, a, um, adj. (Comp. **pejor**, **pejus**; **Sup. pessimus**, a, um) [akin to Sanscrit *mal-a*, "dirty," Gr. μέας, niger] (*Dirty, black;* hence) *Bad, in the widest sense of the word:*

1. *Morally bad; evil, wicked:* Plaut.; Hor.—2. *Bad of its kind, not good:* Cic.; Cat.—3. *Bad, not correct or proper, improper:* consuetudo, Hor.—4. *Bad, low; opinio, Cic.—5. Bad, destructive, injurious, mischievous, hurtful:* fures, Hor.: virus, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Abi in malam rem. Be gone to a hurtful matter; i.e. go and be hanged:* Ter.—6. *Unfortunate, calamitous, adverse:* pugna, Cic.—As Subst.: **malum**, i, n.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Any thing unfortunate, etc.; a misfortune, calamity, adversity:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Damage, harm, hurt, injury:* Cic.—(b) *Punishment, severity:* Cic.—b. Fig.: As a term of abuse, etc.: Pest, plague, torment: Cic.—7. *Betokening or foreboding ill; ill-omened; unlucky:* malā dūcis avīdum Quam multo repetet Græcia milite, Hoi.—8. *Of appearance, etc.: A. Ill-looking, ugly, etc.:* mulier, Plaut.—b. *Deformed, misshapen:* crus, Hor.—9. *Bad in weight; light, deficient, short:* pondus, Plaut.—10. *Wanton:* puella, Cat.—11. *Unpleasant, disagreeable:* via, Hor.—Adverbial expression: **Malum, Unpleasantly, disagreeably: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mauvais*, also (subst.) *mal*.**

2. **mālūm**, i, f. = μάλη. I. Prop.: *An apple-tree:* Var. II. Meton.: m. A. *A mast of a ship.*—B. *A master pole (to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached):* Lucr.

**malva**, æ, f. [μαλὰχη] *Mallows:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mauve*.

**Māmērs**, tis, m. [probably a reduplication of Mars-] *Mamers; the Oscan name for Mars.*—Hence, **Māmērt-ini**, ōrum, m. *The son of Mamers, the Mamertines:* a name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized, and settled in, *Messana*.—Hence, **Māmērt-in-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Mamertines or people of Messana;* Mamertine.

**Māmīllus**, ii, m. *Mamilius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Māmīl-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Mamilius;* Mamilian.

**māmīl-la** (mammīl-), æ, f. dim. [for mammul-la; fr. mammul-a] I. Prop.: *A breast, pap, teat:* Juv. II. Fig.: *As a term of endearment:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manille*.

**mamma**, æ, f. [prob. akin to mater] I. Prop.: *Mother, mamma:* Mart. II. Meton.: *A breast, pap, teat:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maman*.

**Māmūrra**, æ, m. *Mamurra; a Roman knight of Formiæ.*

**mānā-būis**, e, adj. [man(a)-o] (Prop.: *Flowing, running;* Fig.) *Penetrating:* frigus, Lucr.

**man-cep-s**, clipsis, m. [for man-cap-s; fr. man-us; cap-o] (*One who takes with or by the hand;* hence) I. Prop.: A. *A purchaser (of certain things, which, by a legal fiction, were supposed to be taken possession of with the hand; such were estates in Italy, etc.):* Cic.—B. 1. Gen.: *A purchaser of things at an auction, the purchase being effected by holding up the hand:*



**Cic.**; **Nep.**—2. **Esp.**: **a.** *One who buys up largely for the purpose of commanding the market; a speculator.* **Pl.**—**b.** *One who by bidding obtains a public contract; a farmer, head- or principal contractor.* **Cic.** **II.** **Fig.**: *A bondsman, bail, surety in a private matter.* **Plant.** **III.** **Meton.**: **A.** *One who rents or hires any thing; a tenant, lessee, occupier.* **Pl.**—**B.** *One who hires people to applaud.* **Pl.**—**C.** *A contractor for any work.* **Cic.**

**Mancinus**, *i. m.* **Mancinus**; *a Roman consul who made a dishonourable treaty with the Numantines, which the Senate refused to ratify.*—Hence, **Mandacianus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mancinus.*

**mancip-ium** (**mancip-ū**), *i. n.* [**manceps**, **mancip-is**] (*A thing pertaining to a mancipes*; hence) **I.** **Prop.**: *The mode of formal sale of a thing, peculiar to the Roman civil law, by a symbolical taking of it in the hand and weighing out of the money; the legal, formal sale of a thing.* **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** *a possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by mancipium* 1. **Mancipie** (*dat.*), *dare, and accipere, to give or take possession of.* **Plant.**; **Cic.**—2. **Res mancipi**, (*for mancipi*), *also res mancipi* (*for mancipi*) **Property. **Cic.**—3. *Esse sui mancipi*, *To be one's own property, i. e. to be one's own master.* **Script.** *ap. Cic.* **B.** **Concr.**: *A slave obtained by mancipium.* **Cic.**; **Hor.****

**man-cip-o** (**-cip-o**), *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [*for man-cap-o*; *fr. manus*; *cap-iō*] (*To take by the hand*; hence) **I.** **Prop.**: *Of property.* *To make over or deliver up as property by means of the formal act of purchase, to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell.* **agrum, Pl.**: *quedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, gives one a title to, makes one's property.* **Hor.** **II.** **Fig.**: *To give over, or deliver up, to saginæ mancipatus, Tac.*

**mancus**, *a, um, adj.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** **Prop.**: *Maimed, infirm in a limb or member.* **Cic.** **II.** **Fig.**: *Infirm, defective, imperfect.* **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. manchot.**

**mandā-tor**, *ōris, m.* [**1.** **mand(a)-o**] (**Prop.**: *One who gives a charge or commission.* **Meton.**) *One who instigates or suborns, accusers or informers.* **Suet.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. mandateur.**

**mandā-tum**, *i. n.* [**id.**] (*A thing enjoined.*) **I.** **Gen.**: *A charge, order, commission, injunction.* **Cic.**; **Ov.** **II.** **Esp.**: *Legal t. t.*: *A thing committed to one's charge for due execution; a contract, etc.* **Cic.**

**1. mandā-tus**, *ūs* (*only in Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [**id.**] *A command, mandate.* **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. mandat.**

**2. mandā-tus**, *a, um, P. of 1.* **mand(a)-o.**

**Mandēla**, *ē, f.* **Mandela**; *a town in the Sabine territory.*

**1. man-do**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [**man-us**; **do**] (*To put into one's hand*; hence) **I.** **Prop.**: *To commit to one's charge or care; to enjoin, order, com-*

*mand: tibi nihil sum mandaturus, Cic.* **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** **I.** **Gen.**: *To commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust anything to any person or thing.* **Polydorum . . . Threicio regi, Virg.**: *hordae sulcis, id.*—2. **Esp.**: **a.** *To give, bestow, or entrust in marriage.* **Plaut.**—**b.** *To betake one's self to flight; praecipites sese fugā mandaverunt, Caes.*—**B.** (*To charge a person to announce something to some one or somewhere*; hence) **1.** *To send word to a person, etc.*: *senatui mandavit, bellum se ci illaturum, Eutr.*—2. *To send word to a place*: *in urbem mandabat, nullum praefio finem expectarent, nisi, etc., Tac.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. mander.**

**2. ma(n)d-o**, **mandi, mansum, mandere**, *3. v. a.* [*akin to Sanscrit root MHAD, conterere, comminuerē, Gr. μαρμαραίνω*] (*To bruise, crush, reduce to small pieces*; hence) **I.** **Prop.**: *To chew, masticate: omnia mansa, Cic.*: *mandere saevo Vulnere dente juvat, i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals, Ov.* (*without object*) *animalia alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.*—**Particular phrase**: *Mandere humum, etc.*, *To bite the ground (said of those falling by violence, who in their death-agony seize the ground with their teeth).* **Virg.** **II.** **Meton.**: *Of horses: To champ the bit.* **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. manger.**

**mandra**, *ē, f.*—*μάδρα* (*any inclosed place*; hence) **1.** (**Prop.**: *A stall or stable for animals.* **Meton.**) **a.** *A stableful of animals; a large number, a great team of animals.* **Mart.**—**b.** *A driver of a team, a wagoner, carter, muleteer, etc.* **Juv.**—2. *A square on a draught-board.* **Mart.**

**Mandūbū**, *ōrum, m.* **The Mandubii**; *a people of Gallia Celtica.*

**mandūc-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [**manduc-o**] **I.** **Prop.**: *To chew, masticate.* **Sen.** **II.** **Meton.**: *To eat, devour.* **Script.** *ap. Suet.*

**mand-ūcus**, *i. m.* [**mand-o**] (*The chewer*; hence) *A ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing (employed in processions and in comedies to create merriment).* **Plant.**

**māne**, *neut. indecl. (Abl., mani, Plaut.)* [*etym. dub.*] *The morning, morn: Cic.*—**In Adverbial force**: *In the morning, early in the morning.* **Cic.**

**mān-ō**, *si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n.* and *a.* [*akin to Gr. μένω*] **I.** **Neut.**: **A.** **Prop.**: **1.** **Gen.**: *To stay, remain: seu maneat, seu proficiscantur, Caes.*: *manet sub Jove frigidus Venator, Hor.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *manebitur, Cic.*—2. **Esp.**: *To stay, stop, etc., on a visit; to tarry or continue with one: apud me cum tuis manes, Cic. **B.** **Fig.**: **1.** *With personal subjects: a. To remain, continue: Cæsarem in conditione mansurum, i. e. would abide by the terms, Cic.*—**b.** *To abide by promises, etc.* **Virg.**—2. *To wait, stop.* **Plaut.**—**3.** *To continue faithful: ne Aquitania (=Aquitanienses) quidem . . . diu mansit, Tac.*—**e.** *Of posterity: To remain, continue, be in existence, etc.* **Eutr.**—2. *With things as sub-**

*jects: a. To continue, last, endure: manere affinitatem nunc inter nos volo, Ter.*—**b.** *To continue or remain; not to cease, leave off, or depart: manent ingenia senibus, Cic.*—**c.** *To remain, be fixed, implanted, settled, rooted, etc., in the mind: manet alte menter respoſtum Judicium Paridis, Virg.*—**d.** **Part. Fut. Act.**: *That will continue, i. e. enduring, lasting, stable, perpetual: da monia fessis, Et genus, et mansuram urbem, Virg.* **Cic.** **II.** **Act.**: **A.** **Prop.**: *To wait for, avail: hostium adventum, Liv. **B.** **Fig.**: *With things as subjects: 1. To avail: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes, Virg.*—2. *To abide: non manebat etas virginis Meam negligentiam, Ter.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. manoir.***

**Mānes**, *rum, m.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAH, colere, or obsolete manus=bonus*] (*The worshipped ones*;—*The benevolent ones*) **I.** **Prop.**: *The deified souls of the departed; the gods of the Lower World; infernal deities, manes (as benevolent spirits, opp. o larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits); so, perhaps, always in connection with di, etc.* **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**: **A.**: **1.** *The ghosts, shades, or spirits of the dead.* **Cic.**—2. *The ghost, shade, or spirit of a (single) departed person.* **Virg.**—**B.** *The Lower World; infernal regions.* **Virg.**—**C.** *Punishments inflicted in the Lower World.* **Virg.**—**D.** *A corpse.* **Prop.**

**man-go-o**, *ōnis, m.* [*akin to Gr. μάγανω, a means of charming persons*] **1.**: **a.** *A dealer in slaves (to whom he tried to give an appearance of greater value, by decking them out and setting them off to the best advantage).* **Mart.**—**b.** *Any dealer or trader who tampers with, or adulterates, the article in which he trades.* **Pl.**—2. *A polisher of jewels, etc.* **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. maguinon.**

**man-gon-īcus**, *a, um, adj.* [**man-go**, **man-gon-ī**] *Of, or belonging to, a dealer.* **Suet.**

**mān-īca**, *ē, f.* [**man-us**] (*A thing pertaining to the hand*; hence) **1.** *The long sleeve of a tunic.* **Tac.**—2. *A glove: probably of fur.* **Cic.**—3. *An armet, gauntlet.* **Juv.**—4. *A hand-cuff, manacle.* **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. manique, manche.**

**manīc-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [**manīc-a**] *Furnished with long sleeves.* **Cic.**

**manīfest-e**, *adv.* [**manifest-us**] *Palpably, clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly: manifeste comperit, App.* (**Comp.**) *manifestus apparere, Virg.* (**Sup.**) *manifestissime, App.*

**1. manīfest-o**, *adv.* [**id.**] *Clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly.* **Cic.**

**2. mānifest-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [**id.**] *To make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest: latenter, Ov.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. manifeste.**

**mān-i-fes-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [*prob. for man-i-fend-tus; fr. man-us*; (*i*); obsolete *fend-o*] (*Dashed, etc., by the hand*; hence) **I.** **Gen.**: *Palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest: peccatum, Cic.* (**Comp.**) *manifestior*

**fraus**, Pl.: (*Sup.*) manifestissimum exemplum, *Id.* II. *Esp.*: *Convicted* of a thing, *caught or apprehended* in a thing, *manifestly betraying* any thing: ut conjuratos quam innoxie manifestos habeant, *Sall.*: (with *Gen.*) vitæ manifestam, *giving manifest signs of life*, *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. manifeste*.

**Mānilius**, *l. m.*; -a, æ, *f.* *Manlius* and *Manilia*; *Roman names*.—Hence, **Mānili-us** (-ānus), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Manlius; Manlian*.

**mān-i-pl-us** (**mān-i-pūl-us**), *i, m.* [man-us; (*i*); pl-eo] (*The thing falling the hand; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A handful, a small bundle*: *Virg.* II. *Meton.*: **A.** Because in primitive times the standard of a company of soldiers consisted of a pole surmounted by a handful or small bundle of hay or straw; hence, *Milit. t. t.*: *A certain number of soldiers belonging to the same standard; a company, manipule*: *Cæs.*—**B.** *A troop, company of persons*: *furnum*, *Ter.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. manipule*.

**manipretium**, *v. manipretum*.  
**mānīpūl-aris** (**mānīpl-aris**), *e, adj.* [manipul-us, manīpl-us] *Of, or belonging to, a manipule or company, manipular*: *judices, i. e. who once were common soldiers*, *Cic.*—As *Subst.*: **manipularis** (etc.), *is, m.* (*sc. miles*): **I. Prop.**: *a. Gen.*: *A soldier belonging to a manipule, a common soldier*: *Cic.*—**B. Esp.**: *A soldier of one's own company or manipule; a comrade*: *Cæs.*—**2. Meton.**: *A comrade, companion*, etc.: *Plant.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. manipulaire*.  
**mānīpūl-aris**, *a, um, adj.* [manīpl-us] *Of, or belonging to, a manipule or common soldier*: *Suet.*

**mānīpūl-ātim**, *adv.* [*id.*] (*By a manipulus; hence*) **1.** *By handfuls, in bundles*: *Pl.*—**2.** *Of soldiers*: *By maniples*: *Liv.*—**3.** *Of persons in general*: *By or in troops*: *Plant.*

**Manlius**, *l. m.* *Manlius*: **1. M.** *Manlius Capitolinus* who saved the *Capitol* in the *Gullic* war, but afterwards, under suspicion of aiming at royal power, was thrown from the *Tarpeian Rock*.—**2. L.** *Manlius Torquatus*, a dictator, and his son, *T. Manlius Torquatus*, a consul, who, on account of their severity, received the surname of *Imperioles*.—Hence, **A. Manli-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Manlius*.—**b. Manli-ānus**, *a, um, adj.*: (*a*) *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, a Manlius; Manlian*.—(*b*) *Meton.*: *Severe*: *Cic.*

**1. mannus**, *l. m.* [*Celtic word*] **A small** (*Geltic*) horse: *Hor.*

**2. Mannus**, *l. m.* [*Germ. man, Mannos*] *Mannus*: a god of the ancient *German*, son of *Tuisco*.

**mā-no**, *āvi. ātim*, *āre*, *l. v. n.* and *a.* [for *mad-no*; *fr.* Sans. root *mad*, to be wet] **I. Nent.**: **A. Prop.**: *To flow, run, trickle, drop, distil, etc.*: *manant ex arbore guttæ*, *Ov. **B. Meton.**: *Of things not fluid*: **1.** *To flow, arise, proceed, spring, take or have its origin, etc.*: *multaque ab æa (sc. lunæ) manant et fluunt*, *Cic.*—**2.** *To**

*diffuse or extend itself, etc.; to spread*: *quique æper maria manaret*, *Cic.* **C. Fig.**: *Of abstract subjects*: **1.** *To flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate* from any thing: *hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno . . . cornu*, *Hor.*—**2.** *To diffuse or extend itself, etc.; to spread*: *manavit (sc. hoc malum) non solum per Italiam, verum etiam, etc.*, *Cic.*—**3.** *To come down, to descend, etc.*: *idque eorum nomen usque ad Pythagoræ manavit ætatem*, *Cic.* **II. Act.**: **A.** *To pour forth, shed*: *lacrimas etiamnum marmora manant*, *Ov.*—**B.** *To drop, distil*: *poëtica mella*, *Hor.*

**man-sio**, *ōnis, f.* [*man-eo*] **I. Prop.**: *A staying, remaining anywhere*: *Ter.*; *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A place in which cattle are inclosed; an inclosed spot, whether for feeding or pasturing; a stopping place, fold, etc.*: *Pl.*—**B.** *A resting- or halting-place after a journey or march; a station*: *Suet.*—**C.** *A journey, march*: *Just.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. maison*.

**mans-ito**, *āvi, prps. no sup.*, *āre*, *l. v. n. intens.* [*maneo*, through *obsolet.* mans-o] *To stay, remain, tarry, abide, dwell*: *sub eodem tecto*, *Tac.*

**mansū-fācio**, *fēci, factum, fācere*, *3. v. a.*—*Pass.*: **mansūfēcio**, *factus sum, fieri* [for *mansuet-facio*; *fr. mansuet-us; facio*] **I. Prop.**: *To make mild, to make tame, to tame*: *uri assuere ad homines, et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt*, *Cæs.* **II. Fig.**: *To tame, make gentle, to pacify*: *paullatim mansuefecerat plebem*, *Liv.*

**man-sūe-sco**, *sūis and sūctis, adj.* [man-us; sue-sco] (*Accustomed or habituated to the hand; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Of animals*: *Tamed, tame*: *Gell.* **II. Fig.**: *In character*: *Tame; i. e. mild, soft, gentle*: *Plant.*

**man-siesco** (*trisyll.* in poets), *suēvi, suētum, siescere*, *3. v. a. and n. incho.* [man-us; siesco] (*To accustom, or to be accustomed, to the hand; hence*) **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of animals*: *To tame*: *animalia*, *Var.* **B. Fig.**: *Of the fruits of the earth*: *To impart a mild flavour to, to improve, etc.*: *Lucr.* **II. Nent.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of animals*: *To become or grow tame*: *Luc.* **B. Fig.**: **1.** *In feeling, etc.*: *To grow tame, gentle, mild, soft, etc.*: *precibus mansuescere*, *Virg.*—**2.** *Of the ground*: *To be subdued to the use of man*: *tellus mansuescit arando*, *Virg.*—**3.** *Of sea-water*: *To become soft and mild by losing its salt character*: *Lucr.*

**mansuet-e**, *adv.* [man-suet-us] *Gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.*: *ferre*, *Auct. Her.* (*Comp.*) *mansuetus*, *App.*

**mansuē-tudo**, *ōnis, f.* [for *mansuetudo*; *fr. id.*] (*The quality or state of the mansuetus; hence*) **1.** *Tameness*: *Just.*—**2.** *Mildness, gentleness, clemency*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. mansuétude*.

**mansuē-tus** (*trisyll.* in poets), *a, um*: **1. P.** *Of mansue-sco*.—**2. Pa.**: *a. um*: **P.**: *Tamed, tame*: *sus*, *Liv.*—**b.**

**Fig.**: *In character*: *Mild, soft, gentle, quiet, etc.* (*Comp.*) *mansuetiores* *Musee, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *ut mansuetissima videret, id.*

**1. man-sus**, *a, um, l. of man-eo*.  
**2. man-so** (for *mand-sus*), *a, um, l. of mand-o*.

**man-t-ēle** (-ile), *is, n.* [man-us; (*t*)] (*A thing pertaining to the hand; hence*) *A towel, napkin*: *Virg.*; *Ov.*

**man-tica**, *æ, f.* [man-us] (*A thing pertaining to the hand; hence*) *A hand-bag, wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau*: *Hor.*—*Prov.*: *Non videnus, mantica quid in tergo est, i. e. do not see our own faults*, *Cat.*

**Mantinea**, *æ, f.*, *Mantinea*. *Mantinea*; a city of *Arcadia*, celebrated for the victory of *Epaminondas* over the *Spartans*.

**mantis-cīnor**, *ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep.* [μάντις] *To prophesy, divine*: *Plant.*

**1. man-to**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *l. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [man-eo] **I. Nent.**: *To stay, wait, remain*: *Plant.* **II. Act.**: *To wait for or await a person*: *Plant.*

**2. Manto**, *ūs, f.*, *Mantō*. *Manto*: **1.** *The daughter of Tiresias, a prophetess, and mother of the seer Mopsus*.—**2.** *An Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Ocnus, who founded the city of Mantua*.

**Mantūa**, *æ, f.* *Mantua*; a city of *Gallia Transpadana*, on the *Mincius*; in the vicinity of which was *Andes*, the birthplace of *Virgil*.

**mānū-ālis**, *is, adj.* [manus, (*uncontr.* Gen.) manu-is] (*Pertaining to the hand; hence*) **1.** *That fills or fill the hand or hands*: *fasciculi*, *Pl.*—**2.** *Used by or with the hand; hand-*: *pecten*, *Pl.*—**3.** *Thrust or thrown by the hand; that can be thrown, etc.*, by the hand: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. manuel*.

**mānū-blā**, *ārum, f.* [prob. for *manu-flā*; *fr. id.*] (*Things pertaining to the hand; hence*) **I. Milit.** and *civil law t. t.*: **A. Prop.**: *Money obtained from the sale of booty*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—**B. Meton.**: **1.** *Booty, spoils taken from the enemy*: *Flor.*—**2.** *Unlawful gain, plunder*: *Suet.* **II. In Augury**: *A species of lightning or thunderbolt*: *Sen.*

**mānūbī-ālis**, *e, adj.* [manubi-æ] *Of, or belonging to, booty*: *Suet.*

**mānū-brīum**, *l. n.* [manus, (*uncontr.* Gen.) manu-is] (*That which is borne or carried in the hand; hence*) *A handle, hilt, haft*: *Cic.*; *Juv.*

**mānū-fac-tus**, *a, um, adj.*, more correctly written separate [man-us; fac-io] *Made by the hand*: *Cic.*

**mānūlē-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [manule-us, a sleeve] *Furnished with long sleeves*: *Suet.*

**mānūmis-sio**, *ōnis, f.* [for *manumitt-sio*; *fr. manumitt-o*] *The freeing of a slave, manumission*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. manumission*.

**mānū-mitto** (*also*, written separately, *missi, mittere*, *3. v. a.* [manus, (*uncontr.* Gen.) manu-is, mitt-o] *To release from one's power* (manus); *to set at liberty; to enfranchise, emancipate*



*ate, manumit*, a slave: *servos*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *manu vero cur miserit?* id.

**mānū-prētiūm** (mān-I-), *li*, n. [*manus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *manu*-is; *pretium*; *or, man-us*; (*i*); *pretium*] (*Hand-price*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A *workman's or artist's pay or wages*: *Plant.*; *Liv.* *II. Meton.*: *Pay, reward*: Cic.

**mā-nūs**, *ūs* (*Dat.*, *manu* for *manu*-*li*, *Prop.*), *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root *mā*, to measure] (*The measuring thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A hand*: Cic.—Particular phrases: *1. In manibus esse*: *a. To be in everybody's hands*, to be well known: Cic.—*b. To be near*: Cæs.—*c. To be present*: Script. ap. Cic.—*2. Ad manum venire* or *accedere*, *To come hand to hand*, come to close quarters: Cic.; *Nep.*—*3. Servus a manu*, *A scribe, secretary*: Suet.—*4. A manu ferula subducere*, *To withdraw the hand from the rod*, i.e. to be too old for the rod: *Juv.*—*5. Manibus pedibusque aliquid facere*, *To do something with hands and feet*, i.e. with all one's power, with might and main: *Ter.*—*6. Manūs dare* or *dedere*, *To give up, yield, surrender*: *Plaut.*; *Nep.*—*7. Manum de tabulā*, *The hand from the picture*: i.e. enough: *Cic. B. Esp.*

*The hand as used in fighting*: *ne usu manūque reliquorum opinione fallerent*, Cæs.—Particular phrases: *1. Manu fortis*, *Brave with the hand*; i.e. personally brave, courageous, or valiant; performing deeds of valour with one's own hand: *Liv.*—*2. Of pugilists*: *a. Ferre manum in prælia*, *To carry the hand into battles*; i.e. to engage in pugilistic encounters: *Virg.*—*b. Conferre manum*, *To engage in pugilistic fight with a foe*: *Virg.*—*3. Of military combatants*: *a. Manum committere*, *conserere*, or *conferre*, *To come to close quarters, to fight or engage hand-to-hand with the foe*: *Virg.*; *Liv.*—*b. Ad manum*, or *in manūs*, *venire*, etc., *To come to a hand-to-hand engagement*, to come to close quarters: *Liv.*; *Nep.*; *Sall.*—*4. Of civilians*: *Ad manūs venire*, *To come to fists or blows*: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Force, violence*: *castris jurisdictio plura manu agens*, Tac.—*B. Handwork, work, workmanship*: *Virg.—C. A hand, handwriting*: Cic.—*D. Hand*; i.e. side: *Ov.—E. The trunk of an elephant*: Cic.—*F. 1. Milit. t. t.*: *An armed force, corps of soldiers*: Cæs.—*2. Of any persons*: *A body, host, number, company, multitude*: Cic.—*G. 1. Gen.*: *Power*: Cic.—*2. Esp.*: *Law t. t.*: *The (legal) power (of a husband over his wife)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. main*.

**māpāle**, *is*, n. [*a Punic word*] *A hut, cottage of the Africans* (mostly plural): *Virg.*

**mappa**, *æ*, *f.* [*acc.* to *Quint.*, a *Punic word*] *I. Gen.*: *A napkin, table-napkin*: *Hor.* *II. Esp.*: *A napkin* (used as a signal for the starting of the racers in the *Circensian games*); a signal-cloth: *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. nappe*.

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**Mārāthōn**, *ōnis*, *f.* *Μαράθων*. *Marathon*; a town on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the death of *Icarus*, the victory of *Theseus* over the *Marathonian bull*, and that of *Miltiades* over the *Persians*.—Hence, **Mārāthōn-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Μαράθωνιος*. (*Of, or belonging to, Marathon*; *Marathonian*.

**mārāthrus**, *i*, *m.*, *-um*, *i*, *n.* = *μαράθρου*. *Fennel*: *Ov.*

**Marcel-lus**, *i*, *m.* [for *Marcel-lus*; *fr. marcel-us*] (*Small or little hammer*) *Marcellus*; a Roman family name; esp. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, the taker of *Syracuse*: *Liv.*—Hence, *1. Marcellia* (-*æa*), *ōrum*, *n.* *The Marcellia or Marcellæ*; a festival in honour of the *Marcelli* in *Syracuse*.—*2. Marcellianus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Marcellus*; *Marcellian*.

**marcēō**, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *2*, *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *MLAI*, to fade, etc.] *I. Prop.*: *Of flowers, trees*, etc.: *To wither, droop, shrink, shrivel*: *Mart.*; *Stat.* *II. Meton.*: *A. To be faint, weak, drooping, languid, feeble*, enfeebled: *annis corpus jam marcet*, *Lucr.*—*B. To wither, become flabby; to waste away, become wrinkled or flaccid by age*: *marcentia guttura*, *Ov.*—*C. To be enervated, exhausted, worn out by debauchery*, etc.: *tostis marcentem squillis recreabis et Afrā Potorem cochleā*, *Hor.—D. Pres. Part.*: *Enfeebling, rendering feeble, enervating*: *pax*, *Tac.*

**marce-sco**, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, *scēre*, *3*, *v. n. incho.* [*marce-o*] *I. Prop.*: *Of flowers, trees*, etc.: *To wither, pine away, decay*: *Pl.* *II. Meton.*: *A. To become weak, feeble, powerless, or languid*: *desidia*, *Liv.*—*B. To become enervated, worn out, or exhausted*: *vino*, *Ov.*

**marco-Idus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*marco-æo*; *marce-sco*] *1. a. Prop.*: *Of flowers; Withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed*: *lilia*, *Ov.*—*b. Meton.*: (*a*) *Rotten, decayed*: *asseres*, *Vitr.*—(*b*) *Of scars*, etc.: *Unsound*: *Pl.*—(*c*) *Of water*: *Foul, filthy, troubled, putrefied*: *Claud.*—*2. Feeble, weak, languid, relaxed*: *marcidi somno*, *Pl.*—*3. Flabby, flaccid*: *aures*, *Pl.*—*4. Enervated, exhausted, worn out by debauchery*, etc.: *Pl.*

**Marco-lus**, *li*, *m.* [*marc-us*, a *hammer*] (*The one belonging to the hammer; or the Hammerer*) *Marcus*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Marc-i-us** (-*ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Marcus*; *Marcian*.

**Marcōmāni** (-*manni*), *ōrum*, *m.* [*marka*, a *march, border*; the *Marchmen, Borderers*] *The Marcomani or Marcomanni*; a Germanic people, who, after their defeat by *Drusus*, removed from the *Rhine* and the *Main* to the country of the *Boii* (*Bohemians*).—Hence, **Marcōmān-icus** (-*nnicus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Marcomanni*; *Marcomannic*.

**marc-o-ōris**, *m.* [*marc-o-ō*] *A. I. Prop.*: *A withering of fruits*, etc.: *Sen. II. Meton.*: *A rotten or decayed thing*: *Pl.*

**marcū-lus** (*martū-*), *i*, *m.* *dim.*

[for *marco-lus*; *fr. marcus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *marco-i*] *A small hammer, a hammer*: *Mart.*; *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) martel*, (*mod.*) *marteau*.

*1. marc-us*, *i*, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root *MRU*, *conterere*] (*The crushing thing*; hence) *A large hammer*: *Isid.* *2. Marcus*, *i*, *m.* [*l. marcus*] (*Marcus*, i.e. the largehammer) *Marcus*; a Roman name.

**Mardi**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Mardi*; a predatory tribe dwelling in the highlands between *Media*, *Susiana*, and *Persis*.—Sing.: **Mardus**, *i*, *m.* *One of the Mardi*; a *Mard*.

**Mardōn-ius**, *li*, *m.* *Mardontius*; a son-in-law of *Darius*, and general of the *Persians*, defeated by *Pausanias* at *Platæa*.

**māre**, *is* (*Abl. Sing.*, *mare*, *Lucr.*; *Ov.*), *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *vāri*, "water"] *I. Prop.*: *The sea*: *Cic.*; *Cæs.*; *Virg.*—*A. Particular phrases and combinations*: *1. Terræ marique querere*, etc., *To search by land and sea*, i.e. everywhere: *Script.* ap. Cic.—*2. Mare nostrum*, *Our (i.e. the Roman) Sea, the Mediterranean*: Cæs.—*3. Mare superum*, *The Upper Sea*; i.e. *Adriatic, Gulf of Venice*: *Pl.*—*4. Mare inferum*, *The Lower Sea*; i.e. the *Etrurian or Tuscan Sea*: Cic.—*B. Prov.*: *1. Mare cælo miscere*, *To mingle sea and sky*; i.e. to raise a terrific storm; to bluster or rage furiously: *Juv.*—*2. Maria et montes polliceri*, *To promise seas and mountains*; i.e. immense things, which one cannot possibly perform: *Sall.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Sea-water, salt-water*: *Chium maris expert, unmixt* (*acc.* to some, *home-made*) *Chian wine*, *Hor.*—*B. Of the air*: *The sea*, i.e. *expanse*: *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. mer, marée*.

**Mārēa** (-*ōtā*), *æ*, *f.* *Marea* and *Mareota*; a lake and city of *Lower Egypt*, not far from *Alexandria*.—Hence, *1. Mārēōt-icus*, *a*, *um* (-*is*, *Idis*), *adj.* *Mareotic*.

**mārgārita**, *æ*, *f.*, *-um*, *i*, *n.* = *μαργαρίτης*. *A pearl*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. marguerite*.

**margin-o**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *1*, *v. a.* [*margo*, *margin-is*] *To furnish with a border*: to border, inclose with a margin: *viam*, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. marginer*.

**margo**, *inis*, *m.* and *f.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *An edge, brink, border, margin*: *Ov.*; *Juv.* *II. Meton.*: *A boundary, frontier, border*, etc.: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. marge*.

**Margum**, *i*, *n.* *Margum*; a city in *Upper Asia*, on the *Margis*.

**Mārīca**, *æ*, *f.* *Marica*. *I. Prop.*: *A nymph in the territory of Minturnæ, on the River Liris, the fabled mother of the Latins*. *II. Meton.*: *Minturnæ*.

**Mariceus**, *i*, *m.* *Mariceus*; a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against *Vitellius*.

**mār-in-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mar-e*] *Of, or belonging to, the sea*; *sea-, marine*. *humores*, *Cic.*; *fremitus*, *Virg.*: *ros, rosemary*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. marin*.

**mārisca**, *æ*, *f.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *The marisca*; a large inferior

*kins of Ag: Mart. II. Meton.:*  
Plur.: *The piles: Juv.*

**mār-ita**, *æ, f.* [mas, mar-is] (One provided with or having a mas; hence)  
**A married woman; a wife: Ov.**

**mārīt-ālis**, *e, adj.* [marit-us]  
**I. Prop.:** *Of, or belonging to, a husband: supercilium, Val. Max. II. Meton.:* *Of, or belonging to, marriage or married people; matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal: vestis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. marital.*

**mār-ītūsus**, *a, um, adj.* [mar-e]  
**I. Prop.:** *A. Gen.:* *Of, or belonging to, the sea; maritime, sea: homines, Cic.: navis, a sea-going ship, Liv.—As Subst.:* **maritūsus**, *i, m. (sc. homo)* *A sea-going or sea-faring person; a sailor, etc.: Cic. B. Esp.:* 1. *On the sea-coast, bordering on the sea; maritime: urbs, Cic.—As Subst.:* **maritima**, *ōrum, n. plur. (sc. loca)* *Places on the sea-coast; maritime places, parts, or localities: Cic.: Pl.—2. Connected with sea-affairs, at sea: imperium, Cic.—3. In the sea: nisi nuptie, Cic. II. Meton.:* *Like, or of the nature of, the sea; changeable, inconstant: mores, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. maritime.*

**mārīt-o**, *āvi, ālium, āre, i. v. a.* [marit-us] (*To provide with a maritus; hence*) **I. Of women:** *To give in marriage, to marry to a man: ilium splendidissime maritavit, Suet. II. Of men:* **A. Prop.:** *To marry, take a woman in marriage: quando maritandum principem cuncti suaderent, etc., Tac. B. Meton.:* 1. *To intermarry: de maritandis ordinibus, Suet.—2. Of trees, etc.: To wed, i. e. to tie or fasten one to another: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. marier.*

**mārīt-us**, *a, um, adj.* [marit-a] (*Of, or belonging to, a marita; hence*)  
**I. Prop.:** *Of, or belonging to, marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial, marriage: sacra, Ov.: lex, Hor.—As Subst.:* **maritus**, *i, m. (sc. vir)* *A married man, husband: Cic. B. Fig.:* *Of animals: Husband; i. e. mate, etc.: olentis uxores mariti, i. e. of the he-goat, Ilor. C. Meton.:* 1. *A lover, suitor, wooer: Virg.—2. Of trees: Husband; i. e. prop, support: Cat. II. Meton.:* *Belonging to married persons: domus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. mar, "husband."*

**Mārīus**, *īi, m.* [mas, acc. to Pott] (*Pertaining to a male; hence, manly, bold, etc.*) **Marius; the name of a Roman gens; esp. C. Marius, the conqueror of Jugurtha, and seven times consul.—Hence, Mārī-us** (*-ānus*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Marius; Marian.*

**Marmārides**, *æ, m.*, Μαρμαρίδης.  
**I. Prop.:** *A man of the Marmaric country in Africa; a Marmaride. II. Meton.:* *An African; a native or man of Africa.*

**mar-mor**, *ōris, n.* [prob. for marmar; fr. mar-e, reduplicated; v. mare init.] (*Water; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *A. The water of the sea, the lake: Virg.—B. The water of a lake; a sea: Val. Fl. II. Meton.:* *From its white*

*glistering appearance: A. Gen.:* *Marble: Cic.; Virg.—B. Esp.:* *A piece of wrought marble, marble statue, etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. marbre.*

**marmor-ūs**, *a, um, adj.* [marmor] (*Pertaining to marble; hence*) 1. *Made of marble, consisting of marble: signum, Cic.—2. Built of marble or adorned with marble: tecta, Cic.—3. In marble, i. e. as a marble statue: nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus, Virg.—4. Marble-yellow: Paros, Ov.—5. Resembling marble (in whiteness or smoothness), marble-like, marble: cervix, Virg.*

1. **Māro**, *ōnis, m.* *Maro; the family name of the poet Virgil.*

2. **Māro**, *ōnis, m.* = *Silenus, as a statue near a well-spring.*

**Marōbōdūs**, *i, m.* *Maroboduus; king of the Suevi, who, being defeated by Arminius and compelled to flee, was hospitably received by Augustus.*

**Mārōnēa** (*-ia*), *æ, f.*, Μαρώνεα.  
*Maronea or Maronia: 1. A town of Thrace, famous for its wine.—2. A town of the Samnites.*

**Marpēsīus** (*-essius*), *a, um, adj.*, Μαρπησῖος (*Prop.:* *Of, or belonging to, Marpesus (Μάρπησος, a mountain in the Isle of Paros); Marpesian; Meton.:* *Parian: cautes, Virg.*

**marra**, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] (*A sort of hoe for crushing and tearing up weeds, etc.; a mallock: Juv.*)

**Marrūbium** (*-vium*), *īi, n.* *Marrubium or Marrucium; a city of Latium, the capital of the Marsians.—Hence, Marrūb-ūs, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Marrubium; Marrubian.**

**Marrūcini** (*Mārū-*), *ōrum, m.* *The Marrucini or Marucini; a people on the eastern coast of Italy, near the River Aternus, whose chief city was Teate (now Chieti).—Hence, Marrūcinus*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Marrucini; Marrucinian.*

**Mars**, *tis, m.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some, mas; acc. to others, Sanscrit root MRID, to crush] (*The brave one;—The crusher or slayer*) **I. Prop.:** *Mars; the fabled father of Romulus; also, the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers.—Hence, A. Martus*, *a, um, adj.:* 1. *Gen.:* *Of, or belonging to, Mars: fulgor, i. e. from the planet Mars, Cic.—2. Esp.:* *a. Sacred to Mars: lupus, Virg.—b. Dedicated to Mars: mensis, i. e. March (formerly the first month of the year): Pl.—As Subst.:* **Martius**, *īi, m. (sc. mensis)* *The month of March: Macr.—Hence, Of, or belonging to, March: Calendæ, Hor.—c. (a) Prop.:* *Spring or descended from Mars: Ov.—(b) Meton.:* *Roman: miles, Ov.—d. Named after, or bearing the name of, Mars: Legio, Cic.—B. Mart-ialis*, *e, adj.* (*Of, or belonging to, Mars; i. e.*) 1. *Sacred to Mars: ludi, Hor.—2. In honour of, or dedicated to, Mars: ludi, Script. ap. Suet.—3. Named after, or bearing the name of, Mars: Var.—As Subst.:* **Martialis**, *is, m. a. (sc. sacerdos)* *A priest named after Mars, i. e.*

*of Mars: Cic.—b. (sc. miles)* *A soldier named after Mars, i. e. of the Martia Legio: Cic. II. Meton.:* **A. War, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.:** *Cic.—Hence, Mart-ius*, *a, um, adj.* (*Of, or belonging to, war, etc.; i. e.*) 1. *Warlike, martial: Virg.—2. Employed, or made use of, in war: tela, Virg.—3. Inflicted, or obtained, in war: vulnera, Virg.—4. Connected with fighting; where fighting takes place: arena, Ov.—B. The issue of a war or battle; the fortune of war: Cic.; Cæs. III. Fig.: **A. A contest at law: Cic.—B. Effort, exertion, endeavour, struggle; so, prps., only in the Proverbal expression, uno (nostro, vestro, etc.) Marte, By one's own effort, etc., i. e. without the aid of others: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Mars; also, Fr. martial, "martial;" and from Martis dies (Tuesday), Fr. Mardi.***

**Marsāci** (*-āci*), *ōrum, m.* *The Marsaci or Marsuci; a people of Galatia Belgica.*

**Marsi**, *ōrum, m.* *The Marsi: 1. A people of Latium, on the Lacus Fucinus, celebrated as wizards and snake-charmers; in the Social War the most determined foes of the Romans: Liv.—Hence, Mars-us (*-icus*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Marsi; Martian.—2. A people of Germany, between the Rhine, Lippe, and Ems.**

**Marsigni**, *ōrum, m.* *The Marsigni; a people of Germany, a part of the Suevi.*

**marsūpium**, *īi, n.* = *μαρσῖνιον.*

*A pouch, purse: Plant.*

1. **Marsus**, *a, um, v. Marsi.*

2. **Marsus**, *i, m.* *Marsus (Domitius); an epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus.*

**Marsyas** (*-a*), *æ, m.*, Μαρσύας.  
*Marsyas or Marsya. I. A. Prop.:* *A satyr, who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive. B. Meton.:* *A statue of Marsyas in the forum at Rome. II. A river in Phrygia Major, flowing into the Mæander: Ov.*

**Mart-i-cōl-a**, *æ, m.* [from Mars, Mart-is; (i); col-o] *A worshipper of Mars: Ov.*

**Mart-i-gēn-a**, *æ, comm. gen.* [Mars, Mart-is; (i); gen-o] *Mars-begotten, begotten by Mars: Ov.*

**martūlus**, *v. l. marculus.*

**Marus**, *i, m.* *The Murus; a river in Dacia (now the March or Morau).*

**mās, mārīs**, *m.* [etym. dub.; but acc. to Pott akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare] *One of the male sex, a male: Cic.—As Adj.:* **mas, mārīs** (*also neut. mare, from an obsolete form maris*) 1. *Prop.:* *Male, of the male sex: hostiæ mares, Cic.—2. Fig.:* *Of trees, etc.: Male: Ov.—3. Meton.:* *a. That will produce a male: vitellus, Hor.—b. Manly, grown up to manhood, etc.: Curri, Hor.—c. Manly, brave, courageous, etc.: mares animos in Martia bella Versibus exacuit, Hor.—d. Of poetry, etc.: Manly, vigorous, noble: Pers.*

**mascul-inus**, *a, um, adj.* [mascul-us] (*Pertaining to a masculus; hence*)



**I. Gen.:** *Male, masculine:* membra, Phaed. **II. Esp.:** Gram. t. t.: Of gender: *Masculine:* nomina, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *masculin*.

**mas-cūlus**, a, um, adj. [for *marculus*; fr. *mas*, *mar-is*] (*Pertaining to a mas*; hence) **1. Male, masculine:** infans, Liv.—**As Subst.:** *masculus*, i, m. (sc. homo) *A male person, a male:* Plant.—**2. Worthy of, or befitting, a man;** manly, vigorous, bold: proles, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mâle*.

**Masgāba**, a, m. *Masgaba:* **1. A son of King Masinissa.**—**2. A favourite of Augustus.**

**Māsīssa**, a, m. *Masinissa:* a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, at first the enemy, and afterwards the friend and ally, of the Romans.

**Maso** (-sso), ōnis, m. *Maso* or *Masso:* a Roman name.

**massa**, a, f. = μάσα. *That which adheres together like dough; a lump, mass:* Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *masse*, *amas*.

**Massæsyli** (*Massæ-*), ōrum, m., *Μασσαυτοί.* *The Massæsyli* or *Massæsyli*; a people of Africa.

**Massāgēta**, ārum, m., *Μασσαγέται.* *The Massagetae;* a Scythian people (in the modern *Sungaria* and *Mon-golia*).

**Massicus**, i, m. (with or without mons) *Massicus* or *Mons Massicus*; a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent vine (now *Monte Masso* or *Massico*).—Hence, *Massic-us*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Mons Massicus;* *Massic.*—**As Subst.:** **1. Massica**, ōrum, n. (sc. jūga) *The ridges of Mount Massicus;* *Mount Massicus.*—**2. Massicum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Massic wine.*

**Massilia**, a, f., *Μασσαλία.* *Massilia:* a celebrated seaport town in Gallia Narbonensis, a colony from Phocæa, and a seat of Greek civilisation (now *Marseilles*).—Hence, *Massili-ensis*, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Massilia;* *Massilian:* mores, i. e. *luxurious:* Plant.—**As Subst.:** *Massilienses*, lum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Massilia;* *Massilians.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Marseille*.

**Massūrius** (*Māsu-*), ūi, m. *Masurius* (or *Masvrius*) *Sabinus*, a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.

**Massyli** (*Gen. Plur.*, *Massylūm*, Virg.), m. *The Massyli;* a people of Africa, to the east of the *Massæsyli*.—Hence, *Massyli-us* (-ius), a, um, adj. (*Prop.:* *Of, or belonging to, the Massyli*, *Massylian*; *Meton.*) *African:* equites, Virg.

**mastruca** (-ga) a, f. [*Sardinian word*] (*Prop.:* *A garment made of skins*; Fig.) *As a term of abuse:* *A rascal, low fellow:* Plaut.

**mastruc-ātus**, a, um, adj. [*mastruc-a*] *Provided with a mastruca;* clothed in skins: Cic.

**mātell-o**, ōnis, m. *dim.* [*matell-a*] *A small pot, vessel:* Cic.

**māter**, tris, f. [*akin to Sanscrit mātri*, from (acc. to Bopp) the San-

scrit root *MA*, "to produce;" also akin to Gr. *μή-τηρ*, Doric *μά-τηρ*] (*She that brings forth; the producer; hence*) **I. Prop.:** **A. Of persons:** *A mother:* Cic.—**B. Of animals: *A dam, parent,* etc.: Virg.; Juv. **II. Fig.:** **A. As a title of honour:** **1. Gen.:** *Mother:* *Vesta mater*, Virg.—**2. Esp.:** *Mater magna* or *Mater, Great Mother* or *Mother*; a title of Cybele as the mother of all the gods: Cic.; Virg.—**B. As a designation of the goddesses in reference to those things over which they preside:** *Mother:* *materforum*, i. e. *Flora*, Ov.: *mater cupidinum*, i. e. *Venus*, Hor.—**C. Of trees:** *A parent, parent-stock:* Virg.—**D. The mother;** i. e. *a mother's love, maternal affection:* *ex nimia matern pietate labare* Sensit, Ov.**

**III. Meton.:** **A. Of a nurse:** Virg.—**B. A producing cause, origin, source, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mère*.**

**māter-cūla**, a, f. *dim.* [*mater*, *mat(e)r-is*] *A little mother:* Cic.

**māter-ia**, a, e; -es, ēi, f. [*id.*] (*That which belongs to the accomplisher of producing; hence*) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *Mater, materials*, etc., of which any thing is composed: Cic. **B. Esp.:** **1. Of a vine:** *The stock, setting, or plant:* Cic.—**2. Wood, timber, etc., for building, etc.: Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A. The matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme of any exertion of the mental powers, as of an art or science, an oration, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**B. A cause, occasion, source, etc.: Cic.; Suet.—**C. Natural abilities, talent, genius, mental power: Cic.; Liv.—**D. Disposition, feelings, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matière*.**********

**māter-i-ārus**, a, um, adj. [*materi-a*] *Of, or belonging to, wood or timber for building:* Pl.—**As Subst.:** *materiarius*, ūi (sc. negotiator), m. *A timber merchant:* Plaut.

**māter-ies**, ēi, v. *materia*.

**māter-i-o**, no. *perf.*, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [*materi-a*] *To work up wood, to build of wood:* *ades male materiat, of bad wood-work:* Cic.

**māter-i-or**, no. *perf.*, āri, i. v. *dep.* [*id.*] *To fell or procure wood:* Cæs.

**māter-is** (-āris, *mada-*), is; *matāra*, a, f. [*Celtic word*] **I. Prop.:** *A materis;* a *Celtic jaelin* or *pike*: Cæs.; Liv. **II. Meton.:** *One who carries a materis;* the *Celtic* or *Celtic people*: Auct. Her.

**māter-nus**, a, um, adj. [*mater*, *mat(e)r-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a mother;* *maternal:* *cingens maternā tempora myrto*, i. e. *of Venus*, Virg.

**māter-tēra**, a, f. *A mother's sister, an aunt (by the mother's side):* Cic.

**mathēmaticus**, a, um, adj. = μαθηματικός. *Of, or belonging to, mathematics;* *mathematical:* artes, Pl.—**As Subst.:** **1. mathematicus**, i, m.: *a. (sc. homo) A mathematician.*

**Cic. — b. An astrologer:** Tac.—**2. Mathematica**, a, f. (sc. ars): *A. The science of mathematics;* *mathematice*: Sen.—**b. Astrology: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mathématique*; also (subst.) (*tes*) *mathématiques*, "mathematics."**

**Mātinus**, i, m. *Matinus;* a mountain in Apulia.—Hence, *Mātinus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mount Matinus;* *Matinian*.

**Matisco**, ōnis, m. *Matisco;* a city of the *Edurni*, in Gallia Lugdunensis (now *Maçon*).

**mātr-ālis**, e, adj. [*mater*, *matris*] *Pertaining to a mother:* *fešta*, Ov.—**As Subst.:** *Matralia*, ūm, n. (sc. *fešta* or *sacra*) *The festival of Matx Matuta*, i. e. *Ino*, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: Ov.

**mātr-i-cid-a**, a, e, c. [*for* *matr-i-ced-a*; fr. *mater*, *matris*; (i); *ced-o*] *A mother's murderer, a matricide:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matricide*.

**mātr-icid-um**, ūi, n. [*matricid-a*] *The murdering of one's mother, matricide:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matricide*.

**mātr-imōn-um**, ūi, n. [*mater*, *matris*] (*That which belongs or appertains to a mother; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *Wedlock, marriage, matrimony:* Cic.—**Particular phrases:** **A. Of a woman:** *Ire in matrimonium*, *To go into marriage*, i. e. *to be married:* Plaut.—**B. Of a man:** *In matrimonium ducere*, *To lead home on or for marriage*, i. e. *to marry:* Cic.—**C. In matrimonium collocare, *To place (with one) on or for marriage;* *to give (to one) in marriage:* Cic.—**D. In matrimonio locare, *To place, i. e. take, in marriage:* *Matrimonium alicuius tenere*, *To hold or possess the marriage of some one;* i. e. *to be some one's spouse:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** *Plur.:* *Married women, wives:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matrimoine*, "property derived from a mother."****

**mātr-imus**, a, um, adj. (*the quantity of i is doubtful*) [*id.*] *That has a mother still alive:* Liv.

**1. mātr-ōna**, a, f. [*id.*] (*One pertaining to a mater;* hence) **I. Gen.:** *A married woman, wife, matron:* Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.:** *As a title of dignity, rank, etc.:* *A lady, woman of rank or quality:* Enn.—**B. A virtuous, or chaste, woman or wife: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matrone*.**

**2. Mātrōna**, a, m. *Matrona;* a river of Gaul (now *the Marne*).

**mātr-ōn-ālis**, e, adj. [*1. matron-a*] *Of, or belonging to, a married woman or matron;* *womanly, matronly:* *genæ*, the *matron's cheeks:* Ov.—**As Subst.:** *Matronalia*, ūm, n. (sc. *fešta*) *The Matronalia;* a festival celebrated by *matrons* in honour of *Mars*, on the first of March.

**mat-ta**, a, f. [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root NAH* or *NAOH, connectere*] (*The thing woven or plaited together;* hence) *A mat of rushes, etc.:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *matte*, (mod.) *natte*.

**mat-tā** (-yā, *mac-*), a, f. = *matr-ia*. *A dainty, delicacy:* Suet.

**mātūla**, a, f. [*etym. dub.*] **I. Gen.:** (*Prop.:* *A vessel or pot for liquids*; Fig.) *As a term of abuse:* *A simpleton, noodle:* Plaut. **II. Esp.:** *A chamber-pot, urinal:* Fest.

**mātūr-āte**, adv. [*maturat-us*] *Speedily, quickly, with haste:* Liv.

**mātūrā-tīo**, ōnis, *f.* [matur(a)-o] *A hastening, making haste:* Auct. Her. **mātūrā-tum**, i, n. [id.] (That which is hastened; hence) *Speed, haste, liv.*

**mātūr-ē**, adv. [matur-us] 1. *Seasonably; at the right, fit, or proper time:* Cæs.; Cic.—2. *Early, in early life:* Nep.—3. *Speedily, quickly, soon, early, at an early date:* (Comp.) **maturus**, ad exercitum proficiscitur, Cæs.; (Sup.) maxime et maturissime, Cic.: **maturime**, id.

**mātūr-esco**, ūi, *no sup.*, escēre, 8. v. n. *inch.* [matur-o] *To become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity:* I. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Cæs. II. Fig.: nubilibus maturis annis, ripened to marriageable years, i.e. attained a marriageable age, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûrir*.

**mātūr-itas**, ātis, *f.* [matur-us] (The condition or quality of the maturus; hence) 1. Of corn, fruits, etc.: *Ripeness, maturity:* Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—2. *Perfection, completeness, full development, etc.:* Cic.—3. *The full or proper time or season for any thing:* Cic.—4. *Ripeness of judgment; maturity of intellect or understanding, etc.:* festinata maturitas, i.e. a precocious ripeness, etc., Tac.—5. *Fullness, power, intensity:* Cic.—6. *Promptness, expedition, speediness, quickness:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maturité*.

**mātūr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [matur-us] I. Act.: A. v. a. Of fruits, etc.: 1. Gen.: *To make ripe, ripen, bring to full growth or maturity:* uvas, Tib.—2. Esp.: *Pass in reflexive force: To become ripe, to ripen, to arrive at full growth or maturity:* Cic.—B. *To do early or betimes; to forward:* multa . . . Maturare datur, Virg.—C.: 1. *To hasten, accelerate, quicken a thing:* maturate fugam, Virg.—2. *To make haste, or hasten to do a thing:* te expecto, et oro, ut matures venire, Cic.—3. *To make too much haste to do a thing:* to do, etc., a thing too soon; to be precipitate in doing a thing: quodni Catilina maturasset signum sociis dare, Sall. II. Neut.: A. Of fruits, etc.: *To grow ripe, become ripe, ripen:* quadam . . . maturant celeriter, sicuti morus, etc., Pl.—B. *To make haste, to hasten:* successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut, etc., Cic.

**mā-tūrus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAH, *creascere* (Growen, enlarged, increased): I. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: A. Gen.: *Ripe, mature, arrived at full growth:* ponia, Cic.—B. Esp.: *Ripe, mature, of fit condition or growth for harvesting, etc.:* sages matura messi, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Ripe, mature, arrived at full growth or maturity:* virgo, Hor.—B. Esp.: 1. *Arrived at a proper age or time for:* mature or ripe for: jam matura viro, Virg.—2. *Mature, ripe in mind, age, etc.:* (with Gen.) animi maturus Aletes, Virg.—3. Of a writer, etc.: *Matured, excellent, per-*

*fect, arrived at excellence, etc.:* (Comp.) Thucydidēs multo maturior, Cic. III. Meton.: A. *Full, powerful, vigorous, etc.:* soles, Virg.—B. Of persons: *(Having served one's full time in any employment:* Suet.—C. *Ripe in years, of an advanced or good old age:* senex, Hor.—D. Of death: *At an advanced or good old age:* Cic.—E. *Old, antiquated:* Imperia, Just.—F. *Seasonable, timely, at the right, fit, or proper time:* tempus, Cic.—G. *Early:* i.e. 1. That is, or takes place, early: hiemes, Cæs.—2. *In early life:* (Sup.) in etate maturissimā, Auct. Her.—3. *Speedy, quick, arriving or taking place at an early date:* (Sup.) robor ætatis quam maturum precari, Tac.—4. *Early with, early in yielding or producing:* Of places: *maturiora messibus loca*, Liv. ¶ The usual superlative is *maturissimus*; the form *maturissimus* is not common, and is obtained from an obsolete abbreviated form *matur*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûr*.

**Mātūta**, æ, *f.* *Matuta*: 1. A goddess, the same prob. as Aurora.—2. A name of Ino (Gr. Δευκονόβα), who had a temple at Rome, and also at Satricum.

**mātūt-inus**, a, um, adj. [Matut-a] (Appertaining or belonging to *Matuta*, the goddess of the morning; hence) *Of, or belonging to, the morning, morning:* tempora, the morning hours, Cic.: *Eneas se matutinus agebat, was up early*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matin*, "morning;" *matines*, "matins."

**Mauri**, ōrum, m. *Μαυροι*. *Mauri*; the Moors or Mauritanians; the inhabitants of Mauritania.—Sing. **Maurus**, i, m. A Moor.—Hence, I. **Maur-us**, a, um, adj., *Μαυρος* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Moors, Moorish, Mauritanian*; Meton.) *African*: angues, Hor.—2. **Maur-itānia** (-etānia), æ, *f.*, *Μαυριτανία*. *Mauritania* or *Mauretania*; a country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic Ocean and Numidia (the modern Fez and Morocco): having been divided into *Mauritania Cesariensis* and *Tingitana*, it was called also (plur.) *Mauritanie*.—3. **Maur-ūtia**, æ, *f.*, *Μαυροβία*. *Maurusia*; the Greek name of Mauritania.—Hence, **Maur-ūsi-us**, a, um, adj., *Μαυροσύσιος* (Prop.: *Maurusian, Mauritanian*; Meton.) *African*: gens, Virg.—As Subst.: **Maurusii**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *The Mauritanians*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mauve, More*.

**Mausolus**, i, m., *Μαυσώλης*. *Mausolus*; a king of Caria, husband of Artemisia.—Hence, **Mausol-ūs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mausolus*; *Mausolean*: sepulchrum, the magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus by his wife Artemisia (one of the seven wonders of the world).—As Subst.: **Mausoleum**, i, n. (sc. sepulchrum) (Prop.: *The Mausoleum or tomb of Mausolus*; Meton.) *A splendid sepulchre or tomb*: a mausoleum: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mausolée*.

**māvōlo**, v. malo *inī*.

**Mā-vor-s**, ortis, m. [probably an-

other form of *Ma-mer-s*, *The very manly or brave one; or the slayer*—acc. to some for *Mar-vort-s*; fr. *mas, mar-is*; *vort-o*; and so, *The one turning the males to fight; the router of men*] *Mavors*, the god of war (an appellation of Mars).—Hence, **Māvort-ūs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mavors or Mars*.—As Subst.: **Māvortius**, ii, m. (sc. puer or filius) *The Mavorian boy, or the son of Mavors*; i. e. *Meleager*.

**Maxentius**, ii, m. *Μαξέντιος*; a Roman emperor: *Eutr.*

**max-illa**, æ, *f.* *dim.* [for *mal-illa*; fr. *mal-a*] *The jaw-bone, jaw*: *maxillæ superiores*, Pl.

**maxim-e** (**maxum-**), adv. [max-im-us] I. Prop.: *In the highest degree, most of all, most particularly, especially, exceedingly, very, etc.:* de te audiebamus ea, quæ maxime vellemus, Cic.—Particular combinations and phrases: A. *With the relative in the expressions* *quam, qui, etc.*; *ut qui, etc.* *As a person or thing who, or that especially, etc., i.e. as much as any person or thing whatever:* Cic.; Liv.—B. *Connected with ut quisque . . . ita* (*maxime, potissimum or minime*). *The more . . . the more (or less):* Cic.—C. In gradations, to denote the first and most preferable, *First of all, in the first place:* Cic. II. Meton.: A. *To give prominence to an idea*: 1. *Especially, particularly, principally:* Cic.—2. *Quum . . . tum maxime*; *tum . . . tum maxime*; *ut . . . tum maxime*, *But more especially:* Cic.—3. *With nunc, nuper, tum, quum, Just, precisely, exactly:* Plaut.; Cæs.; Cic.—B. *To denote emphatic assent*: *Certainly, by all means, very well, yes*; and with *immo*, to express emphatic dissent: *By no means whatever; certainly not*: Plaut.; Ter.

**maxim-itas** (**maxūm-**), ātis, *f.* [maxim-us] (The quality of the maximus; hence) *Immensity, vastness, greatness, magnitude:* Lucr.

**maximōpère**, v. magnopere.

**maxim-us** (**maxu-**), a, um, v. magnus.

**Mázaca**, æ, *f.*, -a, ōrum, n., *Μάζακα*. *Mazaca*; a town of Cappadocia.

**Māzaces**, um, m. *The Mazaces*; a people of Numidia (afterwards called *Mazaces*).

**māzōnōmus**, i, m. (acc. to some, -on, i, n.), *μαζονόμος* (sc. κύκλος). *A dish, charger:* Hor.

*me*, for *mihī*, v. ego *inī*.

**mēamē**, for *meā* or *meā ipsius*: Plant.

**meapte**, for *meā* or *meā ipsius*: Ter. **mēa-tus**, ūs, m. [me(a)-o] I. Prop.: *Of living creatures:* A. Gen.: *A going, passing:* Pl. B. Esp.: *Of birds: A flight:* Tac. II. Fig.: *Of things: A motion, course:* Lucr.; Virg. III. Meton.: *A way, path, passage:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *méat*.

**mecastor**, v. Castor.

**mecum**, med, v. ego.

**meddix**, icis, v. medix.

**Mēdēa**, æ, *f.*, *Μηδεια* (She of the wise or cunning plans). *Medea*. I



**Prop.**: A celebrated sorceress, daughter of *Eetes*, king of Colchis, who assisted her lover, Jason the Argonaut, in obtaining the golden fleece, accompanied him to Greece, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by steering the sea-shore with her brother's limbs. When Jason afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry Creusa, she killed the children she had had by him, and burned the bride to death in her palace.—Hence, *Mede-is*, *Idis*, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Medean*; Meton.) *Magical*: herbae, Ov. II. Meton.: Of a person like Medea in character; a Medea: Cic.

**mēde-nis**, ntis, *P.* of mede-or.—**As Subst.**: A physician: Ov.

**mēd-eor**, no perſ., ēri, 2. v. dep. n. and a. [akin to Gr. μέδομαι, to care or provide for] I. Prop.: To heal, cure, be good for, be a remedy against a disease, etc.: ars medendi, Ov.: (with Dat.) morbo, Cic.: sibi, Pl. II. Fig.: A. To remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore, etc.: 1. Neut.: agrosicute medendo, Virg.: (with Dat.) huic malo, Cic.—2. Act.: quas (sc. cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter.—B. Neut.: To provide against or for, make provision, take care: ignorantiae, Nep.: (Impers. Pass.) medendum lege, Tac.

**Mēdi**, ōrum, m., μέδοι. The Medes (also, for the Assyrians, Persians, Parthians).—Sing.: **Mēdus**, i, m. A Mede.—Hence, 1. **Mēd-us**, a, um, adj. Median, Assyrian, etc.—2. **Mēdi-a**, ae, f., μέδία. Media: the country of the Medes, lying between Armenia, Parthia, Hyrcania, and Assyria (the modern Azerbaijan, Shirvan, Gilan, and Mazanderan).—3. **Mēd-icus**, a, um, adj. Median, Assyrian, Persian, etc.—**As Subst.**: **medica**, ae, f. (sc. herba) A kind of clover introduced from Media: Burgundy-clover; lucern: Virg. **mēdi-astinus**, i, m. [akin to medi-um] (One being or standing in the middle; hence) A common servant, drudge, employed in all kinds of menial occupations: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. médiastin, moyten.

**medica**, ae, v. Medi.  
**medicā-bilis**, e, adj. [medic(a)-o] That can be healed or cured, curable: nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

**medicā-men**, inis, n. [id.] 1. (That which heals or cures; hence) a. Prop.: A drug, medicament; a remedy, antidote, medicine: Cic.: Tac.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: A remedy, antidote: Ov.—c. Meton.: A paint, wash, cosmetic: Ov.—2. (That which poisons; hence) A hurtful drug, poison: Tac.

**medicā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] 1. (That which heals or cures; hence) a. Prop.: A drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A tincture for dyeing; a colour, dye: Pl.—(b) A paint, wash, cosmetic: Sen.—c. Fig.: (a) A remedy, relief, antidote: Cic.: (b) An embellishment: Cic.—2. (That which poisons; hence) A hurtful drug, poison: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. médicament.

1. **medicā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of

medic(a)-o and medic(a)-or.—2. *Pa.* Healing, curing, medicinal: aqua, Sen.: (Comp.) bubulum lac medicatus, Pl.: (Sup.) res medicatissima, id.

2. **medicā-tus**, ūs, m. [medic(a)-o] A charm: Ov.

**medicīna**, ae, v. medicinus.  
**medicī-nus**, a, um, adj. [medic-us] Of, or belonging to, a physician or surgeon; medical: ars, the healing art, medicine, Var.—**As Subst.**: **medicina**, ae, f.: 1. (sc. ars) The healing or medical art, medicine: Cic.—2. (sc. taberna) The shop of a physician or surgeon (the booth in which a physician waited on his patients and vended his medicines): Plaut.—3. (sc. res) A remedy, medicine: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. médecin, médecine.

**medic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To heal, cure, provide a remedy for, etc.: vulneris aestis Expertis medicare modis, Sil. II. Meton.: A. To impart a healing power to: amnem, Virg.—B. In a bad sense: To poison; to infuse poison into; to besear or infect with poison: boletum medicatum, Suet.—C. To sprinkle with any preparation, to medicate: semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes, Virg.—D. To colour, dye, stain: capillos, Ov.: lanam, Hor.—E. To produce by charms, incantations, etc.; to charm, enchant: flammae subduxi medicato lumina somno, Ov.

**medic-cr**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [id.] I. Prop.: To heal, cure. A. Act.: medicari cupidius ictum, Virg.—B. Neut.: (with Dat.) senibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. II. Fig.: To cure, relieve: A. Act.: metum, Plaut.—B. Neut.: (with Dat.) nato ut medicarier tuo, Ter.

1. **Medicus**, a, um, v. Medi.  
2. **mēd-icus**, a, um, adj. [med-eor] Healing, curative, medicinal: medicas adhibere manibus ad vulnera, Virg.—**As Subst.**: **medicus**, i, m. (sc. vir) A medical man, physician, surgeon: Cic.  
**mēd-e**, adv. [medi-us] 1. In a middling or moderate degree; i.e. going to extremes on neither side: Eutr.—2. In a neutral way, neutrally: Tac.

**medī-tas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality, state, or condition of the medius; hence) The middle, the place in the middle, the midst: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) moitié, (mod.) moitié.

**medimnum**, i, n.; -us, i, m. (Gen. Plur. medimnū, Cic.) = μέδιμνος. A medimn; a Greek measure containing six Roman modii: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. medimne.

**mēdī-o-cris**, e, adj. [medius, (uncontr. Gen.) medio-l] (Made in a middle or intermediate state; hence) I. Gen.: Middling, ordinary, tolerable, moderate (being excessive or remarkable neither in one way nor the other): in medicoribus vel studiis, vel officiis, Cic.: castellum, Sall. II. Esp.: A. Of ability, style, etc.: Not particular, not remarkable, indifferent, moderate, not great, mediocre: viri, Cic.: poëtae, Hor.—B. With a negative: 1. Not insignificant, not small, not trifling, not

trivial, not ordinary, not common, etc.: non medicris diligencia, Cæs.—2. Of no ordinary or moderate views or pretensions; i.e. ambitious, aspiring, soaring, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. médiocre.

**mēdiōr-itas**, ātis, f. [mediocr-is] (The state or condition of the mediocris; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Gen.: A middle state or condition, between two extremes; a medium, mean, moderation: Cic.: Hor.—b. Esp.: Moderate state, amount, degree, or extent, of mental affections: Cic.—2. Of ability, style, etc.: Absence of anything remarkable in any way; mediocrity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. médiocrité.

**mēdiōr-iter**, adv. [id.] 1. a. Moderately, tolerably, in a middling or moderate degree or way (i.e. not excessively either one way or the other): medicoriter agrum corpus, Cic.—b. With a negative: Not moderately; in no middling or moderate degree, etc.: (a) Implying excessiveness: Excessively, exceedingly, very much: Quint.—(b) Implying diminution or inferiority: Very little, to a very trifling degree, amount, or extent: Cic.—2. a. With moderation, calmly, tranquilly: (Comp.) hoc vellem medicoritus, Cic.—b. With a negative: Not calmly, etc.; i.e. with great indignation, etc.: non medicoriter ferendum, Cic.

**Mēdiōlānum**, i, n. Mediolanum; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, the capital of the Insurbes (now Milan).—Hence, **Mēdiōlān-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Milan; Milanese.

**Mēdiōmatrici**, ōrum, m. The Mediomatici; a people of Gaul in the neighbourhood of Metz.

**mēditā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [medit(a)-or] Earnestly meditating, designing: (with Acc.) meditabundus bellum, Just.

**mēditā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] A preparing or preparation for any thing: Tac.

**mēditāt-e**, adv. [meditat-us] I. Prop.: With meditation; i.e. knowingly, designedly, with forethought, intentionally: Sen. II. Meton.: As the result of meditation: Thoroughly, perfectly, entirely: Plaut.

**mēditā-tio**, ōnis, f. [medit(a)-or] 1. A thinking over any thing, contemplation, meditation: Cic.—2. A preparing or preparation for any thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. méditation.

**medita-tus**, a, um, P. of medit(a)-or.

**mēdī-terr-ānus**, a, um, adj. [medi-us; terr-a] Of, or belonging to, the middle of the land; midland, inland, remote from the sea, mediterranean: regiones, Cæs.; homines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. méditerrané.

**mēd-itor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [med-ō, root of μέδομαι, curo] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To think or reflect upon; to muse over, consider, meditate upon; to think or meditate about: ea para, meditare, cogita, quae, etc.: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To study, prepare, etc.: versūs tecum meditare canoros, Hor.—b. To design, purpose,

*intend*: *verris obliquum meditantis* ictum, Hor. B. Meton.: 1. To exercise, practise, etc.: ad cursum meditationis for, etc.: editos partus . . . fugam meditari docent, Pl. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To think, reflect, muse, consider, meditate: ad rem, Cic.: —2. Esp.: To study, prepare, etc.: meditari extra forum, Cic. B. Meton.: To exercise one's self in, practise: perfecti meditando, ut, etc., Cic. *meditatio* In Pass. force: Part. Perf.: Thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mediter*.

*medium*, *ii*, *v*. *medius*.

*med-ius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *madhyas*, Gr. *μέσος*]. I. Prop.: A. In reference to other persons or things: That is in the middle or midst; middle, mid: complexa (sc. terra) *medium mundi locum*, Cic.: *quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit*, i. e. no middle course between, id.—As Subst.: *medium*, *ii*, *n*. (sc. spatium)—1. Prop.: The middle, the midst: Virg.—2. Fig.: The presence, or sight, or midst of all: *ponam in medio sententias philosophorum*, Cic.—B. In reference to any person or thing in regard to itself: Where one, or it, is in the middle: 1. By the middle: *sublimem medium arripere*, Ter.—2. The middle of any thing: in foro *medium*, Cic.—As Subst.: *medium*, *ii*, *n*. (sc. spatium) The middle, the midst: Cic.: Liv.—3. In the middle: in solo *medium* cōsedit, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Middle, belonging to the middle: i. e. belonging to neither extreme: *ætatis medietas* quendam, etc., Phed.—As Subst.: *medium*, *ii*, *n*. (Prop.): A middle state or condition; hence, Meton.) A medium or means of effecting any thing: Sext. Aur. Vict. B. Esp.: 1. Of a middle kind: ingenium, Liv.—2. Of ability, eloquence, etc.: *Middling*, tolerable, moderate, neither one thing nor another: Tac.—3. Undetermined, undecided, neutral, favouring neither one nor the other: Cic.—4. Ambiguous, indefinite: *responsum*, Liv.—5. Taken from the midst or found in the midst, i. e. common, every day, ordinary: *sermōnes*, Ov.—6. Coming between, interposing, mediating: *dii*, Ov.—As Subst.: *medius*, *ii*, *m*. (sc. homo): A mediator: Ov.—b. An arbiter, umpire: Hor. III. Meton.: Half, i. e. half of any thing: *cibus*, Var.—As Subst.: *medium*, *ii*, *n*. A half: *scillie*, Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mi* (in compound words).

*medius fidius*, *v*. *Fidius*.

*med-ix* (medd-), *icis*, *m*. [akin to μέδ-ειν, "to rule"] (A ruler or governor) A *medix* or *meddix*, the name of a magistrate among the Oscans: Fest.—With the epithet *Tuticus* (probably, allied to *totus*) joined in one word, Liv.

*Mēdon*, *ontis*, *m*. *Μέδων* (Guardian or Ruler). *Medon*: 1. A Centaur.—2. Son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first Archon.

*mēd-ula*, *ae*, *f*. [akin to *med-ius*]

(The having the middle; Concr.: That which has the middle; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: Of bones: The marrow: Cic.: Ov.—b. Fig.: The marrow, i. e. (a) The innermost feelings, etc.: Cic.: Ov.—(b) The quintessence, etc.: Enn.; Quint.—2. Of trees, etc.: The pith: Pl.—3. The inside, interior, inner part: Plaut.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moëlle*.

*Medulla*, *ae*, *f*. *Medulla*; a little town in Latium.

*mēdull-itus*, *adv*. [medull-a] From one's inmost feelings, heartily, thoroughly: Plaut.: ¶ Hence, Fr. *moëlleux*.

*mēdull-ula*, *ae*, *f*. dim. [id.] Marrow: Cat.

*Medullus*, *i*, *m*. *Medullus*; a mountain of Hispania Tarraconensis (now Sierra de Mamea).

1. *Mēdus*, *a*, *um*, *v*. *Medi*.

2. *Mēdus*, *i*, *m*. *Μήδος* The *Medus*; a river of Persia (now *Polar*).

*Mēdūsa*, *ae*, *f*. *Μέδουσα* (Ruler). *Medusa*; a daughter of Phorcus, who captivated Neptune with her golden hair, and became by him the mother of Pegasus. Minerva, as a punishment, turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes a power of converting into stone every thing they looked upon. Perseus, provided with the shield of Pallas, slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprang.—Hence, *Mēdus-æus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Of, or belonging to, *Medusa*; *Μέδυσæαν*.

*Mēgæra*, *ae*, *f*. *Μέγαιρα* (Envyng or grudging one). *Megara*; one of the Furies. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mégère*.

*Mēgāle*, *ēs*, *f*. *Μεγάλη* (Great or Exalted). *Megale*; a surname of the *Magna Mater*.—Hence, *Mēgāl-ensis* (-ēsis), *e*, *adj*. Of, or belonging to, the *Magna Mater*.—As Subst.: *Mēgal-ensia* (-ēsia), *i*, *m*. (sc. sacra) The *Megalensia* or *Megalestia*; a festival in honour of the *Magna Mater*, celebrated annually on the 4th of April with processions and games.—Hence, *Mēgāl-ēsīacus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Of, or belonging to, the *Megalestia*; *Megalestan*.

*Mēgālōpōlis*, *is*, *f*. *Μεγαλόπολις* (Great City). *Megalopolis*; a city of Arcadia.—Hence, *Mēgālōpōl-itæ*, *ārum*, *m*. The inhabitants of *Megalopolis*.—Hence, *Mēgālōpōl-it-ānus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Of, or belonging to, the inhabitants of *Megalopolis*; *Megalopolitans*.

*Mēgāra*, *ōrum*, *n*. -a, *ae*, *f*. *τὰ Μέγαρα* (Caves). *Megara*: 1. A city of Northern Greece, situated mainly on two rocks, which gave name to the country around it, i. e. to *Megaris*.—Hence, a. *Megar-is*, *idis*, *f*. The country about *Megara*; *Megaritis*.—b. *Mēgār-ēus*, *i*, *m*. A man of *Megara*; a *Megarean*.—c. *Mēgār-icus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*: A Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Megara*; *Megaric*.—As Subst.: *Mēgar-icū*, *ōrum*, *m*. (sc. philosophi) The *Megarics*; i. e. the followers of Euclid of *Megara*.—(b) Meton.: Made of *Megaric* marble.—d. *Mēgār-us*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Of, or belonging to, *Megara*.

—2. A city of Sicily (called also *Megara*, and formerly *Hybla*).—Hence, *Mēgār-ēa*, *ōrum*, *n*. plur. The fields or country of *Megara*.

1. *Megareus*, *i*, *v*. 1. *Megara*.

2. *Mēgāreus* (trisyll.), *ei*, *m*. *Megareus*; a son of Neptune, and father of *Hippomenes*.—Hence, *Mēgār-ēus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Of, or belonging to, *Megareus*; *Megarean*: *heros*, i. e. *Hippomenes*, Ov.

*mēgīstānēs*, *um*, *m*. = *μεγιστάνες*. The grandees of a kingdom, the magnates in the king's suite: Tac.

*mehercle*, *etc*. *v*. *Hercules*.

*mēio*, *no* perf. *nor* sup., *ēre*, 3. *v*. *n*. [fr. same root as *mingo*] To make water. I. Prop.: Of persons: sacer est locus, extra *Melite*, Pers. II. Meton.: = *concupio*: Hor.

*mel*, *mellis*, *n*. [akin to Sanscrit root *mad*, *ebrius* esse; Gr. *μέλι*]. I. Prop.: *Honey*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Honey*; i. e. A. Sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness, etc.: Hor.—B. As a term of endearment: *Honey*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miel*.

*Mēlampus*, *ōdis*, *m*. *Μελάμπους* (Black-foot). *Melampus*: 1. Son of *Amphyon*, a celebrated physician and soothsayer.—2. Son of *Atræus*.—3. The name of a dog.

*Mēlanchætes*, *ae*, *m*. *Μελαγχαιῆτης* (Black-haired). *Melanchætes*; the name of a dog: Ov.

*mēlanchōlicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. = *μελαγχολικός*. Having black bile, atrabillious, melancholy: Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. *mélancolique*.

*Mēlānus* (trisyll.), *ei*, *m*. *Μελάηνος* (Black one). *Melaneus*: 1. A Centaur.—2. The name of a dog.

*Mēlanthius*, *ii*, *m*. *Μελάθιος* (With black blossoms; hence, black, swarthy). *Melanthius*; a goatherd of *Ulysses*.

*Mēlanthō*, *ūs*, *f*. *Μελανθώ* (id.). *Melantho*; a sea-nymph.

*Mēlanthus*, *i*, *m*. *Μελάνθος* (id.). *Melanthus*: 1. A river of *Sarmatia*.—2. A seaman whom *Bacchus* changed into a dolphin.—3. The father of the Athenian king *Codrus*.

*mēlānūrus*, *i*, *m*. = *μελάνουρος* (Black-tail). The *melanurus*; a species of sea-fish.

*Mēlas*, *m*. *Μέλας* (Black). *Melas*; a river of Sicily.

*Meldi*, *ōrum*, *m*. The *Meldi*; a people of *Gallia Celtica*.

*mēle*, *Gr*. plur. of *melos*, *v*. 1. *melos*.

*Mēlēager* (-āgrus, -āgrus), *gri*, *m*. *Μελεαγρός* (Field-tender). *Meleager*, *Megaleos*, or *Meleagrus*; a son of king *Ceneus* and of *Althea*; one of the combatants at the *Calydonian* boar-hunt. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand. This his mother burned, out of revenge for the death of her brothers who had fallen by his hand, whereupon he expired.—Hence, *Mēlē-āgrides*, *um*, *f*. The *Meleagrides*; the sisters of *Meleager*, who bitterly lamented his death, and were changed into birds.



**Mēles**, ἔτις, *m.*, Μέλης. *Meles*; a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born.—Hence, **Mēlēteus** (quadri-syll.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Meletean*; Meton.: *Homeric*).

**Mēlēte**, ἔς, *f.*, Μελέτη (*Care, attention*). *Melete*; one of the Muses.

**Mēlibœa**, *æ*, *f.*, Μελίβοια (*She who takes care of cattle*). *Melibœa*; a maritime town of Thessaly, the birth-place of Philoctetes.—Hence, **Mēlibœus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Melibœan*.

1. **Mēlibœus**, *i*, *m.*, Μελιβοίος (*He who takes care of cattle*). *Melibœus*; the name of a shepherd.

2. **Mēlibœus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Melibœa*.

**Mēlicerta** (-es), *æ*, *m.*, Μελικέρτης. *Melicerta* or *Melicerates*; the son of Ino and the Theban king Athamas. His mother, being pursued by her husband in a fit of madness, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks *Palaemon*, and by the Romans *Portunus*.

**mēlicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = μελικός. I. *Gen.*: *Musical, tuneful, melodious*: sonores, *Lucr.* II. *Esp.*: *Lyric, lyrical*: ποίμα, *Cic.*

**Mēlie**, ἔς, *f.*, Μελία. *Mēlie*; a Bithynian nymph, beloved by the river-god *Inachus*.

**mēliōtos**, *i*, *f.* = μελιλωτός (*Honey-lotus*). *Mēliot*; a species of clover: *Ov.*

**mēlimela**, ὄνυμ, *n.* plur. = μελιμηλα. *Honey-apples*: *Hor.*

**mēlkor**, *us*, *v.* bonus. ¶ Hence, *Fr. meilleur*.

**mēlisphyllum**, *i*, *n.* = μελιφυλλον (*Honey-leaf*). *The melisphyllum*; a herb of which bees are fond; *balm-gentle, balm*: *Virg.*

**Mēlissus**, *i*, *m.*, Μελισσός (*One having bees*). *Melissus*: 1. A grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus.—2. A philosopher of Samos.

**Mēlita**, *æ*, -ē, ἔς, *f.*, Μελίτη. *Mēlita* or *Melite*: 1. The island of Malta: *Cic.*—Hence, **Mēlitensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Malta*; *Mēlitian*, *Maltese*.—As *Subst.*: *Melitenia*, *i*, *um* (*sc. vestimenta*). *Melitan* garments: *Cic.*—2. An island off the coast of Dalmatia (*now Melada*).

1. **mēlius**, *v.* bonus. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *mēlieux*, (*mod.*) *mieux*.

2. **Mēlius**, *a*, *um*, *v.* 2. *Melos*.

**mēliuscūle**, *e*, *adv.* [mēliuscul-us]

I. *Prop.*: *Somewhat better, rather better in health*: *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *Somewhat more, rather more*: *Plaut.*

**mēllus-cūlus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [for *mellior-cūlus*; *fr. mellior*] *Somewhat better, rather better*: *Plaut.*; [*Ter.*]

1. **Mella** (-ela), *æ*, *m.* *Mella* or *Mela*; a river of Upper Italy, near Brescia.

2. **Mella**, *æ*, *m.* *Mella*; a Roman name.

**mell-x-fer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [mell-is-is; (i); fer-o] *Honey-bearing, honey-producing, melliferous*: apes, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. mellifère*.

**mell-i-fic-o**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for mell-i-fac-o; *fr. mel, mell-is* (i); *fac-io*] *To make honey*: *Pl.*

**mell-itus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mell-is-is] I. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Provided or furnished with honey; having or with honey*: favi, *Var. B. Esp.*: *Sweetened or prepared with honey*: plicenta, *Hor.* II. *Meton.*: *Like honey, sweet as honey, with a honey flavour*: succus, *Pl.* III. *Fig.*: *Darling, lovely, loved, honied*: Cicero, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) mellissimum illud suavium, *App.*

**Melodunum**, *i*, *n.* *Melodunum*; a city of the Senones (perhaps the modern *Melon*).

1. **mēlos**, *i*, *n.* (*Gr. Plur. mele, and mela*) = μέλος. *A tune, air, strain, song, lay*: *Hor.*

2. **Mēlos**, *i*, *f.*, Μῆλος. *Melos*; an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Sporades.—Hence, **Mēlus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Melos, Melian*.

**Mēlotis**, Idis, *f.* *Melotis*; a country of Thessaly.

**Mēlpōmēne**, ἔς, *f.*, Μελπομένη (*Songstress*). *Melpomene*; the muse of tragic and lyric poetry.

**membr-āna**, *æ*, *f.* [membr-um] (*The thing pertaining or belonging to a limb or limbs*; hence) I. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *The skin or membrane that covers the separate parts of the body*: *Cic. B. Esp.*: 1. *Skin or membrane between parts of the body in certain animals, etc.*: *Pl.*—2. *The skin or slough of snakes*: *Ov.* II. *Meton.*: *A. The thin skin of plants and other things*: *Pl.*—*B.* *A skin prepared for writing on*; parchment: *Hor.*—*C.* *The surface, outside of a thing*: *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. membrane*.

**membrān-ūla**, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [membran-a] (*Prop.*: *A parchment*; *Meton.*) *An instrument written on parchment*: *Cic.*

**membr-ātim**, *adv.* [membr-um] 1. *a. Prop.*: *By limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb, from member to member*: *Lucr.*—*b. Meton.*: *Piece-meal, singly, severally*: *Cic.*—2. *In little clauses, short sentences*: *Cic.*

**membrum**, *i*, *n.* [etym. dub.]; compared by Max Müller to Sanscrit *marmān*, "a joint"; either as "a decaying thing" or as "a thing grinding in the socket" I. *Prop.*: *A limb, member of the body*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* II. *Meton.*: *Of concrete things*: *A part, portion, division*: *Cic.* III. *Fig.*: *A. A member or clause of a sentence*: *Cic.*—*B.* *Of abstract things*: *A part, portion, division*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. membre*.

**mēmēt**, *v.* ego and met.

**mēmīn-i**, *isse*, *v. a.* and *n. defect.* [for *memnen-i*, reduplicated form of Latin root *MEN*, akin to Sanscrit root *MAN*, *cogitare*] I. *Act.*: *To remember, recollect, think of, be mindful of, bear in mind*: *Cinnam memini, vidi Syllam, Cic.* II. *Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *To remember, recollect, be mindful of or remember to*: *memini bene, Hor.*; (*with Gen.*) *meminisse constantiae tuae, Cic. B. Fig.*: *Of things*: *To remember*: *memini labor prestare salutem, Lucr.* C. *Meton.*: *To make mention of, to mention a thing, either in speaking or*

writing: *meministi ipse de consulibus, Cic.*

**Memmius**, *i*, *m.* *Memmius*; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. **Memmiādes**, *æ*, *m.* *One of the Memmian gens*; a *Memmiade*, a *Memmius*.—2. **Memmiānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Memmius*.

**Memnon**, ōnis, *m.* = Μένων (*The one abiding*; *Steadfast, Resolute*). *Memnon*; a son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, king of the Ethiopians, who went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by *Achilles*.—As he was being burned on the funeral pile, he is said to have been changed by *Aurora* into a bird, while from his ashes many other birds arose, called *Memnonia* or *Memnonides*, who every year flew from Ethiopia to Troy, and fought over *Memnon's* tomb.—The black marble statue of *Memnon*, near Thebes, when struck by the first beams of the sun, gave forth a sound like that of a lute-string, which was regarded as *Memnon's* greeting to his mother.—Hence, **Mēmmon-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Memnon*; *Memnonian*; *Meton.*) *Oriental, Moorish*: regna, *Luc.*—2. *Black, dark, swarthy*: color, *Ov.*

**mēmōr**, ōris, *adj.* [*Sans. root SMH, to remember*] I. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Mindful, remembering*: *memor fuit, Cic.* (*with Gen.*) *facti, Cæs. B. Esp.*: *That readily or easily remembers, possessed of a good or retentive memory*: homo, *Cic.* II. *Fig.*: *Of things*: *A. Gen.*: *Mindful, that remembers*: *pete ... cadum Marsi memorem duelli, Hor. B. Esp.*: 1. *Of anger*: *Unforgetting, vindictive, unsleeping, watchful, etc.*: *Virg.*—2. *Remembering, mindful of, taking into consideration*: *supplicium ... exempli parum memoris legum humanarum fuit, Liv.* III. *Meton.*: *That reminds of a thing*: *nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam, Hor.*

**mēmōrā-bilis**, *e*, *adj.* [mēmōr(a)-o] I. *Prop.*: *Memorable, remarkable; deserving of memory, or being remembered*: *familiaritatis, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *memorabilior prima pars vite, Luc.* II. *Meton.*: *A. Worthy of mention; deserving to be mentioned, spoken of, related, recounted, etc.*: *virtus, Cic.*—*B.* *To be spoken of, etc.*: *fit or becoming to be spoken of, etc.*: *hoccine credibile est, aut memorabile? etc., Ter.*

**mēmōrā-ndus**, *a*, *um*, 1. *P.* of *memor(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated*: *Of persons or thing*: *juvenis memorande, Virg.* (*with Dat.*) *o nihil post nullos unquam memorande sodales, etc., Ov.*

**mēmōrā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [mēmōr(a)-o] *One who mentions or recounts; a relater*: *tui casus, Prop.*

**mēmōrā-tus**, *a*, *um*, 1. *P.* of *memor(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Memorable, renowned, celebrated*: *Eryx, Virg.* (*Sup.*) *memoratissimum sepulchrum, Gell.*

**mēmōr-īa**, *æ*, *f.* [memor] (*The quality, or state, of the memory; hence*) *The faculty of remembering, memory, recollection*: *Cic.*—1. *Prop.*: *Memory,*

**remembrance, recollection:** Cic.—Particular phrase: *Memoriae prodere* or *trudere*, To hand down to memory, i. e. to leave in writing, record, relate, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. Meton.: a. The time of remembrance, period of recollection: Cic.—b. An historical account, relation, narration: Cic.; Nep.—c. A written account, narrative, memoir: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mémoire*.

**mēmōrī-ālis**, e, adj. [memori-a] Of, or belonging to, memory or remembrance; memorial: libellus, a memorandum-book, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mémorial*, "a memorial."

**mēmōrī-ōla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] Memory: Cic.

**mēmōrī-iter**, adv. [memor] Mindfully; i. e. from or with the memory; by memory: oratio est habita memoriter, Cic.

**mēmōr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] 1. Act.: A. Prop.: To make mindful of, or about; to recall to a person's mind or remembrance; to remind of: foedus, Tac. B. Meton.: 1. To mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of or about, narrate, etc.: utrum superbiam prius memorem, an crudelitatem? Cic.; Musa, mihi causas memora, Virg.—2. To speak, use, employ in conversation, etc.: vocabula rerum, Quae prisca memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis, etc., Hor.—3. To call, name, etc.: Carmentale Romano nomine portam Quam memorant, Virg. II. Neut.: (Prop.) To be mindful, to commit to memory; Meton.: To discuss, speak about a matter: de naturā nimis obscure memoravit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mémorer*.

**Memphis**, is and Idos, f., Μέμφις. Memphis; a city of Middle Egypt, celebrated as the residence of the Egyptian kings (now the village of Menf).—Hence, 1. **Memph-ites**, æ, m. adj. Memphite; of or from the city of Memphis; Egyptian: bos, i. e. Apis, Tib.—Hence, **Memphiti-cus**, a, um, adj. Memphitic, Egyptian.—2. **Memphitis**, Idis, f., adj. Memphite, Egyptian: vacca, i. e. Io, Ov.

**Mēnēniūs** (-nus), a, um, adj. Of, or from, *Mēna* (Méva), a city of Sicily (now Mineo).—As Subst.: **Mēneni-ŏrum**, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Mēna.

**Mēnalcal**, æ, m. *Menalcas*; the name of a shepherd.

**Mēnander** (-dros, -drus), (Gr. Gen., Menandru, acc. to Μενανδρου, Μενάνδρος (A waiting man). *Menander*, *Menandros*, or *Menandrus*; a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model.—Hence, **Mēnandr-ŏus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Menander*; *Menandrian*.

**Mēnāpiī**, ŏrum, m. *The Menapii*; a people of Belgic Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

**mēnd-a**, æ, f. [akin to mend-um] 1. Prop.: A mistake, error, blunder in writing or in books; a slip of the pen—Suet. II. Meton.: A fault, defect, blemish of the body, etc.: Ov.

**mēndaciō-lum**, i, n. [mendaci-

um, (uncontr. Gen.) mendacio-] A little lie, slight fiction: Cic.

**mēndāc-i-um**, ū, n. [mendax, mendas-] 1. Prop.: Untruthfulness, lying; a lie, untruth, falsehood: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A counterfeit: Pl.

**mēnd-a-x**, ācis, adj. [forment-ax; fr. meli-ŏr] 1. Prop.: Given or prone to lying; mendacious: non mendaci genere, Cic. (Comp.) Parthis mendaciŏr, Hor. (Sup.) ego mendaciŏssimus, Plant.—As Subst.: **mēnd-a-x**, ācis, m. (sc. homo) A liar: Quint. II. Fig.: Of things: Lying, false, deceptive; fundus, that does not yield the expected fruits, Hor. III. Meton.: Feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, not real, etc.: pennæ, Ov.

**mēndicā-tiō**, ŏnis, f. [mendic(a)-o] A begging for, obtaining by begging: Sen.

**mēndic-e**, adv. [mendic-us] After the manner of a pauper person; in a beggarly manner; meanly: Sen.

**mēndic-it-as**, ātis, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the mendic; hence) Beggary, mendicity, pauperism, indigence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mendicité*.

**mēndic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a; also, **mēndic-ŏr**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] 1. Neut.: To beg, ask for alms, go a begging: Plant. II. Act.: (Prop.) To beg; Meton.: To solicit, ask for, entreat: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mendier*.

**mēndicŏ-lus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for mendicŏ-lus; fr. mendicis, (uncontr. Gen.) mendicŏ-i] Paltzy, mean, pitiful, beggarly: Cic.

**mēndic-us**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: Beggarly, needy, in want, indigent: mendicis esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. (Sup.) mendicissimī, id.—As Subst.: **mēndic-us**, i, m. A beggar: Hor. II. Meton.: Poor, paltzy, mean, pitiful: instrumentum, Cic.

**mēndŏs-e**, adv. [mendos-us] 1. Faultily, with abundance of faults: (Sup.) mendosissime, Cic.—2. Falsely, erroneously: colligere, Pers.

**mēndŏsus**, a, um, adj. [mend-um] (Abounding in mendum; hence) 1. Full of, or abounding in, faults; faulty, erroneous, incorrect: (Comp.) historia . . . mendosior, Cic.—2. That commits many faults, or makes many mistakes: servus, Cic.—A proverbial expression: Mendosum, falsely, deceptively: Pers.

**mēn-dum**, i, n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare] (The thing thought or formed in the mind; hence, in bad sense) 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: A mistake, error: Cic. B. Esp.: A fault, error, blunder in writing: Cic. II. Meton.: A blemish of the body, etc.: Ov.

**Mēnēlāus**, i, m., Μενέλαος (One withstanding people). *Menelaus*: 1.: a. Prop.: Son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.—Hence, **līnēlā-ŏus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Menelaus*.—b. One like *Menelaus*: Cic.—2. A Greek rhetorician.

**Mēnēniūs**, ū, m. *Menenius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Meneni-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a *Menenius*.

**Mēnēstheus**, ŏi and ŏos, m., Μενηστεύς (One who abides). *Menestheus*: 1. A son of Iphicrates the Athenian: Nep.—2. A Trojan (also called *Mnestheus*).

**Mēnippus**, i, m., Μένιππος (One withstanding horses). *Menippus*; a great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.

**Mēnius**, ū, m., Μήνιος. *Menius*; a son of Lycaon.

**Mēnecetes**, is, m., Μηνειτής. *Menecetes*; one of the companions of *Æneas*.

**Mēnētiādes**, æ, m., Μηνειτιάδης. The son of *Menetius*, i. e. *Patroclus*, the friend of *Achilles*.

**mēn-s**, mentis, f. [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Gr. μέν-ος] (The thinking; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: The mind as the origin of thought; the faculty of thought: Cic.; Cat. B. Esp.: 1. The mind, understanding, intellect, reason, intellectual powers, etc.: Cic.—2. Mind, recollection, thought, memory, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Mind, feelings, disposition: Ter.; Cæs.—B. Idea, thought: Virg.—C. Intention, design, purpose: Cic.; Ov.—D. Courage, heart, soul: Hor.—E. Personified: Mens; as a goddess: Liv.

**mēn-sa**, æ, f. [root MEN, whence men-us; v. metior init.] (The measured thing; hence) 1. Prop.: A table of any kind: Cic.; Hor.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. That which is put on table; food, etc.: Cic.—Particular phrase: Secunda mensa, The second course or dessert (at which much wine was taken): Cic.—B. The guests at table: Suet.

**mēn-sār-us**, ū, m. [mens-a] (One pertaining to a mensa; hence) 1. Gen.: A money-changer, banker: Suet. II. Esp.: A public banker (who regulated the paying out of public moneys): Liv.

**mēn-siō**, ŏnis, f. [root MEN, whence men-us; v. metior init.] A measuring; measure: Fig.: vocum, i. e. metre, quantity: Cic.

**mensis**, is (Gen. Plur., regularly mensium; sometimes mensum), m. [Sans. māsa, "a month," fr. root mā, to measure] A month, as a measure of time: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mois*.

**mēn-sŏr**, ŏris, m. [id.] A measurer: 1. In space: a. A measurer of land; a land-surveyor: Col.—b. A measurer for partitioning; a divider or distributor of land: Ov.—c. An architect: Pl.—2. In calculations: One who estimates, calculates, weighs in mind, etc.; a calculator, estimator: Hor.

**mēnstrū-ālis**, e, adj. [menstru-us] Of, or belonging to, a month; monthly: every month, for a month: epulæ, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menstruel*.

**mēn-s-tri-us**, a, um, adj. [mens-is] (Caused, or produced, by a month; hence) 1. Prop.: Brought about, happening, or taking place every month, monthly: usura, Cic.—As Subst.: **menstruum**, i, n. (sc. officium) A



*monthly term of office, monthly service:* Pl. II. Meton.: *That lasts or continues a month; for the space of a month; monthly:* vita, Cic.—As Subst.: **menstruum**, i, n. (sc. cibarium). *A month's food or provisions:* Liv.

**mens-ula**, æ, f. dim. [mens-a] *A little table:* Plaut.

**men-sira**, æ, f. [root MEN, whence men-sus; v. metior init.] I. Prop.: *A measuring, measure, measurement:* Ov. II. Meton.: *A measure by which any thing is measured:* Cæs.; Cic.; Nep. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: *Of abstract things: A measuring, measure, measurement:* dicrum, Tac.—2. Esp.: a. In painting: *Measure, proportion:* Pl.—b. Mentally: *Measure, capacity, powers, attainment:* Quint.—c. With respect to rhythm, etc.: *Measuring:* Cic.—B. Extent, amount, degree: Ov.; Pl.—C. Measure, standard, etc.: consularis legati, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mesure*.

**men-sus**, a, um, P. of metior, through root MEN.

**menta** (-tha), æ, f. = μινθη, μινθη. *Mint* (according to the myth, so called from Menthe or Minthe, a nymph who was changed by Proserpine into this plant): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menthe*.

**menti-ens**, entis, P. of menti-or.—As Subst. (sc. sermo): *A fallacy, sophism:* Cic.

**men-tio**, ōnis, f. [MEN, root of meminī] *A mentioning, making mention of anything, whether by speaking or in writing:* Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—Particular phrases, etc.: 1. Mentionem facere alicujus rei or de aliquo (aliquā re), *To make mention of, respecting, or about:* Cic.; Plaut.—2. Mentionem facere cum aliquo, *To mention with a person, i. e. to say, or to prefer a request, to a person:* Plaut.—3. Mentionem facere apud aliquem, *To mention before, or in the presence of, any one:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mention*.

**men-tor**, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. n. and a. (Ful. mentibitur, Plaut.) [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Lat. me-min-i] (*To think or form in the mind; hence, in a bad sense*) I. Neut.: *To lie, cheat, deceive, etc.*: A. Prop.: With Personal subjects: non est mentiri meum, *Tor.*: Philo aperte mentitur, Cic. B. Fig.: *Of things as subjects: To lie, deceive:* frons, oculi, vultus, persepe mentiantur, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: With Personal subjects: 1. Gen.: *To lie or speak falsely about:* pullarius auspicium mentiri ausus, Liv.: Ol nulli quidquam mentis, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. *To falsely assert, affirm, or declare:* certam me sum mentibus habere Horam, quæ, etc., Ov.—b. *To make a false promise about:* noctem, Prop. B. Meton.: *To imitate, counterfeit, etc.*: mentiris juvenem tinctis, Sentine, capillis, Mart. C. Fig.: *Of things as subjects: 1. To speak falsely about, falsely promise:* aliquid, Mart.—2. *To imitate, counterfeit:* nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: a. *Imitated, counter-*

*fected:* tela, Virg.—b. *Feigned, false:* terrores, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mentir*.

**Mento-o**, ōnis, m. [ment-um] (*One with a long chin*). *Mento:* a Roman name.

**Mentor**, ōris, m., Mérop [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Gr. μένoρ, Lat. root MEN, whence meminī, mens] (*The Thinker*). *Mentor:* a celebrated artist in embossed work.—Hence, **Mentor-sus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mentor; Mentorean*.

**men-tum**, i, n. [for min-tum; fr. 1. min-or] (*The projecting thing; hence*) 1. a. Gen.: *The chin of persons, etc.*: Cic.; Pl.—b. Esp.: *The chin with the hair on it:* a bearded chin: Virg.—2. Architect. t. t.: *The projecting part of a cornice, which casts off the rain; the coping:* Vitr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menton*.

**mē-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root MĀ, to go; or MĀ-PATA (a causative of MĀ), to cross over] I. Prop.: *Of living beings as subjects: A. Gen.: To go, to pass: quo simul mearis, Hor. B. Esp.: Of an army: To be on march, to be marching:* Curt. II. Fig.: *Of things as subjects: To go, pass, etc.*: quā sidera lege mearant, Ov.

**meopte**, v. meus.

**mēphitis**, is, f. *Mephitis:* I. Prop.: *A noxious pestilential exhalation from the ground:* Virg. II. Meton.: *Personified: Mephitis* (also, *Mēphitis*), the goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.

**mepte**=me ipsum *Plaut.*

**mēr-ācus**, a, um, adj. [mer-us] I. Prop.: *Pure, unmixed:* expulit cileboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor. (Comp.) vinum meracius, Cic. II. Fig.: *libertas, Cic.*

**mercā-bilis**, is, adj. [merc(a)-or] *That can be bought or purchased:* Ov.

**merca-ns**, ntis, P. of merc(a)-or.—As Subst.: *A purchaser:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marchand*.

**mercā-tor**, ōris, m. [merc(a)-or] I. Prop.: *A trader, merchant, esp. a wholesale dealer:* Cic. II. Fig.: *A trafficker in any thing:* Cic.

**mercā-tōr-ius**, a, um, adj. [mercator] *Of, or belonging to, a trader, etc.; mercantile:* Plaut.

**mercā-tūra**, æ, f. [merc(a)-or] *Trade, traffic, commerce:* I. Prop.: *mercaturas facere, To follow the pursuits of trade, Cic. II. Fig.: bonarum artium, Cic. III. Meton.: Goods, wares, merchandise:* Plaut.

**mercā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *Trade, traffic, buying and selling:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A place for trade, market-place, market, mart:* Cic.; Liv.—B. *A public festival:* Cic.

**mercē-d-ula**, æ, f. dim. [merces, merced-is] (*Small merces; hence*) 1. *Small wages, poor pay:* Cic.—2. *Hire, rent, income:* Cic.

**mercē-n-arius**, (mercenn-), a, um, adj. [for merced-arius; fr. id.] (*Of, or belonging to, merces; hence*) 1. *Of persons: a. Gen.: Doing any thing for reward or payment; hired for money, wages, or pay:* comes, Cic.

—As Subst.: **mercenarius**, ū, m. (sc. homo) *A hiring or hired servant:* Cic.—b. Esp.: *Paid, hired, mercenary:* testes, Cic.—2. *Of things: Mercenary, hired:* libertas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mercenaire*.

**mer-cēs**, ēdis, f. [for merc-ed-a; fr. merx, merc-is; ced-o] (*The thing coming as, or for, gain; hence*) I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: *Hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, etc.*: Cic.; Sall.—B. In a bad sense: *A bribe:* Cic. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: *A price of any thing:* Cic.—2. Esp.: a. In a good sense: *Reward, wages, recompense:* Cic.—b. In a bad sense: (a) *Punishment, recompense:* Liv.—(b) *Cost, injury, detriment; hindrance, disadvantage:* Cic.—B. Terms, condition, stipulation: Hor. III. Meton.: A. *Rent, revenue, income as received from a tenant, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic.—B. *Interest on capital:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merci*.

**merc-imōn-ium**, ū, n. [merx, merc-is] (*A thing pertaining to merx; hence*) *Goods, wares, merchandise:* Plaut.

**merc-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. (Inf. mercarier, Hor.) [id.] *To trade, traffic; to buy, purchase:* I. Prop.: Hor.: fundum, Cic. II. Fig.: muneribus amorem, Prop. ¶ In Pass. force: A. Verb Fin.: *To be bought or purchased:* jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, Pl.—B. Part. Perf.: *Bought, purchased:* naturaque decus mercato prodece culti, Prop.

**Merc-ūrus**, ū, m. [id.] (*The one pertaining to merchandise, etc.*) *Mercury:* I. Prop.: *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; the god of eloquence; the bestower of prosperity; the god of gain, merchandise, traders, and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World.*—Hence, **Mercū-r-ālis**, is, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mercury.*—As Subst.: **Mercū-riales**, ūm, m. plur.: (sc. homines) *Mercury's men; the name attaching to the corporation of traders:* Cic. II. Meton.: *The planet Mercury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mercurie, mercurial*.

**mer-da**, æ, f. [prob. from the same root as Gr. μωρ-ωσθαι, to defile, foul] (*The defiling or polluting thing; hence*) *Dung, ordure, excrement:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merde*.

**mēr-o**, adv. [mer-us] I. Prop.: *Purely, without mixture:* Plaut. II. Meton.: *Entirely, wholly, altogether:* Pl.

**mērenda**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *An afternoon meal or collation:* Plaut.

**mēre-ns**, ntis, P. of mero-o and mere-or.

**mēr-ō**, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. a. and n.; mēr-ōr, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root MĀ, metiri, through mep or mop, root of μεποιαν, sortior] (*To obtain or acquire as a portion or allotment; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To get, gain, acquire, obtain:* quorum duces quadragena milia HS, mercabant, Suet.—B. Esp.: *With*

accessory notion of payment: 1. *To get or acquire by purchase; buy, purchase, etc.*: nardo vina merebere, Hor.—2. *To get, acquire, obtain as the purchase money or by way of compensation*: quid arbitramini Rheginos... merere velle, ut, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: Merere or mereri (with or without) stipendia, *To earn pay as a soldier; i.e. to serve in the army or as a soldier; to be a soldier*: Cic.; Liv.: hence, pedibus merere, *i.e. to serve as a foot-soldier*, id.: equo merere, *to serve in the cavalry*: Cic.

**II. Meton. A.** Act. 1. *To deserve, merit; to be entitled to or worthy of*: In a good or bad sense: primam meriti qui laude coronam, Virg.: supplicium, Ov.: (with ut c. Subj.) respondit (sc. Socrates) esse meruisse, ut... decoraretur, etc., Cic.—2. *To commit, perform, do, etc.*: esse in hac re culpam meritum non nego, Ter.—**B. Neut.** 1. *To deserve, merit, to render one's self or be deserving in any respect*: fac valeas, libertatemque meam, si mereor, tuearis, Cic.—2. *With bene, male, and various other adv.* to denote in what respect any person deserves: *To deserve well, etc., of; to confer a benefit, etc., on; to act, etc., towards*: de republica bene mereri, Cic.

**mētrīc-īus**, a, um, adj. [meretrix, meretric-īus] *Of, or pertaining to, a meretrix; meretricious*: Plaut.

**mētrīc-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little courtesan*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mētrīcule*.

**mētrīc-ūx**, icis [Gen. Plur., meretricium, Plaut.—meretricum, Ov.], f. [merc-o] *The female accomplice of gaining; hence A prostitute, courtesan*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mētrīce*.

**merg-æ**, ārum, f. [merg-o] *The things plunged or thrust into something; hence A two-pronged fork*: Plaut.

**merg-e-s**, itis, f. [for mergit-s; fr. late Lat. mergit-o, "to plunge"] 1. *The thing plunged or thrust into something; hence A pitchfork*: Pl.—2. *The thing into which something, e.g. a pitchfork, is plunged or thrust; hence A sheaf*: Virg.

**merg-o**, mersi, mersum, mergere, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root MAJ, to plunge] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To dip, plunge, or immerse in, etc., water, etc.*: mergi pullos in aquam jussit, Cic.: nec me deus æquore mersit, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. *With Personal pron. or Pass.* in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self, to plunge, etc.*, Cic.; Ov.—2. *To overwhelm by or in, to sink or plunge beneath the waters, etc.*; to scallow up, submerge, engulf, etc. **II. Meton. A.** 1. **Gen.**: *To plunge or thrust*: mersis in corpore rostris, Ov.—2. **Esp.**: *Pass.* in reflexive force: **A. Of rivers, etc.**: *To plunge; i.e. run, empty itself, fall*: Pl.—**b. Of constellations: *To plunge, i.e. fall, set, sink*: Cat.—**B.**: *To push or thrust*: per jugum merui vitis naturam, Pl.—**C.**: *To hide, conceal, bury,***

etc.: mersitque suos in robore vultūs, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.** 1. **Gen.**: *To plunge or immerse in*: me fata mea, et scelus exitiale Laccena his mersere malis, Virg.—2. **Esp.**: *With Personal pron., or Pass.* in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self, to plunge into some career, etc.*: Liv.—**B.** *Of fortune, circumstances, sleep, etc.*: *To overwhelm, engulf, sink, submerge, scallow up, etc.*: ære paterno Ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv.

**merg-us**, i, m. [merg-o] *(The plunger; hence) A diver or gull*.

**mēridi-ānus**, a, um, adj. [meridi-es] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, mid-day*: mid-day: tempus, mid-day, noon: Cic.—**As Subst.**: **meridiani**, ōrum, m. (sc. gladiatores) *Mid-day combatants, gladiators who fought at mid-day*: Suet. **II. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, the south or south side; southern, southerly, meridional*: circulus, the equator, Sen.—**As Subst.**: **A. meridianum**, i, n. *The south*: Vell.—**B. meridiana**, ōrum, n. *Southern places or parts*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *meridienne*: also (subst.), *mēridien*, "the meridian."

**mēridi-ātio**, ōnis, f. [meridi(a)-o] *A taking a mid-day sleep; a siesta*: Cic.

**mēri-dies**, ēi, m. [for medi-dies; fr. medi-us; dies] I. Prop.: *Mid-day*, noon: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The south*: Cic.

**mēridi-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. n., **mēridi-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. nap. [meridi-es] *To take a mid-day nap or siesta*: Suet.

**Mēriōnes**, æ, m., Μηριόνης. *Meriōnes*, the charioteer of Idomeneus, who piloted his ships from Crete to Troy.

1. **mērit-o**, adv. [merit-us] *Deservedly, justly, according to desert*: merito irasci, Cic.: (Sup.) *amare meritissimo*, id.

2. **mēr-it-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [merc-o] *To earn, gain*: qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mērit-er*.

**mēritōr-īus**, a, um, adj. [merco, through an obsolete subst. meritor, "one who gains or earns money"] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, one who earns money, by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money*: vehicula, Suet.—**As Subst.**: **meritoria**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *Places or rooms which are let out for a short time*: Juv. **II. Esp.**: *Of, or belonging to, gain made by immoral practices*: pueri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mēritoire*.

**mēr-ītum**, i, n. [merc-o] 1. **A.** *(That which deserves or merits something from a person; hence) (a) In a good sense: A service, kindness, benefit, etc.*: Cic.—(b) *In a bad sense: Demerit, fault*: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *(That for which one deserves or merits something at the hands of another; hence) (a) Worth, value, importance of a thing*: Ov.—(b) *Desert, merit*: Cic.—2. *(That which is deserved or merited; hence) (a) In a good sense: Reward, return, recompense*: Ter.—**b.** *In a bad sense;*

*Punishment*: App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mēr-ite*.

**mēr-ītus**, a, um: 1. **P.** of mer-co or mer-cor.—2. **Pa.**: **a.** *Deserving or meriting something from another; so, perhaps, only as Subst. meritissimum*, i, n. *Very great merit*: Plaut.—**b.** *Deserved, just, fit, proper*: (Sup.) *famā meritissimā frui*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mērité*.

**Mērmēros**, i, m., Μέμμερος (Care-laden, anxious). *Mermēros*: one of the Centaurs present at the wedding of Pirithous.

**Mermessia**, æ, f. *A woman of Mermessus, a town of Troas; esp., the Mermessian Sibyl*.

**mēr-ō-bib-us**, a, um, adj. [mer-um; (o); bib-o] *That drinks wine unmixed*: Plaut.

**Mērōe**, ēs, f., Μέροψ. *Mērōe*: a large and celebrated island of the Nile.

**Mērōpe**, ēs, f., Μέρωνη (One endowed with speech). *Mērope*: one of the Pleiades, whose star is more obscure than the rest, because she wedded Sisyphus, a mortal.

1. **Mērōps**, ōpis, m. = Μέροψ (id.). *Mērōps*: a king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phæthoon.

2. **mērōps**, ōpis, f. = μέροψ. *The merops; a bird that devours bees; the bee-eater*.

**mer-so**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for merg-o; fr. merg-o] I. Prop.: *To dip in, immerse*: gregem fluvio mersare, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To overwhelm*: rerum copia mersat, Lucr.—**B.** *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self*: mersor civilibus undis, Hor.

**mer-sus** (for merg-sus), a, um, **P.** of merg-o.

**mēr-ūla**, æ, f. [etym. dub.; prob. mer-co] *(The deserving one; hence) In reference to its melodious note*: A blackbird, ousel, merle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merle*.

**merum**, i, v. merus, **mērus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prps. akin to μερ, or μωρ, root of μερῶσα, to divide or separate from] *(Divided or separated from; hence) I. Prop.*: *Alone, only, mere, nothing, but*: ngare, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated, without mixture, etc.*: vina, i. e. not mixed with water, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **merum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated wine; wine free from all admixture of water*: Hor.—**B.** *Bare, naked, uncovered*: pes, Juv. **III. Fig.**: **A.** 1. *In a good sense: Pure, real, genuine*: libertas, Hor.—2. *In a bad sense: Unmixed, immoderate, excessive*: libertas, Liv.—**B.** *Of brightness, etc.*: *Pure, entire, unclouded*: clarior, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mère*.

**mer-x**, cis, f. [merc-o] *(The gaining, i.e. gainful, thing; hence) I. Prop.*: *Goods, wares, commodities, merchandise*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A thing, article*: Plaut.

**Mēsēmbria**, æ, f., Μεσημβρία. *Mēsēmbria*: a city of Thrace.—Hence,



**Mēsembri-ācus**, a, um, *adj.* *Mesembrian*.

**Mēsōpōtāmīa**, æ, f., Μεσοποταμία (Country between rivers). *Mesopotamia*; a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris.

**Messāla** (-alla), æ, m. *Messala* or *Messalla*; a Roman name.

**Messālīna** (-allīna), æ, f. *Messalina* or *Messallina*; the profligate wife of the Emperor Claudius.

**Messāna**, æ, f., Μεσσηνή (That which is in the middle, i. e. here, between the shores). *Messana*: 1. A city of Sicily, built on a point of land projecting into the Straits between Italy and Sicily (now Messina).—2. *Messene*.

**Messāpla**, æ, f., Μεσσηπία (The land or country in the midst of or between the waters). *Messapia*; the extreme south-eastern district of Italy between the *Maræ* Adriaticum and the *Sinus* Tarentinus (now Terra di Otranto). Hence, **Messāpi-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Messapia*; *Messapian*.—As *Subst.*: **Messāpi-i**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ). *The Messapians*.

**Messāpus** (Mēsā-), i, m. [orig. Greek: The one between the waters: v. *Messapia* int.] *Messapus* or *Messapus*; a prince of *Messapia*.

**Messēne**, ēs, -na, æ, f., Μεσσηνή (That which is in the middle, i. e. here of the country; an inland place). *Messene* or *Messena* (now *Mauromati*); a city situate in the centre of the extreme south-western state of the Peloponnesus, to which it gave its name of *Messene* or *Messenia*.—Hence, **Messēn-i-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Messenian*.—As *Subst.*: **Messenii**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Messenians*.

**mes-sis**, is, f. (Acc. Sing. *messim*, Plant.) [for *met-sis*; fr. *met-o*] **I**. Prop.: A moving, reaping, or ingathering of the corn, etc.; a harvest: **Cic. II**. **Met-on**: A. Of a collecting of honey: **Virg.**—**B**. *Harvest*, i. e. the harvested crops: **Virg.**—**PROV.**: 1. *Messes suas urere*, To burn one's own crops, i. e. to destroy one's own work, etc.: **Tib.**—2. *Messis in herbā est*, The crop is in the blade, i. e. one's expectations are premature; or to count one's chickens before they are hatched: **Ov.**—**C**. The time or season of harvest; harvest-time: **Virg. III**. **Fig.**: A moving down or reaping, etc.: **Sullani** temporis *messis*, i. e. the numerous deaths and murders in *Sylla's* time, **Cic.**

**mes-sor**, ōris, m. [for *met-sor*; fr. *met-o*] **A reaper**: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

**messōr-i-us**, a, um, *adj.* [messor] *Of, or belonging to, a reaper*: **Cic.**

**mes-sus** (for *met-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *met-o*.

**met-**, a pronominal suffix attached to pronouns substantive, and (less freq.) possessive pronouns: *Self*: e. g. *egomet*, *nosmet*, *meāmet*.

**mēt-a**, æ, f. [met-ior] (*The measuring thing; the measure*; hence) **I**. Prop.: A *meta*, i. e. a column or pillar, with a conical top, for marking a measured space; a turning-post or

pillar (three of these *metæ* in a group were erected at each end of the Roman circus, and round them charioteers in the chariot races had to drive seven times): **Ov.**; **Cic. II**. **Met-on**: **A**. The goal or turning-post, as formed by the *metæ* collectively: **Hor.**—**B**. A goal or winning-post for foot-runners: **Hor.**—**C**. A point or goal round which vessels turn in a sailing or rowing match: **Virg.**—**D**. A headland, forehead, promontory, cape, projecting point of land which ships double: **Virg.**—**E**. An end, boundary, extremity, limit: **Ov. III**. **Fig.**: Of abstract things: **A**. An end, extremity, limit, conclusion, close: **Ov.**; **Virg.**—**B**. The boundary line: **Virg.**

**Mētābus**, i, m. *Metabus*; a king of the *Volsci*, father of *Camilla*.

**mētāllum**, i, n. = μέταλλον. **I**. Prop.: A mine: **Pl.**; **Suet. II**. **Met-on**: Of that which is obtained from a mine, etc.: **A**. A metal, as gold, silver, iron, etc.: **Virg.**—**B**. *Marble*, stone, etc.: **Pl. III**. **Fig.**: A. Of that which yields profit: A mine: **Pl.**—**B**. *Metal*, stuff, material: **Claud.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. métal, médaille*.

**Mētāpōntum**, i, n. (That which is above the sea or on the sea coast). *Metapontum*; a town of *Lucania*.—Hence, **Mētāpōnt-i-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Metapontine*.—As *Subst.*: **Mētāpōnt-ini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Metapontines*.

**mētā-tor**, ōris, m. [met(a)-or] One who measures out a place; a divider and fixer (of boundaries): **Cic.**

**Mētāurum**, i, n. *Metaurum*; a river in the *Bruttian* territory.

**Mētāurus**, i, m., Μέταυρος. *Metaurus*; a river of *Umbria*, celebrated for the defeat of *Hasdrubal*, the brother of *Hannibal* (B.C. 207) (now *Metauro* or *Metro*).

**Mētēllus**, i, m.; -a, æ, f. *Metellus* and *Metella*; Roman names.—Hence, **Mētēll-i-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Metellus*; *Metelline*.

**Mētērēa turba**. *The Meterean crowd*; the name given to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.

**Mēthion**, ōnis, m. *Methion*; the father of *Phorbos*.

**Mēthynna**, æ, f., Μήθυνα. *Methynna*; a city in the island of *Lesbos*, famed for its excellent wine (now *Methawa*).—Hence, **Mēthynn-æus**, a, um, *adj.*, Μήθυναίος. *Of, or belonging to, Methynna*, *Methymnean*.

**mētīcūl-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [metus, through *obsolet. meticul-us*] (*Full of fear*; hence) 1. *Fearful*, timid: **Plaut.**—2. *Frightful*, terrible: **Plaut.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. méticuleux*.

**mēt-ior**, men-sus sum, mēt-iri, 3. v. dep. [roots *MEP*, *MEN*, akin to Sanscrit root *ma*, to measure; Gr. μέτρον] **I**. Prop.: **A**. In space: 1. Gen.: To measure: mundi magnitudinem, **Cic.**—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of division: To measure out for division, to distribute by measure: agrum, **Cic.**—**B**. In quantity, amount, etc.: 1. Gen.: To measure, mete: frument-

um, **Cic.**; nummos, **Hor.**—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of division, appropriation, etc.: To measure or mete out; to deal out, give, or distribute by measure: frumentum militibus, **Cass. II**. **Met-on**: To measure a distance, i. e.: **A**. On land: To pass through, over, or along; to traverse, walk along, etc.: viam, **Hor.**—**B**. By water: To traverse, pass, or sail over, across, or through, etc.: aquas carinā, **Ov.**—**C**. In the heavens: To traverse, etc.: iter annum, **Cat. III**. **Fig.**: **A**. To measure, estimate, form an opinion, or judge of, etc.: quam fidelitatem ego ex meā conscientia metior, **Cic.**—**B**. To traverse, pass through a particular time: duas lucis partes Hyperione mense, **Ov. IV**. ¶ In Pass. force: **a**. To be measured off, for any purpose: mensa spatia, **Cic.**—**b**. To be measured or estimated: (a) Gen.: syllabis metiendos pedes existimat, **Cic.**—(b) Esp.: In value or importance: peccata vitii hominum metienda sunt, **Cic.**

**Mētōsēdum**, i, n. *Metosedum*, a city of *Gaul* (now *Metun*).

**Mētiscus**, i, m. *Metiscus*; the charioteer of *Turnus*.

**Metrus**, ii, m. *Metius*; an Italian proper name.

1. **mēt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to *met-for*] **I**. Prop.: To measure, measure out: metato in agello, **Hor. II**. **Fig.**: To measure out (with the eyes); to survey, observe, search, scrutinize: metabat (sc. serpens) late circum loca, **Virg.**

2. **mēt-o**, messūi, messum, mētēre, 3. v. a. and n. [prob. akin to *ἀν-ω*] **I**. Prop.: To mow or reap; to cut down the crops, etc.: **A**. Act.: farra metebant, **Ov.**—**B**. Neut.: in metendo occupatos subito adorti, **Cass. II**. **Met-on**: **A**. To gather, gather or get in, collect the vintage, etc.: 1. Act.: vindemiam metit, **Pl.**—2. Neut.: postremum metito, **Virg.**—**B**. To cut, cut down: diraque cantatā pabula falce metit, **Ov.**—**C**. Of bees as subject: To cull the sweets of flowers; to ruffle flowers: **Virg.**—**D**. To ravage, waste, destroy: ferus in silvā farra metebat, **Aper, Ov. III**. **Fig.**: To mow or cut down: **A**. In battle: proxima quæque metit gladio, **Virg.**—**B**. Of death as subject: metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, **Hor.**

**mētōpōscōpus** (-os), i, m. = μετωποσκόπος. A forehead-inspector; one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead; a metoposcopist: **Suet.**

**mēt-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [akin to *met-for*] **I**. Act.: **A**. Prop.: To measure, to measure out, or mark off for any particular purpose: si pinguis agros metabere campi, **Virg. B**. **Met-on**: 1. To traverse, pass through, etc.: nemoris loca, **Sen.**—2. To erect, pitch, set up: tabernacula, **Pl. C**. **Fig.**: To measure or mark out, describe: quas regiones animo metatus sum, **Liv. II**. **Nent.**: To mark out or measure off a place for one's self; to pitch one's tent, encamp: metarique sub ipso templo . . . jussit, **Liv.**

**mētrēta**, æ, f. = μετρητής (measurer). *A metreta*; i. e. 1. *An Athenian liquid measure, containing about 9 gallons* English: Plaut.—2. *A large cask or vessel*; a tun: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mètre*.

**Mētrōpōlis**, is, f., Μητρόπολις (Mother-city). *Metropolis*: a city of Thessaly. — Hence, **Mētrōpōl-itæ**, ōrum, m. *The people of Metropolis*. — Hence, **Mētrōpōl-it-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the people of Metropolis*.

**mētū-ens, ntis**: 1. *P. of metu-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: a. *Fearing, dreading*; in a state of dread or anxious fear: (Comp.) Nero intuentior in posterum, Tac. b.: (a) Gen.: *Fearful or apprehensive about*: (with *Respective Gen.*) metuensque periculi, Virg.—(b) Esp.: *Entertaining a respectful awe or veneration for*: (with *Respective Gen.*) consules legum metuentes, Cic.

**mētū-o**, mētūi, mētātum, mētōsē, 3. v. a. and n. [metus, (uncontr. Gen.) metu-is] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To fear, dread, be afraid of* a person or thing: crimen als te metuisse, Cic.: to suis matres subijci juvenis, Hor.: (with *ne c. Subj.*) nimis metuebam, ne abissis, Plaut.: (with *ut c. Subj.*) ut sis Vitalis metuo, Hor.—2. Esp.: *To await or expect with fear or anxiety*; to dread: metui quid futurum denique esset, Ter.—b. *To fear to say*: metuo, patres quod fuerint, Plaut.—c. *To fear or be fearful about something*: metuo qualem tu me hominem existimes, Ter.—d. *To entertain a respectful fear or veneration for*: absentem patrem, Ter. B. Fig.: *Of things as subjects*: To fear, dread, apprehend: illum aepi pennā metuentes solvi fama superstes, Hor.—C. Meton.: As the result of apprehension: *To guard against, beware of*, etc.: nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. II. Neut.: *To fear, be afraid, dread, be apprehensive or anxious*, as the effect of an idea of threatening evil: neque tam de suā vitā, quam de me metuit, Cic.: Inopi metuens formica senectæ, Virg.

**mētus**, ūs, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety*: Cic.; Sall.; Ter.; Ov.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *Religious awe, holy fear, or dread*: Virg.—2. *Poetic awe*: Hor. II. Meton.: *A cause of fear*; an object of dread or terror: Stat.

**mētū-tus**, a, um, P. of metu-o. **mē-us**, a, um (Voc., meus for mī, Virg.—Gen. Plur.: meum for meorum, Plaut.—With *pte*: meapte, Ter.: meopte, Plaut.—With *met*: meāmet, Plaut.), pron. poss. [me] I. Gen.: *My, mine, belonging to me*: meum nomen, Plaut.: mea descriptio, made by me, Cic.—As *Subst.*: mei, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *My friends, my relatives, my adherents, my followers*: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. II. Esp.: A. *My own*; i. e. *in my right senses*: golidumque trementū Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Ov.—B. *My own*; i. e. *in my own power, free, independent*:

quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, Cic.—C. Meus, *My, my own, my dear, my beloved*: Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit, Cic.—Particular expressions: 1. *Mea tu, or simply mea, You darling of mine, my darling, my love*: Ter.; Ov.—2. *Mi homines, mi spectatores, My dear people, my good spectators*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mien, non*.

**Mēvānia**, æ, f. *Mevania*; a city of Umbria (now Bevagna).

**Mēzentius**, i, m. *Mezentius*; a tyrant of Cere or Agylla.

**mī**: 1. *Dat. of ego*.—2. *Voc. of meus*.

**mīc-a**, æ, f. [etym. dub., prob. akin to μικρός or μικρός = μικρός] I. Prop.: *A crumb, little bit, morsel, grain*: Lucr.; Hor. II. Fig.: *Of the mental powers, etc.*: A grain: Cat.

**Mīcipia**, æ, m.: 1. Prop.: *Mīcipia*; son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia. — 2. Meton.: Plur.: *Numidians, Africans*.

**mīc-o**, ūi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. [Sans. root MISH, to wink] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To move to and fro with a quick, tremulous motion*: (with *Gr. Acc.*) linguis micat (sc. serpens) ora trisulcis, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To beat, palpitate*: venæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt, Cic.—2. *To twitch*, etc.: semianimesque nīcant digitī, Virg.—3. *To gush out or spring forth*: micure novi, percusso pumice, fontes, Luc.—4. *With or without digitis*: *To move quickly with the fingers*, i. e. *to hold up suddenly some of the fingers in order that another may at once guess their number* (this was practised as a game—perhaps known amongst us as, “Buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?”—and still exists in Italy under the name of mora: it was further used as a mode of deciding doubtful or controverted matters): Cic.; Suet.—5. *To dart, dart about, etc.*: fulmina micabant, Liv.—6. *To move rapidly*; to thrust, heave, or cut rapidly: urgere scutis, micare gladiis, Liv. II. Meton.: A. From the quick tremulous motion of the heavenly bodies, etc.: 1. *Of the stars, etc.*: *To twinkle, sparkle, glitter*: stella micans radiis, Cic.—2. *Of lightning*: *To flash, gleam*: micantia fulmina, Ov.—B. Without the notion of rapidity or tremulousness: *To sparkle, glitter, flash*: micat ignibus æther, Virg. III. Fig.: *To flash, glitter, sparkle with animation, passion, etc.*: oculis igne micantibus, Ov.

**mīctūr-ō**, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. *desider*. [mīngo; Part. Fut. mīctur-us] *To desire to make water*; to make water: Juv.

**Mīdas** (a), æ, m., Mīdās. *Midasor Mida*; a king of Phrygia, who received from Bacchus the gift of turning into gold every thing that he touched. As this extended to food, he implored the assistance of the god. The latter told him to bathe in the River Pactolus, the sands of which from that time became mixed with gold. When, on the occasion of a musical

contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.

**mīgra-tiō**, ōnis, f. [mīgr(a)-ō] I. Prop.: *A removal, a changing of one's habitation*; migration: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: *Of words*: *A transfer, metaphorical use*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *migration*.

**mīgro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. (mīgrāssit for mīgraverit, Cic.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to meo] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To remove from one place to another*; to depart, migrate: migrantes cernas, Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migratur, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. a. Gen.: *To go away, depart*: jam migravit ab aure voluptas Omnis, Hor.—b. Esp.: *To go away or depart out of life, etc.*: non dubitat... migrare de vitā, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ex hominum vitā nigrandum est, id.—2. *To change, to become changed*: in varias figuras, Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To carry away, transport, transfer*: relictae quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv.: num migrantur Rhætula regna, in Libyam Superis? are transvērret, Sil. B. Fig.: *To transgress, break, violate*: qui civile jus... migraret, injustum fore, Cic.

**Mīlānion**, ōnis, m., Μελαίωνων. *Milanion*; the husband of Atalanta.

**mīle**, eī, v. mīll.

**mīles**, Itis, comm. gen. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A soldier*: Cic.; Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *A foot-soldier*: Cæs.—2. *A common soldier, private*: Sall. II. Meton.: A. Collectively: *The soldiery*; the army, or forces: Tac.—B. = latrunculus: *A chessman or pawn in the game of chess*: Ov.—C. Fem.: 1. *Of a woman who is brought to bed for the first time*: *A raw recruit*; i. e. *one unaccustomed to such service*: Ov.—2. *An attendant or servant*: Ov.

**Mīlēsius**, a, um, adj., Μιλήσιος. I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the city of Miletus*; *Milesian*:—As *Subst.*: Mīlesi, ōrum, m. (sc. civēs) *The inhabitants of Miletus, the Milesians* (who were famous for their luxury and wantonness). II. Meton.: *Of the character of the people of Miletus*; impure, unchaste, wanton, lascivious.

1. **Mīlētus**, i, m., Μίλητος. *Miletus*, the father of Caunus and Byblis.—Hence, **Mīlet-is**, Idis, f. *The daughter of Miletus*, i. e. *Byblis*.

2. **Mīlētus**, i, f., Μίλητος. *Miletus*; a city of Caria.—Hence, **Mīlet-is**, Idis, f. *Adj. Of, or belonging to, Miletus*: urbs, i. e. *Tomi, a colony of Milesians*: Ov.

**mīlīt-āris**, e, adj. [mīles, mīlīt-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, a soldier or the soldiers*; military: tribuni, tribunes of the soldiers or military tribunes, Cic.: via, Liv.: signa, i. e. ensigns or standards, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **mīlītāris**, is, m. (sc. homo) *A soldier, military person*: Tac. B. Esp.: *Proper for soldiers or for military service*; of an age for bearing arms (which



extended from the 17th to the 46th year): Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of, or relating to, war; military: institutum, Cæs.—B.* *Warlike, martial: animi, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. militaire.*

**militār-iter**, *adv.* [**militar-is**] *After the manner of a soldier; in a military manner: loqui, Tac.*

**milit-a**, *æ, f.* [**milit-o**] (*The serving as a soldier; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Military service: Cic. Cæs.—A* *adverbial expression: Militia, On service, abroad, in the field: Cic. II.* Meton.: **A.** 1. *Warfare: Vell.—2.* *War: Vell.—B.* *The soldiery, troops, military force, etc.: Ov.—C.* *Spirit, courage, etc.: Flor.—D.* *Service, employment, office, etc., of a laborious nature: Cic; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. milice.*

**militi-ōla**, *æ, f.* dim. [**militi-a**] *A short, insignificant term of military service: Suet.*

**milit-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* [*miles, milit-is*] **I.** Prop.: *To be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier: Cic; Liv. II.* Meton.: **A.** [*In Pass. force with cognate subject*] *To war, wage war: hoc et omne militatur Bellum in tuæ spē gratiæ, Hor.—B.* *To serve, perform service, etc.: venaticus... Militat in silvis catulus, Hor. III.* Fig.: *To war, wage war, carry on war or warfare: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Et militavi non sine gloriā, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. militer.*

**mīlūm**, *1. n.* [*etym. dub.*] *Millet: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mil, millet.*

**mīlle-e** (*mīl-*), *num. adj. indecl.* [*akin to χίλι-oi*] **I.** Prop.: *A thousand: Cæs.—As Subst.: millia, tum, n.* *A thousand: Cic; Liv.—Particular phrases: A.* *In millia, 1 per thousand, on each or every thousand: Liv.—B.* *Mille passus, mille passuum, mille, or millia, A thousand paces (i.e. a Roman mile, which is estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than the English mile): Cic; Gell. II.* Meton.: *A thousand for innumerable, infinite: colores, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mille, mil.*

**mīlle-ēsūm**, *a, um, adj.* [**mīll-e**] *The thousandth: millesimam partem vix intelligi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. millième; also, (subst.) millésime.*

**millia**, *v. mille.*

**mīllī-ārtus**, *a, um, adj.* [**mīllī-a**] (*Of, or belonging to, a thousand; hence*) **A.** [*Containing or comprising a thousand in number: præerat alæ milliariæ, i.e. containing a thousand men, Pl.—B.* *Measuring a thousand paces: clivus, Var.—As Subst.: milliarius, li, n. (sc. saxonum) 1.* Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A stone indicating the measured space of a thousand Roman paces or of a Roman mile: a milestone: Cic.—b.* Esp.: *Miliarius aureum or simply miliarium, The gilt milestone (erected by Augustus in the Forum at Rome): Tac.—2.* Meton.: *A mile: Suet.—C.* *Extending a thousand feet: porticus, Suet.—D.* *Weighing a thousand pounds: apri, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. milliaire.*

**mīllī-ies** (*-iens*), *adv.* [**mīll-e**] **1.**

*A thousand times: Ter.; Cic.—2.* *An infinite, innumerable, or countless number of times: Cic.*

**1. Milo** (*-on*), *ōnis, m.*, *Μίλων.* *Milo or Milon: 1.* *A celebrated athlete of Crotona.—2.* *A king of Pisa, in Elis.*

**2. Milo** *ōnis, m.* *Milo; a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant (pro T. Annio Milone).—Hence, Mīlōn-i-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Milo: Milonian.*

**Mīlōnīus**, *li, m.* *Milonius; a parasite: mentioned by Hor.*

**Mīltiādes**, *is, m.* = *Μελτιάδης.* *Miltiades; a celebrated general of the Athenians, victor in the battle of Marathon.*

**mīlv-inus** (*mīlv-*), *a, um, adj.* [**mīlv-us**] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a kite: Pl. II.* Fig.: *Resembling a kite in character, etc.; kielike, rapacious: Cic.—As Subst.: mīlvina, æ, f. (sc. fames) A kite's appetite, voraciousness: Plaut.*

**Mīlvus** Pons, *v. Mulvius.*

**mīlvus** (*mīlv-, mīlvī-*), *i, m.* and *f.* [*etym. dub.*] **A.** 1. Prop.: *A bird of prey; a kite, glede, etc.: Cic; Hor.—2.* Fig.: *Of rapacious persons: A kite: Plaut.—3.* Meton.: *A constellation called mīlvus, or the kite: Ov.—B.* *A fish of prey; prob. the gurnard: Hor.*

**mīm-a**, *æ, f.* [*akin to mīm-us*] *A female mimic or mime: Cic.*

**Mīmālōnes**, *um, f.*, *Μιμάλλωες.* *The Bacchantes.—Hence, 1.* *Mīmālōn-ōus, a, um, adj. Bacchanic, Bacchanalian.—2.* *Mīmālōn-is, īdis, f.* *A Bacchantess.*

**Mīmas**, *antis, m.*, *Μίμας.* *Mimas: 1.* *A promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios.—2.* *A giant.—3.* *A Trojan.*

**mīmīc-e**, *adv.* [**mīmīc-us**] *Like a mime, farcically: Cat.*

**mīmīcus**, *a, um, adj.* = *μυμικός.* *Of, or belonging to, a mime; mimic, farcical: jocus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mimique.*

**Mīmnermus**, *1. m.*, *Μίμνερμος.* *Mimnermus; a Greek elegiac poet, inventor of the pentameter.*

**mīm-ūla**, *æ, f.* dim. [**mīm-a**] *A little (female) mime: Cic.*

**mīmus**, *1. m.* = *μῖμος.* (*He who or that which imitates; hence*) **1.** *A mimic actor, mime: Cic.—2.* *A Prop.: A mimic play, mime, farce: Ov.—b.* Fig.: *Any thing farcical, pretended, or unreal; a farce: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. mime.*

**mīn-**, *for mīhine: Pers.*

**1. mīna** (*mna*, *Pl.*), *æ, f.* = *μνᾶ:* **1.** *A Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina: Pl.—2.* *A Greek sum of money: A silver: = 100 Attic drachmæ or Roman denarii: i.e. about 41. English: Plaut.; Cic.—b.* Gold: *of five times the value of the silver one: i.e. about 201. English: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. mine.*

**2. mīna**, *æ, f.* *Smooth: ovis, smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly, Plaut.*

**mīnāc-ia**, *ārum, f.* [**mīnax**, **mīnāc-**

**is**] *Threats, menaces: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. menace.*

**mīnāc-iter**, *adv.* [*id.*] *Threateningly, menacingly; with threats or menaces: minax supplicibus, Quint. (Comp.) dixisse eum minacius, Cic.*

**mīn-æ**, *ārum, f.* [**mīn-eo**] (*The projecting things; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *The projecting points, pinnacles, etc., of a wall, etc.: Virg. II.* Fig.: *Threats, menaces, etc., as evils overhanging one: Cic; Ov.*

**mīnant-er**, *adv.* [*for mīnant-ter; fr. mīnans, mīnant-is*] *Threateningly, in a threatening manner, with threats: agere, Ov.*

**mīnā-tiō**, *ōnis, f.* [**1.** *mīn(a)-or*] *A threatening, threat, menace: Cic.*

**mīn-ax**, *ācis, adj.* [**mīn-or**] **1.** *Projecting, jutting out, overhanging: scopulus, Virg.—2.* *Threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces: Of living beings or things: (Coup.) pestilentia minaciō, Liv. (Sup.) adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet.*

**Mīncius**, *li, m.* *The Mincius; a river of Cisalpine Gaul, which runs by Mantua and falls into the Po (now the Mincio).*

**mīnēo**, *prps. no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n.* [*etym. dub.*] *To jut, project: inclinata minent, Lucr.*

**Mīn-erva** (**Mēn-**), *æ, f.* [*akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Gr. μέν-ος; Lat. root MEN, whence mens, menini, monco, etc.*] (*The thinking one, or one having mind; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Minerva; a Roman goddess, identical with the Greek Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of sense and reflection, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving: Cic. II.* Meton.: **A.** *Intellect, mind, natural ability or endowment, etc.: Hor.—B.* *Working in wool, wool-spinning or weaving: Virg.*

**Mīnerv-tum**, *li, n.* [**Mīnerv-a**] *Minervium (i.e. a place pertaining to Minerva); a city and castle (also called Arx Minervæ, Virg.) in Calabria, south of Otranto, the original seat of the Salentines (now Castro).*

**mīn(g)-o**, *minxi, minctum and mictum, mīngere, 3. v. n.* [*akin to Sans. root mih, to sprinkle, to void urine; Gr. δ-μῖχ-εω*] *To make water, to void urine: Hor.*

**mīnī-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* [**mīni-um**] *Of, or belonging to, minium; painted with red-lead or cinnabar: Cic.*

**mīnīā-tūlus**, *a, um, adj.* dim. [*for miniato-lus; fr. miniatus, (uncontr. Gen.) miniatio-lus*] *Coloured with red-lead or cinnabar; coloured red: cerula, Cic.*

**mīnīā-tus**, *a, um; 1. P.* of *mini(a)-o.—2. Pa.* *A Prop.: Coloured with red-lead or cinnabar, coloured red, red: cerula, i.e. red-lead pencil: Cic.—b.* Meton.: *Of the colour of cinnabar, cinnabar-red: torquis, Pl.*

**mīnīme**, *v. parve.*

**mīnīmus**, *a, um, v. parvus. ¶ Hence, Fr. minime.*

**1. mīnī-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [**mini-um**] *To colour with red-lead or cinnabar; to paint red: Pl.*

**2. Minio**, ōnis, *m.* *Minio*; a small river of Etruria (now Mignone).

**1. min-ister**, trī, *m.* [usually referred to min-no; but acc. to some from man-us] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *An attendant, waiter, servant*: Virg. B. Esp.: *A cup-bearer*: Cat. **II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: *Of persons, animals, or things*: A servant: legum ministrī magistratūs, i. e. the magistrates are administrators of the laws, or execute what the laws enjoin, Cic.: ministrum fulminis alitem, Hor.: sit anulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, Cic. B. Esp.: **1.** A public officer, assistant, official, etc.: Cic.—**2.** A minister, attendant, etc., of a monarch, etc.: Just.—**3.** Of communication between persons: A carrier, confidential agent, etc.: Tac.—**4.** An assistant, councillor, adviser: Tac.—**5.** An aider, helper, forwarder, supporter, etc., in a good sense: Pl.—**6.** An aider, abettor, forwarder, supporter, assiser, helper, etc., in a bad sense: Cic.—**7.** An assistant to an orator; i. e. one who suggests arguments, etc.: Cic.—**8.** A minister or servant of a deity; a priest: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ministrē*.

**2. minist-er**, ra, rum, *adj.* [1. min-ist-er] (Pertaining to a minister; hence) **I. Gen.**: *Ministering, serving*: Lucr. **II. Esp.**: *Aiding, helping, assisting*: Ov.—As Subst.: **ministerium**, i, n. That which aids, etc., an aider, furtherer, promotor: Ov.

**ministr-ium**, ī, n. [minister, ministr-(e)-i] (A thing pertaining to a minister; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *The office or employment of a minister, or attendant; service*, etc.: Liv. B. Esp.: *Attendance, waiting, service*: Hor. **II. Fig.**: A. *Employment, occupation*: Liv.—B. *Effort, endeavour, agency*: Vell.—C. *Aid, assistance*: Just.; Sext. Aur. Vict. **III. Meton.**: A. *A work; i. e. a thing made or manufactured*: Pl.—B. *Accomplishment or performance of any thing as an act of service*: Liv.—C. *A suite of attendants*: Tac.—D. Plur.: *Public officers, officials*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ministr-ère, mētier*.

**ministr-a**, ae, f. [akin to minister, ministr-i] **I. Prop.**: A female attendant, maid-servant: Ov. **II. Fig.**: A. *Of things*: A servant: res familiaris est ministra et famula corporis, Cic.—B. A female servant of a deity, a priestess: Ov.—C. An attendant, companion, comrade, one of a retinue, etc.: Virg.—D. An aider, accessory, abettor, etc.: Cic.

**ministrā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [ministr-(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: An attendant, servant: Sen. **II. Fig.**: An assistant to an orator, etc.; i. e. one who suggests arguments, supplies information, etc.: Cic. **III. Meton.**: An instructor, etc.: Suet.

**ministrā-trix**, icis, *f.* [id.] A female attendant, a handmaid: Fig.: Cic.

**ministr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. minister, ministr-i] (To act the part of a minister; hence) **I. Act.**

**A. Prop.**: **1.** With personal objects: *To attend, wait upon, serve*, esp. at table: nosmet inter nos ministrumus, Plaut.—**2.** With things as objects: *To serve, supply, hand, etc.*: pocula, Cic. B. Fig.: **1.** *To provide, furnish, supply*: quod (sc. verbum) verba ministrat, Hor.—**2.** *To give, produce, etc.*: prolem, Tib.—**3.** *To execute, carry out, perform*: medicorum jussa, Ov. **II. Neut.**: A. Prop.: *To serve, wait, attend on one, etc.*: servisorididati ministrant, Cic.: (Impers. Pers.) Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministratur, id. B. Fig.: *To serve, to act the part of a minister or servant to*: luna ministrat equis, i. e. supplies them with light, Prop.

**ministrā-bundus**, a, um, *adj.* [ministr-(a)-or] *Threatening*: rex, Liv.

**min-īto**, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* *f. freq.* [1. min-or] *To threaten or menace frequently or much*: quae minitas mihi, Plant.

**min-ītor**, ātus sum, āri, *v. dep. freq. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I. Neut.**: *To threaten, menace, frequently or much*: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. **II. Act.**: *To threaten or menace frequently or much*: ista horribilia purpuratis tulis, Cic.

**minium**, ī, n. [Spanish word] **1.** Native cinnabar: Prop.—**2.** Red-lead, minium: Pl.

**Minois**, idis, *Minoius*, a, um, *v. Minos*.

**1. min-or**, ātus sum, āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [akin to min-eo] **I. Prop.**: **Neut.**: A. Gen.: *To jut forth, project*: minatur in cœlum scopuli, Virg. B. Esp.: **1.** *To hang forwards, overhang, hang over*: illa usque minatur (sc. ornus), Virg.—**2.** *To rise high, on high, loftily, etc.*: minans (sc. machina) illabatur urbi, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To threaten, menace*: A. Neut.: nisi vehementius homini minatus essem, Cic.—B. Act.: crucem alioqui, Cic. **III. Fig.**: Act.: A. *Of things as subjects*: *To threaten, menace*: quodcumque minabatur arcus, Hor.—B. *To promise boastfully*: qui magna quum minaris, extricas nilili, Phaed.

**2. min-or**, us, *v. parvus*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. minoir, moins, mineur*.

**Minos**, ōis, *m.* *Mivos*. **Minos**: **1.** A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and laeiver of Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions.—Hence, **Minō-ius** (-us), a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Minos*—**2.** The grandson of no. 1. likewise king of Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phædra, Androgeos, and Deucalion, and builder of the labyrinth.—Hence, a. **Minō-ius** (-us), a, um: (a) Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Minos*.—(b) Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, Crete*: Creton.—b. **Minō-is**, idis, *f.* The daughter of Minos, the Minoid; i. e. Ariadne: Ov.

**Minotaurus**, i, m., μινώταυρος (Minos-bull). The Minotaur; a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, which was shut up in a labyrinth and fed with human flesh.

**Minturnæ**, ārum, *f.* *Minturnæ*; a city of Latium, at the mouth of the Liris.—Hence, **Minturn-ensis**, e, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Minturnæ*.

**minūto**, minūmus, *v. minim.*

**min-ūto**, ūti, ātum, ūere, *v. v. a.* and *n.* [root MIN, whence Gr. μινύειν; Lat. 2. min-or] **I. Act.**: A. Prop.: *(To) make small or less; hence*: **1.** *Of size*: a. Pass. in reflexive force: *To grow or become less; to diminish in size*: minuuntur corporis artibus, Ov.—b. *To break or chop into small pieces*: ramalia arida, Ov.—**2.** *Of quantity or amount*: *To reduce, diminish, lower*: sumptūs egentissimarum civitatum, Cic. B. Fig.: **1.** *To lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, etc.*: gloriam, Cic.—**2.** *To violate, etc.*: majestatem populi Romani per vim, Cic.—**3.** *To refute*: opinione, Cic.—**4.** *To remove, settle, put an end to*: controversias, Cæs.—**5.** *To lower the power of, to limit, etc.*: censuram, Liv.—**6.** *To lower in extent, etc.*: *to modify, change, etc.*: consilium, Ter.—**7.** *To cease, leave off doing, etc.*: aliquid, Lucr. **II. Neut.**: *To grow or become small; to lessen, diminish, etc.*: minuite æstui, i. e. at the abating of the tide, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. aminuer*.

**minus**, *v. parve*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. moins*.

**minus-cūlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for minor-culus; fr. 2. minor] **I. Prop.**: *Rather or very small*: villa, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Somewhat or very brief or short*: epistola, Cic.

**minūt-al**, ālis, *n.* [minut-us] (A thing pertaining to the minutus; hence) (A small thing; hence) Meat cut of chopped small; minced meat: Juv.

**minūt-ātim**, adv. [id.] (Prop.: *Piececull*; Fig.) **1.** *Piece by piece, in single parts, singly*: interrogati, Cic.—**2.** *Gradually, little by little, by degrees*: Cic.

**minūt-e**, adv. [id.] (Prop.: *Into small pieces, minutely*, Fig.) **1.** *In a petty or paltry manner*: (Comp.) res tractantur aliquanto minutius, Cic.—**2.** *Closely, accurately, minutely*: scrutari, Quint.

**minūt-ō**, ōnis, *f.* [minu-o] A lessening, diminishing, etc.: Quint.

**minūt-us**, a, um, *1. P.* of minu-o.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: *Little, small, minute*: opuscula, Cic. (Comp.) minutor (sc. aër), Lucr.: (Sup.) minutissimis ictibus excruciat, Snet.—b. Fig.: *Small, trivial, petty, paltry, insignificant*: genus orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. menu*; also (subst.) minute.

**Minyās**, ae, m., Μινυάς. **I. Prop.**: *Minyas*; a king of Thessaly.—Hence, A. **Miny-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*, Μινυήιος. *Of, or belonging to, Minyas*.—B. **Miny-ēas**, ādis, *f.* A daughter of Minyas.—C. **Miny-ēdes**, um, *f. plur.* The daughters of Minyas, who were changed into bats for having slighted the festival of Bacchus. **II. Meton.** Plur.: **Minyæ**, ārum, *m.* The Minyæ, Argonauts, companions of Jason; so called from their ancestor Minyas.

**mirā-bilis**, e, *adj.* [mira-(o)-r] That may or can be wondered at; won-



derful, marvellous, extraordinary: tu mirabilis illi, Hor.: (Comp.) quo ista majora ac mirabilia fecisti, eo, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) merveille, "a marvel."

**mirābil-iter**, adv. [mirabil-is] Wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, surprisingly: cupere (Comp.) mirabilibus augere, Cic.

**mirā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [mir-(a)-or] Wondering, astonished, full of wonder or astonishment: plebs, Liv.

**mirā-cūlum**, i, n. [id.] (That which causes to wonder; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Any thing wonderful, strange, or marvellous: a wonder, marvel: Cic.; Liv. B. Esp.: A prodigy: Hor. II. Meton.: Wonderful, marvellous, or extraordinary nature, etc., of a thing: victoriæ, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. miracle.

**mirā-ndus**, a, um: 1. P. of mir-(a)-or.—2. Pa.: Wonderful, extraordinary, singular: altitudo, Cic.

**mirā-tō**, ōnis, f. [mir-(a)-or] Wonder, admiration: Cic.

**mirā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] An admirer: rerum, Ov.

**mirā-trix**, icis, f. adj. [id.] Wondering, astonished: turba, Juv.

**mir-e-o**, adv. [mir-us] Wonderfully, marvellously, exceedingly: Cic.

**mirific-o**, adv. [mirific-us] Wonderfully, marvellously, extraordinarily, exceedingly: Cic.

**mir-i-fic-us**, a, um, adj. [for mir-i-fac-us; fr. mir-us; (i); fac-io] Causing wonder; wonderful, marvellous; extraordinary, singular, strange: homo, Cic.: (Sup.) mirificissimum facinus, Ter.

**mirmillo** (murm-), ōnis, m. [μορμύλος, "the mormulos," a species of fish] (One with a mormulos) A mirmillo or mirmillo; a gladiator who used to fight with a Thracian (Threx), or a net-fighter (retarius), and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest: Cic.

**mir-or**, rātus sum, rārī, i. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root *mīr*, ridere; whence Gr. *μει-δω*] (To smile upon, i. e. in indication of approval, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: Of personal subjects: To admire: A. Gen.: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa celata mirari, Sall.: (with Gen.) iustitiam prius mirer, belline laborum? Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To admire one's self, to be vain: Cat. II. Meton.: To wonder or marvel at, etc.; to be amazed or astonished at, etc.: mirari satis negligentiam hominis non quoe, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To esteem, take care of, etc.: nostra, Cic.—B. With things as subjects: To wonder or be amazed at: arbor Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua ponia, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mirer.

**mir-us**, a, um, adj. [mir-or] Wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, extraordinary: mirum me desiderium teneat urbis, Cic.—As Subst.: mirum, i, n. A wonder, marvel: Plaut.

**miscell-āneus**, a, um, adj. [miscell-us] Mixed, miscellaneous: turba,

App.—As Subst.: miscellanea, ōrum, n. A hash of different sorts of broken meat; a hodge-podge: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. miscellanée.

**misc-ell-us**, a, um, adj. [misc-eo] Mixed: Indi, composed of games of several kinds: Suet.

**misc-ō**, miscūl, mistum, or mixtum, miscere, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *mīg*, whence Gr. *μικ-νυμι*, *μικρ-ω*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To mix, mingle, intermingle, blend: cumque incis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To mix, mingle, prepare, a drink, cup, etc.: Ov.: alteri mulsum, Cic.—2. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To mix or mingle one's self with others, to assemble with or join others: Virg.—3. Of storms, etc., To throw into confusion: to disturb, confound, embroil: Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To mix, mingle, etc.: gravitate mixtus lepos, Cic.—Particular phrase: Miscere sanguinem et genus, To intermarry, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. To share with, impart to another: cum amico cogitationes, Sen.—2: a. To throw into confusion, embroil, disturb: reipublicam conclusionibus, Cic.—b. To stir up, excite, rouse: seditioes, Tac.

**misel-lus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for miser-lus; fr. miser] Poor, wretched, unfortunate: Cic.; Cat.

**Misenus**, i, m. *Misenus*; son of *Aeolus*, a trumpeter of *Aeneas*.—Hence, 1. *Misenum*, i, n. *Misenum* (now *Punta di Miseno*), a promontory (also, town and harbour) of *Campania*.—Hence, *Misēnensis*, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Misenum*: classis, Tac.—2. *Misenus*, i, m. Mount *Misenus*.

**miser**, ēra, ērum, adj. [acc. to Benfey fr. Sanscrit root *mīsh*, "to contract the eyelids, to wink"] I. Prop.: Of persons: A. Gen.: Wretched, unfortunate, pitiable, miserable: miser atque infelix, Cic.: (Sup.) miserimus Ful fugitando, Ter.: (with Gen.) amissionis, on account of, Pl. B. Esp.: Sick, ill, in pain, afflicted, etc.: morbo misera, Plaut. II. Meton.: A. Of things: Afflicting, sad, melancholy, wretched: (Comp.) alia sunt...multo miseriora, Cic.—As Subst.: miserum, i, n. A misfortune, calamity, woe: Cic.—B. Excessive, violent, extravagant: amor, Virg.: (with Gen.) cultus, with respect to or about, Hor.—C. Vile, worthless, poor, miserable, wretched: carmen, Virg.

**misērā-bilis**, e, adj. [miser(a)-or] I. Prop.: Worthy of deserving of pity, pitiable, deplorable, lamentable; to be pitied or lamented: (Comp.) causa mortis miserabilior, Liv.—Adverbial expression: Miserabile, Pitiable, deplorably: Virg. II. Meton.: Mournful, sad, plaintive: vox, Cic.: elegi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. misérable.

**misērābil-iter**, adv. [misērabil-is] 1. a. Prop.: Pitifully, lamentably, in a way calling for pity, etc.: emori, Cic.—b. Meton.: Pathetically, i. e. so as to excite or call forth pity: laudatus, Cic.—2. Mournfully, sadly; in

a mournful, sad, or plaintive manner; epistola scripta miserabiliter, Cic.

**misērā-ndus**, a, um: 1. P. of miser(a)-or.—2. Pa.: A. Of persons: To be pitied, etc.: miseranda vel hosti, Ov.—b. Of things: Lamentable, deplorable, pitiable: hæc mihi videntur miserauda, Cic.

**misērā-tō**, ōnis, f. [miser(a)-or] I. Prop.: A pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration: Cic. II. Meton.: A pathetic speech: Cic.

**misēr-e-o**, adv. [miser] 1. Wretchedly, miserably, vivere, Cic.—2. Excessively, vehemently, extravagantly: misere discolorare quærens, Hor.—3. In a rue or wretched way, shockingly: (Sup.) miserrime, Plaut.

**misēr-ō**, ōi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [id.] (To feel or be miser about some person or thing; hence) I. Personal: To feel pity; to have compassion: to pity, compassionate, commiserate: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. II. Impers.: Miseret, etc., aliquem alicujus or alicujus rei, It distresses one for some person or thing; I, etc., feel or am distressed about or for, etc.; I, etc., feel compassion for, or concerning, etc.: Plaut.

**misēr-ōr**, itus sum, ēri, (Inf. Præs. misereris, Lucr.) 2. v. dep. [id.] (id.) I. Personal: To feel pity; to have compassion; to pity, compassionate, commiserate: (with Gen.) miseremini sociorum, Cic. II. Impersonal: Miseretur, etc., aliquem alicujus or alicujus rei, It distresses one for some person or thing; I, etc., feel or am distressed about or for, etc.; I, etc., feel compassion for, or concerning, etc.: cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium miseretur, Cic.

1. **misère-sc-o**, no perf. nor sup., scire, 3. v. n. inch. [miscere-o] I. Personal: To feel pity, have compassion for, a person, etc.: misereschinus ultro, Virg.: (with Gen.) regis, id. II. Impersonal: Misereat, etc., It distresses me, etc.; I, etc., feel pity or compassion for or concerning; I, etc., take compassion on: inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter.

2. **misér-esco**, no perf. nor sup., escere, 3. v. n. inch. [miser] To grow wretched, to become miserable: Plaut.

**misér-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (The state of the miser; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Wretchedness, unhappy condition, misfortune, misery: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Trouble, tribulation, fatigue: Ter.—2. Tormenting or painful anxiety: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Personified: Misery, the daughter of *Erebus* and *Nox*: Cic.—B. Want, need, debt, poverty, as a cause of misery: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. misère.

**misérifcord-ia**, æ, f. [1. misericors, misericord-is] (The quality of the misericors; hence) I. Prop.: Tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy, II. Meton.: A. Pathos: Cæs.—B. Wretchedness, misery, pain: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. miséricorde.

1. **misérif-cors**, dis, adj. [for miserif-cord-s; fr. miser-co; (i); cor,

**cord-is**) *Having a pitying heart; tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful*. I. Prop.: Of persons: misericordem se præbuit, Cic. (Comp.) misericordior nulla est feminarum, Plaut. II. Fig.: Of things: animus, Cic.

2. **misér-i-cor-s**, cordis, *adj.* [for miser-i-cord-s; fr. miser; (i); cor, cord-is] *Having, or with, a wretched heart, or miserable disposition*: Cic.

**misér-iter**, *adv.* [miser] *Wretchedly, lamentably, sadly*: alloqui, Cat.

**misér-itus**, a, um, P. of miser-eor.

**misér-or**, átus sum, ári, 1. v. dep. a. [miser] *(To be wretched for, or on account of, some person or thing; hence)* I. *To lament, deplore, bewail*: sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, Virg. II. *To pity, compassionate*: inopem, Virg.: (with Gen.) juvenemque animi miserata, id.

**mis-icfuss** (-íffus), a, um, *adj.* [mitto, (Sup.) miss-um] *Discharged from military service*: Suet.

**miss-ilis**, e, *adj.* [id.] 1. *That is thrown or cast; flung*: res, Suet. Hence, **missílla**, lum, n. (sc. dona) *Gifts or presents thrown (by the emperors among the people)*: Suet.—2. *Of weapons: That may be thrown; thrown, hurled, etc.*: missile: telum, Liv.—As Subst.: **missile**, is, n. (sc. telum) *A missile weapon, missile*: Liv.

**mis-sio**, ónis, f. [for mitt-sio; fr. mitt-o] 1. *(A letting go; a suffering or allowing to go; hence)* a. *Of a gladiator: Release or exemption from further fighting; respite, quarter*: Liv.—b. *Of fighting in battle: Quarter*: Flor.—2. *A releasing, setting at liberty, liberating: liberation from captivity, etc.*: Cic.—3. *A sending, sending off, despatching of persons or things*: Cic.—4. *Of soldiers: A Gen.: A discharge from service*: Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) *Honourable: Discharge*: Cæs.; Liv.—(b) *Ignominious: Dismissal from the service, sending away*: Liv.—5. *Of a question: A sending away from duties; leave of absence, furlough*: Suet.—6. *A conclusion, termination, end*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mission*.

**missitilis**, a, um, v. missicius.

**miss-ito**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [mitto, through obsol. *intens.* miss-o] *To send repeatedly, to send*: missitaverant simul cum iis Samniti auxilia, Liv.

**mis-sor**, óris, m. [for mitt-sor; fr. mitt-o] *One who throws or hurls weapons; an archer*: Cic.

1. **mis-sus** (for mitt-sus), a, um, P. of mitt-o.

2. **mis-sus**, ús, m. [for mitt-sus; fr. mitt-o] 1. *A sending, sending away, despatching*: Cæs.; Virg.—2. *a. Prop.: A hurling, casting, launching, etc., of weapons*: Liv.—b. *Meton.: The distance a weapon may be hurled, or an arrow shot; a cast, a shot*: Lucr.—3. *In the public games: A round, heat, course*: Suet.

**mis-tim** (mix-), *adv.* [misc-eo] *Mixedly*: Lucr.

**mis-túra** (mix-), æ, f. [id.] *A*

*mizing, mingling, etc.*: Lucr.; Pl.; Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mixture*.

**mis-tus** (mix-), a, um, P. of misc-eo. ¶ Hence, *Fr. miste*.

**mit-e**, *adv.* [mit-is] *Mildly, softly, gently, in a mild or gentle manner*: convivere, (App.) mitius ille perit, Ov.: (Sup.) quam mitissime potest, Cæs.

**mitel-la**, æ, f. dim. [for miter-la; fr. mitra, mit(e)r-æ] *A head-band; a kind of turban*: Cic.

**mit-esco**, *no perf. nor supine, esc-ère*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [mit-is] I. *Of fruit, etc.: To become mellow, soft, mature, ripe*: uvæ a sole mitescere tempus est, Cic. II. *Of character or nature*: A. Of persons: *To become mild, gentle, etc.*: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor.—B. *Of animals: To become tame or gentle*: feras quasdam nullâ mitescere arte, Liv.—C. *Of things: To become mild or softened*: frigora mitescent zephyri, Hor.—D. *Of herbs, etc.: To lose harshness; to get rid of harsh or rough flavour*: Ov.

**Mithridâtes**, is, m., Μιθριδάτης. *Mithridates*: 1. *The Great; king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans, and being at last conquered by Pompey, stabbed himself. He early fortified himself against poison by taking antidotes*.—Hence, **Mithridât-icus** (-æus), a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mithridates; Mithridatic*.—2. *Surnamed Evergetes (Benefactor), an ally of the Romans against Carthage*.—3. *A king of Armenia*.—4. *A king of Pergamus, a friend of Cæsar*.—5. *A witness against Flaccus*.—Hence, **Mithridât-icus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mithridates*.

**mit-y-fic-o**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [for mit-i-fac-o; fr. mit-is; (i); fac-i] I. *To make mellow; to ripen; to bring to a full or large size*: Pl. II.: A. *Of animals: To tame, make gentle*: Pl.—B. *Of food: To make mild, to remove harshness, etc.*: Cic.

**mitig-á-to**, ónis, f. [mitig(a)-o] *Soothing, pacifying, appeasing, mitigating*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mitigation*.  
**mit-igo**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [mit-is] I. *A. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: To cause to be, or to make, soft, mellow, mature, ripe, etc.*: quum æstivâ maturitate alia mitigaverit, alia torruerit, Cic. B. *Meton.: To render soft, to soften*: musculorum duritias, Pl.: cibum, Cic. II. *Of character, nature, etc.*: A. *Of persons: 1. To render gentle, pacify; to make free from harshness, to remove harshness from*: recentibus præceptorum studiis flagrantem... ætas mitigabit, Cic.—2. *To pacify towards, to reconcile to*: qui... Hannibalem Romanis, Just.—B. *Of animals: To tame, make gentle*: Sen.—C. *Of things: 1. To render soft or mild; to soothe, calm, pacify, assuage, appease, mitigate*: paulatim mitigat iras, Ov.—2. *Of trees: To remove the wild nature of*: Pl.—3. *Of ill health, etc.: To soften, render less violent, mitigate, etc.*: Pl.—4. *Of grief, toils, etc.*: To soothe, render less severe, Cic.—5.

*Of misfortune, etc.: To relieve, remove the pressure of*: Suet.—6. *To soothe*: aures, Quint. III. *To render mild in flavour; to reduce the strength or harshness of*: Cic.—IV. *Of the soil: To render mild or mellow*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mitiget*.

**mitis**, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] I. *Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: Arrived at full growth or maturity; mellow, mature, ripe*: poma, Virg. II. *Meton.: In comic writers: Soft with beating, etc.*: mitis sum equidem fustibus, Plant.

III. *Fig.: In character, nature, etc.*: A.: 1. *Of persons: Mild, gentle, free from harshness, etc.*: (Sup.) homo mitissimus, Cic.: (with Gr. Acc.) (Comp.) nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus, Hor.—2. *Of animals: Tame, gentle*: taurus, Ov.: hirundo, id.—3. *Of things: Softened, mild, etc.*: animus, Cic.—B. *Ripe, mellow, better prepared, pleasing, agreeable, etc.*: oratio, Cic.: Thuocyddides, id.—C. *Mild in flavour*: Ov.—D. *Of the soil: Mild in nature, mellow, fruitful*: Hor.—E. *Of a river: Calm, gentle, placid, undisturbed, unruffled*: Virg.—F. *Of wine: Mellow, free from harshness or roughness*: Virg.

**mitra**, æ, f. = μίτρα. *A head-band, coif, turban (of the Asiatics; in Greece and Rome worn only by women, except occasionally by effeminate young men)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mitre*.

**mitr-átus**, a, um, *adj.* [mitr-a] *Provided with a turban, turbaned*: chori, Prop. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mitré*.

**mitto**, misl, missum, mittère (*Ind. Pres. Act. mittin' for mittisne*—*Ind. Perf. Act. misti for misisti, Cat.*—*Inf. Pres. Pass. mittier, Plant.*), 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. *Prop.: A. Gen.: To let go; to suffer, permit, or allow to go; to me intro*, Plaut.—Particular expression: Mittere or missum, etc., facere, *To dismiss, release, set at liberty*, Liv.; Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. *To let go, leave alone, quit, release*: non missura autem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor.—2. *To let go, suffer to get away or escape*: misso e manibus hoste, Liv.—3. *To let go from the starting-post, to start, etc.*: quadrigas, Liv.: equos, Ov.—4. *To let out, give forth*: robora cœ fenum mittunt, Lucr.—5. *To let fall; accidere in mensas ut rosa missa solet*, Ov. II. *Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: To cause to go; to send off, send, despatch*: filium suum foras ad propinquum quandam mittit, Cic.: Deiotarus... legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copis... esse venturum, ambassadors to say, etc., id.—Particular phrase: Mittere sub titulum Lares, *To send the Lares under an inscription, i. e. to offer one's house for sale or letting*: Ov.—2. Esp.: a. *To dismiss, etc.*: (a) *Of the senate or a meeting: To break up*: Cæs.—(b) *Of soldiers: Mittere, or missum, etc., facere*: (a) *In good sense: To discharge*: Liv.; Cic.—(β) *In a bad sense: To dismiss the service, to remove from the army*: Suet.—(c) *Of officers, attendants, etc.: To dis-*



*miss, send away*: Cic.—(3) Of a wife: *To put away, divorce*: Suet.—b. *To send word, announce, tell, inform, etc.*, about a thing by letter: ad M. Baebium praetorem misit Antiochum in Thessaliam impetum fecisse, Liv.—Particular phrase: *Mittere salutem, To send (an expression of desire for a person's) health, etc.*; *to send greeting*: Ov.—b. Of a country, stream, etc., as subject: *To send, yield, produce, furnish, etc.*: India mittit ebur, Virg.—c. 1. Gen.: *To put forth, send out, etc.*: folium quaedam ad radice mittunt, Pl.—2. Esp.: a. Of speech: *To utter*: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—b. Of sound, etc.: *To emit, give forth*: sibilis, Ov.—c. Of signs or appearances, etc.: *To exhibit, show, manifest*: mittit tibi signa Boötes, Virg.—d. 1. Gen.: *To throw, cast*: ex arce Minervæ præcipitem mittit, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. Of weapons, etc.: *To throw, cast, hurl, launch, etc.*: of arrows; *to shoot*: Cæs.; Ov.—b. Of lightning: *To hurl, cast, cast forth*: Hor.—c. Of dice, etc.: (a) *To throw*: Hor.—(b) *To obtain by throwing, get*: Script. ap. Suet.—d. With Personal pron. or corpus: *To throw, cast, or fling one's self, etc.*: Ov.; Virg.—e. Of light, as object: *To throw, cast, shed*: Cic.—E. *To bring to a conclusion, terminate, end*: misso certamine, Virg. III. Fig.: a. 1. Of speaking: a. hæc missa faciam, Cic.—b. *To cease, give over, forbear, leave off*: nitto de amissâ maximâ parte exercitiis (sc. dicere), Cic.—2. *To let go, renounce, not care or trouble one's self about*: honores, Cic.—B. *To dismiss, send away, remove from the mind, etc.*: mæstumque tinorem Mittite, Virg.—C. With Personal pron., fold. by in c. Acc.: *To send one's self into, i. e. to enter into, conclude, make, etc.*: paribus se legibus ambe Invieta gentes æternâ in fœdera mittant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mettre*.

**mitulus (my-)**, i, m. = μῆτιλος. A kind of muscle; sea-muscle: Hor.

**Mitylēne (Mÿt-)**, Æs, f., -æ, Ærum, f., Μῆτιλήνη. Mitylene, Mitylēne, or Mitylēne; the capital of the Island of Lesbos.—Hence, **Mitylénæus**, a, um (-ensis, e), adj. Of, or belonging to, Mitylene; Mitylénæan.

**mna**, æ, v. mina.

**Mnēmōn, ōnis, m.**, Μνήμων (One having a good memory). *Mnemon*; a surname of Aristeus.

**Mnēmōnides**, um, f. (Daughters of one with a good memory) *The Mnemonides* or *Muses*; daughters of *Mnemosyne*.

**Mnēmōsýne**, Æs, f., Μνημοσύνη (Remembrance). *Mnemosyne*; the mother of the *Muses*.

**mnēmōsýnon**, i, n. = μνημόσυνον. A memorial: mei sodalis, Cat.

**Mnēsarchus**, i, m., Μνήσαρχος. *Mnesarchus*; a Stoic philosopher.

**Mnestheus**, òl and eos, v. Menestheus, no. IV.

**mō-bilis**, e, adj. [for mov-bilis; fr. mov-eo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *That*

*may or can be moved; easily moved, moveable*: oculi, Cic. (Sup.) mobilissimus ardor, id. B. Esp.: *Of the teeth: Loose, not firmly set*: Pl. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: *Quick, nimble, active*: pedibus mobilis, Plant. B. Of things: *Rapid, fleet, swift*: rivi, Hor. III. Fig.: A. *That can be moved or influenced; pliant, flexible*: setas, Virg.—B. *That can be excited or roused; excitable, easily roused*: (Comp.) populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv.—C. In a bad sense: *Changeable, inconstant, fickle*: mobilitum turba Quiritium, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mobile, meuble*.

**mōbil-itas**, ātis, f. [mobil-is] (The quality of the mobilis; hence) 1. Of the teeth: *Looseness*: Pl.—2. a. Gen.: *Speed, rapidly, quickness*: Cic.—b. Esp.: *Of tongue: Volubility*: Cic.—3. *Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mobilité*.

**mōbil-iter**, adv. [id.] I. Prop.: *With rapid motion, rapidly, quickly*: palpitate, Cic. (Comp.) reverti mobilius, Lucr. II. Fig.: *Hastily; excitedly*, Cæs.

**mōbil-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [id.] *To make moveable, to make quick*: omnia mobilitantur, Lucr.

**mōdērā-bilis**, e, adj. [moder(a)-or] *Moderate*: nihil, Ov.

**mōdērā-men**, inis, n. [id.] (That which governs, directs, or regulates; hence) I. Prop.: *Of a ship: A rudder, helm*: Ov. II. Fig.: A. *Of the state: The helm; i. e. management*: Ov.—B. *Management, control, direction*: Ov.

**mōdērā-nis**, ntis, P. of moder(a)-o and moder(a)-or.

**mōdērān-ter**, adv. [for moderānter; fr. moderans, moderant-is] *Restrictively; with restriction or control; with management or power*: Lucr.

**mōdērā-te**, adv. [moderat-us] *Moderately, with moderation*: quidquam moderate dictum, Cic. (Comp.) moderatus fieri, id. (Sup.) moderatissime constituta, id.

**mōdērā-tim**, adv. [moder(a)-or] *Within due limits, in a restricted way or degree; hence, gradually*: crescere, Lucr.

**mōdērā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: *A restricting, limiting, keeping within bounds, moderating*: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *Moderation*: Cic.—(b) *Regularity, regular arrangement*: Cic.—(c) *Of the atmosphere: Moderate or temperate state, or condition*: Cic.—2. *Guidance, government, rule, control*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mōdération*.

**mōdērā-tor**, oris, m. [id.] 1. A ruler, governor: Cic.; Mart.—2. Of horses, etc., as object: *Manager, driver*: Ov.—3. Of things as object: *Manager, director, controller, etc.*; *one who manages or directs a thing*: arundinis, i. e. an angler, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mōdérateur*.

**mōdērā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: *Of persons: She who rules, controls, or governs; a mistress, etc.*: Plant. II. Fig.: *Of things: That*

*which controls, rules, directs, or regulates*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mōdératrice*.

**mōdērā-tus**, a, um; 1. P. of moder(a)-o and moder(a)-or.—2. P.: a. Of persons: *In reflexive force: That restricts or limits one's self; keeping one's self within limits or bounds; observing moderation, moderate*: (Comp.) quem moderatorem viderunt, Cic.—b. Of things: *In passive force: (a) That is restricted, limited, kept within limits or bounds; moderate*: (Sup.) moderatissimi sensus, Script. ap. Cic.—(b) *Well regulated or managed*: pronuntiatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mōdéré*.

**mōd-ēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [mod-us] I. Prop.: *To set bounds or limit to: voci moderabo mem*, Plant. II. Meton.: *To regulate or influence a person's feeling or conduct; to prevail with one; magis studia partium, quam bona aut mala sua moderabant*, Sall.

**mōd-ēror**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: *To appoint or fix a measure or standard*: non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vium homines solent, Plant. II. a. Prop.: 1. Neut.: *To set bounds, limits, or a restriction to; to restrict*: (with Dat.) cui moderabor diligentius, Cic.—2. Act.: *To limit, regulate, restrict, moderate*: gaudium, Tac. B. Meton.: 1. Act.: *To manage, regulate, rule, govern, direct*: *Of living beings or things as objects: anroque graves moderantur habenas*, Ov.: officio consilia moderantes, Cic.—2. Neut.: a. *To regulate or fashion one's own conduct*: ita moderans, ne, etc., Tac.—b. *To regulate or influence a person's feelings or conduct; to prevail with one*: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mōdérer*.

**mōdest-e**, adv. [modest-us] 1. *Modestly, unassumingly, discreetly*: parere, Cic. (Sup.) modestissime, Pl.—2. *Moderately, temperately, with moderation*: (Comp.) modestius uti, Pl.—3. *Modestly, as a modest person would*: Ter.

**mōdest-la**, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the modestus; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *Modesty, unassuming conduct, discreetness, sobriety of behaviour*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Correctness of conduct, etc., propriety*: Cic.—2. (Moderation, etc., in degree; hence) a. Of the weather: *Mildness*: Tac.—b. Of a stream: *Gentle or placid course*: Pl.—c. Of capacity: *Modicior, moderate talent or ability*: Tac.—3. a. Prop.: *Modesty*: Script. ap. Cic.—b. Meton.: *Shame, feeling or sense of shame; primeque modestia culpæ*, Stat.—4. *Honour, sense, or feeling of honour*: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mōdestie*.

**mōd-estus**, a, um, adj. [mod-us] (Having, or with, modus; hence) 1. Of persons: *In reflexive force: (Keeping one's self within bounds or limits; hence) a. Of a person's behaviour or bearing as regards himself: Modest, unassuming, sober, discreet*: (Sup.) adolescentulus modestissimus, Cic.—b. Of a person's behaviour or bearing towards others: *Kind, gentle, mild,*

*temperate, forbearing: (Comp.)* modēstior non ero, Cic.—**C.** In morals: *Modest, virtuous, moral, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** Of things: In passive force: (*Kept within bounds or limits; hence*) *a. Moderate, temperate: epistola, Cic.—b. Modest, etc.: verba, Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *modeste*.

**modicē**, *adv.* [modic-us] **1.** *a. Gen.*: *Moderately, with moderation: Cic.—b. Esp.*: *Quietly, calmly, without disturbance, etc.*: Cic.—**2.**: *a. Slightly, in a small degree, not much, not very: Cic.—b. Indifferently, slightly, scantily, meanly: Suet.*

**mod-icus**, *a, um, adj.* [mod-us] (*Belonging or pertaining to moderation; hence*) **I. Gen.**: **A.** Of size: (*Of a moderate size, moderate sized, of a middling or intermediate size: Ov.—B.* Of length or extent: *Of moderate length or extent: Cic.—C.* Of degree or amount: *Moderate, observing due limits or bounds: Cic.—D.* 1. Of behaviour: *Modest, moderate, temperate: Sall.—2. Temperate, moderate, using self-restraint: (with Gen.)* modicus voluptatum, Tac. **II. Esp.**: With accessory notion of restriction or diminution: **A.** Of things: **1.** Of size: *Small, not large: acervus, Hor.—2.* Of amount: *Small, trifling: pecunia, Cic.—3.* Of degree: *Small, slight, not great: genus dilecti modicum in delectando, Cic.—4.* Of number: *Small in number, few: Cic.—5.* Of occurrence: *Not frequent, rare: Cic.—6.* Of extent: *Small: Just.—7.* Of duration: *Short: Quint.—B.* Of persons: **1.** *Low, humble: Tac.—2.* *Slightly gifted or endowed: (with Gen.)* pecuniā modicus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modique*.

**mod-i-fic-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for mod-i-fac-o; fr. mod-us; i. (f)ac-o] **I. Gen.**: *To make by or according to a measure or standard; Fig.*: *To measure: Part. Perf.*: *Measured, modulated: membra verborum modificata esse debent, Cic. II.* (*To make or set bounds to; to restrict, regulate, control; hence*) *Of the meaning of words: To restrict, modify: verba, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *modifier*.

**mod-us**, *li, m., -ium, n.* (*Gen. Plur.*: *modium for modiorum, Cic.*) [mod-us] (*The thing belonging to a modus; hence*) *Of quantity: I. Prop.*: *A modius; a Roman dry measure, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus; a peck: Cic. II. F. i. g.*: *Measure, amount: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *muil*.

**modō**, *adv.* [etym. dub.; prob. modus] **I.** *To express a restriction of idea, etc.*: **A. Gen.**: *Only, merely: parvam modo causam timoris afferre, Cæs. B. Esp.*: **1.** In restrictive clauses: *a. At all, in any or some measure or degree: servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, qui, etc., Cic.—b. Only, on condition that, provided that: decerne, modo recte, Cic.—2.* *If only, provided that: quos, valde modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic.—Particular combination: Modo ne, if only*

*not, provided that not: Cic.—3.* With Imperat.: *Just, now: tu modo posce deos veniam, Virg. II.* With specifications of time: **A.** Of time present: *Just now, just: iam modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib.—B.* Of time just past: *Just, now, but this moment, a little while ago: in quā urbe modo gratiā, auctoritate, gloriā florimus, in eā nunc, etc., Cic.—C.* Of time just to come: *Immediately, directly, in a moment: domum modo ibo, Ter.—Particular combinations: Modo (nunc)... modo (nunc, aliquando, etc.), Now... now; at one moment... at another; sometimes... sometimes: Cic. Ov. Tac.—D.* *Modo... tum, deinde, etc., At first... then; at one time... at another, etc.: sol modo accedens, tum inter recedens, Cic.: illex coalescat inter saxa paulum modo prona, deinde flexa, etc., Sall.*

**modulāt-ur**, *adv.* [1. modulāt-us] (*Prop.*: *In a modulated way; Meton.*) *Harmoniously, musically, melodiously: Cic.*

**modūla-tor**, *ōris, m.* [modul(a)-or] (*One who keeps in time; hence*) *A timist: Hor.*

**modūla-tus**, *a, um: 1. P.* Of modul(a)-or.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: *Modulated: brought within the rules of rhythm or harmony: (Comp.)* modulatio oratio, Gell.—**b. Meton.**: *Harmonious, melodious, musical: modulatissimus tibiarum cantus, Flor.: modulata dolore Verba... fundebat, Ov.*

**modūl-or**, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n.* [modul-us] **I. Act.**: (*To measure according to a standard; hence*) **A.** *To measure, calculate, estimate: praestantiam, Gell.—B.* *To regulate, keep in time, etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv.—C.* **1.** *Prop.*: *To modulate, bring within the rules, etc., of rhythm, harmony, etc.: vocem auribus, Cic.—2. Meton.*: **a.** *To play on an instrument: Tib.—b.* *To sing: carmina descripsi et modulans alterna notavi, Virg.—c.* *To play anything on an instrument: carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avena, Virg. II. Nunt.*: (*To appoint or fix a measure or standard; hence*) **A.** *To regulate, fix, or appoint as a rule; to order, ordain: ita modulante naturā, Pl.—B.* *To beat time, to keep time, etc.: ad letum modulantum pedum moventur, Pl. E. 3.* In Pass. force: *Part. Perf.*: **1.**: *a. Played, played upon: dic Latium, Barbite, carmen, Lesbos primum modulate civi, Hor.—b. Sung: carmina lascive modulata, Suet.—2. Part. Fut.*: *To be sung, that must be sung: ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis, Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *moduler (-eler)*.

**modūl-lus**, *i, m.* [for modo-lus; fr. modus, (vscontr. Gen.) modo-l] (*a small modus; hence*) **1.**: *a. Size, measurement, extent: Suet.—b.* *a measure; a rule, etc., for measuring: ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur, Hor.—2. Music, tune, strain: Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *module, modele, moule*.

**mō-dus**, *1, m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *mā metiri*; whence also Gr. *με-τρέω*; Lat. *me-tior, etc.*] (*The measuring thing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A measure or standard by which any thing is measured, etc.: Var. II. Meton.*: **A.**: **1.** *Measurement, extent, size: Cic.—2. Quantity: Curt.—B. Plur.*: **1.** Of words: *Rhythm, time, quantity: Cic.—2.* Of music: *Plur.*: *a. Notes: Ov.—b. Music, tunes, melody, strains: Cic.; Liv.—3.* Of poetry: *a. Measure, metre, etc.: Ov.—b. Poema, verses, etc.: Hor.—C. Moderation: Cic.—D.* *A proper or due measure: Cic.—E. Bounds, limit, end, restriction: Cic.; Liv.—F.* *A way, manner, method, mode: Cic.; Virg.*—*Particular expressions: Modo, in modum, or ad modum: After the manner, etc., of; like: Hor.; Liv.; Cic.; Tac.—G.* *A sort, kind, etc.: (with Gen. of Pron. either separately or as one word): hujusmodi, Cic.: hujusmodi, id.; ejusmodi, id.: istius modi, id.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *mode*.

**mōch-a**, *ae, f.* = *μοιχῆ*. *An adulteress: Hor.*

**mōch-or**, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* [mōch-us] *To fornicate, commit adultery: Hor.*

**mōch-us**, *i, m.* = *μοιχός*. *A fornicator, adulterer: Hor.*

**mōen-ia**, *lum, n. plur.* [akin to *ἀμύνειν*] (*The things which ward off; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, city walls, as a means of protection and security: Cic. B. Esp.*: *Fortifications, defences, etc.: Cæs. II. Meton.*: **A.** *Walls, inclosure: navis, Ov.: theatri, Lucr.—B.* *A city inclosed by walls, a walled town: Cic.; Virg.—C.* *A mansion, dwelling: Virg.*

**Mōenus**, *i, m.* *The Mœnus; a river of Germany (now the Main).*

**mōerō**, *ere, etc., v. mœr.*

**Mōesi**, *ōrum, n.* *The Mæsi; the ancient inhabitants of the country now represented by Bulgaria and Servia.—Hence, 1. Mōesia, ae, f.* *The country of the Mæsi; Mœsia.—Plur.: Mōesiæ, ārum, f.* *The Mœssias; i. e. Mœsia Superior and Mœsia Inferior.—2. Mōesi-ācus (-cus), a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mœsia; Mæssian.*

**mōeste**, *etc., v. mæst.*

**Mogontiācum** (*Mag-*), *i, n.* *Mogontiacum or Magontiacum; a city of Germany (now Mayence).*

**mōl-a**, *ae, f.* [1. mol-o] **1.** (*The grinding thing; hence*) *A mill: Ov.—2.* (*The ground thing; hence*) *Grits, meal, etc.: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *meule*.

**mōl-āris**, *is, m.* [mol-a] (*A thing pertaining to a mola; hence*) **1.**: **a. Prop.**: *A mill-stone: Pl.—b. Meton.*: *A stone like a mill-stone in size; a huge or vast stone: Ov.—2.* *A grinder or molar tooth: Juv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *molaire*.

**mōles**, *is, f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** *Of size: A. Prop.*: **1. Gen.**: *A huge or vast mass; an immense heap, huge bulk, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—2. Esp.* *Of any vast structure, etc.: a. Of palaces, etc.:*



**A huge pile of buildings; an immense building.** Ov.—b. *A mole, dam, pier, etc.* Cic.—c. *Of a tomb, etc.* *An immense structure, a vast pile.* Cic.—d. *Of foundations, etc.* *An immense mass.* Cic.—e. *Of war: A vast engine or machine.* Virg.—f. *Of city walls: A massive structure.* Virg. **B. Fig.: 1. Greatness, eastness.** Cic.; Liv.; Hor.—2. *Difficulty, labour, trouble.* Liv.; Virg. **II. Of quantity.** **A. Prop.: 1. Of persons: *A vast number, an immense crowd.* Virg.; Tac.—2. *Of warlike stores: Collected necessities or all needful munitions.* Liv. **B. Fig.: A crowd, multitude.** Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mole*.**

**molest-e**, adv. [molest-us] 1. *In a troublesome or annoying way; annoyingly: with trouble, annoyance, etc.* Cat.; Curt.—Particular phrase: *Molest, etc., ferre:* *To be annoyed, troubled, or vexed: molestare ferro, Cic.* (Comp.) *molestus mihi ferendum, id.* (Sup.) *ea molestissimi homines ferre debent, id.*—2. *Of style, etc.: In a laboured or affected way.* Script. ap. Suet.

**molest-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the molestus; hence) 1. **a. Prop.: Trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike.** Ter.; Cic.—b. **Meton.: That which causes trouble, an annoyance.** Pl.—2. *Of speech: Stiffness, affectation.* Cic.

**molest-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. μόλις, μόλις, μόλις-ερός] 1. **Prop.: A. Gen.: Troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying:** *molestus ne sis, Plaut.* (Sup.) *molestissima arrogantia, Cic.* (Comp.) *nihil erit molestius provincia, id.*—Particular expression: *Molesta tunica, A troublesome, etc., tunic (the name given to a kind of dress made of inflammable materials, which was placed sometimes on condemned persons, and then set on fire):* Juv. **B. Esp.: Of speech, etc.: Laboured, affected.** Cic. **II. Meton.: Dangerous, injurious.** Cat.

**moli-men**, inis, n. [moli-or] 1. *Effort, exertion, endeavour, attempt.* Ov.—2. *An undertaking:* Liv.; Ov.—3. *Form, construction, bulk, size, etc.: Ov.*

**moli-mentum**, i, n. [id.] 1. *Effort, exertion, endeavour, attempt.* Cæs.—2. *Construction, structure, size, etc.: Liv.* **moli-o**, prps. no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. a. [mol-es] *To make a moles; hence* (Prop.) *To build, erect, construct:* Fig. *To raise up; i. e. excite, arouse, awaken:* oratione *molienda* (æ. sunt) *amor, odium, iracundia, etc., Cic.*

**moli-ior**, itus sum, iri (Inf. Pres., mollior, Lucr.), 4. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] 1. **Neut.:** *(To use power, put forth might or strength; hence)* **A. Prop.: To make exertions, to exert one's self; to endeavour, toil, struggle, strive: in demolendo signo permulti homines *moliabantur, Cic.* **B. Meton.:** *Of the result of exertions: 1. To go away, depart: moliantur naves a***

*terrá, Liv.*—2. *To raise or construct a defence, etc.: ad molliendum clitelas deferant, Liv.* **II. Act.:** *(To use power, to put forth might or strength about anything; hence)* **A. Prop.:**

1. **Gen.:** *To undertake, or employ one's self about, any thing that requires exertion, etc.: nulla opera molitur, Cic.: nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem, Virg.*—2. **Esp.:** *A. To endeavour to procure, cause, obtain, or bring about: civibus periculum, Cic.—b. To endeavour or attempt to do, etc.: qui aliquid munus efficere molitur, Cic.—c. To set about, undertake, etc.: sospicungam Danaï Trojâ cupieret elictâ Moliri, Virg.—d. To employ one's self at, busy one's self about: portam, Liv.—e. To attempt: quod molari, nihil habes, Cic. B. Meton.:* *Of the effect or result produced by efforts, etc.: 1. To build, erect, construct: arcem, Virg.: classem, id.—2. To fortify, protect, defend, etc.: aggere tecta, Virg.—3. To carry out, execute, perform, conduct, manage, etc.: aliquid cum labore, Cic.—4. To displace, remove: montes moliri suâ sede paramus, Liv.—5. To wield, brandish, etc.: fulmina dextrâ, Virg.—6. To cast, hurl: ignem, Virg.—7. Of an anchor: To weigh, raise, haul in: Liv.—8. Of the ground: To till, cultivate, work: Virg.—9. Of rains: To guide, manage: Virg.—10. To rouse by an effort: corpora ex somno, Liv.—11: a. To break open or down by an effort, force, etc., in a hostile way: portam, Liv.—b. To force open, not in a hostile way: templorum fores, Tac.—12. Of a journey, etc.: To pursue, continue: Virg.—13. Of snares: To lay: Virg. C. Fig.: 1. To design, devise, meditate: dubitamus quid iste in hostium prædâ molitus sit, Cic.—2. To build up, i. e. to form by education, study, etc.: animum, Ov.—3. To make, cause, occasion: moram, etc., Virg.—4. To break down, destroy, impair: fidem, i. e. to impair public faith or credit: Liv.—5. Of a spear: To pursue or continue its course: Virg.*

**moli-tio**, ðnis, f. [moli-or] 1. *Of the creation of the world: A building, erecting or constructing:* Cic.—2. *A displacing, removing: Liv.*

**moli-tor**, ðris, m. [id.] 1. *One who attempts to bring a thing about; a contriver, attempter, author:* Tac.; Suet.—2. **a. Prop.: A builder: Ov. **Meton.:** *The creator of the world: Cic.***

**moli-trix**, icis, f. [id.] *She who attempts to bring about a thing; a female contriver, attempter, etc.* Suet.

1. **moli-itus**, a, um, *P. of moli-o.*

2. **moli-tus**, a, um, *P. of moli-or.*

3. **moli-esco**, no perf. nor sup., escère, 3. v. n. inch. [moli-is] 1. **A. Prop.:** *To grow or become soft: mollescit ebur, Ov. B. Fig.: To become mild; to lose harshness of character: artibus ingenius . . . Pectora mollescent, Ov. II. To become effeminate or unmanly; to lose the manly disposition or character: tactis subito mollescat in undis, Ov.*

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8. **moli-itus**, a, um, *P. of moli-o.*

9. **moli-tus**, a, um, *P. of moli-or.*

[for mollicul-lus; fr. mollicul-lus] *Very soft, tender, or delicate:* Cat.

**mollifera**, æ, -cîes, ði, v. molli-tia, mollifera, a, um, adj. dim. [moll-is] 1. **Prop.:** *Soft, tender, delicate:* escère, Plaut. **II. Fig.: Soft, voluptuous: versuculi, Cat.**

**moli-to**, ivi and itum, ire (Inf. Pres. Pass. mollior, Ter.), 4. v. a. [id.] 1. *Of the stomach: To loosen, relax, purge moderately:* Pl. **II. To make pliant, flexible, or supple: artus, Liv. **III.:** **A. Prop.:** *To make soft, to soften: flavam modo pollice ceram Molliat, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To mitigate, to break the force or violence of; to subdue: Hannibalem juveniliter exultantem patientiâ suâ molliat, Cic.—2. To mitigate, relax the severity of: penam, Ov.—3. Of fruits, etc.: To take away the harshness of, to render mild in flavour, etc.: Virg. IV. To render gentle, mild, moderate, or temperate: Favonii hibernum molliunt cœlum, Pl. V. To render easy, gentle, or sloping; to take away the steepness of an eminence, etc.: olivum, Cæs. VI.:***

**A. To render soft, effeminate, or unmanly:** animos, Cic.—**B. To unman, despair, dishearten, cast down:** lacrimæ meorum me interdum molliunt, Cic. **VII. To render agreeable or pleasant; to soften down:** opus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mollior, mouiller*.

**moli-i-pe-s**, pðdis, adj. [for moli-ip-ed-s; fr. moli-is; (i); pes, ped-is] *Having or with soft feet; soft-footed:* boves, Poet. ap. Cic.

**moli-is**, e, adj. I. [for mov-is; fr. mov-eo] (That may or can be moved; or that moves; hence) **A. Prop.:** 1. **a. Gen.:** *Swaying or swinging backwards and forwards: tibique Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg.—b. Esp.:* (a) *Of carriages: Having an easy or gentle motion: pilenta, Virg. (by some this passage is to be referred to no. II. A. 1.).—(b) Pliant, flexible, supple, etc.: juncus, Virg.—2. Of food: Easily moving or relaxing the bowels; opening, etc.: Cels.—B. Fig.:*

1. *Easily moved, pliant, yielding: ad deponendam offensionem, Cic.—2. Changeable, fickle:* Cic. **II. [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit mridu, from Sanscrit root mṛid, "conterere," ace. to others, akin to μάλα-αρός]** **A. Prop.:** 1. **Gen.:** *Soft:* (Sup.) *mollissima cera, Cic.—2. Esp.:* *Soft, tender, delicate: genæ, Ov. B. Meton.:* 1. *Gentle, i. e.:* a. *Of the weather, etc.: Mild, not violent or excessive:* (Comp.) *mollior aestas, Virg.—b. Of atmosphere, a country, etc.: Mild, moderate, temperate:* Flor.—c. *Of the winds: Soft, mild:* Ov.—d. *Of a river: Calm, placid, gentle:* Virg.—e. *Of a road, etc.: Easy, not difficult:* Ov.—f. *Of an elevation, etc.: Easy, not steep, gentle, sloping:* Virg.—2. *Of wine: Smooth to the palate, mild, mellow:* Virg.—3. In sculpture: *Soft, not stiff, pleasing, well-executed, graceful:* Cic.—4. *Weak, powerless, relaxed, feeble:* arcus . . . Si nunquam cesses tendere, mollis erit, Ov.—5. *Devoid of firmness, flabby,*

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*staccid*: venter, Hor. C. Fig.: 1. Of age: *Tender, delicate, youthful*: anni, Ov.—2. a. In a good sense: *Delicate in feeling, modest, etc.*: Pl.—b. In a bad sense: (a) Of persons: *Soft, effeminate, unmanly*: Sabai, Virg.—(b) Of things: *Effeminate, weak, not worthy of a man, etc.*: querela, Hor.—(c) *Fearful, weak, timid*: columbae, Hor.: sententiae, Cic.—3. *Not difficult, easy*: iussa, Virg.—4. *Favourable*: fandi Tempora, Virg.—Adverbial expression: In mollis, In a more favourable light: Tac.—5. *Agreeable, gentle, mild, pleasant, delightful*: senectus, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Mollia, Gently, agreeably: Ov.—As Subst.: molle, is, n. *Agreeableness, pleasantness*; that which is gentle, mild, or delightful: Hor.—6. *Tender, touching*: nomen, Cic.—7. Of music or poetry: *Soft, gentle*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. mou, (adv.) molle.

*moll-iter*, adv. [moll-is] 1. a. Prop.: *Softly*: (Sup.) nidos quam possunt mollissime subternunt, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) In a soft or placid way, calmly, gently, mildly: (Comp.) mollis eadem illa abnuere, Liv.—(b) Gently, without roughness: Plaut.—2. *Pleasingly, easily, not stiffly, gracefully*: excedunt alii spirantia mollis aera, Virg.—3. *Yielding, compliantly*: Liv.—4. a. *Softly, effeminately, voluptuously*: vivere, Cic.—b. In a way unworthy of a man; in an unmanly way, womanishly, weakly, sensitively, etc.: agritudinem pati, Sall.—c. *Timidly, weakly, etc.*: agere, Liv.—5. *Favourably*: in a favourable way: Tac.

*moll-itia* (-icita), æ, f., -itiles (-icles), ei, f. [id.] *The state, quality, or condition of the mollis*: hence 1. Prop.: *Pliancy, flexibility, suppleness*: Cic.—2. Meton.: a. Gen.: *Softness*: Pl.—b. Esp.: (a) *An absence or want of firmness*: Cic.—(b) *Delicacy*: Just.—3. Fig.: a. Gen.: *Softness, tenderness*: Cic.—b. *Modesty, bashfulness*: Pl.—c. (a) Gen.: *Effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness*: Cic.—(ß) Esp.: *Unchastity*: Pl.—(b) *Weakness, feebleness, timidity, irresolution*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mollesce.

*moll-itudo*, inis, f. [id.] *The condition, state, or quality of the mollis*: hence 1. a. Prop.: *Softness*: Cic.—b. Fig.: *Softness, tenderness*: Cic.—2. Of the voice: *Flexibility*: Auct. Her.

*moll-i-tus*, a, um, P. of molli-o. *mól-o*, ñ, itum, ere, 3. v. a. and n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MHU, conterere] I. Act.: *To grind, crush, bruise corn, etc.*, by a mill, etc.: hordeum, Pl. II. Neut.: *To grind*; to perform the act of grinding: coquendo et molendo, Ter.

*Mólorchus*, i, m. *Molorchus*; a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules, when about to slay the lion of that place.—Hence, *Molorchæus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Molorchus.

*Mólössus*, i, m. *Molossus*, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andro-

*mache*; the progenitor of the Molossi.—Hence, *Moloss-i*, ñrum, m. *The Molossians*; a people in the eastern part of Epirus, who derive their name from Molossus.—Hence, 1. *Mólöss-us*, a, um (Gen. Plur. Molossium, Lucr.), adj. Of, or belonging to, the Molossi: Molossian.—As Subst.: *Molossus*, i, m. (sc. canis) *A Molossian dog or hound* (noted for its size and strength): Virg. *Moloss-is*, idis, f. *Molossis*, or the country of the Molossi.

*mól-y*, ños, n. = mól-y. *Moly*; a plant with a white flower and a black root: Pl.

*mō-men*, inis, n. [for mov-men; fr. mov-eo] 1. *The thing serving for moving or setting in motion*; hence) Momentum, impulse: Lucr.—2. *The thing shaken or agitated*; hence) Of the sea: *The agitated waters, waves, billows*: Lucr.

*mō-mentum*, i, n. [for movementum; fr. id.] 1. *The moving thing*; hence) a.: (a) Prop.: *Movement, motion*: Cic.—(b) Meton.: *Change, alteration*: Cic.; Liv.—b. Of weight: (a) Prop.: *That which moves the scales, etc.*; a very small portion of any thing: Pl.—(b) Meton.: (a) *A make-weight*: Just.—(ß) *A small division, a little part of any thing*: Cic.—(γ) Of speech: *A small piece, a minute part*: Quint.—(δ) *A point, part, etc.*: Pl.—2. *The thing moving itself*; hence) Of time: a. Prop.: *A moment*: Cic.; Liv.—b. Meton.: *A short season, a brief space*: Cæs.; Hor.—3. *The moving, affecting, or influencing thing*; hence) a. Prop.: *Weight, influence, importance, moment*: Cæs.; Cic.; Nep.—b. Meton.: (a) *A moving or influencing cause*; a motive: Ov.—(b) *Power or means of influencing*; influence: Hor.—4. *The thing originating, calling forth, producing, etc.*; hence) *A cause, originating circumstance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. moment.

*Mon-a*, æ, f. *Mona*: 1. *The Isle of Man*.—2. *The Isle of Anglesia*.

*Mónæses*, is, m. *Monæses*; a king of the Parthians.

*mónēdēlla*, æ, f. [acc. to some from Sanscrit mani, "a jewel," and root AD, "to eat;" and so, the one eating jewels; but probably from moneta, with d for t] *The one having money, gold, etc.*; hence) *A dove, jack-daw* (a common propensity in which bird is the pilfering of gold, etc. According to fable, the nymph Arne was changed into a dove for having betrayed her country for gold): Ov.

*món-ēo*, ñi, itum, ere (Inf. Præs. Pass., monerit, Plaut.), 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare] (in causative force, To cause or make to think; hence) I. Prop.: *To remind, bring something to one's recollection, put in mind of something*: Terentium de testamento, Cic. (with Gen. of thing) contractos . . . temporis accessitatis monet, Tac. (with Acc. of person and Acc. of neut. pron.) illud me preclare admones, Cic. II. Meton.: a. *To admonish, advise, warn*: eos hoc moneo, Cic. (without Object)

ad monendum, id.—b. *To admonish by punishment*; to punish, chastise: aliquem verbere, Tac.—c. *To urge or set on*; to incite by cries of encouragement: canes, Prop.—d. *To teach, instruct, tell, inform*: divinitus mente monita, Liv.—e. *To foretell, announce, predict*; i. e. warn that something is about to happen: ante sinistra cavā monuisset ab lince cornix, Virg.

*mónēr-is*, is, f. = μωνήρης (sc. ναύς). *A moneris*; i. e. a vessel with a single bank of oars; a galley: Liv.

*Mónē-ta*, æ, f. [mone-o] *The reminding one* I. Prop.: *Moneta*: a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. II. Meton.: *A the place for coining money*; the mint: Cic.—b. *Coined money, coin, money*: Ov. III. Fig.: a. Of the Stoic doctrines: *The principles, as the producing cause*: Sen.—b. Of composition: *Style, stamp, character, etc.*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. monnaie.

*mónēt-ālis*, e, adj. [Monet-a] Of, or pertaining to, the mint: Cic.

*mónēt-āri-us*, ii, m. [id.] *(One pertaining to the mint*; hence) *A workman in the mint*; a coiner: Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. monétaire.

*món-ile*, is, n. [akin to Sanscrit mani, "gemma"] *(A thing pertaining to a jewel or jewels*; hence) 1. For persons: *A jewelled ornament, esp. for the neck*; a necklace, adorned with jewels, made of precious metal, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—2. For animals: *A neck ornament, collar, etc.*: Virg.

*món-ñto*, ñnis, f. [mon-eo] 1. *An admonishing, admonition, advice, warning*: Cic.; Suet.—2. *A foretelling or predicting*; a prediction, etc. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. monition.

*món-ñtor*, ñris, m. [mon-eo] 1. a. Gen.: *One who reminds one of any thing*: Hor.; Sall.—b. Esp.: (a) *One who reminds an orator of something*; a remembrancer, an assistant: Cic.—(b) *One who reminds one of people's names*; a nomenclator: Cic.—2. *One who gives admonition or advice*, an adviser: Cic.—3. *A teacher, instructor, tutor, etc.*: Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. moniteur.

*món-ñtum*, i, m. [id.] 1. Gen.: a. *Advice, admonition*: Cic.—b. Esp.: *An intimation of the divine will*; omen, prognostic: Cic.—2. *A prediction, prophecy, etc.*: Virg.

1. *món-ñtus*, a, um, P. of mon-eo. 2. *món-ñtus*, ñs, m. [mon-eo] I. Gen.: *Admonition, advice, warning*: Ov. II. Esp.: *An intimation of the divine will, omen, prognostic*; admonition by omens, etc.: Cic.

*Mónæcus*, i, m., Μοναχός (He that dwells alone). *Monæcus*; a surname of Hercules: Arx Monæci, a promontory and harbour in Liguria (the mod. Monaco).

*mónogramm-us* (-os), on, adj. = μονογράμμος. (Prop.: *Consisting of single lines*; Meton.) Of gods: *Shadowny*: Cic.

*mónōpōd-ium*, ii, n. = μονοποδ-ιον. *A table or stand with one foot*: Liv.

*mónōpōl-ium*, ii, n. = μονοπωλ-ιον



*The exclusive privilege of dealing in a thing; a monopoly:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monopole*.

**mon-s, tis, m.** [for min-(t)-s; fr. min-eo] [A projecting; Concr. That which projects or juts forth; hence] I. Prop.: A mountain, mount: Cic.—Prov.: Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus; The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born, i.e. much is promised but little will be performed: Hor. II. Meton.: A. A mountain, i.e. a heaped up, towering mass, quantity: Cic.; Virg.—B. A detached portion of rock, a rock: Virg.—C. The wild beasts of a mountain or of mountains: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mont*.

**monstrā-bilis, e, adj.** [monstr-(a)-o] Worthy to be shown or noticed, conspicuous, remarkable: Pl.

**monstrā-tio, ōnis, f.** [id.] A showing, direction: Ter.

**monstrā-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] 1. One who points out a thing: a pointer out: Luc.—2.: a. A teacher, instructor; hence, an inventor, introducer: Virg.—b. One who tells, informs, or teaches where a thing is to be obtained; an informant, etc.: Tac.

**monstrā-tus, a, um**: 1. P. of monstr-(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable: Tac.

**monstr-ifer, fēra, fērum, adj.** [monstr-um; (i); fer-o] 1. Monster-bearing, monster-producing: annus, Claud.—2. (Brought or produced by a monster; hence) Monstrous, horrid, misshapen: effigies, Pl.

**monstr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n.** [monstr-um] I. Act.: A. Gen.: To show, point out: qui erranti comiter monstrant viam, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To tell, teach, instruct, inform: inulas ego prius amaras Monstravi incoquere, Hor.—2. To indicate, point out, demonstrate: qualem monstravimus, Tac.—3. To show, put in mind of, point out: ni duces fesso militi... Cremonam monstrāssent, Tac.—4. To show, demonstrate, prove: Pl.—5. To ordain, institute, appoint: monstratas excitat aras, Virg.—6. To inform against, denounce, accuse, give information to one against: monstrabantur ab amicis, Tac. II. Neut.: To point out how to do a thing; hence] A. To give advice, to advise: tibi nequicquam sepe monstravi bene, Plaut.—B. To advise or urge to do, etc.: conferre manum pudor iaque monstrat, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montrer*.

**monstrōse, etc., v. monstruose.**  
**mon-strum, i, n.** [mon-eo] (That which warns; hence) I. Gen.: A divine omen; an intimation of the will of the gods: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: An evil or bad omen: Virg. B. Meton.: A monster, monstrosity, whether in size or character: Cic.; Virg.; Tac. C. Fig.: 1. A monstrous or fearful thing: Cic.—2. A terrible wonder or marvel: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monstre*.

**monstr-ōse (-ōse), ade.** [monstruos-us] Strangely, monstrously: cogitare, Cic.

**monstr-ōsus (-ōsus), a, um,**

**adj.** [monstr-um] (Full of, or abounding in, monsters; hence) Strange, preternatural, monstrous: monstruosi homines, Cic.: (Sup.) monstruosissima bestia, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monstrueux*.

**1. mont-ānus, a, um, adj.** [mons, mont-is] I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, a mountain, mountain: flumen, Virg.—As Subst.: montāna, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. loca) Mountainous regions: Liv. II. Esp.: A. Situated among, or built in, the mountains: oppida, Pl.—B. Dwelling in the mountains: homines, Cæs.—As Subst.: montanus, i, m. (sc. homo) A mountaineer: Cæs.—C. Mountainous: Dalmatia, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montagne*.

**2. Montānus, i, m.** [1. montanus] (Mountaineer) Montanus: a Roman name.

**mont-i-cōl-a, æ, comm. gen.** [mons, mont-is; (i); col-o] A dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer: Ov.

**mont-i-vāg-us, a, um, adj.** [mons, mont-is; (i); vag-or] Mountain roaming; that wanders over mountains: Cic. **mont-ōsus (-ōsus), a, um, adj.** [mons, mont-is] (Full of, or abounding in, mountains; mountainous: regio, Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montueux*.

**mōn-ūmentum (-īmentum), i, n.** [mon-eo] (The thing serving to remind; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A memorial, a monument of any kind, such as buildings, statues, etc., erected to perpetuate the remembrance of a person or thing: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: 1. A sepulchral monument: Cic.—2. A sepulchre, a tomb, where a person was buried: Nep.—3. A written record or monument: Hor.—4. A token, mark, or means of recognition: Vir. II. Fig.: A memorial or record: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monument*.

**Mopsium, ii, n.** Μόψιον. Mopsium: a hill in Thessaly.

**Mopsōptus, a, um, adj.** Μοψόπιος. Of, or belonging to, Mopsopia (an old name of Attica); Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian: juvenis, i.e. Triptolemus, Ov.

**Mopsus, i, m.** Μόψος. Mopsus: 1. A soothsayer of Argos.—2. A soothsayer of Thessaly.—3. A soothsayer, the son of Manto.—4. The name of a shepherd in Virg.

**1. mōr-ā, æ, f.** [according to Fick from same root as memor; see memor] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A delay: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: Of speech: A stopping or pause: Cic. II. Meton.: Of whatever causes delay: A hindrance, cause of delay, obstacle: Virg.; Liv.

**2. mōra, æ, f.** = μώρα. I. Prop.: A mora; i.e. a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men: Nep. II. Meton.: The Spartan army or soldiery: Cic.

**mōr-ālis, e, adj.** [mos, mor-is] Of, or belonging to, manners or morals; moral: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moral*.

**mōrā-tor, ōris, m.** [1. mor(a)-or] 1. A toiler or lingerer; one who stays or is left behind: Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: A hinderer, impedier, or delayer: Liv. b. Esp.: An obstructor of business,

etc. (a name given to a kind of poor advocate who spoke against time, and delayed and protracted business): Cic.

**1. mōrā-tus, a, um, P.** of mor(a)-or.

**2. mōr-atus, a, um, adj.** [mos, moris] (Provided, or furnished with, mos; hence) 1. Adapted to the characters of persons, i.e. in which characters are accurately drawn, or nicely described; characteristic: morataque recte Fabula, Hor.—2.: a. Prop.: Of persons: Provided or furnished with manners, behaviour, morals, etc.; having certain morals, manners, etc.: ut bene morati, ut boni viri esse videntur, Cic.—b. Meton.: Of things: Possessing a certain nature or character; constituted, circumstanced, etc.: male morati... jejunia ventris, Ov.

**morb-īdus, a, um, adj.** [morb-us] (Having morbus; hence) 1. Sickly, diseased: corpus, Pl.—2. Causing disease, sickly, unwholesome: aer, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morbid*.

**morb-ōsus, a, um, adj.** [id.] Full of disease; very sickly, ailing, worn out, etc.: Cat.

**morb-us, i, m.** [etym. dub.; prps. from μάρ-ος digammated; cf. Hesych.; μάρ-ος, φάρ-ος... νόσος μοῖρα τοῦ θανάτου] I. Prop.: A sickness, disease, disorder, distemper, ailment, illness, malady: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Morally Disease; i.e. 1. Fault, vice: Cic., Hor.—2. Sorrow, grief, affliction: Plaut. III. Meton.: Morbus; the disease-god; the son of Erebus and Nox: Cic.

**mordāc-iter, adv.** [mordax, mordac-is] (Bitingly; hence) Of a file, etc.: Sharply, with powerful effect, etc.: Ov.

**mord-ax, ācis, adj.** [mord-eo] 1. Prone or given to biting; biting, snappish: canis, Plaut.—2.: a. (a) Biting, i.e. taking fast hold of, tenacious: (Comp.) arista mordacior hordeo, Pl.: (Sup.) mordacissimum genus margae.—b) Penetrating deeply into, deep-cutting, etc.: ferrum, Hor.—b. Of pumice-stone: Detergent, depilatory: Ov.—3.: a. Stinging, causing a sensation of pain, etc.: urtica, Ov.—b. Of flavour: Biting, sharp, pungent: Ov.—4.: a. Annoying, tormenting, painful: sollicitudines, Hor.—b. Biting, disposed to bite, snarling, capitious, etc.: Cynicus, Hor.: carmen, Ov.

**mord-ō, mōmordi** (old form mē-mordi), morsum, mordere, 2. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root MRD, com-terere] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bite: 1. Act.: fixumque hastile momordi (sc. serpens), Ov.—2. Neut.: canes, qui et latrare et mordere possunt, Cic. B. Esp.: To eat, devour, consume: tunicatum cum sale mordens Cæpe, Pers. II. Meton.: A.: 1. To bite, i.e. to take fast hold of, to catch first: mordebat fibula vestem, Ov.—2. To bite into, i.e. to force a way or penetrate into: quæ (sc. rura) Liris quietā Mordet aquā taciturnus amnis, Hor.—B. To attack, seize, lay hold of, injure, hurt, etc.: matutina

*parum* cautos jam frigora mordent, Hor. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To attack, hurt, vex, annoy, mortify, torment, pain, etc.: valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To express ill-will towards, satirize, criticize, carp at, censure; to attack with words or writings: a. Act.: nec . . . Livor iniquo Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus, Ov.—b. Nunt.: Invidere omnes inili, Mordere clanculum, etc., Ter.—2. Of a jest: To sting, to be full of venom: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mordre*.

**mord-icus**, *adv.* [mord-eo] I. Prop.: With the teeth, biting, with bites: Cic. II. Fig.: Fervidly, tenaciously: Cic.

**môr-ëtum**, i, n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MRID, *conterere, comminuerè*] (The crushed thing; the thing reduced to small pieces; hence) *Mordetum*; a country dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, etc.: Ov.

**môrî-bundus**, a, um, *adj.* [mori-or] I. Prop.: *Dying*; jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Belonging to a dying person, expiring: vox, Stat.—B. Mortal, subject to death: membra, Virg.—C. Causing death, i.e. deadly, unwholesome: sedes, Cat. ¶ Hence Fr. *moribond*.

**môrî-ens**, *entis*: 1. P. of *mori-or*.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: *Dying*; Meton.) Belonging to one who is dying, expiring: voces, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mourant*.

**môrîgêr-or**, âtus sum, âri, i. v. *dep. n.* [moriger-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To gratify or humour a person: adolescenti, Ter. B. Esp.: To accommodate one's self to a state or condition: servituti vos morigerari mos bonus est, Plant. II. Fig.: To subvert, seek to promote, etc.: voluptati aurum morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

**môrî-gêr-us**, a, um, *adj.* [mos, mor-is; (i); ger-o] (Regulating one's behaviour to the will, etc., of another; hence) *Complying, obsequious, obedient*: Plant.

**Môrîni**, ñrum, m. *The Morini*; a people of Helig Gaul.

**môrî-or**, ñtus sum, i [Fut. Part., moriturus, Virg.: Inf., moriri, Ov.] 3. v. *dep.* [akin to Sanscrit root MR or MAR, to die] I. Prop.: To die: dulce est decorum est pro patria mori, Hor.: (Impers. Pass.) moriendum certe est, Cic. II. Fig.: To die, pass away, vanish: meriti morietur gratia vestri, Ov. III. Meton.: A. To be near dying or perishing; to be on the point of expiring, etc.: morior enris, Tib.: dior amore mori, Ov.—B. Of plants, etc.: To die away, wither, perish: Ov.—C. Of fire: To die away, go out: Ov.—D. Of comets: To die away, disappear, cease to shine, etc.: Claud.—E. Of the day: To expire, draw to a close: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mourir*.

**Moritasgus**, i, m. *Moritasgus*; one of the Senones.

**mormyr**, ñris, f. = μορμύρος. *The mormyr*; a species of sea-fish.

**môrôlôgus**, a, um, *adj.* = μωρολόγος. *Speaking foolishly; saying or uttering foolish things or folly*: sermones, Plant.—As Subst.: *morologus*, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fool*: Plant.

1. **môr-or**, âtus sum, âri, i. v. *dep. n.* and a. [mor-a] I. Neut.: A. Ger.: 1. Prop.: To tarry, stay, delay, linger, loiter, wait: Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor.—2. Fig.: a. To delay, lose, or waste time in a matter; to waste time on a matter: ne multis morer, i. e. not to make a long story of it, to be brief, Cic.—Particular phrase: Non morari, To offer no objection; to be quite willing or ready: Ter.—b. To interfere, interpose, etc.: nullo morante, abreptus est a viatore, Liv. B. Esp.: Of rowers: To check one's self; prps. to back water: consurgunt nautæ, et magno clamore morantur, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder, etc.: impetum hostium, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. To cause to linger, etc., with delight; to entertain, please, amuse, delight, captivate: carmina quæ possint oculos auresque morari Cæsaris, Hor.—2. Nihil (nec, non, or a negative word) morari: a. With thing as object: To care nothing about; to let alone, let pass, not to regard or value: nec dona moror, Virg.—b. With person as object: To let one off from a charge, to put a stop to proceedings against one: C. Sempronium nihil moror, quando hoc est in imperio consecutus, etc., Liv.—c. With objective clause: To be not opposed to, to have nothing to say against, to be perfectly willing that: nihil moror eos salvos esse, et ire quo jubetis, Script. ap. Cic.—d. With Inf.: To let alone the doing, etc.: necesse est to be unwilling to do, etc.; not to want to do, etc.: nec moror ante tuos probuisse pedes, Ov.—e. With quominus c. Subj.: (a) Of others: Not to raise an obstacle to; not to prevent or hinder from: nec moror quominus in civitatem . . . releant, Liv.—(b) Of one's self: Not to raise an obstacle to; not to hesitate about: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemvratu abeam, Liv.—f. With Acc. and Dat.: To dismiss from one's thoughts, not to care about, to disregard, despise, etc.: nihil moror mihi istiusmodi clientes, Plant.

2. **môr-or**, prps. no perf., âri, i. v. *dep. n.* [μωρ-ος] To be foolish; be a fool: Suet.

**môrôs-e**, *adv.* [moro-sus] 1. *Scrupulously, carefully, etc.*: (Sup.) amicum supra iudicia morosissime pensavit, Suet.—2. *Captiously, fretfully, peevishly, morosely*: respuere, Cic.

**môrôs-itas**, âtis, f. [id.] (The quality of the morosus; hence) 1. *Fastidiousness, affectation, pedantry*: Suet.—2. *Captiousness, fretfulness, peevishness, moroseness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morosité*.

**môr-ôsus**, a, um, *adj.* [mos, mor-is] *Proud of, or abounding in, mos*;

hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: A. In a good sense: *Full of resolute and determined attention, fastidious, scrupulous, careful, particular*: (Comp.) circa corporis curam morosior, Suet.—B. In a bad sense: *Self-willed, wayward, passionate, capricious, captious, fretful, peevish, sour, morose*: senes, Cic. II. Fig.: Of old age: *Fretful, peevish, sour, morose*, etc.: Hor. III. Meton.: Of inanimate things: *Causing peevishness or fretfulness*: morbus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morose*.

**Morpheus**, ñandôs, m., *Morpheus* (Fashioner or Moulder): *Morpheus*; the son of Sleep, and god of dreams.

**môr-s**, tis, f. [mor-ior] I. Prop.: *Death*: Cic.; Hor.; Virg.—In Plur. of several persons: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *A dead body, corpse*: Cic.—B. *Personified*: Mors; the goddess of death, daughter of Erebus and Nox: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mort*.

**môr-sum**, i, n. [for mord-sum; fr. mord-eo] (A thing bitten; hence) *A small piece* such as would be bitten out of a thing; a bit: Cat.

1. **môr-sus** (for mord-sus), a, um, P. of mord-eo.

2. **môr-sus**, ñs, m. [for mord-sus; fr. mord-eo] 1.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A biting; the act of biting*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of birds: *A pecking*: Cic.—(B) *An eating, devouring, consuming*: Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) *A bite*: Ov.—(b) Of that wherewith biting is effected: *A tooth*: Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) *A biting or gnawing*: doloris, Cic.—(b) *A carping at or malicious attack upon*: Hor.—2. (A taking fast hold of; a catching fast; hence, Concr.): a. Of a tree in which a weapon is fixed: *The grasp*: Virg.—b. Of an anchor: *A fluke*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mors*.

**môr-âlis**, e, *adj.* [mors, mort-is] (Of, or belonging to, mors; hence) I. Prop.: *Subject to death, liable to death, mortal*: animal, Cic.—As Subst.: *mortalis*, is, m. (sc. homo) *A mortal, a human being*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A perishable, transient, mortal*: mortales inimicitias habere, Cic.: (Comp.) aliquid ipso homine mortalius, Pl.—B. 1. *Human, earthly, mortal*: conditio, Vell.—Adverbial expression: *Mortale, Mortally*, as a mortal, after the manner of a human being: Virg.—As Subst.: *mortâlia*, ñum, n. *Human matters*: Virg.—2. Of works: *Performed by a mortal*: Liv.—3. Of wounds: *Inflicted by a mortal*: Virg.—4. *Made or wrought by man*: mucro, Virg.—5. *Usual or customary amongst mankind*; such as mankind are subject to: malum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortel*.

**môrta-litas**, âtis, f. [mortal-is] (The state, or quality, of the mortalis; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: *Subjection or liability to death; mortality*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Mortals, men, mankind*: Pl.—2. Of things: *Perishableness, liability to perish*: Pl.—3. *Death*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortalité*.

**môr-t-ifer** (-fôr-us), fêra, fêrum, *adj.* [mors, mort-is; (i); fer-o] *Death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal*



poculum, Cic.: bellum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortifère*.

**mortu-āla**, lum, n. [mortu-us] (Things pertaining to the mortuus; hence) *Funeral songs, dirges*: Plaut.

**mor-tūus**, a, um: 1. *P.* of morior.—2. *Pa.*: a. Prop.: *Dead*: sanguine tauri epoto mortuus concidit, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **mortuus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A dead person*: Cic.—b. *Meton.*: (a) *Near dying or perishing, like one dying*: Cic.—(b) *Of the limbs, etc., of the body*: *Dead, become dead, devoid of vital power*: Cic.—(c) *Of laws*: *Obsolete, devoid of power*: Cic.—(d) *Of applause, etc.*: *Past, subsided*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mort*.

**mōrum**, i, n. = μῶρον and μούρον. *A mulberry; a blackberry*: ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûre*.

**mōrus**, a, um, adj. = μωρός. *Foolish, silly*: mores, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: 1. **mōrus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fool, simpleton*: Plaut.—2. **mōra**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A foolish woman*: Plaut.

2. **mōrus**, i, f. = μωρέα. *A mulberry tree*: Ov.

**m-os**, ōris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. me-o] (*The going; the pursuing one's way*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The will of a person; self-will, a person's humour, caprice, etc.*: Ter.; Prop.—Particular phrase: *Morem gerere* (alicui), *To carry out or perform one's will, etc.*; i. e. *to comply with one's wishes, to obey one, etc.*: Cic.; Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. *Usage, custom, fashion, practice, wont of a person or thing*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Morally*: Plur.: *Character, conduct, manners, behaviour, morals in a good or bad sense*: Cic.; Tac.; Suet. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *A law, precept, rule of living beings or things*: Virg.—2. *Mode, fashion*: Just.—B.: 1. *Quality, nature, properties*: Virg.—2. *Of persons*: *Characters* (i. e. persons whose behaviour and character are known to one): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (plur.) *mœurs*.

**Mōsa**, æ, m. *Mosa*; a river of Belgic Gaul (now the Meuse).

**Moschus**, i, m. Μόσχος (Young shoot; also, calf). *Moschus*; a thetiorian of Pergamum, accused of poisoning.

**Mōsella** (-ūla), æ, m. and f. *The Mosella or Mosula*; a river of Belgic Gaul (now the Moselle).

**Mostēni**, ōrum, m. *The Mosteni*; the inhabitants of Mostena or Mostene, a city of Lydia.

**mō-tio**, ōnis, f. [for mov-tio; fr. mov-eo] 1. *A moving, motion*: Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: *A being moved or moving one's self; movement, motion*: Cic.—b. Fig.: *Of the mind*: *Emotion, affection, impulse*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *motion*.

**mōtūn-cūla**, æ, f. dim. [for motion-cula; fr. motio, motion-is] (*A slight moving*; hence) *A slight shaking or shivering fit*: Sen.

**mō-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. æ. a. *inens* (for mov-to; fr. mov-eo) *To keep moving, move about*: *lacetosus*, Ov.

1. **mō-tus** (for mov-tus), a, um, P. of mov-eo.

2. **mō-tus**, ūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mov-eo] 1.: a. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A moving, motion*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Of an orator*: *A movement, gesture*: Cic.—(β) *Of troops*: *Movement, evolution*: Nep.—(γ) *Of wrestlers*: *Motion, movement*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Movement; preparation for departure*: Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) *Of the mind or understanding*: *Motion, operation, impulse*: Cic.—(b) *Of the heart or affections*: (a) *Emotion, affection, passion*: Cic.; Virg.—(β) *Agitation, disturbance, distress*: Cic.—(c) *Of the senses*: *Sensation*: Cic.—(d) *Divine impulse or inspiration*: Ov.; Tib.—(e) (a) *In a good sense*: *Movement, stir, bustle*: Cic.—(β) *In a bad sense*: (a) *Disturbance, agitation*: *sine vestro motu*, Cic.—(β) *Commotion, revolt, rising, rebellion, tumult*: Cic.—(f) *Change, alteration*: Cic.—(g) *A motive, i. e. moving or influencing cause*: Pl.—2. *A trembling, shaking, quaking, etc.*: *terra, earthquake*, Curt.—3. *Movement or motion in dancing*: Hor.

**mōve-n**s, ntis: 1. P. of move-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Movable*: *res* (e. g. clothes, arms, furniture), Liv.—*That consists in moving*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mouvant*.

**mōvēo**, mōvi, mōtum, mōvere, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To move, set in motion*: *labra*, Hor.: *membradmodos*, Tib.—Particular phrase: *Movere aliquem in fugam*, *To move one into flight, i. e. to put to flight*: Liv. B. Esp.: 1.: a. *To shake, agitate*: *urnam*, Virg.: *typam*, Ov.—b. Pass. in reflexive force, or simply move: *To tremble, shake, quake, move to and fro*: Virg.: Liv.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To move one's self in dancing, to dance*: *Cyclopa moveri*, *to dance as a Cyclops*, i. e. *to imitate a Cyclops by one's movements in a dance*: Hor.—3. With Personal pron.: *To move or bestir one's self*: Ter.—4. *To move or remove*: *signum loco*, Cic.—5. With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or simply move: *To move one's self*; *to remove, depart, or take one's departure*: Cic.: Liv.—6. Pass. in reflexive force: *To go forth, to go*: Cic.; Ov.—7. *To dislodge from a position, etc.*: Cic.—8. *To eject, etc.*, from possession of property: Cic.—9. *To remove, turn out, degrade or expel from any rank, office, etc.*: Cic.—10. *To take away, remove*: Cic.—11. *Of musical instruments, etc.*: a. *To strike, etc.*: Ov.—b. *Of the mouth in singing*: *To open, move, etc.*: Ov.—12. *To make to give ground, etc.*; *to repulse*: *victorem*, Liv. II. Meton.: A. *Of trees or plants*: Pass. in reflexive force: *To put itself forth*; *to come forth, begin to grow, grow*: *de palmitis gemma movetur*, Ov.—B. *Of arms*: *To take up*: Liv.—C. *To trouble, afflict, distress*: *intoleranda vis æstus omnium ferne corpora movit*, Liv. III. Fig.: A. *To move, affect, influence*: *pulchritudo corporis movet oc-*

ulos, Cic.—B. *To make an impression upon the mind, etc.*; *to impress, move, etc.*: *neque illud me movet, etc.*: Script. ap. Cic.—C. *To revolve, ponder, meditate, turn over in the mind*: *multa movens animo*, Virg.—D. *To originate, excite, occasion, call forth, cause, promote, produce*: *suspicionem*, Cic.: *risum*, id.—E. *To commence, begin, undertake*: *bellum*, Cic.—F. *To cause to begin*: *ab Jove, ... Carmina nostra move*, Ov.—G. *To tell, declare, recount*: *fatorum arcana*, Virg.—H. *To exhibit, show*: *movisse numen ... traditur deos*, Liv.—J. *To irritate, exasperate, provoke*: *numina*, Hor.—K. *Of war*: *To rouse up, excite, etc.*: Liv.—L.: 1. *To make, cause, or stir up a disturbance*: *præsumquam movere aliquid rex posset*, Liv.—2. *Movere se or movere, To rise in arms, etc.*: Liv.—3. *Of the voice*: *To sing*: Ov.—4. *Of mention*: *To make*: Liv.—M. Pass. in reflexive force: *To disturb, agitate, vex one's self*: *abiste moveri*, Virg.—N. *To shake, cause to waver, alter*: *sententiam*, Cic.—O.: 1. *Of things*: *To remove, cast off, get rid of*: *moram*, Plaut.—2. *Of persons*: *To move, cause to depart, or dissuade from*: *de sententiâ consulem*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mouvoir*.

**mox**, adv. [prob. for mov-s; fr. mov-eo; cf. nix (=niv-s), fr. niv-eo;—or else, an abbreviation of an obsolete adj. mov-ox] I. Prop.: *Of time*: A. *Of time all but present*: *Soon*; anon, directly, the next moment: Ter.; Cic.—B. *Of time more remote*: 1. *Soon afterwards, afterwards, then, in the next place*: Liv.—2. *Some time afterwards, at a later period*: Suet. II. Meton.: *Of estimation, situation, etc.*: *In the next place, then*: Pl.

**muccidus**, a, um, etc., v. mucidi. **mūc-ēo**, ūi, n. sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [muc-us] (Prop.: *To have mucus*; Meton.: *To be mouldy, musty*: Cat.

**mūc-idus** (muce-), a, um, adj. [muc-eo] I. Prop.: *Mouldy, musty*: *mucida paulis frusta*, Juv. II. Fig.: *Snivelling*: *senex*, Plaut.

**Mucius**, li, m.; a. a. f. *Mucius* and *Mucia*: *Roman names*.—Hence, 1. **Muci-a**, ōrum, n. *The Mucia*; a festival kept by the *Asiatics* in commemoration of the good government of Q. Mucius Scaevola, the Mucius festival.—2. **Mūc-ianus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Mucius*; *Mucian*: *exitus*, i. e. the death of Q. Mucius Scaevola, who was killed in the temple of Vesta by Damasippus: Cic.

**mūc-ero**, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A sharp point or edge of any thing*: Ov.; Juv. II. Meton.: A. *A sword*: Cic.—B. *An edge, extremity*: *faucium*, Pl. III. Fig.: *Edge, point, sharpness*: *tribunicus*, Cic.

**mūc-us** (muce-), i, m. [for mug-us; fr. mug, root of mu(n)g-o] (*The thing blown from the nose*; hence) *Snivel, mucus*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mucus*.

**mūgi-ens**, entis, P. of mugi-o.—As *Subst.*: *comm. gen.* (sc. bos) 4

sowing one; i. e. a cow, ox, etc.: Hor.

**mūgil** (-ilis), is, m. [etym. dub.] *The mugil or mugilis; a sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. mugil.*

**mūg-inor**, ātus sub, āri, i. v. dep. [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Gr. *μυγ-άω*, Lat. *mug-io*] *To utter a low sound, or the sound um; hence* (Prop.): *To mutter, etc.; Meton.: To dally, drawl, hesitate, trifle, delay: Cic.*

**mūg-io**, īvi and īi, itum, īre, 4. v. n. [akin to Gr. *μυγ-άω*] I. Prop.: Of cattle: *To low or bellow; to moo: inde quum actōe boves mugissent, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of a trumpet: To bray: Virg.—B. Of an earthquake: To rumble: Virg.—C. Of a inquest: To groan: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. mugir.*

**mūg-i-us**, ās, m. [mugi-o] I. Prop.: A lowing, bellowing: boom, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of an earthquake: A rumbling: Cic.—B. Of woods, etc.: A roaring: Pl.

**mūla**, ās, f. [etym. dub.] *A she-mule; also, in gen. a mule: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. mule.*

**mūlc-ō**, mūlī, mūlsom or mūltum, mūlcēre, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *maṛj* or *mṛj*, *to rub or stroke*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To stroke: manu barbam, Ov. B. Esp.: To touch gently: summās aristas, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To soothe, soften, appease, allude: puellas carmine, Hor.—B. To caress, fondle: illam (sc. lupam) Mulcere alternos, Virg.—C. To delight, to charm: volucres concentibus æthera mulcent, Ov.—D. To alleviate, mitigate pain, etc.: vulnera ope, Ov.—E. To mitigate, diminish, lessen: lassitudinem, Pl.*

**Mulc-iber**, ēris and ēri, m. [mulc-o] *The one effecting the softening of any thing; hence* I. Prop.: *Mulc-iber* (a surname of Vulcan, the fire-god, from his softening and altering the hard nature of iron by the means of the element over which he presided). II. Meton.: Fire: Ov.

**mūlc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [prob. another form of *mulc-o*] I. Prop.: *Of living beings or their bodies, etc.: A. Gen.: To punish severely, maltreat, roughly handle, injure: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To cudgel, beat soundly: ipsū dominū atque omnem familiam Mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter.—2. To bruise, mangle, etc.: corpus, Tac. II. Meton.: Of things: *To inflict damage or mischief upon: naves, Liv.**

**mūlcta**, æ, etc., v. mūlta, etc.  
**mūlc-tra**, æ, f. [for *mūlg-tra*; fr. *mūlg-o*] *(That by which milking is accomplished; hence) A milking-pail, milk-pail: Virg.*

**mūlctr-āle**, is, n. [mūlctr-a] *A thing pertaining to a mulctra; hence) A milk-pail: Virg.*

**mūlctr-ārium**, īi, n. [id.] (id.) *A milk-pail: Virg.*

**mūlc-trum**, ī, n. [for *mūlg-trum*; fr. *mūlg-o*] *(That by which milking is accomplished; hence) A milking-pail: Hor.*

**mūlg-ō**, mūlī (mulxi, Lucr.),

*mulsum or mulctum, mulgēre, 2. v. a. and n. [akin to mule-co, and ἀμύλγω]* I. Act.: *A. To milk, obtain by milking: quod surgente die mulsera . . . , Nocte premunt, Virg.—B. To obtain milk from, to milk: oves custos hī mulget in horā, Virg.—P. v. e. Mulgere hircos, To milk he-goats, i. e. to attempt an impossibility: Virg. II. Neut.: To milk, perform the operation of milking: Var.*

**mūlēbris**, e, adj. [for *mulier-bris*; fr. *mulier*] *(Brought about by a woman; hence) I. Prop.: A. Performed by a woman; of a woman: fraus, Tac.—B. Originating from, or caused by, or having reference to, a woman or women; concerning or respecting a woman or women: jura, Liv. II. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, a woman or women; proper to woman or the female sex, such as women have; woman's; female: venustas, Cic. III. Fig.: Womanish, effeminate, unmanly: sententia, Cic.*

**mūlēbr-iter**, adv. [muliebr-is] 1. *In the manner of a woman, like a woman: Hor.—2. Effeminately, womanishly, in an unmanly way: Cic.*

**mūlier**, ēris, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A woman, a female, whether married or not: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a maiden: Cic.—2. Of a wife: Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of reproach: A woman, i. e. a coward, poltroon: Plaut.*

**mūlēr-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [mulier] *Of, or belonging to, a woman: manus, the band sent by Clodia, Cic.*

**mūlēr-cūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little woman: Cic.; Hor.*

**mūlērōs-itas**, ātis, f. [mulierosus] *(The quality of the mulierosus; hence) A fondness for women: Cic.*

**mūlēr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [mulier] *(Abounding in women; hence) Fond of women: homo, Cic.*

**mūl-inus**, a, um, adj. [mul-us] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a mule: nares, Pl. II. Meton.: Stupid, foolish, stubborn: cor, Juv.*

**mūl-īo**, ōnis, m. [id.] *(One having a mule or mules; hence) A mule-driver, a driver of mules, a muleeer: Cæs.*

**mūl-iōn-īcus** (-ius), a, um, adj. [mūlio, mūlion-is] *Of, or belonging to, a mule-driver: pœnula, Cic.*

**mūld-īus**, i, m. dim. [for *mullo-lus*; fr. *mul-lus*, (uncontr. Gen.) *mullo-l*] *A little red mullet: Cic.*

**mūllus**, i, m. *The red mullet: Cic. mulsum, i, v. 3. mulsus.*

1. **mūl-sus** (for *mūlc-sus*), a, um, P. of *mūlc-o*.

2. **mūl-sus** (for *mūlg-sus*), a, um, P. of *mūlg-o*.

3. **mūlsus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; usually referred to mulceo; but, prob. belongs to mel] I. Prop.: *Mixed with honey: lac, Pl.—As Subst.: mulsum, i, n. (sc. vinum) Honey-wine, mead; wine mixed or made with honey: Cic. II. Fig.: Sweet as honey, honied: dicta, Plant.—As Subst.: mulsum, i, n. (sc. dictum) A honied word: Plaut.*

**multa** (-cta), æ, f. [a Sabine word, acc. to Var.; Oscan, acc. to Fest.] I. Prop.: *A fine, penalty, or mulct (anciently paid in cattle, but in later times in money): Var.; Cic. II. Meton.: A heavy loss, great damage: Cic.*

**mult-angul-us**, a, um, adj. [mult-us; angl-us] *Having many angles, multangular, polygonal: Lucr.*

**multat-īcus** (mulctat-, -ītus), a, um, adj. [multo, (Sup.) multat-um] *Produced by a fine or fines; fine-; pecunia, Liv.*

**multa-tio** (muletā-), ōnis, f. [mult(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A fining; a penalty, amercement, fine: Pl. II. Esp.: A fining or amercing in; a depriving of by way of fine: Cic.*

**mult-ēslus**, a, um, adj. [mult-us] *Multesimal, i. e. very small, trifling: pars, Lucr.*

**mult-i-cāvus**, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); cavus] *Many-holed: pumex, Ov.*

**multicīa** (-tia), ōrum, n. plur. [etym. dub.] *Soft, delicate, or splendid garments: Juv.*

**multifari-am**, adv. [multifari-us, manifold, multifarious] *On many sides, in many places: Cic.*

**mult-i-fid-us**, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); fid, root of fī(n)d-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Many-cleft, i. e. cleft or split into many parts: faces, Ov. B. Esp.: Of a foot: Many-cleft; i. e. cloven into many parts or divisions: Pl. II. Meton.: Of the hair: Many-parted; parted into many locks: Claud.*

**mult-i-form-is**, e, adj. [mult-us; (i); form-a] (Prop.: *Of many shapes, manifold; Fig.: 1. Of many kinds, various, diverse, manifold: qualitates, Cic.—2. Assuming many shapes, fickle, inconstant, etc.: ceteri multiformes sumus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. multiforme.*

**mult-i-fōr-us**, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); for-es] *Having many openings; pierced with many holes: buxus, Ov.*

**mult-i-gēn-us**, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); gen-o] (Numerous' produced; hence) *Of many kinds, various: figure, Lucr.*

**mult-i-jūg-us**, a, um, -is, e, adj. [mult-us; (i); jug-um] I. Prop.: *Many-yoked, i. e. yoked many together: equi, Liv. II. Fig.: Manifold, complex, various: literæ, Cic.*

**mult-i-mōdis**, adv. from *multi*, modis=multis modis [multus; mod-us] *In many ways or modes, variously: Ter.; Lucr.*

**mult-i-mōd-us**, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); mod-us] *Manifold, various: ars, Liv.*

**mult-i-plex**, īcis, adj. [for *multi-plex*; fr. *mult-us*; (i); plic-o] (i, Lucr.) I. Prop.: *That has many folds: alvus, Cic. II. Meton.: A. That has many windings or secret places: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu, Cic.—B. That has many parts: lorica, Virg.—C. Extensive, wide, spacious: multiplexque loci spatium transcurrere eodem Tempore, quo, etc., Lucr. III. Fig.: A. Manifold, many, numerous*



**animalia**, Cic.—**B.** Involving many points; embracing or extending to many subjects; complicated, multiplex: orationis multiplex genus, Cic.—**C.** Much greater (folded by quam): multiplex, quam pro numero, damnus est, Liv.—**D.** Affording many causes or much scope for a thing: multiplex ad suspiciones, etc., Cic.—**E.** Of great duplicity, sly, cunning: ingenium, Cic.—**F.** Of many turnings, changeable, inconstant, fickle: natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiple*.

**multiplīcā-bīlis**, e, adj. [multiplic(a)-o] **Manifesto**: tortus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multipliable*.

**multiplīcā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Gen.: **A** making manifest, increasing, multiplying: Sen. **II.** Esp.: Arithmet. t. t.: Multiplication: Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiplication*.

**multiplīc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [multiplex, multiplice-s] **I.** Gen.: **A** Prop.: Of number or amount: (To make manifest, many, or numerous; hence) **To multiply, increase, augment**: gloriam, Cic.: res alienum, id.: aquas, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **To increase in value or estimation**: dona, Liv. **C.** Meton.: Of size or extent: **To enlarge, extend**: donum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Arithmet. t. t.: **To multiply**: Vitr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiplier*.

**multi-sōnōr-us**, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); sonor] **Loud-sounding**: esseda, Claud.

**multi-tūdō**, Inis, f. [mult-us] (The quality, etc., of the multus; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A** great number, multitude: Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of people: **A** great number; a crowd, multitude: Cæs.—**B.** Of the common people: The crowd, the multitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multitude*.

**multi-vōl-us**, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); vol-o] **Wishing or longing for many persons**: mulier, Cat.

**1. mult-o**, adv. [mult-us] **1.** With words which denote an exceeding or surpassing; *Much, far, greatly, etc.*: multo pauciores oratores, Cic.—**2.** With Sup.: *By far, by much*: multo maximā parte utilitatis, Cic.—**3.** With particles denoting a difference: *Much, far, greatly*: quod non multo secus fieret, si, not far otherwise, not very different: Cic.—**4.** In specifications of time, before ante and post. *Long, much*: multo ante, Cic.: non multo post, quam, etc., id.—**5.** With Pos.: *Very*: maligna multo, Ter.

**2. mult-o** (multet-), āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [mult-a] **I.** Prop.: **A** Gen.: **To fine, impose a fine**: (With Abl. of that in which the fine consists) eum pecuniā multaverunt, Nep.: (with Dat. of person in whose behalf the fine is imposed) Veneri Erycinē esse multatum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **To fine in, i. e. to amerce in, or deprive of by way of fine**: multantur bonis exules, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **To punish**: vitia hominum . . . morte multatur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **To grant vows, etc., by way of punishment**: quum ab ipsā fortunā videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic.

**mult-um**, adv. [mult-us] **1.**: **a.** With Verbs: *Much, greatly, very much*: longe omnes multumque superabit, Cic.—**b.** With Adj.: (a) Pos.: *Very*: multum loquaces, Plaut.—(b) Comp.: *Much, far*: multum robustior illo, Juv.—**2.** Often, frequently: multum mecum loquuntur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mult*.

**mul-tus** (mol-), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; perhaps mol-ū] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of number, degree, or extent: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Sing.: *Much*: multo labore quæstia, Cic.: multā cum libertate, Hor.—**b.** Plur.: *Many*: multis tellis objectis, Cæs.—**Adverbial expression**: *Multa, Much, greatly*: multa gemens, Virg.—**As Subst.**: (a) **multi**, ōrum, m. *Many persons*, many: Suet.—(b) **multa**, ōrum, n. *Many things*: ne multa (sc. dicam), not to say many things, not to be prolix, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Sing.: in collective force: *Many a, i. e. many, numerous*: multa victima, Virg.—**b.** Plur.: **As Subst.**: (a) **multi**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *The many, the multitude, the common people, the mass*: Cic.—(b) **multæ**, ārum, f. (sc. feminae) *The mass or general run of women*: una e multis, *One of the mass, or common run, of women*: no better than other women: Ov.—**c.** Too much, excessive, overmuch: supellex, Nep.—**d.** Of persons in speech: *Much speaking, diffuse, prolix, tedious*: Cic.—**B.** Of time: **1.** Gen.: *Much*: ad multum diem, *Up to a great part of the day, i. e. till late in the day*: Cic.—**As Subst.**: **multum**, i, n. *Much, a great part*: multum diem processerat, Sall.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Much still remaining*: multo adhuc die, i. e. while it was still high day, Tac.: multo mane, i. e. very early, Cic.—**b.** *Much or far gone*: multo denique die, *at length when the day was far spent, or late in the day*, Cæs.—**C.** In an adverbial force: *Frequently, often, many a time*: ad vigiliis multus adesce, Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Belonging or pertaining to many persons, etc.; hence, general, generally or extensively prevailing*: pax, Tac.—**B.** *In many places or parts*: multus in eo prælio Cæsar fuit, Flor.—**C.** *Excessive, unconstrained, uncontrolled*: Sall.—**D.** *Of much importance, important*: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. ¶ For the Comparative and Superlative see plus and plurimus.

**Mulucha**, æ, m. **Mulucha**: **1.** A river of Africa (now *Mulia*).—**2.** A city situate upon the river *Mulucha*. **mūlus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A** mule: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **As a term of abuse**: *Mule, dull, fool*: Cat. **Mulvius** (Mil-), a, um, adj. **Mulvian** or **Milvian**: *Mulvius pons, a bridge built by M. Æmilius Scaurus across the Tiber, above Rome, on the Via Flaminia (now Ponte Molle)*.

**Mummīus**, li, m.; -æ, æ, f. **Mummīus** and **Mummia**; *Roman names*. **Munatius**, li, m. **Munatius**; a Roman name.

**Munda**, æ, f. **Munda**: a city of Hispania Batica, taken by Cæsar in the

war against the son of Pompey (now *Monda*).—Hence, **Mundensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Munda*.

**mund-ānus**, a, um, adj. [2. mund-us] *Of, or belonging to, the world, mundane*: anima, Macr.—**As Subst.**: **mund-anus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An inhabitant of the world, a cosmopolite*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mondain*.

**mund-itia** (-itæ), æ; -itēs (-itēs), ūi, f. [1. mund-us] (The quality or condition of the mundus; hence) **1.** *Elegance, fineness*: Cic.; Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Neatness, niceness*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of speech: *Neatness, elegance*: Cic.—**3.** *Cleanliness, cleanliness*: Cat.

**1. mund-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root MANI, ornare] (Adorned or ornamented; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fine, elegant*: mundi Thais pretiosa Menandri, Prop.: (Comp.) mundior cultus, Liv.—**As Subst.**: **mundus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fine, elegant, or particular person*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Neat, nice*: supellex, Hor.—**B.** *Clean*: (Sup.) mundissimum cubile desiderat us, Col. **III.** Fig.: Of speech: *Neat, fine, elegant*: verba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *monde*.

**2. mundus**, i, m. [id.] **1.** (The adorning thing; hence) *Toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress of a female*: Liv.—**2.** (The thing adorned; hence) **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *The universe, the world*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: *The heavens, the expanse of heaven*: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *The world, the earth; i. e. the inhabitants of the earth, mankind*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monde*. **mūnēr-ārius**, li, m. [munus, muner-is] (One pertaining to a munus; hence) *A giver of a gladiatorial exhibition*: Suet.

**mūnērā-tor**, ōris, m. [muner(a)-o] *A giver of an exhibition of gladiators*: Flor.

**mūnēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [munus, muner-is] **To give, bestow, present a thing; to present one with a thing; aliquem aliquā re, Cic.**

**mūnēr-or**, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. [id.] = **munero**: *natura aliud alii munerat, Cic.*: quā (sc. uvā) muneretur te, Priape, Hor.

**mūnia** (old form, *mōnē*), ōrum, n. [etym. dub.] *Duties, functions, esp. official or professional duties*: Cic.; Liv.

**mūn-i-cep-s**, clipsis, comm. gen. [for mun-i-cap-is; fr. mun-ia; (i); cap-iō] (One taking or undertaking a duty, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a burgher, citizen*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of things: *Countrymen, i. e. of or from the same country as a person*: Juv.

**municip-ālis**, e, adj. [municipes, municip-is] **I.** Prop.: **A** Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, a municipes*; **municip-ālis**, e, adj. **B.** Esp.: *In a contemptuous sense*: Provincial: eques, i. e. Cicero, Juv. **II.** Meton.: *Felt or entertained by the municipes (of a place)*: dolor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *municipal*.

**municipi-ātum**, *adv.* [id.] *By municipality*: dividere, Suet.

**municipi-um**, *li. n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a municiples; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A municipium; i.e. a town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship (together with, in most cases, the right of voting), but was governed by its own laws; a free town*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A colony*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **fr. municipi-** **municipi-e**, *adv.* [municipi-us] *Bountifully, munificently*: Cic.

**municipi-ia**, *æ, f.* [obsol. municipis, municipi-is, = municipis: v. municipis] (*The quality of the municipis; hence*) *Bountifulness, munificence*: Sall. ¶ Hence, **fr. munificence**.

**municipi-o**, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, *äre, 1. v. a.* [municipi-us] *To present with any thing*: Lucr.

**muni-fic-us**, *a. um, adj.* [for muner-fac-us; fr. munus, muner-is; fac-i] (*Comp. and Sup. also formed from obsolete munificens*) **I. Prop.**: *Of persons: Present-making, i.e. bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent*: municipis in dando, Cic. (*Comp.*) **municipior** ... quum nunc municipior dicamus, quamvis municipis non sit in usu, Fest.: (*Sup.*) *municipitissimus fuit*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of things: Liberal, munificent: opes, Ov.*

**muni-men**, *inis, n.* [muni-o] (*That which defends or fortifies; hence*) **I. A military work, rampart, fortification, intrenchment, mound, etc.**: Ov.—**2. A defence, protection, safeguard**: Virg.

**muni-mentum**, *li. n.* [id.] (*id.*) **1. Any thing constructed for defence; a military work, rampart, fortification, intrenchment, mound**: Liv.; Tac.—**2. a. Prop.**: (*a. Gen.*) *A defence, protection, safeguard*: Cæs.—(*b. Esp.*) *Of any bodily covering, etc.: A defence, protection, covering*: Juv.; Just.—**b. Fig.**: *Defence, protection, safeguard*: Liv.; Tac.

**1. muni-to** (old form *muen-*), *ivi* or *li, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a.* [muen-ia] (*To wall; to erect ramparts, etc.; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A. Nunt.*: *To build a wall, to erect or raise fortifications or ramparts; to construct a defence, etc.*: quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, Nep.—**B. Act.**: *To build a wall round; to erect, or raise fortifications about; to construct a defence for or round; to fortify*: palatium, Liv.; castra vallo, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *A. Of natural defences: To protect, fortify, defend*: Alpius Italian munerat natura, Cic.—**B.**: *1. Gen.*: *To defend, protect, secure, guard*: domum majoribus praesidiis munivi, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force: To defend, protect, or guard one's self*: Suet.—**C.**: *To make a road, etc., passable; to make or pave a road or way*: Cic. **III. Fig.**: *A. To put in a state of defence, to strengthen*: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic.—**B.**: *1. Gen.*: *To defend, protect, secure, guard*: dum id stundit munire, Nep.—**2. Esp.**: *a. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To defend, etc., one's*

*self*: Tac.; Pl.—**b.** *To keep, maintain, support*: aliquem, Plant.—**C.** *Munire viam, To make a way, opening, or passage to anything; to open a way for obtaining a thing*: Cic.

**2. muni-to**, *önis, a.* doubtful word, which, if the reading be correct, may, perhaps, signify *A kind of verse: peanem aut munionem*, Cic.

**muni-is**, *e, adj.* [prob. akin to munus] (*Prop.*: *Serving, performing service or duty*; Meton.) *Ready to serve or oblige; obliging, etc.*: Plant.

**muni-tio**, *önis, f.* [1. muni-o] **1. A fortifying; an erecting of fortifications, military works or defences, etc.**: Cæs.—**2. a. Prop.**: *A blockading, a blockade*: Suet.—**b. Meton.**: *A fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, mound, wall, etc.*: Cic.—**3. a. Gen.**: *A making roads, etc., passable; a making or forming a road or way*: viarum, Cic.—**b. Esp.**: *A making a way across a river; a bridging of a river*: viarum et fluminum, Tac. ¶ Hence, **fr. munition**.

**muni-to**, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, *äre, 1. v. a. intens.* [id.] *To make passable, to open a road*: viam, Cic.

**muni-tor**, *öris, m.* [id.] *1. fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc.*: Ov.; Tac.

**muni-tus**, *a. um*: **1. P.** of muni-o.—**2. Pa.**: *a. Fortified, protected by military works, etc.* (*Sup.*) *oppidum munitissimum*, Cic.—**b.** *Protected, defended, secure, guarded*: nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem posset esse, Cic. (*Comp.*) *munitior ad custodiendam vitam*, Cic.

**muni-us** (old form *muen-*), *öris, n.* [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root *mā, metri*] (*The measured thing; or appointed thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A. Of persons: An office, place, post, function, employment, duty*: Cic.—**B.** *Of things: Office, employment, duty*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A. A work: solitudinis munus, a work, or book, written in solitude*: Cic.—**B.** *The last service, office to the dead, i. e. that of burial*: Virg.; Cat.—**C.**: *1. Gen.*: *A present or gift, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—**2. Esp.**: *a. A public show, spectacle, entertainment, exhibition, esp. a show of gladiators (which was given to the people by the magistrates, and generally by the ediles, as an expression of gratitude for the honourable office to which they had been elected)*: Cic.—**b. A public building (for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual): Ov.**

**muni-us-culum**, *li. n. dim.* [for muner-culum; fr. munus, muner-is] *A small present*: Cic.

**Munychia**, *æ, f.* Μουνυχία (*"She that pertains to night alone;" an epithet of Diana, which far more probably gave name to the Munychia, than the Munychia did to the goddess, as is usually said to be the case*) *Munychia; the Acropolis of the peninsula of Piræus, with a harbour (now Fanari)*.—Hence, **Munychi-us**, *a. um, adj.* (*Prop.*) *Munychian; Meton.*) *Athenian*.

**1. müræna**, *æ, f.* = μύραινα. *The*

*murena (a fish of which the ancients were very fond), prob. the lamprey*: Pl. ¶ Hence, **fr. müræne**.

**2. Müræna** (—ēna), *æ, m.* *Muræna or Murena; a Roman name*.

**mür-älis**, *e, adj.* [mur-us] (*Of, of belonging to, a wall, wall, mural: tormentum, for battering walls*, Virg.: *falces, hooks for pulling down walls*, Cæs.: *corona, a mural crown (given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls)*, Liv. ¶ Hence, **fr. mural**.

**Murcia**, *æ, f.* *Murcia; the goddess of sloth, or of the stouthful*: Liv.

**mürex**, *icis, m.* [etym. dub.]; prot. like murus, akin to ἀ-μύρ-ω] (*The one warding off; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The mürex (a fish armed with sharp prickles and a kind of long beak, from which a purple dye was obtained; the purple fish; its shells were used by the Trilons as a trumpet, and were also employed for holding liquids and ornamenting grottoes)*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A. The purple dye, purple (obtained from the mürex)*: Virg.—**B.** *Of bodies shaped or pointed like the purple fish*: **1. A pointed rock or stone**: Virg.—**2. A caltrop**: Virg.; Curt.

**Murgantia**, *æ, f.* *Murgantia*: **1. A city of Samnium (now Baselice)**.—**2. A city of Sicily (also called Morgentia)**.—Hence, **Murganti-us** (*Murgent-*), *a. um, adj.* (*Of, or belonging to, the city of Murgantia; Murgantine*): **mürä**, *æ, f.* [ἀλμυρίς] *Salt liquor, brine, pickle*: Hor.

**mür-inus**, *a. um, adj.* [mus, mur-is] (*Of mice, mouse: pelles, the skins of martens, ermines, etc.*, Just.

**murmur**, *öris, n.* [etym. dub.; prob. onomatop.] **1. Of persons and animals: a. A murmuring, or murmuring; a muttering; a low muttering sound: Liv.; Virg.—**b. A low, indistinct tone used in prayer: Ov.—**c. The humming of bees: Virg.—**2. Of things: a. Of the elements, etc.**: (*a. A murmur, gentle sound*: Virg.—(*b. A deep hollow sound; a roar, roaring, etc.*: Cic.; Virg.—*b. Of a volcano, earthquake, etc.*: *a. A roar, roaring, rumbling, etc.*: Suet.; Pl.—*c. Of wind instruments*: (*a. A crash, crashing, blast, roar, etc.*: Hor.—(*b. A shrill or piercing sound*: Ov.—*d. Of the ears*: *A singing, a buzzing sound produced in the ears*: Pl.—*e. A whispering, whisper*: Prop. ¶ Hence, **fr. murmur**.******

**murmürä-tio**, *önis, f.* [murmürä-o] **1. A murmuring; hence, Of eagles: A screaming, etc.**: Pl.—**2. A murmuring, repining, grumbling**: Sen. **murmür-o**, *ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n.* [murmür] **I. Gen.**: *A. Of persons: To murmur, mutter, utter a low murmuring sound*: secum murmurat, Plant.—**B. Of things: 1. To murmur, utter or give forth a gentle sound: murmurat unda, Virg.—**2. To roar: fremitum murmurantis maris, Cic.—**3. Of the intestines: To rumble: Plant, **II. Esp.**: *Of discontented persons: To mutter, grumble*: servi murmurant, Plant. ¶ Hence, **fr. murmur**.******



**Murrānus** (Murrh-), *i. m.* *Murranus* or *Murrhanus*; the name of a mythic king of the Latins.

**murrha** (my-, -rra), *æ, f.* = *μύρρα* (Prop.: *Murrha*, *murrha*, or *murra*; a stone of which costly vessels were made; Meton.) *Vessels of murrha, murrhine vessels*: Mart.

**murrh-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* [murrh-a] *Of, or belonging to, the stone murrha; murrhēan*: pocula, made of murrha, Prop.

**Mursa** (-īa), *æ, f.* *Mursa* or *Mursia*; a city of Pannonia (now Eszék).—Hence, **Murs-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mursa; Mursine*.

**mūr-us** (old form *mōr-*), *i. m.* [akin to Sanscrit root *MUR*, to encircle] (The encircling thing; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** A wall of a city: Cic.—**B.** Of military works, etc.: A wall for protecting a district, etc.: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A.** The wall of a private building: Cic.—**B.** The rim of a vessel, etc.: Juv.—**C.** Of the body, etc.: A safeguard, defence, etc.: Pl. **III. Fig.**: **A.** wall, a safeguard, protection, defence: lex Ælia et Fufia, muri tranquillitatis, Cic.: Gratium murus Achilles, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mur*.

**1. mūs, mūris**, *c.* [Gr. *μῦς*; Sans. *mūsh-a*, fr. root *MUSH*, to steal] (The stealing one; hence) **1. A mouse**: Cic.—**2.** The ancients included under this name also the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc.: Pl.

**2. Mus, muris**, *m*, [1. *mus*] *Mus*; a Roman name.

**Mūsa**, *æ, f.*, *Μοῦσα*. **I. Prop.**: **A** muse (one of the nine goddesses of music, poetry, and the other liberal arts). **II. Meton.**: **A.** A song, a poem: pedestris, a style of poetry bordering on prose: Hor.—**B. Plur.**: *Sciences, studies*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. muse*.

**Mūsæus**, *i. m.*, *Μουσῆος*; *Musæus*; a Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.

**musca**, *æ, f.* [akin to Sanscrit *makṣikā*; also, to Gr. *μύ-ια*] (The buzzing one; hence) **A fly**: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mouche*.

**musc-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* [musco-a] *Of, or belonging to, a fly or flies; fly-; aranei muscarii tela, the web of a fly-catching spider*, Pl.—*As Subst.*: **musc-arium**, *ī, n.* (sc. instrumentum) *A fly-flap, used also as a clothes brush; bubulum, made of an ox tail*, Mart.

**mus-cip-ula**, *æ, f.*, *-ūlum*, *i. n.* [for *mur-cap-ula* (-lum); fr. *mus*, *mur-is*; *cap-ūlo*] (*A mouse-taking thing*; hence) **A mouse-trap**: Phædr.

**musc-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [musco-us] *Full of moss, mossy*: fontes, Virg.: (Comp.) nihil muscosius, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mousseux, moussu*.

**musc-ūlus**, *i. m. dim.* [for *musculus*; fr. *mus*, *mur-is*] **I. Prop.**: **A** little mouse: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of creatures: **1.** The musculus; a fish that attends upon the whale: Pl.—**2.** A sea muscle: Cels.—**B.** A muscle of the body: Cels.; Lucr.—**C.** Milit. *t. t.*: A shed, mantelet: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. muscle*.

**muscus**, *i. m.* *Moss*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mousse*.

**Mūsēum** (-i-um), *i. n.*, *Μουσῆιον*. *A seat of the Muses, a museum; a place for learned occupations, a library, study*: Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Muséeum, Musée*.

**Mūsēus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Μουσῆιος*. *Of, or belonging to, the Muses; poetical or musical*: Musæa mele, Lucr.

**1. mūsica**, *æ*; *-e*, *ēs, f.* = *μουσική*. *The art of music, music*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. musique*.

**2. musica**, *ōrum, v. musicus*. **1. mūsic-e**, *adv.* [music-us] (*In the way or manner of the musicus; hence*) *Elegantly, exquisitely*: Plaut.

**2. mūsice**, *v. musica*. **mūs-icus**, *a, um, adj.* = *μουσικός* (*Belonging to μούσα or musa; hence*) **1. Of, or belonging to, music, musical**: leges musicæ, the rules of music, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **a. musicus**, *i. m.* (sc. homo) *A musician*: Cic.—**b. mūsica**, *ōrum, n. plur.* *Music*: Cic.—**2. Of, or belonging to, poetry; poetical**: studium, Ter.

**mūsium**, *i. v. museum*.

**mus-s-īto**, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [musso-o] **I. Neut.**: *To speak low, indistinctly, or in an under tone; to not let one's self be heard; to mutter*: clam quidam mussitantes, Liv. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To say in a low or under tone; to say something so as not to be heard*: egone hæc mus-si-m? Plaut. **B. Meton.**: *To be silent about, to take no notice of; to bear or brook in silence*: mustanda injuria adolescentum est, Ter.

**mus-so**, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for *mut-so*; fr. *mut-io*] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *1. Of persons*: *To speak low, indistinctly, or in an under tone, not let one's self be heard; to mutter*: decretum mussantes carpebant, Liv.—**2. Of bees: *To hum, buzz*: Virg. **B. Meton.**: *To be, or keep, silent*: patres, Virg. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To be silent about a thing; to take no notice of; to bear or brook in silence*: aliquid, Plaut. **B. Meton.**: *To be in a state of fear, anxiety, or suspense about a thing*: mussat rex ipse Latinus Quos generos vocet, Virg.**

**mustāce**, *es, f.* *Mustace*; a species of laurel: Pl.

**mustāc-ōsus**, *i. m.*, *-ōsum*, *i. n.* [mustac-e] (*A thing pertaining to mustace*; hence) **A must-cake or laurel-cake**; a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked with bay-leaves: Cato; Juv.—*Prov.*: Laureolam in mustaceo quærore, *To search for a laurel twig in the laurel-cake, i. e. to look for fame from trifles*: Cic.

**mustēlla** (-ella), *æ, f.* [usually referred to *mus*, *mur-is*; if so, for *mutul-la*, a second diminutive obtained from *obsol. dim. mus-t-ula*, for *mur-t-ula*; and so, "a little mus," but prob. for *mur-toll-a*; fr. *mus*, *mur-is*; toll-o; "The one carrying off mice"] *A weasel, ferret*: Plaut.

**mustēl-inus** (mustell-), *a, um, adj.* [mustel-a] *Of, or belonging to, a weasel, weasel-*: color, Ter.

**mus-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *MUD*, [letari] (*Rejoicing, glad some*; hence) (Prop.: *Of living creatures*: Young; Meton.) *Of things*: New, fresh: vinum, Cato.—*As Subst.*: **mustum**, *i. n.* (sc. vinum) **1. Prop.**: New, fresh, or unfermented wine; must: Cic.—**2. Meton.**: *Plur.*: Autumn: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. moût*.

**Mūt-a**, *æ, f.* [mut-us] *Muta*; a goddess, whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb.

**mūtā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [mut(a)-o] *That may, or can be, altered or changed; changeable, mutable*: corpus mutabile est, Cic.: (Comp.) quid mutabilis? Val. Max.: (Sup.) mutabilissimæ voluntates, Porc. Latro.—*As Subst.*: **mutabile**, *is, n.* *A changeable, inconstant, or fickle thing*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutable*.

**mūtābīl-itas**, *ātis, f.* [mutabil-is] (*The quality of the mutabilia*; hence) *Changeableness, mutability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutabilité*.

**mūtā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [mut(a)-o] **1. A changing or altering; change, alteration**: Cic.—**2. An interchanging, exchanging; interchange, exchange**: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutation*.

**Muthul**, *n. indecl.* *Muthul*; a river in Numidia.

**mūtīl-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [mutil-us] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of living creatures: *To maim, mutilate*: columbran, Ov.—**B.** Of things: **1. Gen.**: *To lop, cut, or crop off*: nasum, Liv.—**2. Esp.**: *Of a tooth*: *To break or knock off*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To mutilate, mangle, etc.*, in pronunciation: verba, Pl.—**B.** With persons as object: *To rob, cripple, or deprive of one's means, etc.*: Ter.—**C.** *Of an army*: *To reduce, deprive of its proper numbers, lessen, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutiler*.

**mūtīlus**, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Gr. *μῦτλος*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of persons: *Maimed, mutilated, deprived of a limb, etc.*: Hor.—**B.** *Deprived of, wanting, without*: (with Abl.) alces mutile sunt cornibus, Cæs.—**C.** *Of things*: Crushed, mutilated, injured: naves, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Brief, short*: mutila quedam locuti sunt, Cic.

**Mūtina**, *æ, f.* *Mutina*; a city of Cisalpine Gaul (now Modena).—Hence, **Mūtīn-ensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mutina*.

**mūt-ō** (tūt-ō), *īvi, itum, īre, 4. v. n.* [onomatop.] (*To utter the sound mu*; hence) *To mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone*: Plaut.

**mūtī-tio** (mutti-), *ōnis, f.* [muti-o] *A muttering, mumbling*: Plaut.

**1. mūt-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* and *a. intens.* [for *mov-to*; fr. *mov-eo*] **I. Prop.**: *To move, to move away or from its place, to move to a place*: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, *be forced to leave, be driven from*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** **1. Gen.**: *a. Act.*: *To alter, change a thing*: consilium, Cic.: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Virg.—**b. Neut.**: *(a) To alter, change; in superbiā mutans, Tac.—(b), Of*

**style: To vary:** Cic.—2. Esp.: a. **To change the colour of; to colour, dye:** croceo mutabit (sc. aries) vellera luto, Virg.—b. (a) In a good sense: To change for the better; to improve: placet tibi factum, Micio? *Mi.*: non, si queam mutare, Ter.—(b) In a bad sense: (a) To change for the worse; to spoil, turn, etc.: vinum, Hor.—(B) To adulterate: balsamum, Pl.—C. Pass. in reflexive force: To change one's self, etc.; to alter: Hor.—B. 1. Gen.: To change one thing, etc., for another: mutatis et celeritatem iumentis, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Mutare vestem, To change one's ordinary dress for another; i.e. to put on mourning: Liv.—2. Esp.: a. Of words: To change in meaning; i.e. use in a metonymical power: Cic.—B. Of style: To vary, alter: Cic.—C. Pass. in reflexive force: To change or shift one's self with respect to any thing: Liv.—d. Of abode or country: To change or leave for another: Cic.—C. 1. Gen.: To interchange; exchange: terras alo calentes Sole mutamus patriâ, Hor.—2. Esp.: Of trading, etc.: To exchange, interchange, barter, sell, etc.: hic mutam merces surgente a sole, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muer*.

2. **mũto**, ðnis, m. [1. muto] = membrum virile, Hor.

**mũtũ-tũto**, ðnis, f. [mutu(a)-or] I. Prop.: A borrowing: Cic. II. Meton.: A loan: Cic.: Script. ap. Cic. **mũtũ-e** (-o), adv. [mutu-us] Mutually, reciprocally, in return: Cic.

**mũtũ-or**, ðtus sum, ðri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: To borrow, obtain a loan: cogor mutuari, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To borrow, obtain the loan of: domum mutuatur, Tac. B. Fig.: To borrow, take, or obtain for one's use, etc.; to derive from any where: subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur (sc. orator), Cic.

**mũ-tus**, a, um, adj. [onomatop.] (Uttering the sound mu: hence) I. Prop.: Uttering inarticulate sounds; not possessing the faculty of speech; dumb: mutæ pecudes, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: Unable to speak, speechless, dumb, mute: Cic.—B. Of things: Dumb, mute, silent: imago, Cic.—C. Silent, still: forum, Cic. III. Fig.: Of things: Unable to speak, speechless, dumb, mute: muta dolore lyra est, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muet*.

**Mũtusca**, ð, f. *Mutusca*; a city in the Sabine territory.

**mũt-ũs**, a, um, adj. [1. mut-o] (Interchanged, exchanged; hence) I. Prop.: In return, in exchange, reciprocal, mutual: Inter nos officia paria et mutua intercedunt, Cic.—A. Verbal expressions: A. Per mutua, Mutually: Virg.—B. Mutua: 1. Mutually, reciprocally: Lucr.—2. Again, on the other hand: Lucr.—As Subst.: mutuum, 1. n. A mutual or reciprocal thing; like for like; a return: Plant. II. Meton.: A. Lent, advanced on loan: frumentum, Cic.—B. Borrowed, obtained on loan: pecunias . . . mutuas sumat, Cic.

**Mũtũca**, ð, -e, ðs, f. *Mordca*. *Mutuca* or *Mutuce*; a city of Sicily (now *Modica*).—Hence, **Mũtũc-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Mutuce*.

1. **Mũcåle**, ðs, f., *Μυκάλη*. *Mycale*; a promontory and city of Ionia.—Hence, **Mũcål-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Mycale*; *Mycalean*.

2. **Mũcåle**, ðs, f. *Mycale*; a female poisoner.

**Mũcencæ**, tũm, -a, ð, -e, ðs, f., *Μυκηνά, Μυκηνή*. *Mycenæ*, *Mycenæ*, or *Mycene*; a city of Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.—Hence, 1. **Mũcẽn-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Mycenæ*; *Mycenæan*.—2. **Mycẽn-enses**, ium, m. The *Mycenæans*.—3. **Mũcẽn-is**, idis, f. The *Mycenæan*, i.e. *Iphigenia*, daughter of Agamemnon.

**Mũcon**, ðnis, m. *Mycon*; the name of a shepherd in Virg.

**Mũcõnos** (-us), i, f., *Μύκωνος*. *Myconos* or *Myconus*; one of the Cyclades.

**Mũgdõnes**, um, m., *Μυγδόνες*. The *Mygdones*; a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia.—Hence, 1. **Mũgdõn-is**, idis, f. *Mygdonian*, Phrygian, Lydian.—2. **Mũgdõn-ũs**, a, um, adj. *Mygdonian*, Phrygian.

**Mũgdõnides**, ð, m. A son of *Mygdon*; the name of a warrior at the siege of Troy.

**Mũyagros** (-us), i, m., *Μυιαγρος* or *Mũyagros*. *Myiagros* or *Myiagrus*; i.e. the Fly-catcher; a deity, supposed to destroy flies: Pl.

**Mũlås** (-ssa), ðrum, n., *Μυλάσα*, *Mũlåsia*, *Mylasa* or *Mylassa*; a city of Caria.—Hence, 1. **Mũlås-enses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Mylasa*, the *Mylassians*.—2. **Mũlås-ẽni**, ðrum, m. The *Mylassians*.—3. **Mũlås-ũs**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Mylasa*; *Mylassian*.—4. **Mũlås-ẽs**, ðon, m. = *Μυλαεΐς* The people of *Mylasa*.

**Myndus** (-os), i, f., *Μύνδος*. *Myndos* or *Myndos*; a city of Caria (now *Mendes*).—Hence **Mynd-ũ**, ðrum, m. The *Myndians*.

**mũpårõ**, ðnis, m. = *μυοπαρών*. A myopar; a kind of light piratical vessel: Cic.

1. **mũrycẽ**, ðs, -a, ð, f. = *μυρίκη*. The tamarisk, a kind of shrub: Virg.

**Mũryna**, ð, f., *Μυρίνα*. *Myrina*; a fortified seaport town of the Æolians, in Asia Minor (afterwards called *Sebastopolis*).

**Myrmẽcides**, ð, m., *Μυρμηκίδης*. *Myrmecides*; a celebrated sculptor.

**Myrmĩdõnes**, um, m., *Μυρμιδόνες*. The *Myrmĩdons*; a people of Phthiotis about Phthia and Larissa Cremaete under the sway of Achilles. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mirmidon*.

**Myron** (-o), ðnis, m. *Myron* or *Myro*; a celebrated sculptor.

**mũrõpõlås**, ð, m. = *μυροπόλης*. A dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, etc.; a perfumer: Plant.

**mũrõpõllũm**, ði, n. = *μυροπόλιον*. A shop where ointments, balsams, ess-

ences, etc., were sold; a perfumer's shop: Plant.

**mũrrha** (*murrha*, *murra*), ð, f. = *μύρρα*. I. Prop.: The myrrh-tree: Pl. II. Meton.: A. *Myrrh* (the gum which exudes from the myrrh-tree): Ov.—B. Personified: *Myrrha*, the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *myrrhe*.

**mũrrh-ũs** (*murrh*-, *murr*-), a, um, adj. [1. myrrh-a] Of, or belonging to, myrrha; hence: 1. Anointed or perfumed with myrrh: crinis, Hor.—2. *Myrrh-coloured*, yellowish: onyx, Prop.

**Myrtåle**, ðs, f. *Myrtale*; a freed-woman, a friend of Horace.

**myrt-ẽtum** (*murt*-), i, n. [myrt-us] (A thing supplied with myrtles; hence) I. Prop.: A myrtle-grove, myrtle-bed: Virg. II. Meton.: A bunch of myrtle-twigs: Plant.

**myrt-ẽus** (*murt*-), a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a myrtle or myrtles: myrtle; made or consisting of myrtle: silva, Virg. II. Meton.: Adorned or decked with myrtle: coma, Tib.

**Myrtĩlus**, i, m. *Myrtilus*; a son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.

**Myrtõus**, a, um, adj. = *Μυρτώος*. *Myrtoan*; mare, the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Ægean Sea, between Crete, the Peloponnese, and Euboea; so called from the island of Myrtos.

**myrtũm**, i, n. = *μύρτιον*. A myrtle-berry: Virg.

**myrtus** (*mur*-), i, and ðis, f. and m. = *μύρτος*. I. Prop.: A myrtle-tree, a myrtle: Virg. II. Meton.: A. A myrtle-branch or wreath: Hor.—B. A javelin, or spear-handle, made of myrtle-wood: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *myrte*.

**Myscẽlos** (-us), i, m. *Myscelos* or *Myscelus*; the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy.

**Mysĩa**, ð, f., *Μυσία*. *Mysia*; a country of Asia Minor, divided into Lesser *Mysia*, on the Hellespont, and Greater *Mysia*, on the Ægean Sea.—Hence, 1. **Mysĩ-ũs**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Mysia*; *Mysian*.—2. **Mys-ũs**, a, um, adj., *Mýseos*. Of, or belonging to, *Mysia*; *Mysian*.—As Subst.: **Mysĩ**, ðrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The *Mysians*.

**mystågõgũs**, i, m. = *μυσταγωγός*. A mystagogue; i.e. one who conducts a person through secret and sacred places in order to show them to him: Cic.

**mystẽrium**, ði, n. = *μυστήριον*. I. Gen.: A secret thing, secret; mystery: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: The secret service, rites, or worship of a deity; a divine mystery, e.g. of Ceres, etc.: Cic.; Nep. B. Meton.: A festival on which (heathen) mysteries were celebrated: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mystère*.

**mystĩcus**, a, um, adj. = *μυστικός*. Of, or belonging to, secret rites or mysteries; mystic, mystical: vannus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mystique*.

**Mũtlẽne**, es, etc., v. Mit. **Myus**, untis, f. = *Μυούς*. *Myus*; a city of Ionia.



## N

**N, n, n.** *indecl. or f.* The fourteenth letter of the Roman alphabet. **I.** *N* is a liquid and semi-vowel. It had its full, pure sound only in an open syllable, as in *nomen*; in the middle of a word it was weakened, as in *amnis*, *dammum*. Before the guttural letters a medial *n* receives the sound of the *y* before gutturals, wherefore, in early times, we have also *g* written for *n*: *Agchises*, *ageps*, *aggulus*, *aggens*, *agguilla*, *iggerunt*, for *Anchises*, etc. **II.** Assimilation takes place before *l*, *m*, and *r*: *illabor*, *immitto*, *irrumpe*, for *inlabor*, *inmitto*, *inrumpe*;—before the labials, *n* is changed into *m*: *inberbis*, *imbutus*, *impar*, *impleo*, for *inberbis*, *inbutus*, *inpar*, *impleo*. **III.** The frequent insertion and omission of *n* before *s* proceed from dialectical differences: *Megalestia* and *Megalesia*; *frons* and *frus*; *quotiens*, *totiens*, as well as *quoties*, *toties*, etc. Less frequently this takes place before other consonants, as *lanterna* and *laterna*; *ligula* and *lingula*.—The double forms *alioquin* and *alioqui*, *ceteroquin* and *ceteroqui*, seem to rest on purely phonetic grounds, *n'* (at the end of a word), *v. 2. ne.*

**Nābātāa** (*-thāa*), *æ, f.* *Nabathæa* or *Nabathæa*; a country of Arabia Petraea.—Hence, **Nābāthæ-us**, *a, um, adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Nabathæa*; *Nabathæan*.—As *Subst.*: **Nabathæi**, *orum, m.* (*sc. incolæ*) *The inhabitants of Nabathæa, the Nabathæans*.—**2.** Meton.: *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental*.

**Nabdalsa**, *æ, m.* *Nabdalsa*; a general of Jugurtha.

**Nabis**, *is, -un* (*indecl.*), *m.* *Nabis* or *Nabun*; a king of Sparta.  
**nablia**, *orum, v. naulia*.  
**nac-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *na(n)c-is-cor*.  
**ne, ne, adv.** = *val, vj.* Truly, verily, really, indeed: *Plaut.*; *Cic.*

**nænīa**, *æ, v. nenīa*.  
**nænum**, *nænu, v. nenu*.

**Nævius**, *li, m.* *Nævius*; a Roman name; e. g. *C. Nævius*, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, born A. U. C. 480, died 550, in exile.—Hence, **1. Nævī-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Nævius*, called after a *Nævius*; *Nævian*.

—**2. Nævī-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the poet Nævius*; *Nævian*.  
**næ-vus**, *i, m.* [akin to the Gr. root *νέω*; Lat. *gna-scere*] *(That which is brought forth or produced; hence) A mole on the body*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

**Nahanarvāli** (*Nahar-*), *orum, m.* *The Nahanarvāli, or Naharvāli*; a Germanic people.

**Nālas**, *adis*; **Nāis**, *Idis* and *Idos* (*Voc.*, *Nāi*, Prop.), *f.* = *Naiās*, *Nais* (*Floating, swimming, that is in the water; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A water-, river- or fountain-nymph*; a *Naiad*,

*Naid*: *Virg.*; *Tib.* **II.** Meton.: *A nymph*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *Naiade*.

**nam**, *conj.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Prop.: To introduce something to confirm or explain a declaration previously made: *For*: *ego nam videor mihi sanus*, *Hor.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** In transitions, in an adversative and concessive signification: Referring to something understood: *But, though, on the contrary, indeed, to be sure*: *nam de Appio quod scribis, etc.*, *Cic.*—**B.** In interrogations, for the sake of emphasis (in good prose usually affixed to a pronoun): *cujusnam modi est Superbi Tarquini somnium*? *Cic.*

**nam-que** (*nan-*), *conj.*: an emphatic confirmative particle: *For indeed, for truly, for*: (mostly at beginning of sentence) *namque est ille, pater quod erat meus*, *Hor.*

**nanc-is-cor**, *nactus* or *nactus sum*, *nancisci*, *3. v. dep. a.* [akin to Sans. root *naç*, to obtain] **1.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To get, obtain, receive* a thing, esp. by accident, etc.; *to stumble on, light on, find* a thing: *locum*, *Cæs.*: *ova*, *Cic.* **B.** Esp.: *Of disease, etc.*: *To catch, fall into, contract, etc.*; *Nep.* **II.** Fig.: *Of things*: *To chance to lay hold of, or fall in with*: *vitis claviculus suis, quicquid est nacta, complectitur*, *Cic.* **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To find, meet with*: *nactus idoneum ad navigandum tempestatem*, *Cæs.*—**B.** *To reach, arrive at*: *silentia ruris*, *Ov.*

**nactus**, *v. nanciscor init.*  
**Nannētes** (*Namn-*), *um, m.* *The Nannetes* or *Namnetes*; a people of Celtic Gaul, near the modern *Nantes*.

**nanque**, *v. namque*.  
**na-ns**, *ntis*, *P.* of *n(a)n-o*.

**Nantīates**, *um, m.* *The Nantuates*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

**nānus**, *i, m.* = *vānos*, *vānos*: *A dwarf*: *Prop.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *nain*.  
**Napæa**, *æ, f.* = *Nanaia* (*She of the valleys*). *A nymph of the valleys or glens*; a *dell-nymph*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *Napée*.

**Nāpe**, *es, f.*, *Nāpē* (*A vale or glen*).  
**Nape**: **1.** *The name of a dog*: *Ov.*—**2.** *The name of a woman*: *Ov.*

**Nār**, *Naris*, *m.*, *Nāp*. *The Nar*; a river of Italy (now *Nera*).

**Narbo**, *ōnis, m.* *Narbo*; a city in Gaul, from which Gallia Narbonensis takes its name (now *Narbonne*).—Hence, **Narbōn-ensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Narbo*; *Narbonian*.  
**narcissus**, *i, m.* = *νάρκισσος*. **I.** Prop.: *The narcissus*: *Pl.* **II.** Meton.: *Narcissus*; the son of *Cephus*, and the nymph *Liriope*. He was very beautiful, and fell so violently in love with himself on beholding his image in a fountain, that he wasted away with desire, until he was changed into the

*flower of the same name*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *narcisse*.

**nardus**, *i, f.*; **-um**, *i, n.* = *νάρδος*. **I.** Prop.: *Nard*, *spikenard*: *Cels.* **II.** Meton.: *Nard-balsam*, *nard-oil*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *nard*.

**nāres**, *lum, v. naris*.

**nā-ris**, *is, f.* [akin to *na-sus*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Sing.: *A nostril*: *Ov.*—**B.** Plur.: *The nostrils, the nose*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Sing.: *The nose*: *facetus*, *Emunctæ naris*, *i. e. person of sharp powers of perception*, *Hor.*: *juvenis nec naris obesa*, nor of a dull nose, *i. e. having a keen power of smell*: *id.*—**B.** Plur.: *Of that which is perceived or inhaled by the nose*: *Scent, scents*: *Hor.*

**Narisci**, *orum, m.* *The Narisci*; a people of Germany.

**Narnia**, *æ, f.* *Narnia*; an Umbrian city on the *Nar*.

**narrā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [*narr(a)-o*] *That can be narrated*: *Ov.*

**narrā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*id.*] (Prop.: *A relating, narrating*; Meton.) *A narration, narrative*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *narration*.

**narrā-tor**, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *A relater, narrator*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *narrateur*.

**narrā-tum**, *i, n.* [*id.*] *A thing related, etc.*: *Hor.*

**1. narra-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *narr(a)-o*.

**2. narrā-tus**, *ūs, m.* [*narr(a)-o*] (Prop.: *A relating*; Meton.) *A narration, narrative*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *narré*.

**nar-ro**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [*nar-us*=*gnar-us*] *(To make a thing known, or a person acquainted with—hence) I.* Act.: **A.** *To tell, relate, narrate, recount, report, etc.*, a circumstance, statement, etc.: **1.** Prop.: *Of persons as subjects*: *Siculus poeta Narrabo interitum*, *Hor.*: *mihi Philargyus tuus narravit te interdum sollicitum solere esse vehementius*, *Cic.*—**2.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects*: *quid tabellæ narrat*, *Plaut.*—**B.** *To speak of, or about, a person or thing*; *to make mention of, report, set forth*: *virtutes*, *Ter.* **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To speak or make mention*: *de sermonibus narrare*, *Cic.*—Particular phrases: *Bene* or *male narrare*, *To give a good, or bad, account*; *to tell good, or bad, news*: *Cic.*—**B.** *To talk, or speak, have one's conversation about* a thing: *narrata de ventis, de tauris narrat* *arator*, *Prop.*—**C.** *To speak to or consult*: *si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphæ*, *Narrare medicis*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *narrer*.

**Narseus**, *ēs, m.* *Narseus*; a king of the Persians.

**narthēcium**, *li, n.* = *ναρθήκιον*, (Prop.: *A piece of narthex-wood*; Met

on.) *An ointment-box, a medicine-chest*: Cic.

**Nārycia**, æ, f. *Narycia*; the city of Locri, founded in Lower Italy by the Otolian Locrians.

**Nārycion**, ñ, n., *Ναρίκιον*. *Narycion*; a city of the Otolian Locrians; a colony from which built the town of Locri in Italy.—Hence, **Nāryci-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city of Narycion, Narycian*.

**Nāsāmōnes**, um, m., *Νασαμώνες*. The Nasamones; a Libyan people to the southwest of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis.

**na-scens**, scents, *P.* of na-scor.—**As Subst.**: **nascencia**, lum, n. plur. Things that spring up, growing things; e.g. natural products, plants, trees, etc.: Pl.

**Nascō**, ōnis, v. *natio*, no. I. A. **na-scor** (**gna-**), nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. n. [root *gna*, another form of root *GEN*=Gr. γεν] I. Prop.: Of living creatures: **A.** Gen.: To be born: post homines natos, Cic.: vitilis nemo sine nascitur, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Of parentage, etc.: To be born, to spring, to be descended from: patre certo, Cic.: de tigride, Ov. **II.** Meton.: A. Of trees, plants, etc.: To spring up, grow, etc.: Virg.—**B.** Of metals, stones, etc.: To be produced: **Ces.**—**C.** Of feathers, etc.: To grow, rise up: Hor.—**D.** Of a hill, etc.: To rise, elevate itself, etc.: **Ces.**—**E.** Of a fountain, stream, etc.: To spring, rise, have its source, etc.: Pl.—**F.** Of the heavenly bodies: 1. Gen.: To rise: Hor.—2. Esp.: Of the moon: To rise for the first time; to be new: Hor.—**G.** Of the wind: To rise, come, etc.: Virg. **III.** Fig.: A. Of abstract things: 1. Gen.: To arise, spring forth, be produced: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolæ argumentum, Cic.—2. Esp.: To have an origin or to originate from; to arise or proceed from; to be produced by: nulla tam defestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.—**B.** Of words: To be produced; to originate, rise, spring up, etc.: Hor.—**C.** Of laws, etc.: To be framed, etc.: Hor.—**D.** Of conversation: To arise, spring up: Suet.—**E.** Of literature: To originate, be born: Suet.—**F.** Of a state: To spring up, to be in the first stage of existence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *natif*.

**Nās-īca**, æ, m. [nas-us] (One having a large nose). *Nasica*; a cognomen in the Scipio family.

**Nās-o**, ōnis, m. [id.] (One having a large nose; a large-nosed person). *Naso*; a name in the Otacilian, Octavian, Ovidian, and Voconian gens: e.g. P. Ovidius Naso, the poet.

**Nāsos** (**nas**), i, m., *Νῆσος*, *Nīsos* (The island). *Nasos* or *Nasus*; a part of the city of Syracuse.

**nassa** (**naxa**), æ, f. [prob. akin to Sanscrit *NAH* or *NADH*, *connectere*] (The thing interwoven or plaited; hence) I. Prop.: A wicker-basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish; a weel: Sil. **II.** Fig.: Of a dangerous place:

A snare, net: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nasse*.

**nas-tur-tium**, ñ, n. [for nas-torqu-tium; fr. nas-us; torqu-eo] (The nose-twisting thing) *Nasturtium*; a species of cress: Cic.

1. **nāsus**, i, m., **-um**, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit *nāsā*] I. Prop.: A nose: Cic.; Plaut.—Particular phrase: A. Nasum esse, etc., aliquid, To have a nose, i. e. to distinguish or care for scents, etc.: Hor.—B. Naso suspendere (adunco) aliquid or aliquid: To hang some one, or something, from the (turned up) nose, i. e. to turn up the nose at a person or thing in scorn or contempt: Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of a cup, etc.: The handle, ear, or any projecting part: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nez*, *naseau*.

2. **Nasus**, i, v. *Nasos*.

**nāsūt-e**, adv. [nasut-us] *Wittily, satirically, sarcastically*: Phaed.

**nās-ūtus**, a, um, adj. [nas-us] (Provided with nasus; hence) 1. That has a large nose, large-nosed: Hor.—2. *Witty, satirical, sarcastic*: (Comp.) nil nasutus, Mart.: (Sup.) homo nasutissimus, Sen.

**nā-ta** (**gna-**), æ, f. [na-scor, *gna-scor*] (She that is born; hence) A daughter: Hor.

**natale**, is, v. 1. *natalis*.

**nāt-āles**, lum, comm. gen. [3. nat-us] (Persons pertaining to birth; hence) Persons connected with one by birth; family connections; family, lineage; birth, origin, descent: Hor.; Tac.

**nātāl-icium**, i, n. [natal-e] (A thing pertaining to the time of one's birth or to one's natal hour; hence) The casting of a nativity, etc.: Cic.

**nātāl-iculus** (**-itius**), a, um, adj.: 1. [id.] (Pertaining to one's natal hour; hence) Presiding over, or connected with, one's birth: sidera, Cic.—2. [2. natal-is] *Of, or belonging to, the (periodical) return of one's birthday; birthday*: lardum, Juv.—**As Subst.**: a. **natalitia**, ōrum, n. (sc. festa) A birthday entertainment: Cic.—b. **natalicia**, æ, f. (sc. cœna) A birthday entertainment: Cic.

1. **nāt-ālis**, e, adj. [3. nat-us] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, one's birth, birth*, *natal*: pars violentior Natalis horæ, Hor.—**As Subst.**: A. **natalis**, is, m. (sc. dies) 1. Prop.: The day of one's birth or nativity; the day on which one is actually brought into the world: Luc.—2. Fig.: The day on which a deity began to be worshipped in a particular place, or on which a temple was dedicated to his or her honour: Ov.—B. **natale**, is, n. (sc. tempus); or **natalis**, is, f. (sc. hora) (Prop.: The time or moment of one's birth, one's natal hour; Meton.) The casting of a nativity, etc.: Sen. **II.** Esp.: A. Presiding over one's birth, connected with one's birth: astrum, Hor.—**As Subst.**: A. **natalis**, is, m. (sc. deus or genius) The genus or deity presiding over one's birth and destiny: Prop.—B. Of place: *Of, or belonging to, one's birth; native*: solum, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **natalis**, is, m. (sc. locus) *Of persons*: One's native

place, one's birthplace or native spot: Hor.—**C.** Of time: 1. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the periodical return of the time of one's birth*: With dies, or used substantively: a. Prop.: *Of persons*: A birthday, anniversary of one's birth: Cic.; Virg.—b. Fig.: *Of things or circumstances*: A birthday; i. e. anniversary; annual commemoration or festival; annual return or recurrence of the day on which any thing takes place: Cic.; Ov.—2. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the return of a certain season, etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *natal*, *Noël*.

2. **nāt-ālis**, is, m. [id.] (*Of, or pertaining to, birth; hence*) *Of things*: 1. Origin, formation: Pl.—2. Originating cause, commencement, origin, source, etc.: Pl.

3. **Natalis**, is, v. 1. *natalis*, no. II. A.

**nātālītius**, a, um, v. *nataliculus*. **nāta-nus**, ntis, *P.* of nat(a)-o.—**As Subst.**: **natanalia**, lum, n. (sc. animalia) *Fishes*: Virg.

**nātā-tō**, ōnis, f. [nat(a)-o] A swimming: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nation*.

**nātā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A swimmer: Ov.

**nātā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] A swimming: Claud.

**nā-tūo**, ōnis, f. [na-scor] I. (Prop.: A being born; birth; Meton.) A. Personified: *Natio*; the goddess of birth: Cic.; dub. al. *Nascio*.—B. 1. Of persons: A race, species: Hirt.—2. Of animals: A race, breed, kind, stock: Var.—C. 1. In a favourable sense: A set of persons; a race, etc.: Cic.—2. In a contemptuous sense: A race, tribe, wretched set, etc.: Cic.; Phaed.—D. A race of people, nation, people: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of things*: A sort, kind, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nation*.

**nātis**, is (more freq. in the plur., *nates*, lum) f.: *Of persons or animals*: The rump, the buttocks: Hor.

**nāt-ivus**, a, um, adj. [3. nat-us] (Pertaining to birth; hence) 1. *Of living things*: That has arisen from, or by, birth; born: Anaximandri opinio est nativos esse deos, Cic.—2. *Of things*: Made, formed, created, etc.: mundus, Lucr.—3. *Imparted by birth, inborn, innate*: nativus quidam lepor, Nep.—4. a. Gen.: That is produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native: belue nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) *Natural-coloured; possessing or having a natural colour, or such a colour as anything has by nature*: coma, Ov.—(b) *Gramm. t. t.*: *Of words*: Primitive: verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *natif*, *naïf*.

**nā-tō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. and s. [na(o)-o] I. Prop.: A. Neut.: 1. Gen.: To swim, to float: *Of living creatures or of things*: quotque natent pisces æquore, Ov.—2. Esp.: *Of shipwrecked persons*: To be tossed about in swimming, to float about: Cic. **B.** Act.: 1. *Of living creatures*: To swim in, across, or over: nocte natat cæcis serus freta, Virg.—2. *Of things*: To swim in, float upon: ipsa suas mel



ius charta natabat aquas, Mart. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: To sail: in oceano, Cic.—2. Esp.: To be driven about in sailing or in the sea; to be tossed, tempest-tossed, etc.: quod cupis, hoc nautae metunt, Leandre, nate, Ov.—B. To swim or spread about: qua . . . campo liberio nate passim (sc. Tiberinus), Ov.: quae (sc. folia) passim, calathis strata, nate vides, Prop.—C. To swim or overflow with any thing; to be overflowed: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.—D. Of the eyes: To swim, i. e. to be unsteady, fail, etc.: Ov.—E. To move to and fro, not stand still: nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (=calce) natet, Ov.—F. Of birds or their wings: To fly or glide through the air with easy motion: Luc. III. Fig.: To fluctuate, waver, be uncertain: pars multa (sc. hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, Interdum pravus obnoxia, Hor.

**nā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] (*The swimmer*; hence) *A water-snake*: Cic.  
**nā-tīra**, ae, f. [na-scor] (*A being born*; hence) I. Prop.: *Birth*: natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *The nature*, i. e. the natural constitution or property, of a thing: Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Naturā, By nature, naturally*: Cæs.—2. Esp.: A. Of the body: *Size or stature*: Ter.—b. With Gen of subst. instead of such substantive: *alvi natura* (=alvus), Cic.—B.: 1. *Nature, natural disposition, temper, character*: Cic.—Prov.: Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, i. e. it is impossible to altogether get rid of one's natural disposition: Hor.—2. *Nature, natural feeling, instinct, propensity, natural inclination*: Cic.—3. *Nature*: i. e. custom, habit, which becomes a second nature: Sall.; Quint.—C. *Nature*: i. e. the producing cause or groundwork of things; that from which all things arise or spring: Cic.—D. *Nature*: i. e. the law or course of nature; the established order of things: Cic.—E. *Nature*, i. e. consistency with nature, possibility: Cic.—F. *Natural efficacy, effect, or power*: Cic.—G. *Nature*: i. e. intelligence, intelligent design: Cic.—H.: 1. *An element or essence*: Cic.—2. *A thing in nature*: Cic.—3. *A real thing, a reality*: Cic.—J. *Nature*: i. e. the universe, the world: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nature*.

**nātūr-ālis**, e, adj. [natural-] (*Of, or belonging to, natura*; hence) 1. *Natural*, i. e. by birth, one's own father, child, etc. (opp. to adopted): Cic.; Liv.—2. *Of, or belonging to, the natural constitution or properties of things or persons*; *natural*: questiones, Cic.—3. *Of, or belonging to, natural feeling, instinct, inclination, propensity, etc.*: societas, Cic.—4.: a. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, nature*; agreeable to, or produced by, nature; *natural*: lex, Cic.—b. Esp.: *Belonging to a person or thing by nature*; *natural*: nitor, Cic.—5. *Of, or belonging to, the law or course of nature*; *natural*: mors, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naturel*.

**nātūrāl-iter**, adv. [natural-is] *Naturally, by nature*: Cæs.

1. **nā-tus** (gnā-), a, um: 1. P. of na-scor (gna-scor).—2. Pa.: a.: (a) Prop.: *Of living beings: Born, made, destined by nature for any thing*: non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.: fruges consumere nati, Hor.—(b) Meton.: *Of things*: (a) *Designed, formed, intended, etc.*: natis in usum latitiae scyphis, Hor.—(b) *Produced, springing up*: sentes tantummodo ladsere nate, Ov.—b.: (a) Prop.: *Formed, or constituted, by nature in any manner*: ita natus locus est, Liv.—Particular expression: Prop. (e) re natā, *According to circumstances, or the state of matters*; *as circumstances arise, require, etc.*: Cic.; Ter.—(b) Meton.: *Of compositions: Produced, written, composed, etc.*: poema, Hor.—C. With specifications of time to point out a person's age: *Old, of the age of*: annos natus unum et viginti, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *né*.

2. **nā-tus** (gna-), i, m. [na-scor, gna-scor] (*He that is born*; hence) 1. *Of persons*: A. *A living being, a person*: Plaut.—b.: (a) *A son, boy, male child*: Hor.—(b) Plur.: *Children collectively, both male and female; offspring, family*: Virg.—2. *Of animals*: a. *A male young one*: Ov.—b. Plur.: *Offspring, young, both male and female*: Phaed.

3. **nā-tus**, ūs, (only in Abl. Sing.) m. [id.] *1. Of persons (Prop.): A being born, birth; Meton: Birth, age, years, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—2. *Of plants, etc.*: *A growing, growth*: Pl.

**Naurātes**, ae, m., Ναυράτης (*Master of the ship*). *Naurates*: a Greek historian of Erythrae.

**naucum**, i, n.; -us, i, m. [etym. dub.] *Something slight or trivial, a trifle* (with the exception of an Abl. form found once in Nævius, only in Gen. Sing. in connection with a negative): non nauci, *Of no value, good for nothing*: Enn.; Plaut.

**nav-frāg-um**, li, n. [for nav-frāg-um; fr. nav-is; FRAG, root of fra(n)g-o] (*A breaking a ship in pieces*; hence) I. Prop.: *A shipwreck*: Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: *A storm*: Lucr. III. Fig.: *A shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction*: fortunarium, Cic.—B. *The shattered remains, a wreck*: naufragia Caesaris amicum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naufrage*.

**nav-frāg-us**, a, um, adj. [for nav-frag-us; fr. id.] 1.: a. P. Prop.: *That suffers shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked*: aliquis, Cic.: corpora, Virg.—As Subst.: *naufragus*, i, m. (sc. homo) *A shipwrecked person*: Cic.—b. Fig.: *Ruined*: patrimonio naufragus, Cic.—2. *That causes shipwreck, shipwrecking*: mare, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naufrage*.

**naulā** (nab-), ōrum, n. = navāla, νεβλά. *The nautia or nabilia; a kind of stringed instrument*: Ov.

**naulum**, i, n. = ναῦλον. *Passage-money, fare*: Juv.

**naumāchia**, ae, f. = ναυμαχία (*A*

*fighting with ships*) I. Prop.: *The representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight*: Suet. II. Meton.: *A place where mock sea-fights were exhibited*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naumachie*.

**naumāchi-ārius**, a, um, adj. [naumachi-a] *Of or for a mock sea-fight*: pons, Pl.—As Subst.: *naumach-larius*, li, m. (sc. homo). *A combatant in a mock sea-fight*: Suet.

**Naupactus** (-os), i, m.; -um, i, n., Ναυπάκτος (*Ship-caulking*). *Naupactus, Naupactos, or Naupactum; a city of Eliolia, on the Gulf of Corinth (now Lepanto)*.—Hence, *Naupactus*, a, um, adj. *Naupactian*.

**Nauplius**, li, m., Ναυπλιος (*One sailing in a ship*). *Nauplius; a son of Neptune and Amyone, king of Euboea, and father of Palamedes. To revenge the death of his son, whom the Greeks had put to death before Troy, he made false signal-fires on the coast of Euboea as the Greeks were returning homeward, which caused them to run upon the rocks, where they were shipwrecked*.—Hence, *Naupli-ades*, ae, m. *The son of Nauplius*; i. e. *Palamedes*.

**Nauportum**, i, n. *Nauportum; a city of Upper Pannonia (now Laybach)*.

**nauseā** (-ia), ae, f. = ναυσία: I. Prop.: *Sea-sickness*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Sickness; nausea, vomiting*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nausée*.

**nausē-o** (nausi-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [nause-a] I. Prop.: *To be sea-sick*: aequae Nauseae ac locuples, Hor. II. Meton.: *To be squeamish or qualmish; to vomit*: quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *To belch forth*, i. e. *give vent to, utter nonsense*: Cic.—B. *To cause disgust*: Phaed.

**nausē-ōla**, ae, f. dim. [id.] *A slight squeamishness*: Cic.

**Nausicāa**, ae, -ēs, f., Ναυσικάα (*Excelling in ships*). *Nausicaa or Nausicaē; the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phaeacians*.

**Nausi-phānes**, is, m., Ναυσίφάνης (*One appearing in ships*). *Nausi-phanes; A Greek philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus*.

**Naustathmos**, i, m., Ναυσταθμός (*Anchorage, roadstead*). *Naustathmos; a seaport in Ionia, near Phocaea*.

**nauta** (nāvī-), ae, m. [akin to Gr. ναῦτης] *A sailor, seaman*: Cic.; Prop.

**Nautēs**, is, m. (Sailor). *Nautēs; a Trojan who brought the image of Minerva from Troy to Italy*.

**nauticus**, a, um, adj. = ναυτικός. *Of, or belonging to, ships or sailors; ship-, nautical*: verbum, Cic.: clamor, Virg.—As Subst.: *nautici*, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Seafaring men, sailors, seamen*: Liv.

**Nāva**, ae, m. *The Nava; a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen (now the Nahe)*.

**nāvāle**, is, navalia, ium, v. navalis.

**nāv-ālis**, e, adj. [nav-is] *Of, or belonging to, ships; ship-, naval*: pugna,

**Cic.** castra, to protect the ships drawn up on land. **Cæs.** corona, a naval crown (as the reward of a naval victory). **Virg.**—**As Subst.**: 1. **navale**, is, n. (sc. stabulum) A station for ships; haven, port, harbour, etc.: **Ov.**—**b.** (sc. armamentarium) A dockyard, dock, naval arsenal, etc.: **Cic.** **Ov.**—2. **navalia**, lum, n. plur. (sc. instrumenta) Things requisite for the equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, masts, etc.: **Liv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** naval.

**navarchus**, i, m. = ναρχος. The captain of a ship: **Cic.**

**nav-ia**, æ, f. (a corruption of nav-is). A vessel, bark, ship: **Sext. Aur. Vict.**

**nav-iŭla**, æ, f. dim. [nav-is] A small vessel, a boat, skiff: **Cic.**

**navicŭl-aria**, æ, f. [navicula] (A thing pertaining to a navicula; hence) The business of one who lets out vessels on hire; the occupation of a ship-master or owner: **Cic.**

**navicŭl-arius**, ii, m. [id.] (One pertaining to a navicula; hence) A ship-master, or owner, who lets out vessels on hire: **Cic.**

**nav-iŭlor** (nau-cŭlor), ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [id.] To sail in a small vessel: **Mart.**

**nav-i-frāg-us**, a, um, adj. [nav-is; (i); FRAg, root of fra(n)g-o] (Ship-breaking; hence) Causing shipwrecks, dangerous: **fretum**, **Ov.**

**navigā-bilis**, e, adj. [navig(a)-o] That can be sailed over or upon, etc.; navigable: **mare**, **Liv.**

**navigā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. Of persons: A sailing, navigation: **Cic.**—2. Of the water, etc.: A navigating or sailing upon; navigation: **Tac.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** navigation.

**nav-i-ger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [nav-is; (i); gero] Ship-bearing, navigable: **mare**, **Lucr.**

**navigŭl-um**, i, n. dim. [navigium, (uncount. Gen.) navigio-i] A small vessel; a bark, boat: **Script. ap. Cic.**

**navig-ium**, ii, n. [navig-o] I. Prop.: A sailing, navigation: **Lucr.** II. Meton.: A vessel, ship, bark, boat: **Cic.**

**nav-igo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [nav-is] I. Neut.: A Prop.: 1. Of persons: To sail, proceed in a vessel, etc.: **navigare**, **Cic.** **naviget** Anticyram, to Anticyra, **Hor.**—2. Of ships: To sail, i. e. pass, or proceed through the water, etc.: mediis tua pinus in undis Navigat, **Ov.** B. Fig.: To sail, proceed, go, etc.: celeriter belli impetus navigavit, **Cic.** C. Meton.: To swim: jam certe navigat, inquam, Lentagademotis brachia jactat aquis, **Ov.** II. Act.: A Prop.: Of persons proceeding by ship: To sail over, navigate the waters, etc.: **gēra** inimica mihi Tyrrenum navigat æquor, **Virg.** B. Meton.: To pass a place in ships, etc.: urbem, **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (old) **naviger**, (mod.) **naviguer**.

**navis**, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit *naus*, Gr. *ναὺς* (swimmer)]. A ship: longa, ship of war, **Liv.**: oneraria, a trans-

port, id.: prætoria, the admiral's ship, id.: tecta, id. (or constrata), having a deck, decked, id.: aperta, open, without a deck, id.: navem deducere, to launch, **Cæs.**: navem agere, to work, **Hor.**: navem solvere, To loose the ship, i. e. to hoist the anchor, to set sail, **Cæs.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (old) **nave**, (mod.) **nef.**

**navita**, æ, v. nauta.

**nav-itas** (gnav-), ātis, f. [navus, gnav-us] (The quality of the navus; hence) Promptness, assiduity, zeal: **Cic.**

**nav-iter** (gnav-), adv. [id.] I. Prop.: Busily, diligently, assiduously, zealously, etc. II. Meton.: Wholly, completely: impudens, **Cic.**

**Navius**, ii, m. **Navius**; a Roman name; e. g. **Allus Navius**, an augur under **Terquinius Priscus**, who cut a stone in two with a razor.

**nav-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [nav-is] To do, perform, or accomplish a thing with zeal and diligence: aliquid, **Cic.**—Particular phrase: **Navare operam** or **opus**: To give zealous aid, act vigorously, etc.: **Cic.**; **Liv.**; **Tac.**

**nav-us** (gna-), a, um, adj. [prob. like na-scor, from root **GNA**=GEN or **γev**] (Producing; hence) Of persons: Busy, diligent, assiduous, active: homo, **Cic.**

**naxa**, æ, v. nassa.

**Naxos**, i, f. Νάξος. **Naxos**; an island in the **Ægean Sea**.—Hence,

**Nax-us**, a, um, adj. **Naxian**.

1. **nē**, adv. and conj. [prob. akin to Sans. *nā*, Gr. *μή*, no] I. Adv.: A. With a single word of a proposition: 1. No, not: crescere ne possunt fruges, **Lucr.**—2. With quidem, to make an emphatic negation of the word placed between them, *Not even*: ne in oppidis quidem . . . ne in fanis quidem, **Cic.**—B. With concessive clauses: *Granted, conceded, or admitted that not*, etc.: ne sit sane summum malum dolor; malum certe est, **Cic.**—C. In restrictions or limitations: 1. Only not, etc.: sint misericordes in furibus erari; ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur, etc., only let them not, if they only will not, **Sall.**—2. Much less: me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam: ne nunc senem, **Cic.**—D. In intentional clauses; i. e. clauses which denote a purpose: *That not, lest*: sed ut hic . . . ne ignoret, quæ res agatur, **Cic.**: ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, **Ter.** II. Conj.: A. In intentional clauses; = ut ne: *That not, lest*: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, **Cic.**—B. After words denoting fear, to express the wish that something may not take place: 1. That: metuebat ne indicaretur, **Cic.**—2. Ne non, *That not*: vercor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, **Cic.**—C. After verbs denoting precaution: *That not, lest*: ut caverem ne cui suspicione darem, **Cic.**—D. After certain expressions involving the idea of a negative; esp. those which denote, either directly or indirectly, a hindrance: *That not*: casus quidam, ne facerem, impedit, *that I*

should not do it, or from doing it: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** ne.

2. **nē** (or apocopated **n'**), interrog., and enclit. part.: 1. In direct questions, with Indic., throwing emphasis and force on the word to which it is attached, and thus pointing it out as the important one in the clause or sentence; in this power it has no English equivalent: meministine mein senatu dicere? **Cic.**: Pyrrhin' connubia servas? **Virg.**—After an elided s. pergin' antem? **Plant.**—2. In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether*: ut videamus, satisne ista sit iusta defectio, **Cic.**—3. Sometimes in the second interrogation, ne = an: *Whether, or whether*: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, **Liv.**

3. **nē**, v. nē.

**Nēara**, æ, f., Νέαρα (Younger, fresher). **Nēara**; a woman's name.

**Nēāpolis**, is, f., Νεάπολις (Newtown). **Neapolis**: 1. A maritime city of Campania, a colony of the **Cumæans**, called by the early Romans **Novapolis** (now **Napoli**, **Naples**).—2. A city in **Zeuglana**.—3. The fourth quarter of the city of **Syracuse**.

**Nēarchus**, i, m., Νέαρχος (New Ruler). **Nearchus**: 1. A **Tarentine**, a host of the elder **Cato**.—2. A beautiful youth.

**Nēbrōphōnē**, ēs, f. = νεβροφόνη (Fawn-killer). **Nebrophone**; a nymph of **Diana**.

**Nēbrōphōnos**, i, m. = νεβροφόνος (id.). **Nērophonos**: the name of a dog.

**nēbŭla**, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit *nabhas*, "aer"; **Gr.** νεφέλη, *néfos*] I.

Prop.: Mist, vapour: **Lucr.**; **Hor.** II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of smoke or dust: A cloud: **Ov.**; **Lucr.**—2. Of the contents of casks: A mist, exhalation: **Ov.**—3. Of a lamp, etc.: Smoke, foglike exhalation: **Pers.** III. Fig.: Mist, darkness, obscurity: erroris, **Juv.** **nēbŭl-o**, ōnis, m. [nebul-or] A paltry, worthless fellow, a sorry wretch: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

**nēbŭl-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [nebul-a] Full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark: cœlum, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *nébuleux*.

1. **ne**, v. neque.

2. **nēc**, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for **nē**: **neopinus**, **neopinus**; also in **negotium**, for **neotium**, and in **negligo** for **nelego**.

**needum**, v. neque.

**nēcessāri-e** (-o), adv. [necessari-us] Unavoidably, necessarily: **Cic.**; **Cæs.**

**nēcess-arius**, a, um, adj. [necess-e] A.: 1. Prop.: Unavoidable, inevitable, necessary, in itself, etc.: res, **Cæs.**—2. Meton.: Arising out of that which is unavoidable, occasioned by necessity, forced upon one, etc.: rogationes, **Cic.**—B.: 1. Prop.: Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary, etc.: omnia, quæ ad vivendum sunt necessaria, **Cic.**—2. Meton.: a. Urgent, pressing, etc.: tempus, **Cic.**—b. Of persons connected with another or others by relationship, friendship, etc.: ¶



*Belonging, relating, or bound to one; connected with one, etc.*: *uni tibi maxime necessarius*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: (a) *necessarius*, II, m. (sc. homo) (a) *A relative, relation, kinsman, etc.*: Cic.—(B) *A friend, whether private or public*: Cic.—(y) *A client or dependent*: Script. ap. Cic.—(b) *necessaria*, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A female relative or friend*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. nécessaire*.  
*nē-ces-se*, *neut. adj.* (found only in *Nom.* and *Acc. Sing.*, used *st.* as *subst.*, and in connection with *esse* or *habere*) [for *ne-ced-se*; *fr. ne*; *ced-o*] (*Not yielding or giving way; hence*) 1. *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary*: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.—2. *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary*: Cic.

*nē-cess-itas*, *ātis*, f. [necess-e] (*The state or condition of the necessity; hence*) 1. *a. Prop.*: (a) *Gen.*: *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity*.—(b) *Esp.*: (a) *An unalterable necessity; destiny*: Cic.; *Liv.*—*Particular phrase*: *Suprema (ultima) necessitas, The last, etc., necessity; death*: Tac.—(b) *Necessity, i. e. an inevitable or unavoidable consequence, or result*: Cic.—(y) *Necessity, exigency, wants or requirements of nature in any way*: Cic.—(δ) *Necessity, i. e. unavoidable force of circumstances*: Cic.—(e) *Constraint, compulsion, force*: Plaut.—b. *Meton.*: *Personified: Necessity; as a goddess*: Hor.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Needfulness, indispensableness, necessity*: Cic.—b. *Meton.*: (a) (a) *Gen.*: *A state of want or need*: Suet.—(B) *Esp.*: *Want, poverty, embarrassment in circumstances*: Tac.—(b) *Requirement, want, interest*: *Liv.*—(c) *Necessary or needful expense*: Tac.—(d) *A connection between persons, whether natural or moral*: (a) *Natural*: *Bond of affection, intimacy, etc.*: Cic.—(B) *Moral*: *Friendship, intimacy, union*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. nécessaire*.

*nē-cess-ītudo*, *inis*, f. [id.] (*The state or quality of the necessity; hence*) 1. *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity*: Cic.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Needfulness, indispensableness, necessity*: Sall.—b. *Meton.*: (a) *A state of need, necessity, want or distress*: Sall.—(b) *A close connection between persons whether natural or moral*: (a) *Natural*: *Connection, relationship*.—(B) *Moral*: (aa) *Friendship, intimacy*: Cic.—(BB) *Connection, etc., between colleagues*: Cic.—(yy) *Intimacy or bond arising out of the ties of hospitality*: Cæs.; Cic.—(δδ) *The bond or tie between patron and client*: Cic.—(c) *Plur.*: *Relatives, connections, friends*: Tac.

*nē-ces-sum*, *neut. adj.* (only in *Nom.* and *Acc. sing.*, and in connection with *esse*) [for *ne-cod-sum*; *fr. ne*; *cod-o*] (*Not yielding or giving way; hence*) *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary*: *necessum est paucis respondere*, Liv.

*nec-ne*, *conj.* [nequ-e; ne] *Or not, is used in the second half of a disjunctive interrogation, corresponding to*

*-ne* or *utrum*, and also without a corresp. interrogative participle in the first half: *quidam comedia, necne, poëma Esset, quassivere*, Hor.: *quaritur sintne dii, necne sint*, Cic.: *sunt hæc tua verba, necne?* Cic.

*nec-non*, *v. neque*.

*nēc-o*, *āvi* or *ūi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. a.* [akin to Sans. root *NAḠ*, to perish, to be lost] (*In causative force, To cause to perish; hence*) I. *Act.*: A. *Prop.*: *To kill, slay, put to death, destroy* (usually without a weapon, by poison, hunger, etc.): *legatum populi Romani*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *matre necante*, Ov. B. *Fig.*: *To kill, i. e. worry or bore to death*: Plaut. C. *Meton.*: *To extinguish, put out fire*: *flammas*, Pl. II. *Neut.*: (Prop.) *To kill*; *Meton.*: *To cause agonizing pain or torture*: *lien necat, renes dolent, etc.*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *fr. noyer*.

*nēc-ōpina-nē* (also written separately), *antis*, *adj.* [2. *nec*; *opin(a)-or*] *Not expecting, unware*: Cic.

*nēc-ōpinā-to* (also written separately), *adv.* [necopinat-us] *Unexpectedly*: Cic.

*nēc-ōpinā-tus* (also written separately), *a, um, adj.* [2. *nec*; *opin(a)-or*] *Unexpected*: Cic.—*Adverbial expression*: *Ex necopinato, Unexpectedly, unware*: *Liv.*

*nēc-ōpin-us*, *a, um, adj.* [2. *nec*; *opin-or*]: 1. *Unexpected*: *mors*, Ov.—2. *Not expecting, unsuspecting, careless*: *aliquis*, Phæd.

*Nectanābis*, *is* or *Idis*, *Nectānē-bus*, *i. m.* *Nectanabis* or *Nectaneūbus*; *a king of Egypt*.

*nectar*, *āris*, *n. = véctap.* I. *Prop.*: *Nectar, the drink of the gods*: Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Of any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious*: *Nectar*: *Virg.*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *fr. Nectar*.

*nectār-ūs (-i)us*, *a, um, adj.* [nectar] *Of, or belonging to, nectar*; *hence* *Flavoured or mixed with nectar*; *nectared*: *aqua*, Ov.

*nec-to*, *nextū* and *nexi*, *nexum*, *nectere* (*Inf. Pres. Pass.*, *nectier*, Cic.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *NAH*, to bind] I. *Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: *To bind, tie, fasten*: *pedibus talaria nectit*, *Aurora*, Virg. B. *Esp.*: 1. *To bind, fetter, chain, keep in chains, imprison, etc.* (esp. for debt): *nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum ne necterentur*, *Liv.*—2. *With accessory notion of joining together, etc.*: *a. To join, tie, bind or fasten together*: *flores*, Hor.—b. (a) *To entwine, envelop, clasp, fold in each other, etc.*: *colla*, Ov.—(b) *To twine or fold about*: *to throw around*: *ut tūa sunt collo brachia nexa meo*, Ov. II. *Meton.*: A.: 1. *Gen.*: *To form or make by joining together*: *to weave, plait, work, etc.*: *nectendis apium coronis*, Hor.—2. *Esp.*: *Of a spider*: *To weave or spin a web*: Ov.—B. *To forge, make, etc.*, a chain, or any thing consisting of links: *Medo catenas*, Hor. III. *Fig.*: A. *To join or tie on from something else*: *i. e. to affix or attach to*: *ut ex alio alia nectantur*, Cic.—B. *To join or fasten together,*

*connect, unite*: *omnes (sc. virtutes) inter se nexæ*, Cic.—C. *To form, make, devise, contrive*: *moras*, Tac.—D. *To invent and bring forward one after another*: *causas nequiquam nectis inanes*, Virg.

*nēc-ūbi*, *adv.* *That nowhere, lest anywhere*: Cæs.

*nēc-unde*, *adv.* *That from no place, lest from any where*: *Liv.*

*nē-dum*, *conj.* (*While not; hence*) 1. *Negatively*: *By no means; much less, still less* (to indicate that whereas a certain thing does not exist, another thing mentioned afterward exists still less): *vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur*; *nedum in mari*, Cic.—2. *Affirmatively*: a. *Not to say, much more*: *adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, much more as victors*, *Liv.*—b. *Sometimes in the first clause, for non modo*: *Not only*: *nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum*, Script. ap. Cic.

*nē-fa-ndus*, *a, um, adj.* [1. *ne*, f(a)-or] (*Not to be spoken of or mentioned; hence*) *Impious, heinous, execrable, abominable*: *vehiculum*, *Liv.*: (*Sup.*) *nefandissima quæque*, Just.—*As Subst.*: *nefandum*, *i. n.* (sc. facinus) *Impiety, wickedness*: *Virg.*

*nēfari-e*, *adv.* [nefari-us] *Impiously, execrably, heinously*: Cic.

*nēfā-ri-us*, *a, um, adj.* [for nefasius] (*Pertaining to nefas; hence*) *Impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: *homo*, Cic.: *crudelitas*, Cæs.—*As Subst.*: *nefarium*, *ii. n.* (sc. facinus) *A heinous act, a crime*: *Liv.*

*nē-fas*, *n. indecl.* I. *Prop.*: *That which is contrary to divine law; that which is sinful, unlawful, execrable, abominable; an impious or wicked deed, a sin*: Cic.; *Virg.*; *Hor.* II. *Meton.*: A. *Of a person*: *An abominable person, a wretch, a monster, a pest, etc.*: *Virg.*—B. *An impossibility*: *Hor.*

*nē-fastus*, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.*: *Not fastus*: *dies nefasti, days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held*: *Liv.* II. *Meton.*: A. *Wicked, impious, irreligious, profane, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: *quæque angur injusta, nefasta, dira defixerit*, *xii. Tabb.* ap. Cic.—*As Subst.*: *nefastum*, *i. n.* (sc. facinus) *An impiety; a wicked or impious deed*: *Hor.*—B. *Unlucky, inauspicious*: *ille et nefasto te posuit die*, etc., *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *fr. nefaste*.

*nēgā-nē*, *ntis*, *f.* of *neg(a)-o*.

*nēgānt-ia*, *æ, f.* [negans, negant-is] *A denying, a negation*: Cic.

*nēgā-tio*, *ōnis*, *f.* [neg(a)-o] *A denying, denial, negation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. negation*.

*nēg-ito*, *perf.* and *sup. prps.* *not found*, *āro*, *i. v. a. freq.* [neg-o] *To steadfastly deny, to persist in denying*: *remit negatitque Sabellus*, *Hor.*

*nēglec-tio*, *ōnis*, *f.* [for negleg-tio; *fr. NEGLEG*, true root of *neglig-o*] *A neglecting, neglect*: Cic.

1. **neglec-tus** [for *negleg-tus*], a, um: 1. *P.* of *neglig-o*, through true root **NEGLEG-**.—2. *Pa.*: *Neglected, disregarded, slighted*, etc.; *di*, *Hor.*: (*Sup.*) *neglectissima* . . . *Progenies*, *Stat.*

2. **neglec-tus**, ūs, m. [for *negleg-tus*; fr. *neglig-o*; through true root **NEGLEG-**] *A neglecting, neglect*: *Ter.*

**neglig-ens** (*neglēg-*, *neglēg-*), entis: 1. *P.* of *neglig-o*.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, neglectful*: *pater*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *circa deos negligentior*, *Suet.*—b. *With respect to fortune or condition*: *Heedless, careless, improvident*, etc.; in *sumptu*, *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. negligent*.

**negligen-ter** (*neglēgen-*), adv. [for *negligent-ter*; fr. *negligens, negligent-is*] *Heedlessly, carelessly, negligently*: *gerunt pelles proximi ripe* *negligenter*, *Tac.*: (*Comp.*) *negligentius*, *Cic.*: (*Sup.*) *negligentissime*, *Sen.*—**negligent-ia** (*neglēgent-*), æ, f. [*fr. id.*]: a. *Gen.*: *A neglecting, neglect*: *Cic.*—b. *Esp.*: *A neglecting or slighting a person; indifference, or want of regard, towards a person*: *Ter.*—2. *A being neglectful, or not taking heed; neglectfulness, carelessness, heedlessness, indifference, negligence*: *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. negligence*.

**neg-ligo** (*neg-lēgo, nec-lēgo*), lexi, lectum, ligere, v. a. and n. [for *neg-lego*] (*Not to gather; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *A. Act.*: *To not heed, not attend to, not trouble one's self about; to slight, neglect; mandatum*, *Cic.*—*B. Neut.*: *To take no heed or care; to be neglectful*: *de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus*, *Cic.* *II. Esp.*: *A. To make light of, not to care for; to slight, take no notice of, despise, disregard, disdain*: *qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit*, *Cic.*: *negligis . . . fraudem committere*? *Hor.*—*B.*: *To look with indifference upon any thing that takes place, etc.; to pay no heed to, etc.*: *Theopompum . . . confugere Alexandriam neglexisti*, *Cic.*—*C.*: *To pass over, overlook*: *tantum pecuniam captam negligere*, *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. negligere*.

**neg-go**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to *Sans.* root *ah*, to say, speak, whence also the *Lat. aio*; with the negative *n* prefixed] *I. Neut.*: *A. Gen.*: *To say "no"*: *Diogenes ait, Antipater negat*, *Cic.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *To deny; to give, or make, a denial*: *si fateris, vel si negas*, *Cic.*—2. *To give a denial or refusal to a person; i. e. to refuse to do, etc., something for any person*: *nunquam reo culquam . . . tam præcise negavi, quam hic mihi*, *Cic.* *II. Act.*: *A. Gen.*: 1. *To deny a thing*: *nunc niunt, quod tunc negabant*, *Cic.*—2. *To deny that a thing, etc., is, etc.; to affirm or maintain that a thing, etc., is not*: *negat Demosthenes in eo positas esse fortunas Græciæ, etc.*, *Cic.*—3. *Pass.*: *Persons, etc., deny that I am, etc.; or affirm that I am not, etc.; also, I, etc., am denied to be, etc., or am affirmed not to be, etc.*: *casta negat* (*sc. esse*), *Ov.* *B. Esp.*: *To refuse or deny*: 1. *Prop.*: *Of persons as sub-*

jects: *patriæ rigidâ mente negavit* *opem*, *Ov.*—2. *Fig.*: *Of things as subjects*: *poma negat regio*, *Ov.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. nier*.

**negoti-âlis**, e, adj. [*negoti-um*] *Of, or belonging to, business, pertaining to affairs*: *Cic.*

**negotia-nus**, ntis, *P.* of *negoti(a)-or.*—*As Subst.*: *m. (sc. homo)* *A wholesale dealer*. *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négociant*.

**negotiâ-tio**, ōnis, f. [*negoti(a)-or*] *I. Prop.*: *A carrying on of business; a dealing in any thing*: *Suet.* *II. Meton.*: *A wholesale business*: *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négociation*.

**negotiâ-tor**, ōris, m. [*id.*] *I. Gen.*: *A trader, tradesman*: *Vell.*: *Quint.* *II. Esp.*: *A wholesale dealer*: *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négociateur*.

**negotiô-lum**, i, n. dim. [*negotium*, (*unconfr. Gen.*) *negotio-l*] *A little business, small matter*: *Cic.*

**negoti-ôr**, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. [*negoti-um*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To carry on business; to trade, traffic, etc.*: *negotandi causa*, *Liv.* *B. Esp.*: *To carry on a wholesale traffic; to be, or become, a wholesale dealer, etc.*: *Cic.*: *Sall.* *II. Fig.*: *To deal, to traffic*: *nec dubium est omnes istos . . . animâ statim nostrâ negotiari*, *Pl.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négocior*.

**negoti-ôsus**, a, um, adj. [*negoti-um*] *I. Gen.*: *Full of business, busy*: *provincia*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *quid crudelitate negotiosius*, *Sen.* *II. Esp.*: *On which business is performed, business*: *dies, business days, working days*, *Tac.*

**neg-ô-tium**, ii, n. [for *neg-otium*] (*Not leisure; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A business, employment, occupation, affair*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Difficulty, pains, trouble, labour*: *Cic.*—*B.*: *A matter, thing*: *Cic.* *III. Fig.*: *Of persons*: *A thing, affair, etc.*: *Tenuris illa, lentum negotium*, *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négoce*.

**Nēleus** (*dissyll.*), ēi and ēos, m., Νηλεύς (*Pitiless*). *Neleus*: a son of *Neptune* and the nymph *Tyro*, a king of *Pylos*, the father of twelve sons who were all, except *Nestor*, killed by *Hercules*.—Hence, 1. **Nēlē-tus** (-tus), a, um, adj. *Nēlean*.—*As Subst.*: *Nēlēus*, ii, m. (*sc. homo*) *The Nēlean, i. e. Nestor*.—2. **Nēlides**, æ, m. *A male descendant of Nestor, a Nēlide*.

**Nēmēa**, æ, -ēs, f., Νεμῆα *Nemea* or *Nemea*; a city of *Argolis*, near which *Hercules* slew the *Nemean lion* and founded the *Nemean games*.—Hence, 1. **Nēmē-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nemea; Nemean*.—2. **Nēmē-a**, ōrum, n. plur. (*sc. sacra*) *The Nemean games*.

1. **Nēmēsis**, is and eos, f., Νέμεσις (*Distribution of what is due*). *Nemesis*: the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.

2. **Nēmēsis**, is, f. [*id.*] (*id.*) *Nemesis*: a woman's name.

**Nēmētes**, um; -æ, ārum, m. *The Nēmētes or Nēmētæ*; a people of *Gaul*.

**Nemetocenna**, æ, f. *Nemetocenna*;

a city of *Belgic Gaul*, in the territory of the *Atrebatæ* (near the modern *Arras*).

**nē-mo**, inis, m. and f. [for *ne-homo*] *I. Prop.*: *No person, no one, nobody*: *Cic.*—*Particular phrases*: *A. Nemo non* (either together or with a word intervening), *Every body, every one, all*: *Cic.*—*B. Nemo nemo, Some, many, a one*: *Cic.*—*C. Nemo unus, No one, no one person alone*: *Tac.*—*As Adj.*: *No, not any*: *nemo homo*, *Cic.* *II. Fig.*: *A person of no repute; a worthless person*: *Cic.*

**nēmōr-âlis**, e, adj. (*nemus, nemor-is*) [*Of, or pertaining to, a nemus*: hence] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a woodland glade, grove, or wood; woody, sylvan, etc.*: *totius nemoralibus undis*, *Ov.*—2. *Of, or belonging to, the grove of Diana* (near *Aricia*): *Ov.*

**nēmōr-ensis**, e, adj. [*id.*] (*id.*) *Of, or belonging to, the grove of Diana* (near *Aricia*): *Suet.*

**nēmōr-i-cultrix**, icis, f. adj. [*nemus, nemor-is*; (*i*); *cultrix*] *Dwelling in the woods*: *sus, Phæd.*

**nēmōr-i-vâg-us**, a, um, adj. [*nemus, nemor-is*; (*i*); *vag-or*] *Wandering in the woods*: *aper, Cat.*

**nēmōr-ôsus**, a, um, adj. [*nemus, nemor-is*] *Full of woods, woody*: *Zacynthos, Virg.*

**nem-pe**, conj. [for *nam*; *pe*; a collat. form of *nam-que*, v. h. v.] *For indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, without doubt, to wit, namely*: *Cic.*

**nēm-us**, ōris, n. [akin to *Gr. νέω*, to feed] (*The feeding thing; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *Feeding land among woods, etc.; a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle; a wood with much pasture land; a grove*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* *II. Esp.*: *The sacred grove of Diana at Aricia*: *Cic.*

**nēn-ia** (*næn-*), æ, f. [prob. akin to *Gr. νῆν-εω*, to heap up] (*A heaping up, esp. of praise and commendation; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge, setting forth the praises, etc., of the deceased*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A. A mournful song, or elegy of any kind*: *Hor.*—*B.*: *A magic song, incantation*: *Hor.*—*C.*: *A song or hymn of praise*: *Hor.*—*D.*: 1. *A common or ordinary song*: *Hor.*—2. *Verse, versification of an ordinary character*: *Phæd.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. nénies*.

**nē-nū** (*næ-*, -um), adv. [*ne*; ænum=unum] *Not at all*: *Lucr.*

**nē-o**, āvi, ētum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to *Sanscrit* root *nah*, to bind; *Gr. νέω*] *I. Prop.*: *To spin*: *stamina nevit*, *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *To interweave*: *tunicam, quam neverat auro*, *Virg.*

**Nēōbūlē**, ēs, f., Νεοβούλη (*New-counsel*). *Nēobule*: the name of a girl.

**Nēocles**, is and i, m., Νεοκλῆς (*New glory*). *Nēocles*: 1. *The father of Themistocles*.—Hence, **Nēoclides**, æ, m. *The descendant of Nēocles, i. e. Themistocles*: *Ov.*—2. *The father of Epicurus*.

**Nēontichos**, n., Νεοντίχος (*New*



wall or fort). *Neontichos*; a fortress in Thrace.

**Nēoptólēmus**, *i. m.*, *Neoptólemos* (New war). *Neoptolemus*: 1. The son of Achilles (called also *Pyrrhus*).—2. One of Alexander's generals, who was defeated by Eumenes.

**nēpa**, *ae. f.*; **-as**, *ae. m.* [acc. to Fest., an African word] *I. Prop.*: A scorpion. **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: *A. The constellation Scorpio; the Scorpion.* **Cic.**—**B.** *A crab.* **Plaut.**

**Nēpēta**, *ae. f.*; **Nēpe**, *is. n.* *Nepeta*, *Nepete*, or *Nepes*; a city of Etruria.

**Nēphēlē**, *ēs. f.*, *Nephēlē* (Cloud). **Nephele**: 1. The wife of Athanas, mother of Phryxus and Helle.—Hence, **Nēphēlēis**, *idos. f.* The daughter of Nephele, Helle.—2. One of the companions of Diana.

1. **nēpos**, *ōtis. m.* and *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *naptri* or *naptar* = "novus filius"; or "non rector"] (*A nev* son or child; or not a ruler; hence, a subject or one in subjection). **I. Prop.**: *A. Masc.*: A grandson, son's or daughter's son: **Cic.**; **Tac.**—**B. Fem.**: A granddaughter: **Enn.** **II. Meton.**: *A.*: A brother's or sister's son; a nephew: **Suet.**—**B.** A descendant: **Hor.** **¶** Hence, *Fr. nevus*.

2. **nēpos**, *ōtis. m.* [a Tuscan word] *A spendthrift, prodigal*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

3. **Nēpos**, *ōtis. m.* *Nepos*; a cognomen in the gens Cornelia. So *C. Cornelius Nepos*; a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus. **nēpōt-inus**, *a. um, adj.* [2. nepos, nepot-is] *Of, or belonging to, a nepos; hence* *Extravagant, profuse*: **Suet.**

**nep-tis**, *is. f.* [contr. collat. form of 1. nepos] *A grand-daughter*: **Cic.**; **Ov.** **¶** Hence, *Fr. nidee*.

**Neptunus**, *es. Neptunius*, *a. um, v. Neptunus*.

**Nept-ūnus**, *i. m.* [akin to Gr. *νέπτος*, to bathe] (*The bather*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Neptune, the god of the sea and of other waters, the brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite.—Hence, **A. Neptūn-inus**, *a. um, adj.* 1: *a. Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Neptune*; *Neptunian*.—**B. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, the sea, sea*: **Cic.**—**B. Neptūn-inē**, *ēs. f.* *A female descendant of Neptune*; a daughter, grand-daughter, etc., of Neptune. **II. Meton.**: *The sea*: **Virg.**

**nēquam**, *adj. indecl.* **I. Gen.**: Worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile, etc.: *piscis nequam est nisi recens*, **Plaut.**—*As Subst.*: **nēquam**, *n. indecl.* *A vile action; a mischief, injury*: **Plaut.** **II. Esp.: *Of character*: *Worthless, vile, bad*: *liberti*, **Cic.** (*Comp.*) *nihil nequius*, *id.*: (*Sup.*) *homo nequissimus*, *id.***

**nē-quāquam**, *adv.* [ne; quāquam, adverbial Abl. of quisquam] *In no wise, by no means, not at all*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

**nē-que** or **nec**. **I. Ade.** *Not*: alter, qui nec procul aberat, **Liv.** **II. Conj.**: *And not, also not*: *delubra esse in urbis censo, nec sequor magos Persarum, quibus, etc.*, **Cic.**

—Particular expressions and combinations: **A. Neque** (*nec*) . . . *neque* (*nec*), *Neither . . . nor*: **Cic.**

—**B. Neque** (*nec*) . . . *et* (*que*); and *et* . . . *neque* (*nec*) when one clause is affirmative: (*On the one hand not . . . and on the other hand; not only not . . . but also* on the contrary: *on the one hand . . . and on the other hand not; not only . . . but also* not: **Cic.**—**C. 1.** *Neque* (*nec*) *non*, emphatically affirmative; used to connect sentences or clauses: *And also, and besides, and indeed, moreover, further*: **Cic.**—**2.** *Nec non* (also as one word *necon*), *freq.* as a simple conjunction: *And likewise, and so too, and also*: **Virg.**; **Ov.**—**D. Neque** (*nec*) *dum* (also written in one word, *nequum*), *And not yet, not yet*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**

**nēquēdum** (*nequum*), *v. neque*, *no. II. D.*

**nē-queō**, *quīvi* and *quīi*, *quiltum*, *quīre, v. n.* *Not to be able, to have no power, to be unable*; *I, etc., cannot*: *ut ex laxare nequeam*, **Cic.**—*Pass.*: *quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur*, **Sail.**

**nequicquam** (*-dquam*), *v. nequicquam*.

**Nequinum**, *i. n.* *Nequium*; a city of Umbria.

**nēquior**, *ius*, *nequissimus*, *a. um, v. nequam*.

**nē-qui-quam** (better than *nequicquam*, *nequidquam*), *adv.* [1. ne; quicquam, adverbial Abl. of quisquam] (*Not in any way; hence*) *In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**

**nē-qu-iter**, *adv.* [*nequ-am*] *Worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably*: *acere*, **Cic.** (*Comp.*) *nequius*, **Liv.** (*Sup.*) *nequissime*, **Pl.**

**nēqu-itia**, *ae. -itias*, *ēi. f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the nequam; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *Bad quality, badness*: **Pl.** **II. Esp.**: *Of moral badness*: *A. Idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence*: **Cic.**—**B. Prodigality, profusion: **Cic.**; **Hor.**—**C. Profrigacy, wantonness, lewdness**: **Hor.**—**D. Worthlessness, wiliness, villainy: **Cic.******

**Nērētum**, *i. n.* *Neretum*; a city of Calabria (now Nardo).

**Nērēus** (dissyll.), *i* and *ēs. m.*, *Nērēus* (Swimmer). **Nērēus**: **I. Prop.**: The son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.—Hence, 1. **Nērē-is**, *idis. f.* *A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid*.—2. **Nēr-ēus**, *a. um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Nereus*.—3. **Nēr-inē**, *ēs. f.* = *Nereis*. **Nerine**. **II. Meton.**: *The sea*: **Ov.** **¶** Hence, *Fr. Nérade*.

**Nērītōs** (*-us*), *i. m.*, *Nērītōs*. **Nērītōs** or **Nērītus**; a mountain in Ithaca, and an island in its vicinity.—Hence, **Nērīt-inus**, *a. um, adj.* 1. *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Nērītōs*; *Neritian*.—2. *Meton.*: *Of, or belonging to, Ulysses*.

**Nērītus**, *ii. m.* *Nerius*; a Roman name.

**Nērō**, *ōnis. m.* [a Sabine word = *fortis*] *Nero*; a family name in the

gens Claudia. So, esp. *the Emperor Nero*: **Suet.**—Hence, **Nērōn-ēs** (*-iānus*, *-ius*), *a. um, adj.* *Neronian*.

**Nērō-pōlis**, *is. f.* [for *Neron-polis*; *fr. Nero*, *Neron-is*; *πόλις*] (*Nero's city*). *Neropolis*; a name which *Nero* intended to give to the city of Rome.

**Nersæ**, *ārum. f.* *Nersæ*; a city of the *Ægei*.

**Nerthus**, *i*, or *Hertha*, *ae. f.* *Nerthus* or *Hertha*; a goddess of the ancient Germans; the Earth.

**Nerūlum**, *i. n.* *Nerulum*; a city of Lucania.

**Nerva**, *ae. m.* *Nerva*; a Roman name; esp. *M. Cocceius Nerva*, the Roman emperor.—Hence, **Nerv-inus**, *a. um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Emperor Nerva*; *Neritian*.

**Nervī**, *ōrum. m.* *The Nervii*; a people of Belgic Gaul, in the mod. Hainault.—Hence, **Nerv-icus**, *a. um, adj.* *Of the Nervii*, *Nerwān*.

**nervōs-ē**, *adv.* [*nervos-us*] *Strongly, boldly, rigorously, energetically*: *subornare*, **Script. ap. Cic.** (*Comp.*) *nervosius dicere*, **Cic.**

**nerv-ōsus**, *a. um, adj.* [*nerv-us*] **I. Prop.**: *Full of nerves, sinewy, nervous*: *poples*, **Ov.** **II. Nervous, vigorous, energetic in expression: (*Comp.*) *Aristotele nervosior*, **Cic.** **¶** Hence, *Fr. nerveux*.**

**nervū-lus**, *i. m. dim.* [*for nervulus*; *fr. nervus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *nervo-i*] *Nerve, strength, vigour*: **Cic.**

**nerv-us**, *i. m.* [*νέρω-ω*] **I. Prop.**: *A sinew, tendon, nerve*: **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: *A.* = *Membrum virile*, **Hor.**—*B. A string of a musical instrument*: **Cic.**—*C. A bow-string*: **Virg.**—*D. The leather with which shields were covered*: **Tac.**—*E. 1. A thong with which a person was bound*: **Plaut.**—*2. A feller*: **Cato.**—*3. A prison*: **Liv.** **III. Fig.**: *A. Gen.*: *Nerve, vigour, force, strength*: *statis industriaque*, **Cic.** *B. Esp.*: *Of style*: *Force, energy*: **Hor.** **¶** Hence, *Fr. nerf*.

**Nēsāē**, *ēs. f.*, *Nēsāē* (She of the island). *Nesæ*; one of the Nereids.

**nesci-ens**, *entis* 1. *P.* of *nesci-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Unknown, unacquainted, without knowing, ignorant, unaware*: **Ter.**

**ne-scio**, *scīvi* or *scīi*, *scītum*, *scīre* (*Imperf. Indic. nescibam*, **Ter.**), *4. v. a.* **I. Gen.**: *Not to know, to be ignorant*: *certum nescio*, **Cic.**—Particular phrases: *A. Quod scīs, etc.*, *nescis*, *What you know, etc., you do not know*, etc.: a formula used in urging another to keep a secret: **Plaut.**—*B. Nescio quid* (in all cases), *nescio quid, nescio quomodo*, *nescio an*, used in an assertion to express uncertainty with regard to some particular contained in it: 1. *Nescio quis, etc.*, *I know not who, some one, somebody, a certain person*: **Cic.**—2. *Nescio quid* or *quod*, *I know not what; a certain thing or other; something*: **Cic.**—3. *Nescio quomodo*, *I know not how, somehow or other*: **Cic.**—4. *Nescio an*, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps*: **Cic.**—*C. Nescio quis* (in all cases).

**nescio** quid, used in feigned ignorance of some person or thing, and so conveying the idea of something insignificant, trifling, etc.: **I.** Nescio quis, *I know not who, some person or other, but who, I know not*: Cic.—**2.** Nescio quid, *I know not what; something or other, but what I cannot tell*: Cic.—**D.** Nescio unde, *I know not whence; from some quarter or other, but whence I, etc., cannot tell*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Not to know, to be unacquainted with a person or thing: illa illum nescit, Plaut.—**B.** Not to be aware of, i.e. not to be aware or sensible (that something is taking place): carpentes pensa puellæ Nescivere hiemem, Virg.—**C.** Of food, etc.: To be unacquainted with, i.e. not to taste or have: Juv.—**D.** Not to be versed in a thing: Cic.—**E.** (With Inf.) Not to know how, i.e. to be unable, to do a thing: omnino irasci nequeunt, Cic.

**nescius**, a, um, adj. [nesci-o] **1.**: **a.** Unknown, ignorant, unaware: ne forte sis nescius, Cic. (with Gen.) fati sortisque futura, Virg.: (with Objective clause) non sum nescius, Scævola, ista inter Græcos dici, et discipulari, solere, Cic. (with Relative clause) nescia, quæ faceret subito mihi causa dolores, Ov.—**b.** Not knowing or understanding how to; unable to: nescios fari pueros, Hor.—**2.** Not known, unknown: loci, Plaut.: tributa, Tac.—Particular phrase: Nescium aliquid habere, To have something unknown, i.e. To be ignorant of, or unacquainted with, something.

**Nessus**, i, m., Νέστος. *Nessus*; a Centaur, who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.—Hence, **Ness-ëus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nessus*. **Nestor**, ðris, m., Νέστωρ (The one going or departing). *Nestor*; a son of Neleus, and King of Pylos, famed for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.

**Netum**, i, n. *Netum*; a city of Sicily, south-west of Syracuse (now Noto).—Hence, **Netini**, ðrum, m. The people of *Netum*.—Hence, **Netin-enses**, ium, m. The people of *Netum*; the *Netinenses*.

**ne-tus**, a, um, P. of ne-o.

**neu**, adv., v. neve.

**ne-uter**, utra, utrum (Gen. neutri-us; Dat. neutri), adj. I. Gen.: Neither the one nor the other; neither of two: in neutram partem moveri, Cic.: neutrorum sententiis, id. **II.** Esp.: **a.** Gram. t. t.: neutrum genus, The neuter gender: Gell.—As Subst.: **neutr-um**, i, n. (sc. nomen) A neuter noun, or noun of the neuter gender: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. neutre*.

**ne-utiquam** (in Enn., Plaut., and Ter. to be read nūtiqum), adv. By no means, in no wise: dissolvi, Cic.

**neut-ro**, adv. [neuter, neutri-us] To neither one side nor the other; to neither side; neither way: Liv.

**neutr-um**, i, v. neuter.

**ne-ve** (neu-), conj. [ne; ve, akin to Sans. vā, "and"] And not, nor: Cæs. neve... neve, neither... nor: Cic.

**nex**, nēcis, f. [=nec-s; fr. nec-o] (That which kills; hence) **I.** Prop.: Death; esp. a violent death, murder, slaughter: Cæs.; Cic.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: The blood of the slain: Ov.

**nex-ilis**, e, adj. [nex-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Fastened, tied, or bound together: vestis, Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: Made by being fastened together; woven, netted, etc.: plagea, Ov.—**2.** Entwinning, encircling, clasping, etc.: hederæ, Ov.

**nex-o**, ūi, no sup., āre, i. v. a. [2. nex-us] **I.** Gen.: To tie, join, or fasten together: pars etiam brevis spatii nexantur ab ictu, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: To tie, fasten, or twine itself: Virg.

**nexum**, i, v. 3. nexus.

**1. nexus** (for nect-sus), a, um, P. of nect-o.

**2. nexus**, i, m. [for nect-sus; fr. nect-o] **I.** Gen.: One bound, fettered, or imprisoned; a prisoner: Just. **II.** Esp.: A bondsman for debt; an enslaved or imprisoned debtor: Var.

**3. nex-us**, ūs, m. (-um, i, n. in the meanings of nos. 1. b. (b) and (c)) [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: A binding, tying, fastening, joining.—**b.** Fig.: Legal t. t.: (A legal binding; hence) (a) The legal, formal purchase of a thing: Var.—(b) The giving or obtaining a legal hold or lien on a thing, without actual possession, as in mortgage; a legal right or title to a thing, or person, for debt: Cic.—(c) An obligation or debt: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** (Prop.): A joining, binding, or fastening together: hence) Meton.: That which joins, binds, or fastens together; a tie, fastening, band, etc.: Tac.—**b.** Fig.: A restraint, rigorous impediment of law, etc.: Tac.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: An intertwining, enfolding, clasping: Ov.—**b.** Meton.: A coil, fold, of a serpent: Ov.

**ni** (old form nei), adv. and conj. [identical with ne] **I.** Adv.: Not; only in the combinations quid ni (or as one word, quidni) and nimirum, v. i. quis, and nimirum. **II.** Conj.: **A.** In commands and exhortations: Not, that not: moment... ni teneant cursūs, Virg.—**B.** As a conditional negative particle: If not, unless: ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Virg.

**Nicæa**, æ, f., Νίκαια (The city pertaining to victory). *Nicæa* or *Nicea*: **1.** A city of Bithynia, on Lake Ascanian (now Iznik or Nice).—**2.** A city of Lycia.

**Nicæus**, a, um, adj., Νικαῖος (Pertaining to victory). *Nicæan* or *Victorian*; an epithet of Jupiter.

**Nicander**, dri, m., Νικάνδρος (Conqueror of men). *Nicander*; a physician, poet, and grammarian of Colophon.

**Nicator**, ðris, m., Νικητωρ (Victor). *Nicator*: **1.** An epithet of King Perseus's body-guard.—**2.** A surname of the Seleucidæ.

**nictētrium**, ūi, n. = νικητήριον. The prize of victory: Juv.

**Nicias**, æ, m., Νικίας (Conqueror). *Nicias*: **1.** A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, who fell in the expedi-

tion against Sicily.—**2.** *Nicias Curtius*, a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia.

**nīc-o**, ci, no sup., cēre, 3. v. n. [akin to nu-o] (Prop.: To nod; Meton.: To make signs: si manu nicheris, i.e. beckon, Plaut.)

**Nicōmēdes**, is, m., Νικομήδης (Contriver of victory). *Nicomedes*: **1.** Son of Prusias, a king of Bithynia.—**2.** The son of the former, who declared himself a freedman of the Roman people.

**Nicōpōlis**, is, f., Νικόπολις (City of victory). *Nicopolis*; a city of Acarnania, founded by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium (now Preveza).

**nict-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.; **nict-o**, ēre, 3. v. n. [nīct-us] **I.** Prop.: To make a sign with the eyes; to wink: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To move the eyelids up and down; to wink, blink, etc.: Pl.—**R.** Of lightning: To flash, quickly move or dart: Lucr.

**nict-us**, ūs, m. [1. nīc-o] (A making signs; hence, with esp. reference to the eyes) A winking, blinking: Ov.

**nīd-i-fic-o**, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. [for nīd-i-fac-o; fr. nīd-us; (i); fac-i-o] To build a nest: Pl.

**nīdor**, ðris, m. [akin to Gr. κνίσα or κνίσσα] A vapour, steam, smell; from any thing boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: Cic.; Virg.

**nīdū-lus**, i, m. dim. [for nīdo-lus; fr. nīd-us, (uncontr. Gen.) nīdo-i] A little nest: Cic.

**nīdus**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit nīḍa] **I.** Prop.: A nest: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: Pennas majores nīdo extendere, To extend from the nest wings too large for it, i.e. to raise one's self above one's birth: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: The young birds in a nest: Virg.—**B.** A dwelling, residence, house: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nid, niche*.

**nīg-er**, ra, rum, adj. [Sans. nig-a, "night"] (Pertaining to night; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Black, sable, dark, dusky: ille niger, tu candidus, Virg. (Comp.) cœlum pice nigrius, Ov.—As Subst.: **nigrum**, i, n. **1.** (sc. signum) A black spot or mark: Ov.—**2.** A black thing: Ov. **B.** Esp.: Black or livid from the effects of poison; hence, poisoned: nigros efferre maritos, Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of, or pertaining to, death: ignes, i.e. the funeral pile, Hor.—**B.** Unlucky, ill-omened: sol, Hor.—**C.** Of character: Black, bad, wicked: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, cave, Virg. **III.** Meton.: Of the winds: Blackening, causing blackness, in the sky, etc. (Sup.) nigrissimus Auster, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. noir*; also, (subst.) *negre*, "a negro."

**nīgra**-ns, ntis: **1.** P. of nīgr(a)-o.—**2.** Pa. **a.** Black, dark, dusky-coloured: alba, Ov.: (with Gr. Acc.) nigrantes terga juvenos, Virg.—**b.** Blackening, producing blackness or darkness: quum sepe nigrament *Ægida* concenteret, i.e. producing the black or dark clouds: Virg.

**nīgr-esc-o**, ūi, no sup., e-scēre, 3.



**v. n. inch.** [1. *niger* (nigr-i)] *To become black; to grow dark or of a dark colour: vidit . . . latitans nigrescere sacros, Virg.*

**nigr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] *To be black: a, quæ nigrant, Lucr.*

**nigr-or**, ōris, m. [nigr-o] *Blackness: Lucr.*

**nihil**, v. nihilum.

**nihilōminus**, nil, v. nihilum.

**nihilum** (contr. *niliū*), i, n.;

also, by apocope, **nihil** (contr. *nīl*),

n. indecl. [for *ne-hilum* (=filum)] (*Not a thread; hence* *Nothing: I. Nihilum:*

*Cic.; Lucr.; Cæs.; Hor.: A. Particular*

*phrases: 1. Nihilī, (of no value, worthless: Plant.—2. Nihilī*

*penlere or facere, To esteem as nothing:*

*Ter.: Cic.—3. Ne nihil, For nothing,*

*without cause or reason: Liv.—4. Ni-*

*hilo, with comparatives, By nothing,*

*no, not at all: nihil benevolentior,*

*Cic.—5. Nihilō minus, or, in one word,*

*nihilominus, or simply nihil, None*

*the less, no less, nevertheless notwith-*

*standing: Cic.; Plant.—6. Nihilō*

*aliter, No otherwise: Ter.—B. In*

*adverbial force: In no respect,*

*not at all: Iur. II. Nilum: Lucr.*

**III. Nihil:** *Cic. A. Particular*

*phrases: 1. Nihil agere, or simply*

*nihil, To effect or accomplish nothing:*

*Cic.—2. Nihil nec . . . nec (without de-*

*stroying the negation), Nothing, neither*

*. . . nor: Cic.—3. Nihil non, (Nothing,*

*not; i. e.) Every thing: Cic.—4. Non*

*nihil, haud nihil, (Not nothing; i. e.)*

*Something, somewhat: Cic.; Ter.—5.*

*Nihil quicquam, nihil unum, Nothing*

*whatever, nothing at all: Cic.; Liv.—*

*6. Nihil aliud, Nothing else: Liv.—7.*

*Nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud*

*quam, nihil præter, nihil præterquam,*

*Nothing but or except; nothing else*

*than: Ter.; Cic.; Hirt.—8. Nihil quin,*

*(Nothing but that; i. e.) Nothing where-*

*by: Cic.—9. Nihil quominus, (Nothing,*

*that not; i. e.) Nothing in, or as to,*

*doing something: Liv.—10. Nihil*

*est quod, cur, quaniobrem, with Subj.*

*There is nothing, or no reason, that,*

*why, wherefore, etc.: Cic.—11. Nihil*

*est ut, (with Subj.) There is nothing*

*that: Cic.—12. Nihil est, It is of no*

*use, to no purpose, in vain: Plant.—*

*13. Nihil ad aliquid (sc. pertinere),*

*Nothing to one: Cic.—14. Nihil ad,*

*Nothing to, nothing in comparison with:*

*Cic.—15. Nihil minus, Nothing less so,*

*i. e. by no means, not at all: Cic.—16.*

*Nihil dum, Nothing as yet: Cic.—17.*

*Nihil mihi cum aliquo est, I have no*

*thing to do with one: Ter.—18. Nihil*

*esse, To be nothing or nobody, to have*

*no power, to be of no use: Cic.—19.*

*Nihil hominis, A worthless fellow: Cic.*

**—20. Aliquem or aliquid nihil putare,**

*To deem a person, or thing, to be nothing;*

*i. e. to think meanly, or entertain a low*

*opinion, of: Cic.—B. In adverbial*

*force: 1. In no respect, not at all:*

*Cic.—2. To no purpose, in vain: Plant.*

**—3. For no reason: Cic. IV. Nil:**

*Cic.; Cæs.; Hor.—A. Particular*

*phases: 1. Nil non, (Nothing, not;*

*i. e.) Everything: Hor.—2. Tam nil,*

*So utterly nothing: Pers.—3. Nil est, It is of no use: Hor.—4. Nil mihi cum aliquo est, I have nothing to do with any one: Ov.—B. In adverbial force: In no respect, not at all: Hor.*

**Nileus** (dissyll.), ei, m. *Nileus; one of the enemies of Persus.*

**nilum**, i, v. nihilum.

**Nilus**, i, m., Νεῖλος, I. Prop.: *The Nilus (now Nile); a river in Egypt,*

*celebrated for its annual overflow. II.*

*Meton.: A canal, conduit, aqueduct:*

*Cic.*

**nimb-ifer**, fēra, fērum, adj.

[nimbus; (i); fer-o] *Storm-bringing,*

*stormy: ignis, Ov.*

**nimb-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [nimb-us]

*Full of storms, stormy, rainy: Virg.*

**nimb-us**, i, m. [akin to Gr. νίψω, to snow, and Lat. nix, ningo; or prps.

to Gr. νίω=νίωω, to wash] I. Prop.: *A violent or pouring rain, a*

*rain-storm: Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. A*

*black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud:*

*Virg.—2. A bright cloud or cloud-*

*shaped splendour (which enveloped the*

*gods when they appeared on earth):*

*Hor.—3. A cloud of smoke, dust, etc.:*

*Virg.; Claud.—B. Like the Eng. cloud,*

*of a multitude of things which spread*

*out like a cloud: Virg.; Claud. III.*

*Fig.: A storm, tempest, i. e. sudden*

*misfortune, calamity, etc.: Cic. ¶*

*Hence, Fr. nimb.*

**nimi-ētās**, ātis, f. [nimi-us] (*The*

*quality of the nimius; hence* *A too*

*great number or quantity; a superfluity,*

*redundancy, excess: Entr.*

**nimi-o**, ado. [id.] *Exceedingly, by*

*far, much, very: Plant.; Hor.*

**nimi-ōpere**, more correctly written

separately, *nīmlo ōpere.*

**ni-mirum**, adv. [for *no; mirum*]

*(Not wonderful; hence) 1. Without*

*doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly,*

*surely, truly: Cic.—2. In an ironical*

*sense: Doubtless, to be sure, forsooth:*

*Hor.*

**nimis**, adv. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A.*

*Too much, overmuch, excessively,*

*beyond measure: nimis sepe, Cic. (with*

*Gen.) nimis insidiarum, id.—B.*

*With a preceding negative: Not*

*too much, not very much, not particu-*

*larly, not very: haud nimis amplum,*

*Liv. II. Meton.: Beyond measure,*

*exceedingly: Plant.*

**nimi-um**, adv. [nimi-us] I. Prop.: *A.*

*Too much, too: nimium*

*diu, Cic.—B. Proceeded by non: Not*

*very much, not particularly: illud non*

*nimium probo. Cic. II. Meton.: Very*

*much, greatly, exceedingly: o*

*fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nō*

*rint, Agricolas! Virg.—Particular*

*phases: Nimium quantum and*

*nimium quam: As much as can be,*

*very much indeed, exceedingly, very:*

*Cic.; Plant.*

**nimius**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: Beyond measure,*

*excessive, too great, too much: vitem*

*cōtrecto, ne in omnes partes nimia*

*fundatur, Cic. (with Gen.) sermonis*

*nimius erat, Tac.—As Subst.: nimī-*

**um**, i, n. *Too much, superabundance, excess: Cic.; Pl. B. Esp.: Too mighty, too powerful: Tac.; Flor. II. Meton.: Very great, very much: nimia pulchritudo, Plant.—As Subst.: nimium, i, n. A great amount or degree: Enn.*

**ning-o** (-uo), ninxi, *no sup.,*

*ningere, 3. v. n. [akin to Gr. νίψω] I.*

*Prop.: (Only in third person sing.*

*impers.): It snows, etc.: aëre ningit,*

*Virg. II. Meton.: To shower down,*

*scatter: ninguntque rosarum Flor-*

*ibus, Lucr.*

**ningu-is**, is, f. [ningu-o] *Shower:*

*Lucr.*

**Ninus**, i, m., Νίνος, *Ninus: 1.*

*The son of Belus, the first king of As-*

*syria, husband of Semiramis, and*

*builder of Nineveh.—2. A name of the*

*city of Nineveh (called also Ninus).*

**Niōba**, æ, -e, ēs, f., Νιόβη, *Niōba*

*or Niobe; the daughter of Tantalus,*

*and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes,*

*whose seven sons and seven daughters*

*were slain by Apollo and Diana, because,*

*on account of her numerous progeny,*

*she had set herself above Latona.*

*Niobe herself was changed into a stone,*

*which was transported in a whirlwind*

*to the top of Sipylus, and has ever since*

*remained wet with tears.—Hence,*

**Niōb-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or be-*

*longing to, Niobe.*

**Niphātes**, æ, m., Νιφάτης. *Niphātes;*

*a part of the Mount Taurus range*

*in Armenia.*

**Nireus** (dissyll.), ēi, and ἑός, m.,

*Nireus. Nireus; the son of Charopus,*

*and Aglaia, the handsomest man among*

*the Greeks before Troy.*

**Nisæus**, a, um, Nisēis, idis, Nis-

**ēus**, a, um, v. 3. Nisus.

**ni-si**, conj. *If not, unless: quod*

*nisi esset, certe postea non discess-*

*isset, Cic.—Particular combina-*

*tions: 1. After interrogatives and*

*negatives: Except, save only, only.*

*Cic.—2. With a negative following:*

*Except, save only, only: Cic.—3. After*

*nihil aliud, or quid: Save, but, than:*

*Cic.—4. Nisi vero, Except however:*

*Cic.—5. Nisi ut, Except that, unless:*

*Suet.—6. Nisi quod, Except that:*

*Cic.—7. Nisi quia, Except because, i. e.*

*until that: Ter.—8. In transitions,*

*in the combinations nisi forte, nisi vero,*

*Except however, except perhaps: Cic.—*

*9. Nisi si, Except if: Cic.*

**Nisias**, adeis, v. 3. Nisus.

**ni-sus** (for *nit-sus*), a, um, P.

*of nit-or.*

**ni-sus** (-xus), ūs, m. [for *nit-*

*sus, fr. nit-or] 1. A pressing or resting*

*upon or against; a pressure: Lucr.;*

*Cic.; Hor.—2. Throes, labour of par-*

*turition: Virg.—3. A striving, effort,*

*labour, etc.: Quint.*

**3. Nisus**, i, m., Νίσος, *Nisus: 1.*

*A king of Megara. His daughter Scylla*

*cut off his purple hair, on which the*

*safety of his kingdom depended, in order*

*to gain the love of Minos; whereupon*

*Nisus was changed into a sparrow-*

*hawk, and Scylla into the bird ciris*

*(With this Scylla is often confounded*

*Scylla* the daughter of Phorcus.)—Hence, a. **Nis-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nisus; Nisæan*.—b. **Nis-æus**, idis, f. *The daughter of Nisus (confounded with the daughter of Phorcus)*.—c. **Nis-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nisus; Nisæan*.—d. **Nislas**, adis, f. adj. (Prop.: *Nisæan*; Meton.) *Megarian*.—2. A son of *Ilytacus*, friend of *Euryalus*.

**nitēdula**, æ, f. *A species of small mouse, a dormouse*. Cic.

1. **nīt-ens**, ntis: 1. P. of *niteo*. 2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Shining, looking bright, glittering, glistening*: oculi, Virg.: capilli, Hor. b. Meton.: (a) *Of animals: Sleek, glossy*: taurus, Virg.—(b) *Of persons: Shining, bright, beautiful*: (Comp.) *nitentior fenilia*, Ov.—(c) *Of plants, fields, etc.*: (a) *Blooming, flourishing, looking well or healthy*: culta, Virg.—(b) *Brilliant, bright*: flos, Ov. c. Fig.: (a) *Of persons: Illustrious, renowned, famous*: gloriā nitens, Liv.—(b) *Of speech: Brilliant, elegant, etc.*: Cic.

2. **nīt-ens**, entis, P. of *nit-or*. **nitō**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: *To shine, look bright, glitter, glisten*: nitere unguentis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Of animals: To be sleek, to have a glossy coat*; hence, *to be in good condition*: unde sic, quæso, nites? Phaed.—B.: 1. *Of persons: To look well; to appear in a healthy state or condition*: Pl.—2. *To shine, look bright or beautiful*: miseri quibus Intentata nites, Hor.—C. *Of plants, fields, etc.*: *To look well or thriving; to be flourishing*: Virg.—D. *Of wealth, etc.*: *To flourish, abound*: in pace nitescit (sc. vegetal), Cic. III. Fig.: *To shine, be brilliant, look or be beautiful*: plura nitent in carmine, Hor.

**nīte-sco**, nītūi, no sup., nītescēre, 3. v. n. inch. [nit-eo] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To begin to shine or glisten; to shine or glisten*: juvenus... nitescit, Virg. B. Esp.: *Of the soil when turned up by the plough: To be shining, to shine; to have a glossy appearance*: Pl. II. Meton.: A. *Of animals: To grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat*: armenta nitescunt, Pl.—B. *Of persons: To become blooming; in the temp. perf. to be blooming*: o pueri, nituistis, Hor.—C. *Of plants: To grow luxuriously, to thrive*: balsamum nitescit, Pl. III. Fig.: A. *To become illustrious or celebrated*: studiis honestis et eloquentiæ gloriā nitescere, Tac.—B. *To be formed or cultivated*. ut doctrinā natura nitescat, Auct. Her.

**nīt-īdus**, a, um, adj. [nit-eo] 1. Prop.: *Shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear*: in picturis alios... nitida... delectant, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Of animals: Sleek, glossy*; hence, *in good condition, etc.*: Nep.—B. *Of persons: 1. Well-conditioned, healthy-looking, etc.*: Hor.—2. *Beautiful, good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim, etc.*: (Comp.) si nitidior sis alius nuptiis, Plant.—As Subst.:

*nitidus*, i, m. (sc. homo) *A spruce or trim person*: Hor.—C. *Of plants, fields, etc.*: *Blooming, flourishing, luxuriant*: (Sup.) campi collesque nitidissimi, Cic.—D. *Of things: Elegant, beautiful*: villa, Hor.—E. *Of the year or a season: Producing a beautiful appearance; hence, rich, fertile*: Ov. III. Fig.: A. *Of speech, speakers, etc.*: *Polished, cultivated, refined*: Ov.—B. *Vigorous, flourishing*: sensūs, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. net.

**Nitobriges**, um, m. *The Nitobriges; a people in Aquilanian Gaul (near the mod. Agen)*.

1. **nītor**, nīsus and nīxus sum, nīti, 3. v. dep. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: *To bear or rest upon something*: nīxus in hastam, Virg. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To exert one's self, labour, make efforts or endeavours, endeavour, etc.*: et tantum, quantum potest quisque nitatur, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Neut.: *To strive after a thing: ad immortalem gloriam*, Cic.—b. Act.: *To exert one's self for*: in nitendo, quod semel annuisset, tantā erat curā, ut, etc., Nep.—B. *To make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance*: simul ac primum nīti possunt, Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: *To mount, climb by efforts or exertion*: ad sidera raptim Vi prōprā nituntur, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Of winged creatures: To mount or fly upwards*: Ov.—D. *To strain in giving birth, to bring forth*: Pl.—E. *To strain for a stool*: Suet. III. Fig.: *To rest, rely, depend upon a thing*: cujus in vitā nitēbatur salus civitatis, Cic.

2. **nīt-or**, ōris, m. [nit-eo] 1.: a. Prop.: *A being bright, etc.; brightness, splendour, lustre*: Lucr.; Ov.—b. Meton.: *Bright or brilliant colour*: Prop.—c. Fig.: *Of speech: Splendour, elegance, grace of style*: Cic.—2. *Sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty*: Ter.; Hor.—3. *Neatness, elegance, brilliancy of external appearance*: Cic.

**nitrum**, i, n. = νίτρον (also called sal nitrum). *Native mineral alkali, native soda, natron*: Pl.; Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nitre.

**nīv-ālis**, e, adj. [nīx, nīv-is] 1. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, snow; snowy, snow-*: dies, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Cold: Sen.—B. *Snow-like, snowy*: equi candore nivali, Virg.

**nīv-ātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with nīx; hence) *Cooled with snow*: piscina, Suet.

**nīv-ūs**, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. Prop.: *Pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-*: mons, i. e. *snow-clad, or covered with snow*: Cat. II. Meton.: A. *Snow-white, snowy*: lacerti, Virg.—B. *Of persons: Clothed in white*: Quirites, Juv.

**nīv-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of snow, snowy*: hiems, Liv.: Strymon, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. neigeux; also (subst.) *Nivose*.

**nīx**, nīvis, f. [νίψ, νιφός] 1. Prop.: *Snow*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *White hair, hoary locks*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. neige.

**Nīxi**, ōrum, m. [for Nīt-si; fa nit-or] (They who have brought forth). *The Nīxi; three guardian deities of women in labour*.

**nīx-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [2. nīx-us] 1. Prop.: *To lean or rest upon*: Lucr. II. Fig.: *To depend upon*: quibus nīxatur vita salusque, Lucr. III. Meton.: *To strive, endeavour*: Lucr.

1. **nīx-us** (for nit-us), a, um, P. of 1. nit-or.

2. **nīx-us**, ūs, v. 2. nīsus. **no**, nāvi, no sup., nāre, i. v. n. [akin to Gr. νέω] 1. Prop.: *To swim, float, etc.*: qui nare discunt, Plant.: in liquidā nati tibi linter aquā, Tib.—Prov.: *Nare sine cortice, To swim without cork; i. e. to be able to do without a guardian*: Hor. II. Meton.: A. *To sail*: per medium... Athon, Cat.—B. *To flow*: undæ, Cat.—C. *To fly with easy gliding motion*: hinc ubi... Nare per æstatem liquidam suspexeris agmen, Virg.—D. *Of the eyes of drunken persons: To swim, be unsteady*: Lucr.

**nō-bilis** (gnō-), e, adj. [no-sco; gno-sco] 1. Gen.: *That can be known or is known; knowable, known*: nobile gaudium, Tac. II. Esp.: A.: 1. In a good sense: *Well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned*: (Comp.) *Getuli nobiliores*, Hirt. (Sup.) *gladiatorum par nobilissimum*, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *Notorious*: ille nobilis taurus, quem... Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic.—B. *High-born, of noble birth, noble*: Cic.—C. *Of a noble kind; noble, excellent, superior*: frondi, Cic. equæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. noble.

**nōbīl-itas**, ātis, f. [nōbīl-is] (The state or quality of the nobilis; hence)

1. *Celebrity, fame, repute, renown*: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: *High or noble birth, nobility*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *The nobility, the nobles*: Cic.; Sall.; Tac.—3. *Noble, superior, or excellent, quality; nobleness, excellence, superiority*: Cic.; Ov.

**nōbīl-iter**, adv. [id.] *Nobly, excellently, splendidly, etc.*: argentum calare nobiliter, Pl.: (Sup.) nobilissime, Liv.

**nōbīl-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] 1. *To make known*: quum ferocious dictis rem nobilitassent, Liv. II.: A. In a good sense: *To render famous, celebrated, or renowned*: nobilitata virtus, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *To render notorious*: Phalaris, cuius est præter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas, Cic. III. *To render excellent, ennoble, improve*: novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. nobilité.

**nōbiscum**, v. ego.

**nōce-nis**, ntis: 1. P. of *noce-o*.—2. Pa.: a. *Hurtful, harmful, injurious* in itself, etc.: (Comp.) *edat ciens allium nocentis*, Hor.—As Subst.: **nōcentia**, lum, n. plur. *Hurtful or injurious things*: Cic.—b.: (a) *Of persons: Committing a hurtful action; wicked, bad, culpable, criminal*: (Sup.) *homines nocentissimi*, Cic.—As Subst.: **nocens**, entis, comm. gen. (sc. homo)



**A hurtful person, one committing an injury, an evil-doer:** Cic. — (b) Of things: *Inflicting or entailing hurt, harm, or injury; productive of injury, etc.*: manus, Ov.: victoria, Cic.

**nōc-ēo**, ūl, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *NAQ*, *perire*] *To harm, hurt, injure*: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) alteri, id.: (with *cognate Acc.*) *oe eam rem noxam nocuerunt, i.e. have been guilty of a crime, old formula in Liv.*: (with *Acc. of neut. pron.*) *uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *ut in agris vastandis hostibus noceretur, Cæs.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuire*.

**nōc-ivus**, a, um, adj. [noc-oe] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Phæd.

**nōct-i-fer**, feri, m. [nox, noct-is; i]; fer-o] *The night-bringer; hence* *The evening-star*: Cat.

**nōct-i-lūc-a**, ō, ū, f. [nox, noct-is; i]; luc-oe] *The one shining by night; hence* *The moon*: Hor.

**nōct-i-vāg-us**, a, um, adj. [nox, noct-is; i]; vag-or] *Night-wandering; that wanders about by night*: *curru noctivago* (sc. Phæbes), Virg.

**nōct-ūa**, ō, ū, f. [nox, noct-is] *(One pertaining to nox; hence) A night-out, an owl (sacred to Minerva)*: Virg.

**nōctūā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [id., through obsol. noctu(a)-o] *In the night-time, by night*: *noctuaebundus* ad me venit, Cic.

**nōct-urnus**, a, um, adj. [nox, noct-is; i] Prop.: **A.** Of things: *Of, or belonging to, the night, nocturnal*: labores, Cic.: merum, Hor. — **B.** Of persons: *Of living beings who do any thing at night*: *qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, Hor.* **II.** Meton.: *Dark or black as night*: ora, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nocturne*.

**nōct-us**, ūs, f. and (prps. once only) m. (only in *Abl. Sing.*) [akin to nox, noct-is] **I.** Gen.: *Night*: *hæc noctu, Plaut.*: *in sereno noctu, Cato.* **II.** Esp.: *In the night, at night, by night*: *noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic.*

**nōc-ūs**, a, um, adj. [noc-oe] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Ov.

**Nōdinus**, i, m. *The Nodinus; a rivulet near Rome mentioned in prayers.*

**nōd-o**, ō, ū, ūm, āre, 1. v. a. [nod-us] **I.** *To knot; to tie or fasten in a knot*: *collum laqueo nodatus ab arto, Ov.* **II.** *Of the hair*: *To knot, fasten in or into a knot, etc.*: *crines nodantur in aurum, Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *nouer*.

**nōd-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Full of knots, knotty, well- or much-knotted*: Ov. — **b.** Fig.: *Surrounding a thing with difficulties from which one cannot escape; crafty, cunning*: *adde Cicutæ Nodosi centum tabulas, Hor.* — **2.** *Of the joints, etc.*: *Full of knots or knobs*: Luc. — **3.** *Full of swelling, accompanied with much swelling, etc.*: *podagra, Ov.* — **4.** *Of trees, plants, etc.*: *Full of knots or knobs*: stipes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noueuz*.

**nōdū-lus**, i, m. dim. [for nodo-lus;

fr. nodus, (uncontr. Gen.) nodo-l] *Of plants, etc.*: *A little knot at the joints*: *nodantibus se nodulis, Pl.*

**nōd-us**, i, m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *NADH* or *NAH*, *connectere*] *(The thing tied or fastened together; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *knot*: Cic.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A girdle*: Virg. — **2.** Esp.: *In Astron.*: *Nodus anni, The circle of the equator*: Lucr. — **B.** *Of the hair*: *A fastening, club, knot*: Tac. — **C.** *Of the body or joints*: **1.** *A knot, nob, node*: Cæs. — **2.** *A swelling or tumour on the joints*: Pl. — **D.** *A knot or knob*: Liv.: Virg. — **E.** *Of a serpent*: *A knot, coil, fold*: Virg.

**III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A band, bond*: amicitie, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A bond, obligation, etc.*: Lucr.; Ov. — **2.** *A knotty point, difficulty, impediment*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nœud*.

**Nōla**, ō, f. (acc. to some contracted from Novella; i. e. *New Town*).

**Nola**: *a city of Campania*.—Hence,

**Nōl-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nola*: *Nolan*.—As Subst.: **Nolani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Nolans*.

**nōl-ens**, entis, P. of nol-o.

**Noliba**, ō, f. *Noliba; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis*.

**n-ōlo**, nōliti, nolle (old form, nevis for non vis, Plauti.—nevoit or nevult, for non vult, id.), v. irreg. [contr. fr. ne-volo] **I.** Gen.: *To not wish, to be unwilling*: *pluribus præsentibus eas resectarinolebat, Cæs.*—Particular combinations and phrases: **A.** *Noli, etc., with Inf.* (to express a negative command): *molite existimare, do not think, Cic.* — **B.** *Nollem, I would not, I could wish not*: Ter.; Cic. **C.** *Quod nolim, Which Heaven forbid*: Cic. — **D.** *Non nolle, To have no objection, to be willing*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To wish ill, be adverse to a person*: *alicui, Cic.*

**Nōmas**, ādis, comm. gen., *Nōmās* (pasturing flocks). **I.** Gen.: *Pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, Nomads*. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Plur.: *The Numidians*.—**B.** Sing.: *Fem.*: *A Numidian woman*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Nomade*.

**nō-men**, inis, n. [no-sco] *(The thing serving for knowing an object by; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A name, appellation*: Cic.; Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *The name or nomen, i.e. the middle one of the three names which every free-born Roman had, as distinguished from the prænomen and cognomen. The nomen distinguished one gens from another; the cognomen one familia from another; and the prænomen one member of the familia from another*: Suet.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A race, family*: Virg. — **2.** *A nation, people*: Cic.; Virg. — **B.** *From the name of a person against whom a demand exists being entered in a book, or signed in some legal document*: **1.** *A bond, note; a demand, claim; a debt*: Cic. — **2.** *Nomen or nomina facere* (in the case of written obligations). *To set down or book the items of debt in the account-book*: Cic. — **3.** *A debtor*:

Cic.—**C.**: **1.** *A thing*: Virg.—**2.** *A person*: Ov. — **D.** Gramm. t. t.: *A noun*: Quint. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Name, fame, reputation, renown*: Cic.; Virg. — **B.** *A pretext, pretence, colour, excuse, account, reason*: Cic. — **C.** *Purpose, design, end, etc.*: Hor.—**D.** *A name, as opposed to the reality*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nom*.

**nōmenclā-tio**, ōnis, f. [for nomenclatura-tio; fr. nomencl(a)-o] *A calling by name*: Cic.

**nōmenclā-tor** (*nōmenclū*-(a)-ō), ōris, m. [fr. id.] *One who calls a person or thing by name; a nomenclator*: i. e. **1.** *Among the Romans, a slave who attended his master in canessing and on similar occasions, for the purpose of telling him the names of those he met in the street*: Cic. — **2.** *Under the empire, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nomenclateur*.

**nōmen-clūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for nomen-clulo] *To call by name*: Not. Tir.

**Nōmentum**, i, n. *Nomentum; a Sabine city*.—Hence, **Nōment-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nomentum*.—As Subst.: **Nomentani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Nomentans*.

**nōminā-tim**, adv. [nomin(a)-o] *By name, expressly*: Cæs.; Cic.

**nōminā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A naming*: Vitruv. **II.** Esp.: *Law t. t.*: *A nomination to an office*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nomination*.

**nōminā-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of nomin(a)-o. — **2.** Pa.: *Famed, renowned, celebrated*: *illa nominata, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *bellum nominatissimum, Pl.*

**nōmīn-īto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [nomin-o] *To name*: Lucr.

**nōmīn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. r. a. [nomen, nomin-is] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To name, call by name, etc.*: *neminem necesse est nominare, Cic.* **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To name, or nominare, a person to or for an office*: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of office*) *me angurem . . . nominaverunt, Cic.* — **2.** *To accuse, arraign a person before the magistrates; qui nominatus profugisset, Liv.* **II.** *To render famous, renowned, celebrated, well-known*: *nominari volunt omnes, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *nommer*.

**nōmisma** (nūm-), ātis, n. = νόμισμα. *A piece of money, a coin*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *numisma*.

**Nōmīus** (-os), ī; **Nōmīon**, ōnis, m., *Nōmīos, Νομίον* (The one pertaining to pastures or to the laws). **Nomius, Nomios, or Nomion**: **1.** *A surname of Apollo given to him from his having tended the flocks of Admetus; or from his having given laws to the Arcadians*. — **2.** *A son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly*.

**nōmos** (-us), i, m. = νόμος. **1.** *A district, province, nome*: Pl. — **2.** *In music*: *A tune, air*: Suet.

**non**, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *no*] *Not*: *non erat abundans, non inopetamen, Cic.*—Particular uses: **A.** *Non placed before a negative forms in*

connection with it a slight affirmative: e.g. *Non nihil, not nothing, i.e. something; non nolle, to be not unwilling, i.e. to be willing: Cic.—B.* Non placed after a negative, forms in connection with it a strong affirmative; e.g. *Nihil nou, nothing not, i.e. every thing: Cic. nemo non, no one not, i.e. every body, all: id. nullus non, none not, i.e. all: Sen.—C.* With Superl. words: *By no means, not at all: homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, Cic.—D.* In an interrogation: *nonne: Not? quid hæc amentia significat? Non vim? Cic.—E.* In negative commands = *ne: Do not, etc.: vos quoque non caris aures onerate lapillis, Ov.—F.* Joined to substantives to represent a contrary to them; e.g. *non corpus, that which is not a body: Cic.—G.* As an answer: *Non: Aut etiam, aut non respondere, Cæ.—H.* = *nedum, much less: Cic.—*Particular phrases: 1. *Non unus = ne unus quidem, Not even one: Flor.—2.* *Non quod, non quo, Not that, not as if: Cic.—3.* *Non nisi, Only: Ov.—4.* *Non vero, Truly not: Cic.—5.* *Non modo, non solum . . . sed, or sed etiam; Not only . . . but also: Cic.—6.* *Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, or sed etiam, sed ne . . . quidem, Not only not . . . but, or but also, or but not even: Cic.—7.* *Non ita, non tam, Not so very, not particularly: Cic.—8.* *Non fere, Scarcely, hardly: Cic.—9.* *Non si, Not even if: Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. non.*

**nōnā, æ, v. nonas.**  
**Nōnācris, is, f.,** Νόνακρῖς. *Nonacris; a mountain of Arcadia, at the foot of which lay a city of the same name, and in which the Styz had its source.—Hence, Nonacr-ius (-lus), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Nonacrian; Meton.) Arcadian.—As Subst.: Nōnācrīa, æ, f. (sc. virgo) The Arcadian maiden; i.e. Atalanta: Ov.*

**Nōn-æ, ārum, f. [non-us]** *The Nones; the fifth day in every month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh (so called because it was the ninth day before the Ides): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Nones.*

**nōnāgēni, æ, a, adj. [confr. fr. nonagint-eni; fr. nonagint-a]** *Ninety each: Pl.*

**nōnāg-ēsīmus, a, um, adj. [confr. fr. nonagint-esimus]** *The ninetieth: annus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nonagésime.*

**nōnāgēs, adv. [confr. fr. nonagint-es]** *Ninety times: nonagies sestertium, ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces: Cic.*

**nōn-ā-gīnta, num. adj. [non-us; (a); gīnta = Gr. κοῖρα = ten]** *(Ninth-ten; hence) Ninety: nonaginta annos uatus, Cic.*

**nōn-ānus, a, um, adj. [non-a (sc. legio)]** *Of, or belonging to, the ninth legion: miles, Tac.—As Subst.: nōn-ānus, i, m. (sc. miles) A soldier of the ninth legion: Tac.*

**non-dum, adv. Not yet: Cic.**  
**non-gent-i, æ, a, adj. [for non-gent-i; fr. non-us; cent-um]** *(Ninth-*

*hundred; hence) Nine hundred: millia, Cic.*

**non-nō, interrog. adv.: 1.** In a direct interrogation: *Not? nonne animadvertis, Cic.—2.* In an indirect interrogation: *If not, whether not: quum esset ex eo quæsitum, Archelaum Perdicæ filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic.*

**non-nēmo, Inis, comm. gen. (Not no one; hence) 1.** *Some, several, many a one: Cic.—2.* *Some one, a certain person: Cic.*

**nonnīhil, v. nihil.**

**non-nullus, a, um, adj. (Not none; hence) 1.** *Some, several: so, alone: nonnulla in re, Cic.—As Subst.: non-nulli, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) Persons, several: nonnulli . . . tragulas, Cæs.—2.* *Not inadvertent, not inattentive: non hæc nullis . . . Observamus oculis, Virg.*

**non-nunquam, adv. (Not never; hence) Sometimes, occasionally: Cic.**

**non-nusquam, adv. (Not nowhere; hence) In some places: Pl.**

**nō-nus, a, um, adj. [for nov-us; fr. nov-em]** *The ninth: terra, Cic.—As Subst.: nōna, æ, f. (sc. hora) The ninth hour of the day, i.e. the third before sunset, at which hour business was ended at Rome: Hor.*

**nōn-us-dēcīmus, a, um, adj. The nineteenth: annus, Tac.**

**Nōra, ōrum, n. Nora; a hill-fort in Cappadocia.**

**Nōrba, æ, f. Norba; a city of Latium.—Hence, Norb-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Norba; Norb-an.—As Subst.: Norbani, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The Norbans.**

**Nōrēia, æ, f. Noreia; a town of Noricum.**

**Nōricum, i, n. Noricum; a country lying between the Danube and the Alps: Tac.—Hence, Nōric-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Noricum; Norican.**

**norm-a, æ, f. [confr. fr. norm-a; fr. γνῶμῶ-ος]** *I. Prop.: A square, employed by carpenters, masons, etc., for making right angles: Vitruv. II. Fig.: A rule, pattern, precept: Cic.; Hor.*

**Nortia (Nur-), æ, f. Nortia or Nurtia; a goddess of the Volturni, prob. Fortuna.**

**nōs, nostrūm, or nostrī, the plur. of ego (Gen., nostrūm and nostr-ārum, for nostrūm: nemo nostrorum, Plant.: nostrum quisquam, Ter.)** *We: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic.—For Sing.: nil nostrī miserere? mori me denique coges, Virg.: quid ait tandem nobis Sannio? Ter.—With Suffix met: nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. nous.*

**nosc-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [nosc-o]** *I. Prop.: To get, or obtain, an acquaintance with; hence, to examine, explore: vides noscitur, Plant. II. Meton.: A. To know or recognise: non castra, non ducem, noscitant, Tac.—B. To perceive, observe: senatorem raro usquam, Liv.*

**no-sco (old form gno-sco), nōvi, nōtum, noscere (contracted forms,**

**nōsti, nōram, nōrim, nosse, etc., for novisti, etc.), 3. v. a. [akin to γινώσκω]** *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1.* In present tense and derivatives: *To acquire, or obtain, a knowledge: To become acquainted with; to come to know: deum mente, Cic.: nulleque videnda Voce tamen noscar, Ov.—2.* In Perf. Tense, and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with, to have acquired or obtained a knowledge; hence, to know: nōsti cetera, Cic. (with Objection in Abl. by attraction) iudice, quo nōsti, populo, Hor. B. Esp.: 1.* *To examine, consider: ad res suas noscendas, Liv.—2.* *To take cognisance of, investigate as a judge: quæ olim a prætoribus noscebantur, Tac. II. Meton.: Present Tense, etc.: A. Gen.: To know, recognise: potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor. B. Esp.: To acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse: partem excusationis, Cic.*

**nosmet, v. nos.**

**nos-ter, tra, trum (Gen. Pl., nostrūm, Plant.), Pron. possess. [nos]** *I. Gen.: Our, our own; ours: ad nostrum reditum, Cic.—Strengthened by ple: nostrāpe culpā facimus ut, etc., Ter. II. Esp.: A. Of persons: Of, or belonging to, us; ours; our: our own: Halienus noster, Cic.—As Subst.: noster, tri, m.: 1. (sc. homo) One belonging to us; one of our side, or party, or army: Cæs.—2. (sc. amicus) Our friend: Hor.—B.* In addressing a person: *Dear, good: o Syre noster, salve, Ter.—C. Convenient for us, favourable to us: loca, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. nôtre.*

**nostr-as, ātis, adj. [noster, nostr-i]** *Of our country, native: verba, Cic.*

**nō-ta, æ, f. [no, root of no-sco]** *(That by which a person, or thing, is known; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A mark, sign, note: Cic.—Particular phrase: Notæ literarum, or notæ, alone: Marks or characters in writing; letters: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Plur.: Secret characters, secret writings, cipher: Suet.—2.* *A critical mark (made on the margin of a book in reading, to point out particular passages): Cic.—3.* *A mark (on a wine-cask or wine-jar, to denote the quality of the wine): Hor.—4.* *A distinguishing mark, distinctive feature: Cic.—5.* *A nod, beck, sign: Ov.—6.* *a. A brand (on the body of a bad slave): Suet.—b. Of a tattoo-mark: Cic.—7.* *A mark, spot, mole on the body: Hor.—8.* *A stamp, impression on a coin: Suet. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: A. Gen.: A mark, sign, token: Cic. B. Esp.: 1.* *A characteristic quality, character: Suet.—2.* *a. A condemnation pronounced on a person by the censor: Cic.—b.* *A mark of ignominy or infamy; a reproach, disgrace: Cic. III. Meton.: A. Plur.: 1.* *A letter, epistle, writing, note: Ov.—2.* *Inscription, characters, etc.: Hor.—B.* *A sort, kind, quality, etc.: ex hac notā corporum est ætæ, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. note.*



**notā-bilis**, e, adj. [not(a)-o] (*That can be marked, etc.*; hence) **1.** Remarkable, distinguished, noteworthy, extraordinary, memorable, conspicuous, notable; exitus, Cic. (*Comp.*) illud in declamationibus est notabilis, Quint.—**2.** Visible, discernible, perceptible: civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. notable.

**notābil-iter**, adv. [notabil-is] Remarkably, in a remarkable manner, to an extraordinary degree: expalluit, Pl. (*Comp.*) quibusdam notabilibus turbantibus, Tac.

**notā-tio**, ōnis, f. [not(a)-o] **1.** A marking, making marks upon: Cic.—**2.** a. Gen.: An indicating, noting, or designating; a choice, designation: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) The designating the origin or power of a word; etymology: —(b) Rhet. t. t.: A describing, depicting, characterizing: Auct. Her.—**3.** A noticing, observing, observation: Cic.—**4.** A remark, animadversion, stigma: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. notation.

**notā-tus**, a, um: **1.** P. of not(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Marked, perceptible (*Comp.*) notator similidum, Auct. Her.

**not-esco**, ūi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [1. not-us] To become known: not-escatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat.: quae ubi Tiberio notuere, Tac.

**notus**, a, um, adj. = vōtus. **I.** Prop.: Spurious; not genuine: A. Of persons: Illegitimate, bastard: filius, Quint.—As Subst.: notus, i, m. An illegitimate son: Virg.—B. Of animals: Mongrel, not pure-bred: equi, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Not genuine, false, counterfeit: lumen, Lucr.

**not-tio**, ōnis, f. [no, root of no-sco] **1.** a. Prop.: A becoming acquainted, a making one's self acquainted with: (with Acc.) quid tibi hanc notio est, iniqui, Amicam meam? Plaut.—b. Meton.: An idea, conception, notion of a thing: Cic.—**2.** A taking cognizance of a thing by a magistrate, etc.; an examination, investigation: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. notion.

**not-itia**, ē (Gen. Sing., notitiā, Lucr.), -es, ēi, f. [1. not-us] (*The quality of the notus; hence*) **1.** a. Gen.: A being known: Nep.—b. Esp.: Celebrity, note, fame, renown, etc.: Ov.—**2.** a. Gen.: A knowing, knowledge: Lucr.; Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) An idea, conception, notion of a thing: Cic.—(b) Acquaintance with a person: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. notice.

**not-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [not-a] **1.** a. Prop.: To mark; to designate or impress with a mark or mark of: tabellam sanguine, Cic. B. Fig.: **1.** a. Gen.: To mark, indicate, denote: res nominibus novis, Cic.—b. Esp.: To allude, or refer, to one; to point at one: senatum gestu, Suet.—**2.** To mark, note, observe: cantus avium, Cic. **II.** To form or make in writing: literas, Suet. **III.** To write in short-hand or cipher: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. **IV.** To mark, or brand, with disgrace, etc., on account of bad conduct, crime, etc.; to censure, reprimand: A. Gen.: sen-

atus rem, non hominem, notavit, Cic. (without Object) notante Judice, quo nōsti, populo, Hor. B. Esp.: Of the censors: quos censors furti nomine notaverunt, Cic. V. To write a letter: scribit damnatae tabellae, Et notat, et delet, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. noter.

**1. not-us**, a, um: **1.** P. of no-sco.—**2.** Pa.: a. (a) In a good sense: Known: (*Comp.*) nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin, etc., Caes.: (with Gen.) notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor.: (*Sup.*; also, with Dat.) vita Sullae vobis notissima, Cic.—b. Subst.: notus, i, m. (sc. homo) An acquaintance, intimate friend: Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: Notorious: Cic.—**2.** Knowing, that knows: novi; notis praedicas, Plaut.

**2. Nōtus** (-os), i, m. = Nōros. **I.** Prop.: The south wind: Ov. **II.** Meton.: For Wind in general: Virg.

**novā-cūla**, ōis, f. [nov(a)-o] (*That which serves for making new, or for giving a new or fresh appearance; hence*) A razor (as an instrument used or serving for giving a new appearance to the face, etc.): Cic.

**novā-lis**, e, adj. [id.] (*Renewed, or renewing itself; hence, of the soil*) **1.** Renewed with herbage, or renewing its herbage year by year; yearly clothed with fresh pasture; old pasture: not broken up, unbroken: Col.—**2.** Ploughed anew: Var.—As Subst.: a. novalis, is, f. (sc. terra): (a) Fallow land: Virg.—(b) Land that has been for the first time brought under the plough: —b. novale, is, n. (sc. solum): (a) Prop.: Fallow land: Pl.—(b) Meton.: A cultivated field: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. novale.

**novā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] She who renews or changes: rerum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. novatrice.

**nov-e**, adv. [nov-us] In a novel or unusual way; unusually: Auct. Her. **novell-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [novell-a, "a young vine"] To plant young vines: Suet.

**nov-ellus**, a, um, adj. dim. [nov-us] **1.** New: quum regerem tenerā frena novella manu, Ov.—**2.** New, fresh: Aquileienses, i. e. fresh colonists at Aquilei: Liv.—**3.** Young: juveni, Var.: arbor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nouvel, nouveau.

**novem**, adj. num. indecl. [akin to Sanscrit navan] Nine: Cic.; Caes.

**Novem-ber** (-bris), bris, m. [novem; Sanscrit vāra, Persian bar, "time"] (*Nine-time; i. e. ninth time-division of the year*) November: the ninth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): Aus.—Hence, Novembris, e, adj. Of November: uvae, Mart.: Calendis Novembribus, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. Novembre.

**noven-dēcim** (novem-), adj. num. indecl. [for novem, decem] Nine-teen: Liv.

**noven-dā-lis** (novem-), e, adj. [for novem-di-alis; fr. novem; di-es] (*Of, or belonging to, nine days; hence*) **1.** That lasts nine days: novendiale sacrum or novendiales feriae, a nine

days' festival (solemnized on the occurrence of any prodigy foreboding misfortune, e. g. a shower of stones, etc.): Liv.; Cic.—**2.** a. That takes, or take, place on the ninth day: cœna, the funeral banquet held on the ninth day, Tac.—b. Meton.: Because of the offerings, etc., to the dead on the ninth day after death: = recentes, New, fresh: pulveres, Hor.

**Nov-enside-s** (Nov-ensil-), lum, adj. m. [for Nov-insid-es; fr. nov-us; insid-eo] Of gods: Newly settled in a country or introduced (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigenous, the native gods): old form of prayer in Liv.

**nov-ēnus**, a, um, num. adj. [nov-em] Nine each, nine: Liv.

**nov-erca**, ōis, f. [nov-us] (*She that is new or fresh; hence*) A step-mother, step-daughter: Cic.

**noverc-ālis**, e, adj. [noverc-a] **I.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a step-mother: Juv. **II.** Meton.: Hostile, malevolent: odia, Tac.

**novi**, v. nosco.

**nov-icius** (-itius), a, um, adj. [nov-us] **1.** New: quaestus, Plaut.—**2.** Fresh; that has not long been with one, or in a place: puellae, Ter.—As Subst.: novicius, ii, m. (sc. homo) One newly arrived; a new comer: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) novice.

**nov-jes**, adv. [nov-em] Ninetimes novies Styx interflua, Virg.

**Noviōdūnum**, i, n. Noviodunum: **1.** A city of the Bituriges (now Noyan).—**2.** A city of the Eduens on the Loire (now Nevers).—**3.** A city of the Suevones (now Soissons).

**novissīma**, ōrum, v. novus.

**novissim-e**, sup. adv. [novissim-us; Sup. of novus] **1.** Of time: Most recently, very lately, a very short time ago: Sall.—**2.** Of order or succession: Lastly, last of all, in the last place, finally: Hirt.

**novissimū**, ōrum, v. novus.

**nov-itas**, ātis, f. [nov-us] (*The quality or condition of the novus; hence*) **1.** a. Prop.: Newness, novelty: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A new connection or association; a new friendship: Cic.—(b) An attempt at something new; a novel attempt: Ov.—**2.** The condition of the novus homo; newness of rank or station: Cic.—**3.** Newness, freshness; a new or fresh state or condition: Ov.—**4.** Rareness, strangeness, unusualness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nouveauté.

**novītus**, a, um, v. novus.

**Novīus**, ii, m., -ae, ōis, f. Novius and Novia: Roman names.

**nov-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nov-us] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To make new; to make a new thing: ipsi transtra novant, Virg.—Particular phrase: Novare res, To make things new, i. e. to effect a political innovation; to bring about or cause a revolution, or a new state of things: Liv. B. Esp.: **1.** Of words: To coin, invent, etc.: Cic.—**2.** To renew, raise up afresh: prolo viros, Ov. **II.** Fig.: To refresh, reinvigorate: fessa membra, Ov. **III.**

**Meton.** **A.** To change, alter: ali-  
quid, Cic.—**B.** To plough a field afresh:  
Cic.

**novus**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sans-  
crit *nava*, Gr. *νέος*] **I.** Prop.: **A.**  
Gen.: New: civitates, Cic.; progenies,  
Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Novæ*  
*tabulæ*, New account books [by  
making which old debts were cancelled]:  
Cic.—**2.** *Novus* (homo), A new man,  
i. e. the first man in a family who has  
obtained a curule office; one newly en-  
nobled: Cic.—**3.** *Novæ res*: a. New  
things, news: Cic.—As Subst.: **novum**,  
i, n. News: Cic.—b. Political innova-  
tions, a revolution, or a change in the  
state, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** New,  
newly appointed: consules, Suet.—**2.**  
New, fresh: exercitus, Liv.—**3.** Of a  
snake: *Renewèd*, i. e. having cast its  
old skin: Ov.—**4.** Young: arbor, Hor.—  
**5.** New, novel, strange, singular, un-  
usual, unheard of: crimen, Cic.—**6.**  
New in any thing, unused, unaccus-  
tomed, inexperienced: *nova milseram*,  
Ov. **II.** Meton.: In Sup.: *novissimus*  
= *extremus*: **A.** Of order or  
succession; **1.** Gen.: Last: *qui ex iis*  
*novissimus venit*, necatur, Cæs.—As  
Subst.: *novissimè*, òrum, m. (sc.  
milites) Soldiers in the rear of an army,  
the rear: Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: Where a  
thing is last, the last part of a thing,  
etc.: acies, the rear of an army in the  
field, Liv.—**B.** Of time: **1.** Gen.:  
Last, latest: *inter novissimas nudari*,  
Pl.—**2.** Esp.: When a thing is ending  
or drawing to a close; at the end, or  
close of a thing: *tempus*, Nep.—**C.**  
Of degree or rank: **1.** Lowest, last,  
least: *histriones*, Cic.—**2.** Highest, ex-  
treme, utmost: *exempla*, Tac.—As  
Subst.: *novissima*, òrum, n. (sc. ex-  
empla) The highest or extreme penalty;  
i. e. the penalty or punishment of death:  
Tac.—**D.** Of position or locality:  
Where a thing, etc., is furthest or m  
st distant; the end, lowest part, extremity  
of a thing, etc.: *cauda*, Ov. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *neuf*.

**1. nox**, noctis, f. (once m. in Cato)  
[akin to Sanscrit *nakta*, "night," *nakam*,  
"by night;" also, to Gr. *νύξ*] **I.**  
Prop.: *nox*: Cic.—Adverbial ex-  
pressions: *Nocte*, *nox*, in the night,  
at night, by night: Cic.; Frgm. XII.  
Tabb. **II.** Meton.: A. Personified:  
The goddess Nox, or Night; the sister of  
Erebus, and by him the mother of *Aether*  
and *Hæmæra*: Ov.—**B.** Of that which  
is done or takes place at night: **1.**  
Nocturnal noise, a revelling at night.—  
**2.** Sleep, a dream: Virg.—**3.** = *con-*  
*cupiscit*: Cic.; Hor.—**C.** Of that which  
resembles night: **1.** Death: Virg.—**2.**  
Darkness, obscurity: Virg.—**3.** Blind-  
ness: Ov.—**4.** The shades below, the in-  
fernal regions: Claud. **III.** Fig.:  
**A.** Darkness, confusion, gloomy condi-  
tion: *rei publicæ*, Cic.—**B.** Mental  
darkness or ignorance: Ov. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *noit*.

**noxia**, æ, f. [for *noc-sa*; fr. *noc-eo*]  
(The hurting thing; hence) **I.** Prop.:  
*Hurt*, harm, injury: Ov.; Liv. **II.**  
Meton.: **A.** An injurious act, i. e. a

fault, offence, crime: Cæs.—**B.** Punish-  
ment: Liv.

**noxia**, æ, v. *noxius*.

**nox-ius**, a, um, adj. (Comp., *nox-*  
*ior*, Sen. Clem. 1, 13 dub.; al. *obnox-*  
*ior*;—Sup., *noxissimus* or *noxissimius*,  
Sen. Clem. 1, 26; also dub.; al. *noxio-*  
*ssimus*) [nox-a] (Of, or belonging to,  
noxa; hence) **1.** *Hurtful*, harmful, in-  
jurious, *noxius*: *civis*, Cic. (with  
Dat.) *crimina noxia cordi*, Virg.—As  
Subst.: **noxia**, æ, f. (sc. res) A hurt-  
ful thing; hence: **A.** *Hurt*, harm,  
damage, injury: Ter.; Pl.—**B.** An in-  
jurious act; a fault, offence, trespass:  
Cic.—**2.** Guilty, culpable, criminal:  
*noxia corda*, Ov. (with Abl.) *noxii*  
crimine, Liv. (with Gen.) *noxius con-*  
*juratoris*, Tac.—As Subst.: **noxius**,  
ii, m. (sc. homo) A criminal, culprit  
(esp. one condemned to be thrown to wild  
beasts): Suet.

**nubē-cula**, æ, f. dim. [nubes,  
(uncontr. Gen.) *nube-is*] (A little *nubes*;  
hence) **1.** A little cloud: Pl.—**2.** Some-  
thing cloudy or dark; a dark spot: Pl.—  
**3.** A gloomy expression of counte-  
nance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nubécule*.

**nub-es**, is, f., -is, is, m. [akin to  
Sanskrit *nabh-as*, "aër," "cælum;"  
Gr. *νέφ-os*] **I.** Prop.: A cloud: Cic.;  
Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the breath:  
*Vapour*, etc.: Pl.—**B.** Of dust, etc.: A  
cloud, a dark spot: Virg.—**C.** A cloud,  
thick multitude, swarm: Liv.; Virg. **III.**  
Fig.: **A.** A cloud (for something  
unreal or unsubstantial); a phantom:  
Hor.—**B.** Of the countenance, etc.: A  
cloud, cloudiness: Hor.—**C.** A gloomy  
or mournful condition: Ov.—**D.** Ob-  
scurity, concealment: Hor.—**E.** A cloud,  
storm-cloud, i. e. a threatening appear-  
ance or approach of misfortune, war:  
Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuë, nuage*.

**nub-ifer**, færa, færum, adj. [nubes;  
(i); fer-o] **1.** Cloud-bearing, cloud-  
bringing: Appenninus, Ov.—**2.** Cloud-  
bringing: Notus, Ov.

**nub-ig-en-a**, æ, adj., comm. gen.  
[nubes; (i); gen-o] Cloud-born, born  
of clouds or of a cloud: annes, Stat.

**nubila**, òrum, v. *nubilus*.

**nub-ilis**, e, adj. [nub-o] **I.** Prop.:  
Marriageable: *filia*, Cic. **II.** Meton.:  
Of time: *Fil*, or of age, for marriage;  
marriageable: anni, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
*nubile*.

**nub-ilus**, a, um, adj. [nub-o] **I.**  
Prop.: Cloudy, overcast, lowering:  
annes, Tib.—As Subst.: **nubila**, òrum,  
n. The clouds: Virg. **II.** Meton.:  
**A.** Cloud-bringing, cloudy: Auster,  
Ov.—**B.** Dark, gloomy: *Styx*, Ov. **III.**  
Fig.: **A.** Beclouded, troubled: mens,  
Plaut.—**B.** Gloomy, sad, melancholy:  
*toto nubila vultu*, Ov.—**C.** Unfavour-  
able, adverse, etc.: Parca, Ov.

**nubis**, is, v. *nubes*.

**nub-o**, nupsi, nuptum, nubère, 3.  
v. a. and n. [nub-es] (To cloud over;  
hence) **I.** Gen.: To cover: *jubet ut ude*  
*virgines nubant rose*, Auct. Pervig.  
Ven. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Of a bride:  
Pass. in reflexive force, or simply  
*nubere*: To cover or veil herself for the  
bridegroom, i. e. to marry or wed a man;

to be married, or wedded, to a man:  
Ter.; Cic. **B.** Meton.: To get, or be,  
admitted, by marriage: *quum in famili-*  
*am clarissimam nupsisses*, Cic.

**Nuc-eria**, æ, f. [nux, nuc-is] (The  
thing pertaining to *nux*; Nut Totten)  
*Nuceria*; a city of Campania (now  
*Nocera*).—Hence, **Nucér-inus**, a,  
um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nuceria*;  
*Nuceria*.—As Subst.: **Nucerini**,  
òrum, m. (sc. civites) The *Nucerians*.

**nuc-ifer-frang-ibulum**, i, n. [nux,  
nuc-is; (i); frang-o] (The thing ef-  
fecting the breaking of nuts; hence, Prop.:  
A nut-cracker; Meton.) A tooth: Plant.

**nuc-lus**, i, m. dim. [nux, nuc-is]  
**I.** Prop.: A small nut; a nut: Pl.  
**II.** Meton.: **A.** A nut-tree: Pl.—**B.**  
A nut (as opp. to the shell): Plaut.—**C.**  
Of fruits: The hard, uneatable kernel  
or stone: Pl.—**D.** Of garlic or onions:  
A coat or layer: Pl.—**E.** The kernel,  
i. e. the hardest, firmest, most solid part  
of a thing: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noyau*.

**nū-di-us** [for *nunc-di-us*; fr.  
nunc; di-es] It is now the . . . day  
since; always in connection with or-  
dinal numbers; e. g. *nudius tertius*,  
three days ago, the day before yesterday,  
Cic.

**nūd-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [nud-us]  
**I.** Prop.: Of persons or parts of  
their bodies: To make naked or bare;  
to strip of clothing: *hominem . . . in*  
*foro medio nudari*, . . . jubet, Cic. **II.**  
Meton.: **A.** To bare, lay bare, ex-  
pose to view: *tergora diripiunt costis*,  
et viscera nudant, Virg.—**B.** Of things:  
**1.** To bare, strip, or uncover any thing:  
*gladios*, Liv.—**2.** To bare or strip of  
any thing: *cornicula . . . Furtivis*  
*nudata coloribus*, Hor.—**C.** Of trees:  
To make bare, to strip of foliage: Pl.—  
**D.** Of corn, etc.: To lay bare; i. e.  
to thresh: Ov.—**E.** Milit. t. t.: **1.**  
To leave uncovered or bare; to expose  
to the enemy; to leave defenceless: *ripam*,  
*Liv*: *terga fugâ*, Virg.—**2.** To strip  
of, leave without: *murum defensioribus*,  
Cæs.—**3.** To strip, lay bare or waste,  
ravage, plunder, spoil: *agros*, Liv. **III.**  
Fig.: **A.** To leave naked or bare,  
to strip: *aliquem illis integumentis*  
*dissimulationis*, Cic.—**B.** To lay bare,  
make visible, expose, betray, disclose,  
reveal, manifest, etc.: *defectionem*,  
Liv.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: To strip of: *eti-*  
*amsi hac scientia jurls nudata sit*, Cic.—  
**2.** Esp.: **A.** To strip, or deprive, of  
civil rights: Suet.—**b.** To strip of prop-  
erty, etc.; to despoil, plunder: *quem*  
*præcepis alea nudat*, Hor.

**nūd-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sans-  
crit root *NADSH*, *puḍere*] (Ashamed or  
made ashamed; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of  
persons or parts of their bodies: **A.**  
Gen.: Naked, bare, unclothed, without  
clothes, uncovered: *tantum nudus*  
*nudos legeret*, Cic. (with Gr. Acc.)  
*nuda pedem*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With-  
out one's toga, in one's tunic; nudus  
*ara*, sere nudus, Virg.—**2.** Without  
cover or defence; unprotected: *nuda*  
*corpora trucidantur*, Liv. **II.** Meton.:  
**A.** Of things: **1.**: **A.** Gen.:  
Bare, uncovered, naked, not covered:



slex, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) loca nuda  
gignentium, Sall.—b. *Esp.*: *Bare* of  
occupants, *unoccupied*: partem  
selliorum nudam reliquerunt, Cic.—2.  
*Bare* of, *stripped of*, *despoiled of*, *left  
without*: nudum remigio latus, Hor.—  
B.: 1. Of ice: *Bare* of snow, *without  
snow*, etc., upon it: Liv.—2. *Bare* of  
vegetation; *without vegetation*, grass,  
etc.: Liv.—3. Of the person, etc.: *Bare*  
of ornaments, *unadorned*: nudis in-  
compta capillis, Ov.—C. Of corn, etc.:  
*Threshed*: hordea, Ov.—D. Milit. *l.t.*:  
*Bare of*, *left without*: urbs nuda  
presidio, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *Bare*, *mere*,  
*pure*, *simple*, *sole*, *alone*, *only*: nuda  
ista, si ponas, etc., Cic.: (Sup.)  
nudissima veritas, Cœl. Aurel.—B. *Simple*,  
*unadorned*: commentarii, Cic.—  
C. Of language: *Unveiled*, i. e. obscene  
words: Pl.—D.: 1. *Stripped*, *deprived*,  
or *despoiled* of property, etc.: nudus  
agris, nudus nummis, Hor.—2. *Poor*,  
*needy*, *destitute*, *forlorn*: aliquis, Cic.:  
senecta, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. nu.

nūgæ, ærum, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Jokes*, *jests*, *idle  
speeches*, *trifles*, *trumpery*, *nonsense*:  
Cic. B. *Esp.*: Of verses: *Trifles*:  
Hor. II. Meton.: *Jesters*, *jokers*,  
*droll fellows*: amicos habet meras  
nugas, Cic.

nūgā-tor, ōris, m. [nug(a)-or] A  
jester, joker, babler, trifster, silly per-  
son: Plaut.; Cic.

nūgātōrī-e, adv. [nugatori-us]  
Triflingly, frivolously: Auct. Her.

nūgātōr-us, a, um, adj. [nug-  
ator] (Of, or belonging to, a nugator;  
hence) *Trifling*, *worthless*, *useless*, *fut-  
ile*, *nugatory*: Cic.

nūg-ax, ācis, adj. [nug-æ] (Pron-  
to nuga; hence) *Jesting*, *trifling*, *friv-  
olous*: Script. ap. Cic.

nūg-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n.  
[id.] I. Prop.: *To jest*, *trifle*, *play  
the fool*, *talk nonsense*: Democritus  
non insecit nugator, Cic.: cum illo,  
Hor. II. Meton.: *To trick*, *cajole*,  
*cheat*: nugator sciens, Plaut.

Nūithōnes, um, m. The Nuithones;  
Germanic people near the Elbe.

n-ullus, a, um, adj. (Gen. Masc.),  
nulli for nullius, Ter.: Gen. Fem.,  
nullæ, Plaut.; Prop.] (l. n-e; ullus)  
I. Gen.: *Not any*, *none*, *no*: poeta,  
Cic.—Adverbial expression:  
Nullo, Neter: nullo verius, Liv.—  
Particular phrases: A. Nullus-  
usdum, *None as yet*: Liv.—B. Nullus  
unus (a, um), *No one*: Cic.—C. Nullus  
alter, *No other*: Plaut.—D. Nullus  
= non, *Not*, *not at all*: Cic.—As Subst.:  
1. nullus, ius, m. (sc. homo) = nemo,  
*No one*, *no body*: Cic.; Virg.—2.  
nulla, ius, f. (sc. mulier) *No woman*,  
*no one*, *no body*: Plaut.—3. nullum,  
ius, n. *Nothing*: Hor. II. *Esp.*: A.  
Of no account or moment, *insignificant*,  
*trifling*: leges, Cic.—B. *Not proper*,  
*not as it ought to be*: vita, Cic.—C.  
*Lost*, *undone*: nullus es, Geta, it's all  
over with you, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. nul.

num, adv. An Interrog. particle,  
used for the most part where a neg-  
ative answer is expected: 1, In a

direct interrogation, where it has no  
corresponding term in English: num  
igitur tot nudum naufragium sustulit  
artem gubernandi? Cic.: (with nam)  
hoe numnam hic relictus custos?  
Ter.: (with ne) deum ipsum numne  
vidisti? Cic.—Particular phrase:  
Num quid (also in one word, num-  
quid) vis? Do you wish anything fur-  
ther? is there anything else? a very  
common form of leave-taking: Cic.—  
2. In an indirect interrogation:  
Whether: existit hoc loco quadam  
questio subtilitatis: num quando  
arici novi, digni amicitia, veteribus  
sint antepoenendi, Cic.

Nūma, æ, m. Numa: 1. Numa  
Pompilius, the second king of Rome.—  
2. Numa Marcius (Murtius), a Sabine;  
a friend of the former and high priest.  
—3. A Rutulian.

Nūmantia, æ, f. Numantia; a  
city of Hispania Tarraconensis, which  
was captured and destroyed by Scipio  
Africanus the Younger.—Hence,

Nūmant-inus, a, um, adj. Numant-  
inus.—As Subst.: Numantini,  
ōrum, m. (sc. clives) The Numantines.

Nūmānus, i, m. Numanus; a  
Rutulian, surnamed Remulus.

nūm-ārus (numm-), a, um, adj.  
[num-us] I. Prop.: (Of, or be-  
longing to, money, money-; difficultas,  
Cic. II. Meton.: *Bribed with money*,  
*venal*, *mercenary*: iudices, Cic.

nūm-ātus (numm-), a, um, adj.  
[id.] *Moneyed*, *furnished with money*,  
*rich*: homo bene numatus, Cic.

nū-men, mis, n. [nu-o] I. Prop.:  
A nodding with the head, a nod: Lucr.  
II. Fig.: A. Gen.: A nod, i. e. com-  
mand, will: Lucr. B. *Esp.*: 1. The  
divine will, the will or power of the gods:  
Cic.; Virg.—2. Will, might, authority  
of powerful persons: Ov. III. Meton.:  
A. An inclination of a thing to-  
wards a place: Lucr.—B.: 1. God-  
head, deity, divinity, divine majesty:  
Virg.; Hor.—2. A divinity, deity, god  
or goddess: Virg.

nūmērā-bilis, e, adj. [numera(s)-o]  
That can be numbered or counted; nu-  
merable: populus, Hor.

nūmērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of  
numera(s)-o.—2. Pa.: *Counted out*,  
*paid down*; hence, *in ready money*, *in  
cash*: dos uxoris numerata, Cic.—As  
Subst.: numeratum, i, n. (sc. as or  
argentum) *Ready money*, *cash*: Cic.

Nūmērius, ii, m. Numerius; a  
Roman name.—Hence Nūmērī-  
ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging  
to, a Numerius; Numerian.

1. nūmēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v.  
a. [num-er-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.:  
*To count*, *reckon*, *number*: bisque die  
numerat ambo pecus, alter et hœdos,  
Virg.—Particular phrase: Num-  
era (senatum), *Count (the senate)*; said  
to the consul by a senator opposed to  
a bill, and who considered that there  
was not a quorum of senators present:  
equivalent to the English, I demand a  
call of the House: Cic. B. *Esp.*: Of  
money: *To count out*, *pay out*, *pay*:  
stipendium militibus, Cic. II. Fig.:

A. *To reckon*, *number* as one's own,  
i. e. to have, possess: donec eris felix  
multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—B.  
*To account*, *reckon*, *esteem*, *consider* as  
any thing: (with second Acc. of fur-  
ther definition) aliquem accusatore,  
Cic.: (with Pass. folld. by Nom.) ipse  
honestissimus inter suos numerabatur,  
id. ¶ Hence, Fr. nombre.

2. nūmēro, v. numerus.  
nūmērōs-e, ade. [numeros-us] 1.  
Numerously, multifariously: (Comp.)  
numerosus dividere, Pl.: (Sup.)  
versare numerosissime, Quint.—2.  
Rhythmically, harmoniously, melodious-  
ly: fidiculae numeroe sonantes? Cic.

nūmēr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [num-  
er-us] (Full of numerus; hence) 1.:  
a. Gen.: *Consisting of a great num-  
ber*, *numerous*, *manifold*: (Sup.)  
nerosissima florum varietas, Pl.—b.  
*Esp.*: Of a building: *Containing many  
parts*, etc.: (Comp.) gymnasium  
... longe numerosius, Pl.—2. Full of  
rhythm or harmony; according to  
rhythm; measured, rhythmical, har-  
monious, melodious: oratio, Cic. ¶  
Hence, Fr. nombreux.

nūm-ērus, i, m. [akin to Gr. νῆμα]  
(The distributed thing; hence) I. Prop.:  
A. Gen.: A number: Cic.; Virg.—  
Particular phrase: Numerum  
referre, *To reckon up*, *count up*, *num-  
ber*: Virg. B. *Esp.*: 1. A number,  
body, collective mass, of persons or  
things: Cic.; Liv.—Particular  
phrase: Numero, *In number*, *col-  
lectively*, *altogether*: Cic.—2. A quan-  
tity, large amount: Cic.—3. Full num-  
ber or amount; complement: Cic.—4.  
With accessory notion of greatness:  
Great or large number, numbers: Cic.;  
Virg.—5. The mathematics, astronomy  
(mostly plur.): Cic.—6. Milit. *l.t.*:  
A division of the army, a troop, band:  
Tac.—7. A (mere) number: Hor.—8.  
Gramm. *l.t.*: A number (singular,  
plural); Quint. II. Meton.: Plur.:  
Dice (marked with numbers): Ov. III.  
Fig.: A. Rank, place, position, estima-  
tion: Cas; Cic.—Particular  
phrase: In numero esse, *To be of  
the number of*, *to be reckoned among*,  
*to be any thing*: Cic.—B. A part of  
a whole; a member: Cic.—Particu-  
lar phrase: Deesse numeris suis,  
*To be wanting in parts*, etc.; i. e. to be  
deficient: Ov.—C. Order: Virg.—D.:  
1. Musical measure, time, rhythm, har-  
mony, numbers: Cic.; Virg.—2. A  
measure, number, in poetry: Cic.—3.  
A verse, in gen.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
numéro, nombre.

1. Nūmicus, ii, and -icus, i, m.  
Numicus or Numicus; a small river  
of Latium, near Lavinium, on the banks  
of which stood the grove of Jupiter In-  
diges (now Rio Torto).

2. Nūmicus, ii, m. Numicius; a  
Roman name.

1. Nūmidā, æ, m. = Νόμας: I.  
Gen.: A nomad: Vitr. II. *Esp.*: A  
Numidian; one of the Numidians, a  
people of Northern Africa, between  
Mauritania and the territory of Car-  
thage (in the modern Algiers): Sall;

Tan.—As Adj.: *Of, or belonging to, the Numidians; Numidian.*—Hence, **A. Nūmīd-ia**, æ, *f.* The country of the Numidians; *Numidia*.—**B. Nūmīd-icus**, a, um, *adj.* Numidian.

**2. Nūmīda**, æ, *m.* Numida; a Roman name.

**nūmīma**, ātis, *v.* nomisma.  
**Nūmīstro**, ōnis, *f.* Numistro; a city of Lucania (now Muro).

**Nūmītor**, ōris, *m.* Numitor: 1. A king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.—2. A Rutulian.

**Nūmītor-ius**, ii, *m.*, -ia, æ, *f.* (One belonging to Numitor) Numitiorius and Numitoria; Roman names.

**nūmīmarūs**, a, um, *etc.*, *v.* num.  
**nummam**, numme, *v.* num.

**numquam**, *v.* nunquam.

**num-quid** (nunqu-), *ade. interrog.*: 1. In a direct interrogation, where there is no corresponding term in English: numquid Pomponius istis Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor.—2. In an indirect interrogation: Whether: scire sane velim, n. quid necesse sit, *etc.*, Cic.

**nūmūl-arius** (nummul-), ii, *m.* [numul-us] (One pertaining to numulus; hence) A public banker (at Rome appointed by the State; also called menarius; distinct from the argentarius, who was a common banker and did business on his own account): Suet.

**nūmū-lus** (numm-), i, *m.* dim. [for numo-lus; fr. numus, (uncontr. Gen.) numo-i] Some money, money: Cic.

**nummus** (numm-), (Gen. Plur. nummūm, Cic.; Pl.), i, *m.* [νῦμμος = νόμος or νόμομα] I. Gen.: A piece of money, a coin, money: Cic.—Particular phrase: Esse in nummis, To be in cash; i. e. to have ready money at command: Cic. II. Esp.: A: 1. Prop.: A Roman silver coin (called also nummus sestertius, and simply sestertius); a sesterce: Cic.—2. Meton.: Like our Farthing, to denote a very small sum, a trifle, low price, *etc.*: Cic.—B. As a Greek coin: Two drachme: Plaut.

**num-c**, *ade.* [akin to Gr. νῦν, with demonstrative suffix ce] I. Prop.: Now, at present, at this time: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, Cic.—With suffix *ce*, and interrogative particle *ne*: nuncine, Ter. II. Meton.: A. In forming a climax: But now: Cic.—B. In that case, now, then: Script. ap. Cic.

**nuncce**, *v.* nunc.

**nuncīa**, æ, *etc.*, *v.* nunt.

**nun-cūbi**, *ade.* [for num-alicubi] I. Prop.: Any where? whether anywhere? Var. II. Meton.: At any time? ever? Ter.

**nuncupā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [nuncup(a)-] 1. A naming or appointing as heir: Suet.—2. A public pronouncing of vows: Tac.

**nun-cūpo**, āvi, ātum, āre (nuncupāssit for nuncupaverit, Frgm. XII. Tab.) 1. *v.* a. [etym. dub.; referred by some to nomen and capio; if so]

(To take the name of a person or thing; hence) I. Gen.: To call by name; to call, name: illud... nominem dei nuncupabant, Cic.: (with second Acc of further definition) can reginam, Just.

II. Esp.: A. Of an heir: 1. To name (publicly before witnesses): Suet.—2. To constitute or appoint: Pl.

Suet.—B. Of vows: To pronounce publicly; to offer: Cic.; Liv.

**nun-di-næ**, ārum, *f.* [for non-dine; fr. non-us; di-es] (Things pertaining to the ninth-day; hence) I. Prop.: The market (which took place every ninth day): Cic.; Pl. II. Fig.: True, traffic, sale: Cic.

**nundinā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [nundin(a)-] (The holding of a market or fair; hence) A trading, trafficking, buying and selling: Cic.

**nundin-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v.* dep. [nundin-æ] I. Prop.: To attend or hold market; to trade, traffic: in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans, chaffer, Liv. II. Meton.: To come together in large numbers: ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To get by trafficking; to purchase, buy: senatorium nomen, Cic.—B. To trade away, to sell: Suet.

**nundin-um**, i, *n.* [id.] (A thing pertaining to the nundinæ; hence) The market time or day; for the most part only in the connection inter nundinum, the time between two nundinæ, and trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinæ, or at least 17 days (reckoned from the first market-day to the third, inclusive): Cic.; Liv.

**n-unquam** (num-), *adv.* [1. n-e; unquam] I. Prop.: At no time, never: dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic.—Particular phrase: Nunquam non, (Never not; i. e.) Always: Cic. II. Meton.: Not; in no way; by no means: nunquam omnes hodie moriemur multi, Virg.

**nuntiā** (-cia), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; perhaps contracted from nov-ventia; fr. nov-us; ven-io] (She who has newly come or arrived; hence) A (female) bearer of tidings; a (female) messenger: Cic.

**nuntiā-tio** (nunciā-), ōnis, *f.* [nunti(a)-o] Relig. t. t.: A declaring or announcing; a declaration, announcement (made by the augur respecting that which he has observed): Cic.

**nunti-o** (nunc-i-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.* a. and *n.* [nunti-us] I. Act.: To announce, report, declare, relate, make known; to inform or give intelligence of: vera nuntiare, Cic.: qui nuntiarent omnes naves afflictas esse, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Nuntiare alicui salutem, To announce health to one; i. e. to convey wishes for one's welfare, one's compliments to a person, *etc.*: Cic. II. Neut.: To carry a message; to bear or bring tidings; to be, or act the part of, a messenger, *etc.*: primus Ameriam nuntiat, Cic.

**nun-tium** (-cium), ii, *n.* [prps. contracted fr. nov-ventium; fr. nov-us, ven-io] (A thing newly come or

arrived; hence) 1. A thing that brings tidings or conveys information; an (inanimate) messenger: Tib.—2. A message: Cat.

**1. nun-tius** (-cius), ii, *m.* [perhaps contracted from nov-ventius] (A person or thing newly come or arrived; hence) 1. Of persons: A bearer of tidings, one who brings intelligence, a messenger: Cic.—2. Of things: a. Prop.: News, tidings, a message: Cic.—Particular phrases: Nuntium (alicui) mittere or remittere, To send or remit a message to one (annulling or renouncing a thing; esp. the marriage tie, betrothals, *etc.*): Cic.—b. Meton.: A command, order, injunction, *etc.*: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. nonce.

**2. nunti-us**, a, um, *adj.* [1. nuntius] Announcing, signifying, making known: Itera, Ov.

**nū-o** [Gr. νῦν-ov] To incline in any direction; esp. of the head, to nod; found only in derivatives, as nūmen, nutus; and in compound words, as renuo.

**nū-per**, *adv.* [for nov-per; fr. nov-us] I. Prop.: Newly, lately, recently, not long ago: de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic.: (Sup.) nuperime, id. II. Meton.: A. Recently, in modern times: Cic.—B. Formerly: Hor.

**nupta**, æ, *v.* 1. nuptus.  
**nupt-æ**, ārum, *f.* plur. [nupt-a] (The state, or condition, of the nupta; hence) Marriage, wedding, nuptials: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. noce.

**nupti-ālis**, e, *adj.* [nupti-æ] Of, or belonging to, a marriage; wedding; nuptial: dona, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nuptial.

**nup-tus** (for nūb-tus), a, um, *P.* of nub-o.—As Subst.: **nupta**, æ, *f.* (sc. mulier) A married woman, a bride, wife: Ter.; Ov.

**Nursia**, æ, *f.* Nursia; a Sabine city (now Norcia).

**nūrsus**, ūs, *f.* [νῦος] I. Prop.: A daughter-in-law: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A young woman, married woman: Ov.

**n-usquam**, *adv.* [1. n-e; usquam] I. Prop.: Nowhere, in no place: nusquam fore, Cic.: (with Gen.) nusquam gentium, Ter.—Particular phrase: Nusquam esse, To be nowhere, i. e. not to exist, not to be: Hor. II. Meton.: A. On no occasion, no where, in nothing: Cic.—B. With verbs of motion: No whither, to no place: Ter.—C. To or for nothing: Liv.

**nūtā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [nut(a)-o] 1.: a. Prop.: A nodding: Pl.—b. Fig.: Of the state, *etc.*: A shaking, tottering: Pl.—2. A swaying: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. nutation.

**nūt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.* n. [nut-us] I. Prop.: To nod with the head: nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. II. Meton.: To sway to and fro, to totter: nutant circumspectantibus galeis, Liv. III. Fig.: A. To waver in opinion or judgment; to doubt, hesitate: Deo-noc-tus nutare videtur in naturā Deorum.



**Cic.**—**B.** *To falter in one's fidelity, to be faithless*: Tac.—**C.** *To be ready to fall or give way; to totter, to waver*: nutans acies, Tac.

**nūtrīo-lus** (nutrit-), a, um, adj. [nutrix, nutritio-is] *That nourishes, nurses*: pastor, Var.—**As Subst.**: nūtrīofus, li, m. (sc. homo) *A bringer up, a tutor*: Cæs.

**nūtrīo-o**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, and **nūtrīo-or**, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. [id.] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *To suckle, nourish, bring up, rear*: pueros, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To support, sustain*: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur, Cic.

**nūtrīo-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A nurse*: Cic.; Hor.

**nūtrī-men**, inis, n. [nutri-o] *(The nourishing thing; hence) Nourishment*: nutrimen deerit, Ov.

**nūtrī-mentum**, i, n. [id.] *(The nourishing thing; hence)*: **I.** Prop.: *Nourishment, nutriment*: Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *A bringing up, rearing*: Suet.—**B.** Of fire: *That which supports or feeds; fuel*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Support*: eloquentias, Cic.

**nūtrīo**, ivi and ii, itum, ire (nutribam for nutriebam, Virg.—In depon. form, nutritor for nutritio, Virg.), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear*: quos lupa nutrit, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To nourish, support, foster, maintain*: ignes foliis et cortice sicco Nutrit, Ov.—**B.** *To nurse, attend to, take care of the body, etc.*: cura corp-

orum nutriendorum, Liv.—**C.** *To preserve*: hunc ego, juvenes, locum . . . Quercus arida (= Priapus) . . . Nutriui, Cat. **III.** Fig.: *To nourish, cherish, support, sustain*: carmen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. nourrir.

**nūtrīor**, iri = nutritio; v. nutritio init.

**nūtrītus**, a, um, v. nutriticius. **nūtrī-tor**, ōris, m. [nutri-o] Of persons: *A bringer up*: Suet.

**nūtrī-tus**, a, um, P. of nutritio.

**nūtrī-x**, nutritici, f. [nutri-o] *(She who, or that which, nourishes or rears; hence)* **1.** Of living beings: **a.** Prop.: *A nurse*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *A nurse, fosterer, etc.*: curamur, Ov.—**2.** Of a country: *A rearer, breeder*: Hor.—**3.** Plur.: *The breasts of women*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. nourrice.

**nū-tus**, ūs, m. [nu-o] **I.** Prop.: *A nodding, a nod*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A downward tendency or motion, gravity*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Command, will, pleasure*: Cic.

**nux**, nūcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A nut*: Hor.—**At** weddings it was customary to strew nuts on the floor: Virg.—**Prov.**: Nuces relinquere, *To leave nuts; i. e. to give up childish sports, to betake one's self to the serious business of life, to throw away our rattles*: Pers. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A nut-tree*: Pl.—**B.** *An almond-tree*: Virg.—**C.** *A fruit with a hard shell or rind*: Castaneæ nuces, chestnuts, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. noix.

**Nyctēis**, idis, v. Nyctens. **Nyctēlius**, a, um, adj, Νυκτέλιος

(Nightly). *Of, or belonging to, Nyctelius, i. e. Bacchus; so called because his mysteries were celebrated at night.*

**Nycteus**, ēi and eos, m., Νυκτεύς (He who does a thing by night). *Nycteus; father of Antiopa*.—**Hence**, **Nyctē-is**, idis, f. *The Nyctēide, i. e. Antiopa*.

**Nyctimēne**, ēs, f., Νυκτιμένη (She that awaits the night). *Nyctimene; the daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos; changed by Minerva into a night owl.*

**nymphæ**, æ, -e, ēs, f. = νύμφη: **1.** *A bride*: Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A nymph or demi-goddess, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, or mountains*: Virg.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Water*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. nymphe.

**Nymphæum**, i, n., Νύμφαιον. *Nymphæum; a promontory and seaport in Illyria.*

**Nysa** (Nyssa-), æ, f., Νύσα. *Nysa or Nyssa: 1. A city of Caria, on the Messogis (now Nási)*.—**Hence**, **Nysæ-i**, ōrum, m. *The Nysæans*.—**2.** *A city of India, on Mount Meros, the birthplace of Bacchus*.—**Hence**, **a.** **Nysæus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Nysa*; Meton.) *Bacchic*.—**b.** **Nys-ēis**, idis, f. (Prop.: *Nysæan*; Meton.) *Bacchic*.—**c.** **Nys-æus** (dub.), ēi and eos, m. *Nysæus; an epithet of Bacchus*.—**d.** **Nys-ias**, ādis, f. adj. *Nysæan*.

**Nys-i-gēn-a**, æ, m. [Nys-a; (i); gen-o] *One born at Nysa*: Cat.

## O

**1. O**, o, n. indecl. or f., the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently have o where the classical language has always u. And, on the contrary, u for o in the old forms, fruns, futes, for frons, fontes.—**O** and u appear with equal frequency in connection with qu and v: quom and quum, avos and avus. **II.** On the commutation of o and e, see the letter E. **III.** The letter o is used for au in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, etc. **IV.** Also o is often used for i in the nominative case of words rejecting the final n; as arundo for arundin (-is).

**2. Ō**, interfj. An exclamation of joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, etc.: *Ō! oh! o patemi generis oblite*, Cic.: o me perditum, o me afflictum! id.: (with Gen.) o nuncii beati, Cat. **3.** By poets placed after a word, or before a vowel: spes o fidissima Teucrium, Virg.

**Ōarion**, ōnis, m., Ὠάριον. *Oarion; a poet. collat. form for Ōrion.*

**Oaxes** (-is), is, m., Ὠάξες. *The Oaxes or Oaxis; a river of Crete.*

**ob**, præp. c. Acc. (akin to en-i, Sans.

ap-f) **1.** Prop.: **A.** With verbs of motion: *Towards, to*: ora obvertere sua, Enn.—**B.** With verbs of rest: *At, about, before*: ignis, ob os effusus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To indicate the object or cause*: *On account of, for*, etc.: seve memorem Junonis obiram, Virg.—**Particular phrases**: **1.** *Ob rem, To the purpose, with advantage*: Sall.—**2.** *Quam ob rem (or, as one word, quamobrem), On which account, wherefore, whence, accordingly*: Cic.—**3.** *Ob id (hoc, hæc), etc., On that, etc., account; therefore, etc.*: Liv.; Sall. **B.** Esp.: *To indicate for what a thing is done, etc.*: *In consideration of, i. e. for, instead of, which something is given, done, etc.*: ager oppositus est pignori Ob decem minas, Ter. **III.** In composition: **A.** The b of ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; only before p, f, c, g, is assimilation more common: oppoto, offero, occido, ogganio, etc.—**B.** Signification: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Towards, in the direction of*: obambulo, obtueor.—**b.** Esp.: *Towards, to, up to*: obequito, occuro.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *At, before*: obdo.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Upon, over*:

obstratus obstratus.—(b) *About*: oberror, obambulo.—(c) *Around, round about*: obligo.—(d) *On, upon*: obsumo.—(e) *Against*: obloquo.—(f) *Over against, opposite*: obduco.—(g) *At the back or hinder part*: occipit.—(h) *Near, about*: obluco.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Upon*: obarrhatus.—(b) *Against, denoting*, (a) *Opposition, etc.*: obloquor.—(β) *Contrariety*: obsoleo.—**3.** *On account of*: obirascor.—**4.** *Without increasing the force of the simple word*: obdormio, oborior, oboscolo, oboleo.—**5.** *In intensive force*: obmanens.—**6.** = ad: *In accordance with*: obtempero.

**Ōb-ær-ātus**, a, um, adj. [ob; æs, ær-is] (Supplied or provided with æs upon it, etc.; hence) *Involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt*: Suet.: (Comp.) oberator, Tac.—**As Subst.**: oberatorus, i, m. (sc. homo) *A person involved in debt, a debtor*: Cic.

**Ōbambulā-tio**, ōnis, f. [obambulo (-o)] *A going or walking about*: Auct. Her.

**Ōb-ambūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. **1.** *To walk towards*: (with Dat.) muria, Liv.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in

verb) *Ætnam*, Ov. **II**. *To go, or walk, about*: quum solus obambulet, Ov.

**ob-armo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To arm*: securi Dextras, Hor.

**ob-ārm**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To plough, plough up*: Liv.

**obba**, æ, f. [ctym. dub.] *An obba; a kind of drinking vessel or goblet*: Pers.

**ob-brūtesco**, tūi, *no sup.*, tescēre, 4. v. n. *inch.* *To become brutish, stupid*: Lucr.

**obc**, v. occ.

**obd-itus**, a, um, *P.* of obd-o.

**ob-do**, didi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To put, or place, one thing at, or before, another; to put against*: pessulum ostio, Ter. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of a door, etc.: *To shut to, to close*: forem, Ov.—**2.** *To expose*: nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. **II.** *To place or station over against or opposite*: naves, Flor.

**ob-dormio**, ivi and īi, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: *To fall asleep*: Endymion... in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To sleep off or away*: crapulam, Plaut.

**obdormi-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [obdormi-o] *To fall asleep*: Cic.; Suet.

**ob-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcēre (Inf. Perf. obduxē for obduxisse, Plaut.), 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** *To lead towards or up to*: ad oppidum mecum exercitum obducam, Plaut. **II.** (Prop.): *To lead against*; Fig.) *To place or set against, or in opposition to one; to oppose*: aliquem, Cic. **III.** *(To bring or place against a thing; hence, Of a bolt, etc.) To close or fasten*: Prop. **IV.** *To form, or construct, opposite to or over against a person or thing*: fossam, Cæs. **V.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring upon or over; to cover over with something; to spread over*: limum, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a garment: *To draw on or over*: Tac.—**b.** Of the skin: *To draw over*: Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To cover over, surround, envelope*: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: Pass.: **(a)** Of a scar: *To be closed or healed over*: Cic.—**(b)** Of the night: *To be overcast, clouded, etc.*: Nep.—**2.** *To close, shut up*: penetralia Phœbi, Luc.—**3.** *To draw in, drink down, swallow*: venenum, Cic.—**4.** *To contract, wrinkle, knit the brow*: frontem, Hor. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To draw or spread over*: clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, i. e. to darken, obscure, Cic.—**2.** *To cover, conceal*: obductus dolor, Virg.—**3.** *To draw out, i. e. to pass, spend, time*: diem, Cic.

**obduc-tio**, ōnis, f. [obduc-o] *A veiling of criminals before execution*: Cic.

**obduc-tus**, a, um, *P.* of obduc-o. **obdūr-esco**, ūi, *no sup.*, escēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [obdūr-o] **I.** Prop.: *To grow, or become, hard; to be hardened; to be hard*: diuturnitate obdurescit (sc. semen), Var. **II.** Fig.: *To become hardened, insensible, obdurate*: amici obduerunt, Cic.

**ob-dūro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. (Prop.: *To be hard or hardened*; Fig.) *To hold out, persist, endure*: persta atque obdura, Hor.

**obēdi-ens**, entis: **1.** *P.* of obedi-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: Of living beings: *Obedient; compliant*: natio semper obediens huic imperio, Cic.: (Comp.) imperis nemo obediētiō, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obéissant.

**obēdiē-ter**, adv. [for obediē-ter; fr. obediens, obediē-tis] *Obediently, willingly, readily*: obediēter conferre tributum, Liv.: (Comp.) obediētius, id.

**obēdiē-tya**, æ, f. [fr. id.] *An obeying, obedience; of persons or animals*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obéissance, (also, Ecclesiastical) obédience.

**ob-ēdio**, ivi or īi, itum, ire (old form obēdire, Cic.), 4. v. n. [for ob-audio] **I.** Gen.: *To give ear, hearken, listen to one*: alicui, Nep. **II.** Esp.: *To obey or yield obedience to; to be subject to, to serve*: præcepto, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) utrinque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obéir.

**ob-ēo**, ivi or īi, itum, ire, v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To go or come to, or towards; to come in, to go to meet, go against*: ad omnes hostium conatus, to go to meet, to oppose, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To go down, to set*: in obēntis solis partibus, Cic.—**2.** *To die*: Liv.; Hor. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go or come to a thing or place*: tantum retisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, to reach, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To travel over or through; to wander through, traverse, visit*: regiones barbarorum pedibus obit, Cic.—**b.** Of a battle, etc.: *To enter into, engage in*: Virg.—**c.** *To go around, surround, overspread, envelope*: chalybeum limbum obibat, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Of the sight: *To run over, survey, review*: omnia visu, Virg.—**b.** Of conversation, etc.: *To go over, recount, enumerate*: oratione civitates, Cic.—**2.** *To apply one's self to, engage in, attend to any business, undertaking, etc.*: munus vigilarum senatorum... persēpsi obibant, Liv.—**3.** Of an inheritance: *To enter upon, take possession of*: Cic.—**4.** Of a public office or employment: *To enter upon, undertake*: Cic.—**5.** *To meet or keep*: a. Of bail: Obire vadimonium, *To meet or keep one's bail; to appear at the appointed day*, Cic.—**b.** Obire diem, *To meet one's day; i. e.* (a) *To appear on the appointed day*: Cic.—**(b)** *To die*: Cic.—**c.** Obire mortem, *To meet one's death, to die*: Cic.—**d.** Particular phrase: *Morte obitā, After death*: Cic.—**e.** Obire annum petitionis, *To meet one's year of canvassing, i. e. to canvass for an office immediately the year arrives, in which it may be legally held*: Cic.

**ob-ēquito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To ride towards, ride up to*: obequitando castris, Liv.

**ob-erro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To wander, rove, or ramble about a place*: **I.** Prop.: tentoriis, Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** *To wander about, crebris oberrantibus rivis*, Curt.—**B.** *To wander, flit, or hover before one, etc.*: quum tanti periculi... imago oculis oberraret, Curt.—**C.** *To blunder, err, etc.*: chordā qui semper oberrat edēden, Hor.

**obēs-itas**, ātis, f. [obes-us] *(The state of the obesus; hence) Fatness, stoutness, corpulence, obesity*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. obésité.

**obēs-sus** (for obed-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of obed-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: Reflexive (*That has eaten for itself from something*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *Fat, stout, plump*: turdus, Hor.: (Sup.) obesissimus venter, Pl.—**B.** Meton.: *Suollen*: faucibus obes, Virg.—**c.** Fig.: *Gross, coarse, heavy, dull*: quidve tabellæ Mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obese? and of no dull nostris, i. e. of a quick nose, that is nice or delicate: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. obese.

**obex**, obicis and obicis, m. and f. (equally common) [for obja-s; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-o] *(The hing placed against or over against another; hence) I.* Prop.: **A.** *A bolt or bar*: Virg.—**B. *A barrier, etc.*: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A hindrance, impediment, obstacle*: Plaut.**

**obf**, v. ofi.

**obg**, v. ogg.

**ob-hærēo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, hærēre, 2. v. n. *To stick fast*: Suet.

**obhære-sco**, obhæsi, *no sup.*, obhærescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [obhær-o] **I.** Prop.: *To stick fast, remain stuck in*: in Teinpp. Perf., *to be stuck fast, to cleave or adhere to a thing*: Lucr.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To cling, stick, or cleave to one*: utrisque pecunia sua obhæsit, Sen.

**obi-ens**, euntis, *P.* of obeo, through true root obi.

**ob-irascor**, ātus sum, ascī, 3. v. dep. n. *To be angry at, or on account of, any thing*: fortune, Liv.

**obirā-tio**, ōnis, f. [obira-scor] *A becoming or being angry; anger*: nebulonis, Cic.

**obirā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of obira-scor.

**ob-iter**, adv. **I.** Prop.: *On the way, in going or passing along*: obiter legat aut scribet, Juv. **II.** Fig.: *By the way, in passing, incidentally*: Pl.

**obi-tus**, a, um, *P.* of obeo, through true root obi.

**obi-tus**, ūs, m. [obi, true root of obeo] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A going to, approaching, an approach, a visit*: Ter.—**B.** Esp.: Of the heavenly bodies: *A going down, setting*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Downfall, ruin: Cic.—**3.** Death: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Ecclesiastical) obi.

**ob-jācio**, jāci, jāctum, jācere, 2. v. n. *To lie before or over against a thing*: saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.

**objec-ta**, ōrum, n. [for obja-ta; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-o] *(Things thrown out against one; hence) Charges, accusations*: Cic.

**objectā-tio**, ōnis, f. [object(a)-o] *A reproach*: Cæs.

**objec-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for obja-to; fr. OBJAC, true



root of **objic-o** **I.** To throw before or against, to set against, oppose: caput **objicere** fretis, Virg. **II.** To put, set, or bring before one; to throw out, let fall, say, etc., to any one: cave tu illi **objices**... To have misse, Plaut. **III.** To expose, abandon, etc.: pro cunctis talibus unam **Obiectare** animam, Virg. **IV.** To cause or occasion: moras, etc., Ov. **V.** To throw out against one, to taunt, reproach, or upbraid one with or concerning any thing; to object to one, etc.: **probrum** alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **objector**.

1. **objec-tus** (for **objac-tus**), a, um: 1. P. of **objic-o**; through true root **OBJAC-**.—2. Pa.: a. (Prop.: Thrown before; Meton.) Of places: **Lying** before or opposite; **situat** over against: insula **objecta** Alexandriae, Cæs.—b. Exposed: **obiectus** fortunæ, Cic. ad casus, id.

2. **objec-tus**, ūs, m. [for **objac-tus**; Fr. **OBJAC**, true root of **objic-o**] **I.** Gen.: A casting, throwing, or placing before or in the way; an opposing: Virg.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: (Prop.: A throwing one's self before; Meton.) Of things: A. A lying before or opposite; opposition: Tac.—B. That which presents itself to the sight; an object, appearance, sight, spectacle: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. **objet**.

**objex**, v. obex.

**objic-o**, jeci, jectum, jicere (objicis for objicis, Luc.: obicit for objicit, Luc.:—Part. Subj.: objicim, Plaut.: objicis, id.), 3. v. a. [for **objac-o**] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To throw, cast, or put before; to throw, etc., towards or to: noluerunt feris corpus **objicere**, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To present: tale visum **objectum** est a deo dormienti, Cic.—2. To hold or raise up before one: ne **objicis** manum, Plaut.—3. To hold or present to; to place before: signum, Cic.—4. To expose: sicæ ego vos **objici** pro me non sum passus, Cic.—5. To throw or place before by way of defence, etc.; to cast in the way, set against, oppose: aggere **objecto**, Cic.: clipeos ad tela sinistris **Protecti** objiciunt, Virg.—6. With Personal pron.: a. To throw one's self in the way of: Virg.—b. To oppose or throw one's self for offensive or defensive purposes: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: A. To throw before or over: noctem **peccatis**, et fraudibus **objice** nubem, Hor.—B. To present; to put, set, or bring before: **objecta** specie voluptatis, Cic.—C. To suggest: quo (sc. die) sibi eam mentem **objicissent**, ut, etc., Liv.—D. To expose, deliver up, abandon: aliquem morti, Cic.—E.: 1. Act.: To bring upon; to cause or occasion to: subitam canibus **rabiem** Cocytia virgo **objicit**, Virg.—2. Pass.: To be occasioned; to befall or happen: **objiciebatur** animo metus quidam et dolor, Cic.—F. To throw out against one; to taunt, reproach, or upbraid one with or concerning: inobilitatem **Cæsaris** filio, Cic.: (without **Object**) de Cispio mihine tu **objicies**, etc., id.

**objurgā-tio**, ōnis, f. [for **objurg(a)-o**] A chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke,

**reprehension**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **objurgation**.

**objurgā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A chider, rebuker, blamer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **objurgateur**.

**objurgātōr-tus**, a, um, adj. [for **objurgator**] (Of, or belonging to, an objurgator; hence) Chiding, reproving, reproachful, **objurgatory**: epistola, Cic.

**objurgō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove: aliquem, Cic.: villarum insaniam, id.: (without **Object**) sic **objurgant**, quasi oderint, Quint. **II.** Meton.: A. To dissuade or deter one from any thing, by means of reproof: **objurgans** me a peccatis, Plaut.—B. To punish, chastise, correct a person: aliquem **flagris**, Suet.: aliquem de alia re, Cic.

**objurgor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.=**objurgo**, no. I. To chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove: **Hirrius** Curionem **objurgatus**, Script. ap. Cic.

**ob-languesco**, langui, no sup., languescere, 3. v. n. inch. To become feeble or languid; to languish: **litterulæ** meæ **oblanguerunt**, Cic.

**oblā-tus**, a, um, P. of offero, through ob; and root **LA**; v. fero init.] ¶ Hence, Fr. **oblai**, "a laymonk."

**oblēctā-men**, īnis, n. [object(a)-o] (That which delights; hence) A delight: Ov.

**oblēctā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] (id.) A delight, pleasure, amusement: Cic.

**oblēctā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] A delighting, delight: Cic.

**ob-lecto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for **ob-lacto**] (To allure towards one; hence) **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse: hæc studia senectutem **oblēctant**, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To delight, please, etc., one's self: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: To spend or pass time agreeably: Ov.

**oblicus**, a, um, v. obliquus.

**ob-lido**, lisi, lsum, lidere, 3. v. a. [for **ob-lædo**] (To dash violently against something; hence) **I.** Gen.: To squeeze together: cælum digitulis duobus **oblidere**, Cic. **II.** Esp.: To squeeze or crush to pieces: **oblisi** pondere essemus, Pl.

**oblīgā-tio**, ōnis, f. [oblig(a)-o] 1. A binding: lingue, i. e. a being tongue-tied, Just.—2. Law t. t.: An engaging or pledging, an obligation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **obligation**.

**oblīgā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of oblig(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Bound, obliged: (Comp.) mihī **obligator** abit, Pl.

**ob-ligo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To bind, tie, or fasten round; to put bonds, etc., round a person or thing: qui parentem necasse **judicatus** est, is **obvolutus** et **obligatus** corio, etc., Auct. Her. B. Esp.: 1. To bind together, bind up: mille ducentos manipulos unus **obligat**, Col.—2. To bind up, bandage, or swathe: vulnus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: To bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable: quem fac ut tuā liberal-

itate tibi **obliges**, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To bind one's self, put one's self under an obligation, etc.: Cic.—2. Part. Perf.: (To which one is bound; hence) Vowed, due: **obligatam** reddo Jovi dapem, Hor.—3. a. To render liable through guilt, to make guilty: populum Romanum **scelere**, Cic.: simul **obligasti** Perfidum votis caput, Hor.—b. Pass. in reflexive force: To be guilty of, to commit an offence: Cic.—4. Law t. t.: To pledge, pawn, mortgage a thing: predia, Cic.—Particular expression: **Obligare** fidem, To pledge one's word: Cic.—5. To impede, restrain, embarrass: **judicio**... **obligatum** esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **obliger**.

**ob-lim-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ob; lim-us] **I.** Prop.: To cover with mud or slime: agros, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To cover with anything of a slimy nature: Virg. **III.** Fig.: A. (To cover over one's fortune with slime, and thus make it disappear) To lavish, squander, dissipate: rem patris, Hor.—B. To darken, obscure, confuse: mentes, Claud.

**ob-lino**, lēvi (rarely līni), lītum, līnere, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To daub or smear over; to bedaub, besmear: cerussas malas, Plaut.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) Tac. **II.** Meton.: To cover over, fill with any thing: villa **oblita** tabulis pictis, Var. **III.** Fig.: A. To befoul, defile: quem versibus **oblinit** atris, i. e. defame, Hor.—B. To cover over, to fill with any thing; to fill to excess, to overload: **oblita** oratio, overloaded, Auct. Her.

**obliqu-e**, adv. [obliqu-us] **I.** Prop.: Sideways, athwart, obliquely: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Indirectly, covertly: Tac.

**obliqui-tas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The condition or quality of the obliquus; hence) A sidelong or slanting direction, obliqueness, obliquity: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. **obliquité**.

**obliqu-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To turn, bend, or twist aside, away, or in an oblique direction: **oblique**que sinūs (sc. velorum) in ventum, turns obliquely to the wind, Virg.

**obliqu-us** (ob-lic-) a, um, adj. [ob; liqu-is, oblique; akin to Gr. λέξω] **I.** Prop.: Sidelong, slanting, away, oblique: quam... verris **obliquum** meditantis ictum sanguine donem, Hor.—Adverbial phrases: Ab obliquo, ex obliquo, per obliquum, in obliquum, obliquum, From the side, sideways, not straight on, obliquely: Ov.; Pl.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: A. Of speech: 1. Indirect, covert: insectatio, Tac.—2. Envious, hostile: Flor.—B. Gramm. t. t.: 1. Of the cases of nouns: **Oblique**: Var.—2. Of speech: Indirect: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. **oblique**.

**oblī-s-o** (for **oblid-sus**), a, um, P. of **oblid-o**.

**oblītērā-tio** (oblittera-), ōnis, f. [oblitter(a)-o] A blotting out from the memory: a forgetting, forgetfulness: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. **obliteration**.

**oblītēr-o** (-litter-o), āvi, ātum

**äre, l. v. a.** [ob; liter-a] (To put or bring something upon a letter or upon letters; hence) **I. Prop.:** To blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate: aliquid, Tac. **II. Fig.:** To blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten: famam rei, Liv.: quod . . . maximis rebus, quas postea gessit obliterandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblitérer*.

**ob-litesco, litūi, no sup., litescere, 3. v. n.** [for ob-litescere] To hide or conceal one's self: a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic.

**1. obli-tus, a, um, P. of obli-no.**  
**2. obli-tus, a, um, P. of obli-visor.**  
**obliv-ŷo, ŷnis, f.** [obliv-iscor] **1. Prop.:** A forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivionness: Cic. — Particular phrases: **a.** In oblivionem alicujus rei venire, To forget a thing: Cic. — **b.** Capit alicujus rei obli-vio, One forgets something: Cic. — **2. A being forgotten, oblivion:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oubli*.

**obliv-ŷus, a, um, adj.** [contr. fr. oblivion-ŷus, fr. obli-vio, obli-visor] (Full of forgetfulness; hence) **I. Prop.:** That easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious: senes, Cic. **II. Meton.:** That produces forgetfulness: Massicus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oublieux* (also, old) *oblivieux*.

**ob-li-visor, oblitus sum, obli-visci, 3. v. dep.** [ob; Sanscrit root li, *liquefacere, solvere*] (In Pass. force: To be melted away or loosened from the mind; hence) **To forget:** **I. Prop.:** Of persons: (with Gen.) Epicuri, Cic.: (with Acc.) injurias, id.: (with Object-see clause) obli-visor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, id.: (with Inf.) obli-ta pharetram Tollere, Ov. **II. Fig.:** Of things as subjects: pomace degenerant succos obli-ta priores, Virg. **III. In Pass. force:** To be forgotten: obli-ta carmen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oublier*.

**obliv-ŷum, ŷi, n.** [obliv-iscor] Forgetfulness, oblivion: Hor.; Tac.

**ob-lŷco, ŷvi, ŷtum, ŷre, 1. v. a.** **I. To give out on contract, to contract for:** aliquid, Suet. **II. To let out on hire, to hire out:** operam, Just.

**ob-longus, a, um, adj.** **1. Long:** hastile, Liv. — **2. (Long over against, i. e. long as on the side over against or opposite; hence) Oblong:** scutule, Tac.: (Comp.) oblongius foramen, Vitruv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblong*.

**ob-lŷcor, lŷquutus, lŷcutus sum, lŷqui, 3. v. dep.** (To speak against a person or thing; hence) **I. Neut.:** To interrupt, gainsay, contradict: **A. Prop.:** Of persons: alicui, Plaut. **B. Fig.:** Of things as subjects; expectatio mihi obli-ŷqui videtur, Cic. — **C. Meton.:** **1. To reproach, rail, abuse, etc.:** Cat. — **2. In Music:** To accompany or join in singing: non avis obli-ŷquitur, Ov. **II. Act.:** **A. Prop.:** To interrupt, gainsay, contradict: me, Cic. **B. Meton.:** In Music: To cause to accompany, to adapt, etc.: numeris discrimina vocum, Virg.

**ob-luctor, ŷtus sum, ŷri, 1. v. dep.:**

**I. Prop.:** Of living beings as subjects: To strive or struggle against, to contend with, use resistance against, a person or thing: genibusque adverse obli-ŷcor arenæ, Virg. **II. Fig.:** Of things as subjects: To struggle against, oppose, endeavour to overcome: erat animus obli-ŷcans difficultatibus, Curt.

**ob-mŷllor, mŷlitus sum, mŷlliri, 4. v. dep. I. Prop.:** To push or throw up one thing before another (as a defence or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. **II. Meton.:** To block up, obstruct: aliquid, Liv.

**ob-murmŷrŷ, ŷvi, ŷtum, ŷre, 1. v. n. I. To murmur against or at:** precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. **II. To murmur or mutter forth:** aliquid, Suet.

**ob-mŷtesco, mŷtūi, no sup., mŷtescere, 3. v. n. incl.** [ob; (late Latin) mutesco, to become dumb] **I. Prop.:** To become or grow dumb; to lose the voice: Pl. **II. Meton.:** To be speechless, mute, silent: ipse obmutescam, Cic.: obmutuit illa dolore, Ov. **III. Fig.:** Of things: **A. To become dumb, cease to speak:** de me . . . nulla obmutescet vetustas, Cic. — **B. To cease, stop, leave off, etc.:** studium nostrum obmutuit, Cic.

**ob-nŷtus, a, um, adj.** Growing on or over: obnata ripis salicula, Liv.

**obni-ŷs, obniŷus, a, um, v. obni-ŷ.**  
**ob-nitor, niŷus and niŷus sum, niti** [Inf. Pres. obnitier, Lucr], **3. v. dep. I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** To bear, lean, or rest against or upon: Enn. **B. Esp.:** With accessory notion of force or exertion: To bear, push, struggle or strive against: arboris obniŷus (sc. taurus) trunco, Virg. **II. Fig.:** **A. To strive against, resist, oppose:** adversa, Tac. — **B. To strive or endeavour to do, etc.:** fuere qui Pauli triumphum impidire obniterentur, Vell. **III. In Pass. force:** To be pressed or rested against: obniŷo genu seuto, Nep.

**obni-ŷ-e (obniŷis-), adv.** [obniŷ-us] With all one's strength, with might and main, strenuously, vehemently: Ter.

**obni-ŷ-us (obniŷis-) (forobniŷus), a, um, 1. P. of obniŷ-or. — 2. Pa.:** Steadfast, firm, resolute: velim obniŷos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv.

**obnoxi-ŷ, adv.** [obnoxi-us] **1. Guiltily, culpably:** perii, Plaut. — **2. Submissively, slavishly, timidly:** Liv. **ob-nox-ŷus, a, um, adj.** [ob; nox-a] (Of, or belonging to, noxa; hence) **I. Prop.:** **A. 1. Pass.:** A. Gen.: Exposed or liable to hurt, harm, or injury: (Comp.) obnoxior, Sen. — **b. Esp.:** (a) Frail, weak, infirm: domicilium, Sen. — (b) Hazardous, dangerous: Tac. — **2. Act.:** Hurtful, injurious: genus (sc. vini) inflationibus obnoxium, Pl. — **B. Liable or addicted to a fault, crime, or offence; guilty of a fault, etc.:** Sall. — **C. Liable, subject, or exposed to punishment, for a fault, crime, etc.:** obnoxiosus to punishment, punishable: Liv. **II. Meton.:** **A. Subject, liable, exposed or obnoxious to any**

thing: infidis consiliis obnoxios, Tac. — **B. Subject, submissive, obedient, complying:** dum illos obnoxios fidosque faceret, Sall. — **C. Obligated, under obligation, indebted, beholden:** plerique Crasso ex privatis negotiis obnoxii, Sall. — **D. Submissive, abject, servile, slavish, mean-spirited, timid, cowardly, etc.:** si aut superbus, aut obnoxios videar, Liv.

**ob-nŷbo, nŷpsi, nŷptum, nŷbŷre, 3. v. a. To cover:** comasque obnubuit amictu, Virg.

**obnuntiŷ-tŷo (obnunciŷa-), ŷnis, f.** [obnunti(a)-o] In augury: An announcement of an adverse or evil omen: Cic.

**ob-nuntiŷo (-nunciŷo) ŷvi, ŷtum, ŷre, 1. v. n. I. Gen.:** To bear tidings against, or in opposition to, one; hence, to bear evil tidings: Ter. **II. Esp.:** Religious, &c. in augury: To announce an adverse or evil omen: augur auguri, consul consuli obnunciŷasti, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) nt sibi postero die in foro obnunciaretur, id.

**obnup-tus (forobnup-tus), a, um, P. of obnup-o.**

**obŷdio, ŷre, v. obŷdio inŷti.**  
**ŷb-ŷlŷo, ŷlŷi, no sup., ŷlŷre, 2. v. a. and n. I. Act.:** To smell of anything: obolulisti allium, Plaut. **II. Neut.:** To emit a smell; to be smelt: Plaut.

**ŷb-ŷrior, ortus sum, ŷriri, 3. and 4. v. dep. To arise, appear, spring up:** lux oboritur, Cic.: lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Virg.

**1. ŷbor-tus, a, um, P. of obor-ior.**

**2. ŷbor-tus, ŷs, m. [obor-ior] An arising, springing up, origin:** Lucr.

**obŷp-, v. obŷp.**

**ob-rŷpo, rŷpsi, rŷptum, rŷpŷre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.:** To creep up: mediŷ nocte, Tib. **II. Fig.:** To steal upon, come suddenly upon one; to take by surprise, to surprise one: obrepŷsŷ dies, Cic.: qui enim citius adolescentie senectus, quam pueritiŷ adolescentia obrepŷt? id.

**obrep-tus (forobrap-tus), a, um, P. of obrip-io, through true root OBRRAP.**

**ob-rŷt-io, ŷvi or ŷi, ŷtum, ŷre, 4. v. a. [ob; ret-e] (To throw a net about or round; hence) To catch in a net, to entangle:** Lucr.

**ob-rigŷco, rigŷti, no sup., rigŷscŷre, 3. v. n. incl. I. Prop.:** To stiffen, become stiff: quum jam pene obrigŷuisset, Cic. **II. Fig.:** To grow hard, become hardened: Sen.

**Obrimas, ŷ, m. Obrimas; a river of Phrygia Major (now Kodscha Tschai or Sandukti Tschai).**

**obrŷgŷ-tŷo, ŷnis, f.** [obrog(a)-o] A motion to partially repeal or alter one law by another; an abrogation: Auct. Her.

**ob-rŷgo, ŷvi, ŷtum, ŷre, 1. v. n. (Prop.:** To bring forward a bill, or propose a law against, or in opposition to, an existing law; Meton.) **1. To invalidate or annul an existing law either wholly or in part:** antiquus



obrogat nova, Liv.—B. To oppose the passage of a bill: legibus, Flor.

ob-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To fall with violence, tumble down, go to ruin: ut domus . . . Obuat, Lucr. II. Act.: A Prop.: To overthrow, overwhelm, strike down, etc.: aliquem lapidibus, Cic.: tuāque hic obrue (sc. me) dextrā, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: To cover, cover over, etc.: sese arenā, Cic.: terram nox obruit umbra, Lucr.—2. Esp.: a. Of a dead body: To inter, bury: cadaver, Suet.—b. To cover, overwhelm, sink beneath the waters: puppes, Virg.—c. To overload, surfeit with anything: ait vino se obruisse, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. To overwhelm, bury, conceal, put out of sight, abolish, consign to oblivion: ea, quæ vetustas obruit, Cic.—2. To overwhelm, overload, weigh down, oppress with anything: ære alieno obrutus, Cic.—3. To overcome, overpower, surpass, eclipse, obscure: successoris curam famamque obruisset, Tac.

obruſſa, æ, f. = ὀβρυσσά. I. Prop.: The testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel: Suet. II. Fig.: A test, or touchstone: Cic.

ob-rū-tus, a, um, P. of ob-rui-o.

ob-sātūro, perf. and sup. prps. not found, ære, 1. v. a. To sale, clog, glut: Fig.: istius obſaturabere, Ter.

obſcæn-, v. obſcæn.

obſcæn-e (obſcæn-, obſcæn-), adv. [obſcæn-us] Impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely: dicitur non obſcæn, Cic.: (Comp.) obſcæniſ, id.: (Sup.) obſcæniſſime, Eutr.

obſcæn-itas (obſcæn-, obſcæn-), ætis, f. [id.] (The quality or state of the obſcænus; hence) I. Prop.: Moral impurity, foulness, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Disfigurement produced by lewdness: Suet.—B. Plur.: Obscene figures: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. obſcénité.

obſcæn-us (obſcæn-, obſcæn-), a, um, adj. [prob. obs; æen-um] (Having mud upon it; hence) I. Prop.: Repulsive, offensive, abominable, hateful, disgusting, filthy: Irons, Virg.—As Subst.: obſcæna, orum, n. The urine: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Religious: f. f.: Of adverse, unfavourable, or evil omen; ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous: volucres, birds of ill omen, i. e. omens: Virg.—As Subst.: obſcænum, i, n. An evil purpose: Lucr.—B. Immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene: (Comp.) illud paulo obſcæniſ, Cic.: (Sup.) obſcæniſſimi verſus, id.—As Subst.: obſcænum, i, or -a, ōrum, n. = τὸ αἰσχροῦ: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. obſcène.

obſcūrā-tio, ōnis, f. [obſcur(a)-o] A darkening, obscuring, obscuration: Cic.; Hirt.

obſcūr-e, adv. [obſcur-us] 1. Of speech: Darkly, indistinctly: dicta, Quint.—2. covertly, closely, secretly: (Comp.) obſcūrius, Cic.: (Sup.) obſcūriſſime, id.—3. Meantly, humbly: Eutr.

obſcūr-itas, ætis, f. [id.] (The quality or condition of the obſcurus;

hence) 1. Darkness, obscurity, gloominess, gloom: latebrarum, Tac.—2. Obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty: Cic.—3. Of rank: Obscurity, lowliness, meanness: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. obſcūrité.

obſcūr-o, ōvi, ātum, ære, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To cover; to cover over: tenebræ quondam finitimas regiones obſcuraviſſe dicuntur, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To render dark, darken, obscure: ætheraque obſcurant (sc. volucres) pennis, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Of the heavenly bodies: To eclipse: Cic.—b. Of the eyesight, etc.: To dim, render dim or imperfect: Pl. B. Fig.: To darken, blind the understanding, etc.: Plaut. III.: A. Prop.: To render invisible or imperceptible; to hide, conceal: caput, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To obscure, cause to be forgotten, render of no account: magnitudo lucis obſcurabat periculi magnitudinem, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: a. To become obscure or of no account: Cic.—b. To become dimmed over or obscured: memoria ſenſim obſcurata eſt, Cic.—c. To grow, or become, obsolete: obſcurata vocabula, Hor. IV. Of speech, etc.: To obscure, render indistinct or unintelligible; to deliver or express indistinctly: Cic.; Suet. V. To obscure, render unknown: res, Sall.

obſcūr-rus, a, um, adj. [prob. ob; Sanscrit root ſku, tegere] I. Prop.: Covered over by anything: mamma, Val. Fl. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: Dark, darksome, dusky, shady, obscure: umbra, Virg.—As Subst.: obſcurum, i, n. The dark, darkness, obscurity: Virg.—2. Esp.: Dark in colour, turbid: aque, Ov.—B. Invisible, unseen: Virg. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: Dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible: brevis æs laboro, Obſcurus fio, Hor.: (Sup.) videre res obſcuriſſimas, Cic.—2. Esp.: Rhet. f. f.: Obscure, intricate, involved: genus cauſe, Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: Not known, unknown: benevolentia, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of birth, rank, etc.: Obscure, ignoble, low, mean: obſcuris orti majoribus, Cic.—3. Of character: Close, secret, reserved: (Comp.) naturā obſcurior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. obſcur.

obſcūrā-tio, ōnis, f. [obſcur(a)-o] I. Gen.: A beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty: Cic. II. Esp.: A. An asseveration, protestation (accompanied by an invocation of the gods, or of religious things): Just.—B. A public prayer: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obſcuration.

obſcēr-o, ōvi, ātum, ære, 1. v. a. [prob. for obſacr-o; fr. ob; sacr-a] (To make an appeal for aid on account of sacrifices offered; hence) To beseech, entreat, implore, conjure, supplicate: me obſecras, amantissimè, ne obliſciver vigilare, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) te hoc obſecrat, id.—Particular expressions: Obſecro fidem, or simply obſecro, I beseech you, I cry you mercy, for Heaven's sake: Plaut.; Ter.—B. Obſecro

or obſecro te, I beseech you, pray: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obſcérer.

obſecundo, ōvi, ātum, ære, 1. v. n. (To be favourable towards; hence) To be compliant, show obedience; to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey: obſecundando mollire impetum, Liv.: ut ejus ſemper voluntatibus . . . tempeſtates obſecundārent, Cic.

obſēpio (-ſēpio), ſēpi, ſēptum, ſēpire, 4. v. a. (To put, or place, a hedge about or around; hence) I. Prop.: To close up, to render impassable or inaccessible: obſēptis itineribus, Liv. II. Fig.: To close or bar up: hæc omnia tibi viam adipiſcendi obſēptabant, Cic.

obſep-tus, a, um, P. of obſēpio.

obſequ-ia, æ, f. [obsequ-or] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness: Plaut.

obſequ-ens, entis: 1. P. of obſequ-or.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Yielding, compliant, obsequious: (Comp.) obſequentior animus, Sen.: (Sup.) obſequentiſſima Italia, Col.—b. Esp.: Favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious: dea, Plaut.

obſequen-ter, adv. [for obſequent-ter; fr. obsequens, obſequent-is] hæc colligæ obſequenter facta, Liv.

obſequ-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness: Cæs.

obſequi-ōsus, a, um, adj. [obsequium] (Full of obsequium; hence) Very complying, complaisant, obsequious: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. obſéqueux.

obſequi-um, ii, n. [obsequ-or] I. Gen.: Compliance, complaisance, indulgence: Cic.; Hor.; Ov. II. Esp.: Obedience: Tac.

obſéquor, ſéquutus or ſecutus sum, ſequi, 3. v. dep. I. Gen.: To comply, accede, conform, or yield; to gratify or humour; to submit, to accommodate one's self, to the will, etc., of a person: (with Dat.) obſequar voluntati tue, Cic.: tibi, id. II. Esp.: To yield, or give one's self up, to a thing; to indulge in a thing: fortunæ, Cæs.: Pl.

1. obſēr-o, ōvi, ātum, ære, 1. v. a. [ob; ser-a] (To put a bolt or bar against something; hence) To bolt, bar, fasten, or shut up: I. Prop.: ostium, Liv. II. Fig.: aures, Hor.

2. obſēro, ſēvi, ſitum, ſērere, 3. v. a. I. To sow or plant: frumentum, Plaut. II.: A. Prop.: To sow or plant over with anything: felicitibus obſita pomis Rura, Ov. B. Meton.: Part. Perf.: 1. Overgrown, overrun, covered, or filled with trees or plants: loca obſita virgultis, Liv.—2. Covered with anything: variis obſita frondibus, Hor. C. Fig.: Part. Perf.: Of years, etc.: Loaded with or full of annis, Ter.

obſerva-ns, ntis: 1. P. of obſerva(-o).—2. Pa.: a. Watchful, regardful, observant: (with Gen.): (Comp.) obſervantior aequi Fit populus, Claud.—b. Attentive, respectful: (Sup.) obſervantiſſimus mei homo, Cic.

obſervant-ia, æ, f. [obſervans,

**observant-is** 1. *A remarking, noting, regard, observance.* Vell.—2. *Observance, attention, respect, reverence shown to another:* Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observance.*

**observā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [observ(a)-o] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A watching, observing, observation:* Plaut.; Cic. B. Meton.: Of the result of observation: 1. *A rule, precept:* Pl.—2. *An observation, remark, etc.:* Suet. II. Esp.: *Circumsppection, care, exactness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observation.*

**observā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [observ(a)-o] An observer, watcher: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observateur.*

**observ-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [observ-o] *To carefully watch, note, observe:* motto stellarii, Cic.

**ob-servo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To notice, or direct, one's attention to a thing; to observe, mark, watch, note, etc.:* ut tempus observaret epistolā reddendā, Cic. (without Object) non enim id agit, ut insidiatur et observet, sed, etc. id. II. Esp.: A. With Personal pron.: *To keep a close watch upon one's self:* Cic.—B. Of writings, etc.: *To note, or mark, keenly; to scrutinize, scan with a criticizing eye:* Ter.—C. *To observe, perceive, contemplate, notice, etc.:* animadverti observarique possunt, Cic.—D. *To watch, guard, keep any thing:* arma, Ov.—E. *To observe, respect, regard, attend to, heed, keep, comply with a law, precept, recommendation, etc.:* Cic.; Cæs.—F. *To observe, keep, keep to:* neque signa, neque ordines, observare, Sall.—G. *To pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour one:* regem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observer.*

**obse**, idis, *m.* and *f.* [for obseid-; fr. obseid-o] (The one staying or remaining in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain anywhere as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others). I. Prop.: *A hostage:* Cæs.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of persons: *A security, bail:* Cic. III. Fig.: Of things: *A security, pledge:* Cic.

**obse-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for obseid-sio; fr. OBSEID, true root of obseid-o] 1. *A besieging, investment, blockade:* Cæs.—2. *A besetting, occupying, blocking up:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obsession.*

**obse-sor**, ōris, *m.* [for obseid-sor; fr. id.] 1. *An inhabitant, frequenter, etc.:* Plaut.; Ov.—2. *A besieger, inveter, blockader;* Liv.; Tac.—3. *A besetter, etc.:* Cic.

**obse-sus** (for obseid-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of obseid-o, through true root OBSEID.—As Subst.: *obsessus*, *i*, *m.* *A besieged person:* Tac.

**obside**-ns, ntis, *P.* of obseid-o.—As Subst.: *A besieger:* Liv.

**ob-sido**, ōsdi, sessum, sidēre, 2. v. n. and *a.* [for ob-sedeo] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To sit, be seated:* servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, Plaut. B. Esp.: *To stay, abide, remain anywhere:* domi certum obside est, Ter. II. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To sit down at, over against, or opposite:*

aram, Plaut.—2. Esp.: a. With accessory notion of occupation: *To inhabit, frequent, etc.:* umbilicum terrarum, Cic.—b. Milit. t. t.: With accessory notion of hostility: *To sit down over against a place, etc., for the purpose of attacking it, etc.;* to invest, blockade, hem in, besiege: Italiam, Cic.: Troja fuit lustris obsessa duobus, Ov.—c. With accessory notion of watching: *To beset, occupy, block up, etc.:* aditus templi, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. a. Of persons: *To occupy, possess, take possession of:* milite campos, Virg.—b. Of things: *To fill, be full of, etc.:* corporibus omnis obseidetur locus, Cic.—2. *To surround, encompass:* Trachasque obsessa palude, Ov.—3. *To compress, squeeze tight:* fauces, Virg.—4. *To watch for any thing; to look out for, keep an eye upon:* stuprum, Cic. Fig.: 1. a. *To besiege, lay siege to:* quum speculator, atque obseidetur Rostra, Cic.—b. *To confine, shackle, impede, hinder, etc.:* tribunatum, Cic.—2. a. *To occupy, possess; take possession of:* meum tempus, Cic.—b. *To hold fast, appropriate:* vim regis potestatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obseider.*

**obseid-io**, ōnis, *f.* [obseid-o] I. Prop.: *A siege, investment, blockade of a place:* Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: *Captivity:* Just. III. Fig.: *Pressing or imminent danger:* Cic.

**obseid-ōnis**, *is*, *adj.* [obseidio, obseidion-is] Of, or belonging to, a blockade: corona, a crown of grass, granted as a reward to a general who had delivered others from a blockade: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obseidional.*

1. **obseid-ium**, *i*, *n.* [obseid-o] *A siege, investment, blockade:* Plaut.; Tac. 2. **obseid-ium**, *i*, *n.* [obseis, obseid-is] (A thing pertaining to an obseis; hence) *The condition of a hostage, hostage:* Tac.

**ob-sido**, *no perf. nor sup.*, sidēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: (To sit down over against; hence) A. Milit. t. t.: With accessory notion of hostility: *To invest, besiege, blockade:* mœnia bello, Cat.—B. With accessory notion of watching: *To beset, occupy, block up:* vigilum excubis obseidare portas, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To occupy, possess, take possession of:* Italos fines, Virg.—B. *To fill, block, or stop up:* partes, Lucr.

**obsignā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [obsign(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A sealer, sealer up:* Cic. II. Esp.: *A witness who sets his seal to a will, etc.:* Cic.

**ob-signo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seal, seal up a will, letter, etc.:* epistolam, Cic.—Prov.: *Agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, To deal with one with sealed writings, i. e. in the strictest form:* Cic. B. Esp.: *To sign or seal as a witness:* testamentum, Cic. II. Fig.: *To stamp, impress:* formam verbis, etc., Lucr.

**ob-sisto**, stitī, stitum, sistēre, 3. v. n. I. Gen.: *To station or place one's self over against, or opposite:* plures abeundi Volumnio obistere, Liv. II.

Esp.: A. Prop.: With accessory notion of resistance or hindrance: *To oppose, hinder, obstruct; to offer or present resistance, opposition, etc.:* quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To resist, oppose, set one's self against:* allicuius consiliis, Cic.—2. Of grief, calamity, etc.: *To withstand, bear up against:* dolori, Cic.—3. *To disapprove of, not to second, not to concur in:* visis, Cic.—4. *To oppose, hinder, prevent, forbid, present an obstacle, etc.:* obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Hercule inquiri, Tac.

**obsi-tus** (for obsa-tus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of 2. obse-ro, through true root OBSE.

**obsolē-s-factio**, fēci, factum, facere, 3. v. a.; Pass. **obsolēto**, factus sum, fieri [obso-l-o; (e); fact-o] *To make, or cause to be, worn out, etc.;* hence) I. Prop.: *To spoil, injure, etc.:* rivos, Sen. II. Fig.: *To ruin, destroy, lower, degrade, etc.:* obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

**obsolēfac-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of obsolefac-io.

**obs-olō** (or, ob-solō), *no perf. nor sup.*, ōre, 2. v. n. (To grow against; i. e. in a contrary direction, or away;—or, to be in a state contrary to what is usual; hence) *To wear out, grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete:* obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

**obsolē-sco**, obsolēvi, obsolētum, obsolescere, 3. v. n. inch. [obsole-o] *To wear out, grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete:* neque sordibus alienis unquam obsolescit virtus, Cic.

**obsolēt-i-us**, *comp. adv.* [obsolet-us] *More shabbily, meanly, etc.:* Cic.

**obsolēt-tus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [obsole-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Worn out, decayed, old:* (Comp.) vestitus obsoleto, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a building: *Old, ruinous, etc.:* tectum, Hor.—2. Of words, etc.: *Obsolete, out of use:* Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: *Shabby, meanly-clad, etc.:* obsoletus Thessa lonicam venit? Cic. (Sup.) obsoletis simus vestitu, App.—B. Poor, common, every-day, ordinary, vulgar, etc.: crimina, Cic.—C. *That has ceased to be of value, valueless, of no account or estimation:* gaudia, Liv.—D. *Disgraced, degraded, sullied, soiled, etc.:* obsoleta sordibus, Hor.—E. Of language, etc.: *Ordinary, low, negligent oratio,* Cic.

**obsonium** (ops-), *i*, *n.* = ὀψώνιον. Victuals, viands, esp. fish: Plaut.; Hor.

1. **obson-o** (opson-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and *a.* [obson-ō] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To purchase provisions, cater, purvey:* postquam obsonavit herus, Plaut.—B. Meton.: Of the result of the purchase of provisions: *To feast one's self, revel, etc.:* opsonat, potat, Ter. II. Act.: *To procure, get, or provide something for one's food:* opsonare ambulando famem, Cic.

2. **ob-sōno**, *ti*, *itum*, āre, 1. v. n. (To sound against; hence) *To interrupt by any sound:* Plaut.

**obson-or** (opson-), ātus sum, āri,



**I. v. dep.** [ὀσώω] = 1. obsono. *To purchase provisions*, etc.: Ter.

**ob-sor-bēo**, sorbui, sortum, sorbere, 2. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To suck in; to swallow or gulp down*: placentas, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To swallow up, absorb*: quae (sc. fores) obsoberit quicquid venit intra pessulos, Plant.

**obsta-n's**, ntis, *P. of obst(a)-o*. — **As Subst.**: **obstantia**, tum, *n. Hindrances, obstructions*: Tac.

**obstinā-t'e**, adv. [obstinat-us] **1.** In a good sense: *Firmly, resolutely, determinedly, steadfastly*: id obstinate sibi negari vidit, Cæs. (*Sup.*) **obstinatissime**, Suet. — **2.** In a bad sense: *Inflexibly, pertinaciously, obstinately*: (*Comp.*) obstinatius, Suet.

**obstinā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [obstin(a)-o] (*A setting one's mind firmly on a thing*; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Firmness, resolution, steadfastness*: Cic.; Nep. — **2.** In a bad sense: *Inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstinacion*.

**obstinā-tus**, a, um: **1. P.** of obstin(a)-o. — **2. Pa. a.** In a good sense: *Firmly resolved, bent, resolute, determined, steadfast*: (*Comp.*) voluntas obstinator, Cic. (*Sup.*) virtus obstinatissima, Sen. — **b.** In a bad sense: *Inflexible, stubborn, obstinate*: aures, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstiné*.

**obsti-no**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [for obst-a-no; fr. obst(a)-o] (*Prop.*: *To stand over against or opposite*; Fig.) **I. Gen.**: *To set about a thing with firmness or resolution; to set one's mind firmly on; to be resolved on*, etc.: A. Act.: *affinitatem hanc obstinavit*, Plaut.; *obstinaverant amicus aut vincero, aut mori*, Liv. — **B. Neut.**: *Vespasiano ad obtemperandas iniquitates obstinante*, Tac. **II. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force: To form a resolution, to resolve*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstiner*.

**ob-stip-us** (obstī-), a, um, *adj.* [ob; stip-o] (*Prodden towards one side*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *Oblique, sloping, slanting, shelving*: Lucr. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *Of the neck of a haughty person: Bent or drawn back*: Suet. — **B.** *Bent forward, bent or bowed down: stes caput*, Hor. — **C.** *Bent or inclined to one side*: Cic.

**obstī-tum**, i, n. [for obst-a-tum; fr. obst(a)-o] (*That which stands over against or opposite*; hence) *Of a place or thing opposite to lightning: A thing, or place, struck by lightning*: Cic.

**obstī-tus**, a, um, *v.* obstipus.

**ob-sto**, stiti, stātum, stāre (*ob-staturus*, Quint.), *1. v. n.* **I. Gen.**: *To stand over against, opposite, or before, a person or thing: obviam*, Plaut. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *1. To stand against or in the way of a person, etc.; to withstand, hinder, etc.*: hanc nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? Ov. — **2. To block up the way: obstando castra tutabantur, Liv. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To withstand, present an obstacle, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct*: si omnia remouentur, quae obstant, Cic.: has ne possem accedere partes Frigidus obstitit circum praecordia sanguis,**

Virg. (*Impers. Pass.*) si non obstat, Cic. — **2.** *To be against, oppose, contradict: sceleris*, Sall. — **3.** *To hurt, harm, or damage; to be a detriment, etc.*, to: nihil urbis inde Obstat, Virg. — **4.** *To offend, be odious or hateful to: dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium*, Virg. — **5.** *To retard, hinder, obstruct, delay: quae tardis mora noctibus obstat*, Virg. — **6.** *To check, or hinder: to present an obstacle, etc.*, to: furori, Virg.

**obstrēp-ito**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, *1. v. n.* *inens.* [obstrepe-o] *To sound against, to interrupt by noise or clamour*: Claud.

**ob-strēpo**, ūi, itum, ēre, *3. v. n.* and *a.* **I. A. Neut.**: **1. Prop.**: *To make a noise against, or at; to roar or resound against, or at; to dash against with a roaring sound: mare Bails obstrepsit*, Hor. — **2. Fig. a.**: *To bawl or shout out against one; to raise a clamour or outcry against one; to try to clamour down: alicui in dicendo*, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) decemviro obstreptur, Liv. — **b.** *To exclaim against; to annoy, molest, be troublesome: alicui literis*, Cic. — **c.** *To impede or hinder; to prove an obstacle, hindrance, or injury to: laudi*, Sen. — **B. Act.**: (*Prop.*) *To make a noise against or at; Fig.* *To clamour against; to oppose, etc.*: obstrepi clamore militum videntur, Cic. **II.** *To make a loud noise over against or opposite to any thing: multaque nativis obstrepiit arbor aquis*, Prop. **III.**: **A. Neut.**: *To make a great noise or loud din; to resound: fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus*, Hor. — **B.** *Act.*: (*To cause to resound loudly*; hence) *Pass. in reflexive force: To resound loudly: locus*, Ov.

**obstric-tus** (for obstrig-tus), a, um, *P.* of obstrī(n)g-o.

**ob-stringo**, strinxī, strictum, stringere, *3. v. a.* **I.** *To bind, tie, or fasten, against: follem sibi obstringit ob gulam*, Plaut. **II. A. Prop.**: *To tie or fasten about or around; to bind up: obstrictis aliis (sc. ventis)*, Hor. **B. Meton.**: *To bind, i. e. trim, edge, border by way of ornament: vestis obstricta gemmis*, Flor. **C. Fig.**: **1. Gen.**: *To bind, tie: iurejurando civitatem*, Cæs. — **2. Esp. a.**: *To fetter, hamper, by debt, etc.*: amicos ere alieno, Cic. — **b.** *To bind, lay under an obligation to one: accusatorem spe hereditatis obstrinxit*, Cic. — **C.** *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To be guilty of, to render or make one's self guilty of: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit*, Cic.

**obstruc-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [obstru-o; through true root OBSTRU] *A closing or shutting up*: Cic. ¶ Hence (acc. to late Latin meaning of "obstruction, obstacle"), Fr. *obstruction*.

**obstruc-tus**, a, um, *P.* of obstru-o, through true root OBSTRU.

**obstrūdo**, ere, *v.* obstrudo.

**ob-strūo** (op-), struxī, structum, strūere, *3. v. a.* and *n.* **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To build towards any thing: murum, i. e. building towards the en-*

*emy*, Liv. **B. Esp.**: **1. Prop.**: *To build any thing for the purpose of preventing access or of stopping the way, etc.*: allis frons (sc. munitionum) in Etruriam spectans auxillis obstruebat, Liv. — **2. Meton. a.**: *To block, close, or stop up: aditum*, Cic. — **b.** *To pile or heap up so as to form a barrier or impediment: saxa*, Ov. — **3. Fig. a.**: *To block, close, or stop up: perfligia improborum*, Cic. — **b.** *To impede, obstruct, hinder, prove an obstacle to: no sensus nimia dulcedine obstrueret*, Pl. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To raise a building in order to obstruct: luminibus ejus*, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To impede, obstruct, be a hindrance, impediment, obstruction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obstruer*.

**obstrū-sus** (for obstrud-sus), a, um, *P.* of obstrud-o.

**obstupē-facio**, feci, factum, facere, *3. v. a.* **A. Pass.**: **obstupē-fio**, factus sum, fieri [obstupesc-o; facio] **I. Prop.**: *To make numb, to numb, to deprive of physical feeling or sensation: Val. Max. II. Fig. a.* *To stupefy, overpower, the mind, feelings, etc.*: quum sit (sc. pars animi) immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, Cic. — **B.** *To make amazed or agast: to astound, amaze, astonish: homines*, Cic.

**ob-stūpesco**, stupī, no sup., stupescere, *3. v. n.* *incho.* **I. Prop.**: *To be numbed, to become insensate, to lose sensation: Pl. II. Fig. a.* *To be astonished, astounded, amazed, struck with amazement; to stand, or be, agast: ejus aspectu quum obstupuisset bubulcus*, Cic.

**ob-sūm**, obfui or offui, obesse, *v. n.* *To be against, be prejudicial; to hinder, hurt, injure: qui (sc. pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed, etc.*, Cic.

**ob-sūo**, sūi, sūtum, sūere, *3. v. a.* **I.** *To sew on: caput*, Ov. **II.** *To sew up, sew together; to stop or close up: spiritus oris Obsuitur*, Virg.

**ob-surdesco**, surditi, no sup., surdescere, *3. v. n.* *incho.* **I. Prop.**: *To be, or become, deaf: Cic. II. Fig. a.* *To be deaf, not to give ear: Cic.*

**obstū-tus**, a, um, *P.* of obsu-o.

**obtec-tus** (for obteg-tus) a, um, *P.* of obteg-o.

**obteg-ens**, entis: **1. P.** of obteg-o. — **2. Pa.**: *Veiling, hiding, concealing etc.*: (with Gen.) sui obtegens, Tac.

**ob-tēgo** (-tīgo, Plaut.), texti, tectum, tēgere, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: *To cover over, cover up, whether for protection or concealment: se servorum et libertorum corporibus obtegit*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To veil, hide, conceal, keep secret: nihil obtegam*, Cic.

**obtemperā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [obtemper(a)-o] *A complying with or submitting to: compliance, submission, obedience: (with Dat.) legibus*, Cic.

**ob-temperō** (op-), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* (*To regulate, etc.*, one's self in accordance with, or to; hence) *To comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey: tibi obtempera*, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) si mihi esset obtemperatum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obtemperer*.

**ob-tendo**, tendi, tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A.** Gen.: *To draw, spread, place, stretch, extend before or forth*: obtentā densantur nocte tenebre, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To lie over against or opposite*: Britannia... in Occidentem Hispania obtenditur, Tac. **II. Meton.**: *To cover, hide, conceal*: ut nube atrā diem obtenderant (sc. volucres), Tac. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *To pretend, allege, plead as an excuse*: matris preces obtendens, Tac.—**B.**: *To envelope, hide, etc.*: uniuscuiusque naturam, Cic.

**1. obten-tus** (for obtend-tus), a, um, *P.* of obtend-o.

**2. obten-tus**, a, um, *P.* of obtineo, through true root **OBTEN**.

**3. obten-tus**, ūs, m. [for obtend-tus; fr. obtend-o] **I. Prop.**: *A drawing, spreading, or placing forth*: Virg. **II. Fig.**: *A pretence, pretext, colour*: Tac.

**ob-tēro**, trivi, tritum, tērēre (*Pluperf. Subj.*), obtrisset for obtivisset, Liv.), 3. v. a. *(To bruise, or rub against; hence)* **I. Prop.**: *To bruise, crush, or break to pieces*: ova, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *To crush, trample on, degrade, disgrace, condemn, disgrace, destroy*: calumniā, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *A To crush, destroy, cut up, etc.*: aliquem, Liv.—**B.**: *To ravage, lay waste, destroy*: Græciam, Just.

**obtestā-tio**, ōnis, f. [obtest(a)-o:] *A conjuring or adjuring a person in the name of heaven; a strong entreaty, supplication, etc.*: Cic; Liv.

**ob-testor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.**: *To declare as a witness, bear witness, testify, declare, etc.*: militum se manibus morituro obtestans, Tac. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: *To call as a witness to anything*: *to protest or assert by a person or thing*: obtestans, Tac. **B. Meton.**: *To conjure in the name of heaven, etc.*; *to beseech, entreat, supplicate, implore*: per omnes deos te obtestor, ut totam republicam suscipias, Cic. (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) illud te... Pro Latio obtestor pro majestate tuorum, Ne, etc., Virg.

**ob-texo** (op-), tēxi, textum, texere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To weave to or over any thing*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *To overspread, cover with any thing*: cœlum obtextitur umbrā, Virg.

**ob-ticēo**, ticui, no sup., ticcere, 2. v. n. [for ob-taceo] *To be silent*: Ter.

**ob-tice-scō**, obticui, no sup., obticescere, 3. v. n. *[ob-ticeo]*: *To become or be struck silent*; in Perli., *To be silent*: chorusque Turpiter obticuit, Hor.

**ob-tigō**, ēre, v. obtego.

**ob-tinēo** (op-), tūnī, tentum, tinēre, 2. v. a. and n. [for ob-teneo] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To hold, lay hold of any thing*: aures, Plant.—**2. Esp.**: *To hold, have, possess, occupy, etc.*: provinciam, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1.**: *To preserve, keep up, maintain, etc.*: necessitudinem, Cic.—**2.**: *(To assert, maintain; hence)*: *a To uphold, support, etc.*: jus, Tac.—**b.**: *Of speech*: *To declare, affirm, show, prove, demon-*

*strate, etc.*: Cic.—**3.**: **a.**: *To acquire, to get possession of*: sapientiam, Cic.—**b.**: *To gain, obtain*: omnia quæ voles, obtinebis, Cic.—**c.**: *To gain, to be successful in doing or obtaining something*: litem, Cic. **II. Neut.**: *To maintain one's self or itself; hence* **A.**: *Of personal subjects*: **1.**: *To prevail, bring about, accomplish*: his obtinuit, ut præferretur candidato, Liv.—**2.**: *To prevail or be successful*: de intercalando non obtinuerat, Script. ap. Cic.—**B.**: *Of things as subjects*: **1.**: *To prevail, obtain*: fama obtinuit, Liv.—**2.**: *To prevail, continue, last, obtain*: noctem insequentem eadem caluit obtinuit, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. obtinir*.

**ob-tingo**, tigi, no sup., tingere, 3. v. a. and n. [for ob-tango] **I. Act.**: *To touch, strike*: mustulentis aestus nares obtingit, Plant. **II. Neut.**: **A.**: *To fall to one*: quam ei (sc. L. Paullo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtingisset, Cic.—**B.**: *To happen, befall one, take place, occur*: si quid obtingit, Cic.

**ob-torpesco**, torpi, no sup., torpescere, 3. v. n. *inch.*: *To become numb or stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling*: **I. Prop.**: *Physically*: manus obtorpuit, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Mentally*: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, Liv.

**ob-torquēo**, torsi, tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. **I.**: *To turn towards, to turn*: dextrasque obtorquet in undas Program, Stat. **II.**: *Of a limb, etc., esp. the neck*: *(To twist in an opposite direction; hence)* *To turn round, twist, wrench*: collum, Cic. **III.**: *To twist, etc.*: circulus obtorti auri, Virg.

**obtor-tus** (for obtorqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of obtorqu-eo.

**ob-trectā-tio**, ōnis, f. [ob-trect(a)-o] *An envious detracting, disparaging; detraction, disparagement*: Cæs.; Tac. **ob-trectā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A detractor, traducer, disparager*: Cic.

**ob-trecto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for ob-tracto] *(To drag forward against; hence)* *To detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to; to thwart; to injure a person or thing*: **I. Neut.**: ob-trectandā causā, Cic.: ob-trectātrunt inter se, Nep. **II. Act.**: laudes, Liv.

**ob-tri-tus**, a, um, *P.* of obtero, through root **OBTRI**; v. tero init.

**ob-trūdo** (obs-), trūsi, trāsum, trūdēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To thrust against*: titionem inguinibus, App. **II. Meton.**: *To gulp down, to swallow hastily*: obtrudamus pernam, sumen, glandium, Plant. **III. Fig.**: *To thrust, press, force, or obtrude upon one*: virginem alui, Ter.

**ob-trunco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To cut or lop off*: ipsa superficie insitae vitis, Col. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *To mutilate, mangle, cut to pieces, etc.*: regem obtruncant, Liv.—**B.**: *To kill, slay, slaughter, cut down, etc.*: trudentes (sc. cervos) pectore montem Cominus obtruncant ferro, Virg.

**ob-tūdor**, prps. no perf., tūeri, 2. v. dep. **I.**: *To look at, gaze upon*: ali-

quem, Plant. **II.**: *To see, behold, perceive*: Plant.

**ob-tundo**, tūdi, tūsum, ātum, tūndere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To strike, or beat, against, at, or on; to beat, thump, belabour, etc.*: obtunso ore, Plant. **II. Meton.**: *Of the result of striking one thing against another*: *To blunt, dull, etc.*: gladios, Claud. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: **1.**: *Obtundere aures, or simply obtundere, To beat against the ears; i. e. to din into the ears*: Script. ap. Cic.; Ter.—**2.**: *Obtundere aures or aliquid, To beat something against the ears or a person; i. e. to annoy or molest*: Cic.; Ter.—**B.**: **1. Gen.**: *To blunt, weaken, dull, diminish the power of, etc.*: mentem, Cic.: vocem, id.—**2. Esp.**: *Of grief, etc.*: *To blunt, to take off the edge or keenness of*: ægritudinem, Cic.

**obtusus**, a, um, v. obtusus.

**ob-turbo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder, confuse, etc.*: quosdam, Tac. **B. Fig.**: **1.**: *To disquiet, confuse, distract*: mo scripto et litera obturbant, Cic.—**2.**: *To disturb, break in upon*: solitudinem, Cic. **II. Neut.**: *To make, or raise, a disturbance*: ne obturba, actace, Plant.

**ob-turgesco**, tursi, no sup., turgescere, 3. v. n. *inch.*: *To begin to swell, to swell up*: obturgescit pes, Lucr.

**ob-tūr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ob; root **TUR**, akin to Sanscrit root **TU** or **TUL**, *imply*] **I. Prop.**: *To stop up, to close*: partes, Cic.: aures, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To assuage, allay, appease*: ut amorem obturet edendi, Lucr.

**ob-tūs-us** (ob-tu-), a, um: **1. P.** of obtu(n)d-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** **Gen.**: *Blunt, dull*: vomeris obtusi dens, Virg.—**b.** **Esp.**: *Mathemat. t. t.*: *Obtuse*: angulus, Lucr.—**b.**: **(a)** *Blunted, blunt, dull, weak, impaired, enfeebled, powerless*: vigor animi obtusus, Liv.—**(b)** *Of authority*: *Relaxed, slack*: (Comp.) castrensis jurisdictionis obtusus, Tac.—**(c)** *Of speech*: *Weak, powerless, insipid, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. obtus*.

**ob-tūs-us**, ūs, m. [obtu-eor] **I. Prop.**: *A looking at any thing; a look, gaze*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: *A contemplating, contemplation*: Ov.

**ob-umbro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. *(To bring, or cast, a shade upon, hence)* *To bring, or cast, to overshadow, to shade*: **A. Act.**: templum Romani regis obumbrat (sc. lucus), Ov.—**B. Neut.**: quando sibi ipsa (sc. vitis) non obumbrat, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *To darken, obscure*: æthera tellis, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *To overcloud, darken, obscure*: nomina, Tac.—**B.**: *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, palliate*: tu licet erroris sub imagine crimen obumbras, Ov.—**C.**: *To screen, defend, protect*: reginæ nomen obumbrat (sc. eum), Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ombre*.

**ob-uncus**, a, um, adj. *Bent towards one, bent in, hooked*: rostrum, Virg.

**ob-undā-tio**, ōnis, f. [ob; und(a)-o] *An overflowing, inundation*: Flor.

**ob-us-tus**, a, um, adj. [for ob-ur-



tus; fr. ob; ur-o] **I. Prop.**: *Burnt around; burnt or hardened in the fire: torris, Virg.* **II. Meton.**: *Hardened, dried, frozen, etc.: glebaque canentis semper obusta gelu, Ov.*

**ob-vallo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To surround with a wall or rampart; to fortify, intrench: locum, Cic.*

**ob-vēnō**, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To come before or in the way of, to meet: se in tempore pugnae obvenerunt, would come up to the fight, join in the battle, Liv.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To come or fall to one; to fall to one's lot: quod hereditas ei obvenerit, Cic.* **B.** *To fall out, befall, happen, occur to one: si necessitas hujus muneris alicui reipublice obvenerit, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. obvener.*

**ob-versor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** *(To turn one's self about over against an object; hence) A. Prop.*: *To take one's station, or lie, over against, or opposite: magnam partem eorum Carthagini observari, Liv.* **B. Fig.**: *To be present to; to occur, or present itself, etc., to: mihi ante oculos observatur reipublicae dignitas, Cic.* **II.**: **A.** *Prop.*: *To move, or go, about in urbe inter cunctis hominum, Tac.* **B. Fig.**: *To float, or come, to; to hover around: nomen dulce observatur ad aures, Lucr.*

**ob-ver-sus** (for obvert-sus), a, um, *P. of obvert-o.*—**As Subst.**: **obversī**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Opponents, adversaries, the enemy: Tac.*

**ob-ver-to**, verti, versum, vērtēre, 3. v. a. **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To turn, or direct, towards: obvertunt pelago proras, Virg.* **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To turn towards another place, or in another direction, to turn about: remos, Ov.* **2.** *Pass. in reflexive force: A. (a) Prop.*: *To turn one's self towards, to turn towards: Virg.; Liv.* **(b) Fig.**: *(a) To direct one's attention to: Tac.* **(B)** *To betake one's self to; to engage in, occupy one's self with: Tac.* **b.** *To turn one's self in a different direction, to turn about, to turn round: Virg.* **II. Neut.**: *To turn about, to turn round: obvertere volunt, Liv.*

**obvi-am**, adv. [adverbial Acc. fem. of obvi-us] *In the way, against, over against, towards, in order to meet: I. Prop.*: *fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *Obviam ire (To go to meet, etc.; hence) A. To meet, or encounter, with courage: obviam eundo percussit, Sall.* **B.** *To resist, oppose, contend against: cupiditati hominum, Cic.* **C.** *To remedy, prevent: infecunditati terrarum, Tac.*

**obvi-us**, a, um, adj. [obvi-o, to go towards; to go, or come, to meet] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Coming or going to meet, meeting (etc., according to tense of verb); to meet, so as to meet, in the way: Of persons or things: quum ipsa pene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: quo loco inter se obviū fuissent, Sall.* **B. Esp.**: *Coming or going to meet, meeting (etc., according to tense of verb) with hostile intent, etc.; proceeding against; encountering, etc.: infestā subit obvius hastā, Virg.*

**II. Meton.**: **A.** *Lying, or being, in the way: qui (sc. montes) obviū erant itineri adversariorum, Nep.*—**Particular phrase**: *Esse in obvio alicui, To be in the way of any one; to be where one may meet or fall in with some thing: Liv.* **B.**: **1. Gen.**: *Blowing against: flamina, Ov.* **2. Esp.**: *Adverse, contrary: aquilones, Tac.* **C.** *Lying, or being, exposed to any thing, as being in its way: rupes . . . Obvia ventorum furis, Virg.* **D.** *Over against, opposite: obviamque hospitibus teneat (sc. examina) frondentibus arbor, Virg.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Meeting one, or falling in one's way easily or without trouble; easy, easy of attainment, easily acquired or obtained: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac.* **B.** *Complaisant, affable, courteous: comitas, Tac.*

**obvōlū-tus** (for obvolv-tus), a, um, *P. of obvolv-o.*

**ob-volv-o**, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To wrap round, muffle up, cover all over: os obvolutum esse folliculo, Cic.* **III. Fig.**: *To wrap up, cloak, disguise, etc.: verbisque decoris Obvolvas vitium, Hor.*

**oc-cæ-o** (ob-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cæ-o] **I. Prop.**: *To make blind, to blind, to deprive of sight: hostis pulvere occæcatus, Liv.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To make dark; to darken, obscure: caligo occæcaverat diem, Liv.* **B.** *To hide, conceal: terra semen occæcatum cohibet, Cic.* **C.** *To deprive of feeling, to benumb: timor occæcaverat artus, Virg.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Of speech: To make dark, obscure, or unintelligible: Cic.* **B.** *Mentally: To make blind, to blind: ni spes vana pacis occæcasset consilia, Liv.*

**oc-calle-sco** (ob-), callū, no sup., callescere 3. v. n. *inch.* [for ob-calle-sco; fr. ob; calle-o] **I. Prop.**: *To get a thick skin; to grow or become callous: os sensi occallesce rostro, Ov.* **II. Fig.**: *To become callous, hardened, or insensible; to lose one's feeling: jam prorsus occallui, Cic.*

**oc-cāno**, cānti, cantum, cānēre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cano] *Milit. t. t.*: *To blow, sound a wind instrument: Tac.*

**oc-cā-sio**, ōnis, f. [for ob-cad-sio; from ob, "without force;" cād-o, to fall out, happen] *(A falling out or happening; hence) I. Gen.*: *An occasion, opportunity, fit time, convenient season, favourable moment for doing any thing: Plaut.; Ter.; Cic.*—**Particular phrases**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *Occasionem dare, or offerre, To give, present, offer, etc., an opportunity: Nep.; Suet.* **2. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force: To offer, or present, itself: Cic.* **B.** *Deesse occasione, To be wanting to, i. e. to miss, not to profit by, an opportunity: Cæs.* **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *Opportunity, means, facility, etc.: Tac.* **B. Meton.**: *A supply, stock, etc.: lapidum, Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. occasio.*

**1. occā-sus** (for occad-sus), a, um, *P. of 2. occid-o, through true root OCCAD.*

**2. occā-sus**, ūs, m. [for occad-sus; fr. OCCAD, true root of occid-o] **1. a. Prop.**: *Of the day or heavenly bodies: A going down, setting, etc.: Cæs.; Virg.; Tac.* **b. Meton.**: *The quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets; sunset; the west: Virg.* **2. a. Prop.**: *Of persons: A perishing, end, death: Cic.* **b. Meton.**: *Of things: Overthrow, ruin, destruction: Cic.; Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. occas.*

**occā-tio**, ōnis, f. [occ(a)-o] **A** *harrowing: Cic.*

**occā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] **A** *harrower: I. Prop.*: *occatoris opera, Col.* **II. Fig.**: *scelerum, Plaut.*

**oc-cēdo** (ob-, -cido), cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [for ob-cedo] *To go towards; to go, go up to one: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Plaut.*

**oc-cento**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for ob-canto] **I. Neut.**: **A.** *In a good sense: To sing at or before; to serenade: ad fores, Plaut.* **B.** *In a bad sense: To sing a lampoon, pasquinade, etc., at or before: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) ostium, Plaut.* **II. Act.**: *To sing; either in a good or bad sense: hymenæum, Plaut.: si quis occentavisset, sive carmen condidisset, etc., Cic.*

**occep-o**, v. occipio *init.*  
**occid-ens**, entis, *P. of occido.*—**As Subst.**: *m. (sc. mundus) The western part of the world, the west: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. occident.*

**occid-ō**, ōnis, f. [1. occid-o] *(A striking or cutting down: hence) Of persons: A massacre, utter destruction, extermination: Liv.*—**Particular phrases**: **1.** *Occidione occidere or credere, To cut down, or off, with utter destruction, or completely: Cic.; Just.* **2.** *Occidione occumbere, To fall by an utter destruction, i. e. to be completely, or entirely, cut off: Tac.* **3.** *Occidioni dare, To give, or yield, up to utter destruction: Tac.* **4.** *Occidioni eximere, To deliver or release from utter destruction: Tac.*

**1. oc-cido** (ob-), cidi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cado] *(To strike against; hence) I. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: *To strike down, strike to the ground; to beat, smash, crush: istam psaltriam, Ter.* **B. Esp.**: *To strike or cut down; to cut off, kill, slay: virginem filiam suā manu occidit (sc. Virginius), Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *To kill by other means than striking, etc.: veneno occidis, Suet.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To ruin, to undo: occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter.* **B.** *To plague to death; to torture, torment, pester: occidis me, Quam istuc rogas, Plaut.* (without Object) *occidis saepe rogando, Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) occire.*

**2. oc-cido**, cidi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cado] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To fall down, fall: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv.* **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of the heavenly bodies: To go down, set: adverso celens Canis occidit astro, Virg.* **2.** *Of persons: To fall, perish, die: extincto calore, occidimus inel et extinguimur, Cic.* **3.** *Of plants,*

*a.c.*: To *perish, die, wither away*: fallax herba veneni Occidit, Virg. II. Fig.: To *perish; to be ruined, or lost, etc.*: Of persons or things: ut hic ornatus (sc. mundi) . . . occidat, Cic. — Particular expressions: Occidi, occidimus, I. *etc.*, am lost, or undone Plaut.; Virg.

3. *occido*, for *occedo*; v. *occedo*. *occid-tus*, a, um, *adj.* [2. *occido*] I. Prop.: *Going down, setting; dies*. Ov. II. Meton.: *Western; a quies*, Ov. III. Fig.: *Sinking, failing; senectas*, Ov.

*oc-cīno*, cīnti, centum, cīnēre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cano] (To sing against; hence) Of birds: To sing, or chirp, unfavourably or inauspiciously; to croak, etc.: si occinuerit avis, i. e. has, by its note, given an unfavourable omen: Liv.

*oc-cīpio*, cēpi (cepi), ceptum, cēpere (Pul. Perf.): *ooccepso* for *oocepo*, *oocipere*, *oocipit*: *ooccepit* for *ooccepit*, id., 3. v. a. and n. [for ob-capio] (To take on or upon one; hence) I. Act.: A. Gen.: To begin, commence any thing: cantionem, Plaut.: agere armentum oocipit, Liv. B. Esp.: Of an office: To take upon one's self, to enter upon: magistratum, Tac. II. Neut.: To begin, commence: hiems oocipiebat, Tac.

*oc-cīput*, itis, n. [for ob-caput] The back part of the head, the poll, the occiput: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occiput*.

*oc-ci-sio*, ōnis, f. [for occid-sio; fr. occido-] A massacre, slaughter, murder: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *occision*.

*oc-ci-sor*, ōris, m. [for occid-sor; fr. id.] A slayer, murderer: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *occisieur*.

*oc-ci-sus* (for *occid-sus*), a, um: 1. P. of *occido*—2. Pa.: Ruined, lost, unfortunate, undone: (Sup.) *occisissimus* sum omnium, qui vivunt, Cic.

*oc-clūdo*, clūdī, clūsum, clūdēre (Perf. Ind.), occlūsti for *occlūstī*, Plaut., 3. v. a. [for ob-claudio] I. Prop.: To shut, or close, up: occlūstis tabernis, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of the tongue: To check, stop, shut up: linguam, Plaut.—B. Of the passions: To restrain, curb: libidinem, Ter.

*oc-clū-sus* (for *occlūd-sus*), a, um: 1. P. of *occludo*—2. Pa.: Shut, or closed, up: a. Prop.: (Sup.) *occlūstissimus*, Plaut.—B. Fig.: (Comp.) *occlūsiorem*que habent stultitiam, i. e. keep off more to themselves, Plaut.

*occo*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [from the root *ac*, whence *ac-uo*, and akin to the Germ. *eggen*, to harrow] To harrow; segetem, Hor.

*occepi*, v. *occipio*.

*oc-cūbo*, prps. non perf. nor sup., cūbāre, 1. v. n. [for ob-cubo] To lie in a place; to rest, repose in the grave, etc.: ad tumulum, quo maximus occubuit Hector, Virg.

*oc-culco*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-calco] To tread, or trample, upon, or down. I. Gen.: vitem, Cato. II. Esp.: In battle, etc.: partim oc-culcatis, partim dissipatis, Liv.

*oc-cūl-o* (ob-), cūlbi, cultum, cūlāre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cul-o; fr. ob;

root *CUL*, akin to *celo*, clam; Gr. *καλύπτω*] I. Gen.: To cover, cover over: virgulta . . . occulte terrā, Virg. II. Esp.: To cover up, hide, conceal: A. Prop.: *classēm in convexo nemora sub rupe cavatā* . . . Occulit, Virg. B. Fig.: *puncta argumentorum ut oc-culas*, Cic.

*oc-cultā-tio*, ōnis, f. [occult(a)-o] 1. A hiding, concealing, concealment: Cæs.; Cic.—2. A hiding, or concealing, one's self; concealment: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occultation*.

*oc-cultā-tor*, ōris, m. [occult(a)-o] A hider, concealer, secret: Cic.

*oc-cult-e*, adv. [occult-us] In concealment, in secret, secretly, privately: ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnat, Cic.: (Comp.) *conari occultius*, id.: (Sup.) *occultissime*, Cæs.

*oc-cul-tus*, āvi, ātum, āre (Perf. Subj.), occultassus for *occultaveris*, Plaut., 1. v. a. *intens.* [occul-o] I. Gen.: To hide, conceal, secrete, etc.: A. Prop.: *occulant spineta lacertos*, Virg.: *legionem silvis occultat*, Cæs. B. Fig.: *intus veritas occultetur*, Cic. II. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To hide, or conceal, one's self; to hide: Cæs.; Cic.

*oc-cul-tus*, a, um: 1. P. of *occul-o*—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Hidden, concealed, secret: calles, Virg.—As Subst.: *occultum*, i, n. A secret place, a place of concealment, a hiding place: Cic.; Tac.—b. Fig.: (a) Of things: Hidden, concealed, secret: ævum, Hor.: (Comp.) *occultiores insidie*, Cic.: (Sup.) *res occultissimæ*, id.—Adverbial expressions: In occulto, per occultum, ex occulto, In secret, secretly, with secrecy, etc.: Plaut.; Tac.; Cic.—As Subst.: *occultā*, ōrum, n. plur. Secret things, secrets: Cic.; Tac.—(b) Of persons: Secret, close, reserved, not open: si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occulle*.

*oc-cumbo* (ob-), cūbūi, cūbītum, cumbēre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cumbo] I. A. Gen.: To fall, or sink upon, or down: in gladium, Vell. B. Esp.: 1. Of the heavenly bodies: To go down, set: Just.—2. To fall in death; to die: *occulbissem honeste*, Cic.: *mene Iliacis occumbere campis* Non potuisset Virg.—3. To subil, yield, succumb to: certæ occumbere morti, Virg. II. (prps. only in connection with *mortem* or some kindred word) To fall against death; i. e. to fall, die, perish: Cic.; Liv.

*oc-cupā-tio*, ōnis, f. [occup(a)-o] 1. A taking possession of a thing with the intention of keeping it as one's own; seizing, occupying: Cic.—2. A seizing upon, holding, or occupying by force: Cic.—3. Rhet. t. t.: (An anticipating or being beforehand with; Esp.) An anticipation of an opponent's argument: Cic.—4. (Prop.) A occupying, busy, busy, busy: Meton.) A business, employment, occupation: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occupation*.

*oc-cupā-tus*, a, um: 1. P. of *occup(a)-o*—2. Pa.: Taken up, occupied,

busy, engaged, employed, etc.: si occupati profumus aliquid civibus nostris, Cic.: (Comp.) *omnium dilatione occupatiorem me habebant*, Script ap. Cic.: (Sup.) *occupatissimus*, Cic.

*oc-cūp-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, (occup-āsis for *occupaveris*, Plaut.: *occupāssit* for *occupaverit*, id.), 1. v. a. [for ob-cap-o; fr. ob; cap-io] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To take, seize, or lay hold of: aram, Plaut.: *occupat amplexu* (sc. Ariadnen), Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To take possession of, hold, occupy, etc.: locum, Cic.—2. With accusatory notion of hostility: To take, seize, occupy, hold possession of by force, etc.: oppidi partem, Cæs.—3. Of localities: To reach, occupy, enter, etc.: fortiter occupa Portum, Hor. II. Meton.: A. To occupy, i. e. to take, or fill, up with any thing: atrā Nubē polum pater occupato, Hor.—B. To fall upon, attack: saxo . . . Occupat os faciemque, Virg.—C.: 1. To get the start of, to be beforehand, to anticipate in doing, etc.: to be the first to do, etc.: *occupant bellum* facere, Liv.—2. To be beforehand with, to anticipate a person: te fortunā, Cic.—3. To anticipate, prevent, or take up a person with: quum assectaretur, Num quid vis? occupo, Hor.—D. To come upon unexpectedly, to surprise, etc.: Vulteuum mane Philippus . . . Occupat, Hor.—E. To outstrip, get before, surpass, etc.: egressas ante rates, Ov. III. Fig.: A. To take, seize, or lay hold of: *familiam optimam occupavit*, i. e. has firm hold of or got into: Plaut.—B.: 1. To take possession of, hold, occupy, etc.: fessos sopor occupat artūs, Virg.—2. To seize, seize upon, hold forcible possession of, etc.: regnum, Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: To occupy, take up, busy, employ, etc.: *populus . . . in funambulo mentem occupat*, Ter.—2. Esp.: Of money: To employ, hence: a. At interest: To put, lay, put out, employ, at interest: pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupasti, Cic.—b. In purchases: To invest, or lay out, in: Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occuper*.

*oc-curro* (ob-), curri (rarely *currī*), cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. [for ob; curro] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To run towards or up to a person or place: ad opem ferendam occurrunt, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. To run, go, or come, to meet: to meet one: ad Ægium . . . Cæsari occurrit, Cæs.—2. With accusatory notion of hostility: To go against, rush upon, attack an enemy, etc.: *diabūs Fabianis legionibus occurrit*, Cæs.—3. To meet or fall in, with: seu dextrā levāque velis occurrere pugnæ, etc.: Virg.—4. To go or come to a place, etc.: Atheniensium quoque legati ad id concilium occurrunt, Liv.—5. To be present, come up, etc.: me ad tempus occursurum, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of places, etc.: (To meet a person or thing; hence) To fall in one's way: nec jam amplius ulla Occurrit tellus, Virg.—B. Of inanimate subjects: To come in contact with, fall or come in the way of: silix . . . ferro occurrebat, Liv. III



**Fig. A. 1.** To offer, or present, itself, etc., to the sight; to appear, meet the view, etc.: occurramque oculis intumescit tuis, Ov.—2. *a.* To offer, or present, itself to the mind, etc.; to suggest itself: occur, recur, etc.: ea quæ currant, Cic.—3. *b.* To appear to the mind as; to seem, etc.: mihi tu occurrebas dignus eo munere, Cic.—4. *c.* To offer, or present, itself, etc., in speaking; to occur: hæc tenenda sunt oratori; sæpe enim occurrunt, Cic.—5. *d.* To meet with words; hence) 1. To answer, reply: huic . . . Talibus occurrit dictis, Virg.: (Impera. Pass.) occurrit enim, sicut occursum est, Cic.—2. To object: occurrit nobis a doctis et eruditis, etc., Cic.—3. To meet for the purpose of remedying whether morally or physically; to remedy, relieve, cure, endeavour to cure, etc.: occurram vestre expectationi, Cic.—4. To come to the help of, to assist: supplicibus et calamitosus, Cic.—5. To prevent, obviate, etc.: satiati aurum animorumque, Cic.—6. To meet for the purpose of hindering; to resist, hinder, oppose: allicujus consiliis, Cic.—7. To fall in with, comply with, accommodate one's self to: avaritiæ ac sceleris, Cic.

**occurrere-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [occurrere(a)-o] A running to meet one, out of respect or for the sake of courting favour; attention, officiousness: Cic.

**occur-so**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n. intens.* [for occur-so; fr. occur-o] *I.* To run towards, or up to: portis, Liv. *II.* *a.* Prop.: To run, go, or come to; to meet: quum candidatis . . . osculo occurrere, Pl. *B.* Meton.: Of things: to meet, come in contact, etc.: constat attolli colles occurantium inter se radicem repercussu, Pl. *III.* To go against, rush upon, make an attack, attack: occurrit oculus gladio, Cæs. *IV.* To meet, or fall in with: inter agendum . . . Occursare eapro . . . caveto, Virg. *V.* *a.* To go or come to a place: in urbem, Plaut.—*B.* To come up to, present one's self before: numinibus, Pl. *VI.* To offer, or present, itself to the mind: to suggest itself, etc.: occurant animo mea mortalitas, mea scripta, Pl. *VII.* To resist, hinder, oppose, withstand: inter invidos, occurrant, Sall.

**occur-sus**, ūs, *m.* [for occur-sus; fr. occur-o] 1. A running towards or up to: Curt.—2. A meeting, or falling in with: Ov.; Tac.—3. An opposing, opposition: Pl.—4. A near approach, contiguity: Pl.—5. *a.* Gen.: A meeting with, a coming in contact with, a falling in the way of: Ov.—*b.* Esp.: A coming in contact with each other, etc.: Pl.

**Océānus**, *i. m.*, 'Οκεανός. *I.* Prop.: The great sea, or body of water, encompassing the land; the ocean: Cic.; Hor. *II.* Meton.: Personified: Oceanus, the son of Cæsum and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs: Virg.—Hence, Océān-itis, *idis*, *f.* A daughter of Ocean; an Oceanide: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Ocean.*

**ocell-ātum**, *i. n.* [ocell-us] A thing provided with little eyes; hence) Any thing marked with small spots like little eyes; e. g. dice, etc.: Suet.

**ocell-us**, *i. m. dim.* [for ocul-us; fr. ocul-us] *I.* Prop.: A little eye: Ov. *II.* Fig.: A. As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! my little eye! my darling! Plaut.—*B.* Of things, like our apple of the eye: Cic. *III.* Meton.: A nub or knob on the roots of a reed (called also ocellus): Pl.

**Ocellum**, *i. n.* 'Οκελός. Ocellum; a city of Gallia Cisalpina (now prps. Ussello).

**oc-cior**, ōcius, *comp. adj.* (Sup. ōc-issimus, *a. um*) [akin to ōc-us] *I.* Prop.: Swift, fleet: fulminis ocior alis, Virg. *II.* Meton.: Of time: Quicker, sooner, earlier: (Sup.) occissina pira, the soonest ripe: Pl.

**oc-citer**, adv. (Comp. ōc-ius, Sup. occissime) [*id.*] 1. Pos.: Quickly, speedily, rapidly, etc.: profer ociter, App.—2. Comp.: *a.* More quickly, etc.: Cic.—*b.* As a modified superlative: Very quickly or speedily; in much haste, etc.; at once, etc.: occlus gladio occurrit, Cæs.—3. Sup.: Very quickly, etc.: Sall.

**Ocnus** (-os) *i. m.*, 'Οκνος (Sloth). Ocnus; The founder of the city of Mantua.

**ocrea**, æ, *f.* [prps. akin to ὀκρίς, a prominence] A greave or (metal) legging: Liv.; Pl.

**occrē-ātus**, *a. um, adj.* [ocrea] Provided, or furnished, with an ocrea, or with ocreæ; greaved: Hor.

**Ocreśia** (-isia), æ, *f.* Ocreśia or Ocreśia; a female slave of Tanquil, the mother of King Servius Tullius.

**Ocriculum**, *i. n.* Ocriculum; a city of Umbria (now Oricoli).—Hence, **Ocriculānus**, *a. um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Ocriculum; Ocriculan.—As Subst.: Ocriculani, ōrum, *m.* (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Ocriculum, the Ocriculans.

**Octāvius**, *ii. m.*, -a, æ, *f.* Octavius and Octavia; Roman names.—Hence, **Octāv-ānus**, *a. um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, an Octavius; Octavian.—As Subst.: Octavianus, *i. m.* Octavianus; a cognomen of the Emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the gens Octavia into the gens Julia.

**oct-āvus**, *a. um, adj.* [oct-o] The eighth: pars, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Octavum, For the eighth time: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. octave.*

**octāvus-dēclimus**, *a. um, adj.* The eighteenth: Tac.

**oct-ies**, *num. adv.* [oct-o] Eight times: Cic.

**octingent-ēsīmus**, *a. um, num. adj.* [octingent-i] The eight hundredth: annus, Cic.

**oct-ingent-i**, æ, *a. num. adj.* [for oct-ingent-i; fr. oct-o; (i); (n); cent-um] Eight hundred.

**oct-i-pes**, ōdis, *adj.* [oct-o; (i); pes] Eight-footed: Cancer, Ov.

**octo**, *num. adj.* = ὀκτώ. Eight: anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. huit.*

**Octō-ber**, bris, *m.* [octo; ber, akin

to Sanscrit vdra, Persian bdr, "time" (Eight-time; i. e. eighth time division of the year) October (which was originally the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March): Vell.—As *Adj.*: Of, or belonging to, October: Idūs, Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Octobre.*

**octō-dēcim**, *num. adj.* [for octodecim] Eighteen: anni, Eutr.

**Octōdīrus**, *i. m.* Octodurus; a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis (now Martigny).

**octōgēn-ārus**, *a. um, adj.* [octogen-i] Of, or belonging to, eighty: pater, who was a man of eighty, was eighty years old: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. octogenaire.*

**octō-gēn-i**, æ, *a. num. distributive adj.* [for octo-gin-i; fr. octo; gin = kov in kov-ra] (Eight-tens each; hence) *I.* Prop.: Eighty each: Liv. *II.* Meton.: Eighty: Pl.

**Octogēsa**, æ, *f.* Octogesa; a city in Hispania Tarraconensis (near the modern La Granja).

**octōg-ēsīmus**, *a. um, num. adj.* [constr. fr. octogint-esimus; fr. octogint-a] The eightieth: annus, Cic.

**octōg-ies** (octūāg-), *num. adv.* [constr. fr. octogint-ies] Eighty times: Cic.

**octō-ginta**, *num. adj.* [octo; ginta = kov-ra] (Eight-tens; hence) Eighty: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. octante.*

**octo-jūg-is**, æ, *adj.* [octo; JUG, root of ju(n)g-o] (Prop.: Eight joined together; hence, Fig.) Eight in a body, or collectively; eight together: Liv.

**octō-ni**, æ, *a. num. distributive adj.* [octo] *I.* Prop.: Eight each: ordines, Cæs. *II.* Meton.: Eight: octonis natalibus actis, Ov.

**octōphōron** (octaph-), *i. n.* = ὀκτώφορον. A litter carried by eight bearers: Cic.

**octūāg-ies**, *v. octogies.*

**octū-plicātus**, *a. um, P.* of obsol. octuplie(a)-o [octo; plic(a)-o] Made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled: Liv.

**octūplus**, *a. um, adj.* = ὀκτανπλούς. Eight-fold, octuple: pars, Cic.—As Subst.: octuplum, *i. n.* The eight-fold penalty, the octuple: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. octuple.*

**oct-ūssis**, *is, m.* [for oct-assis; fr. octo; assis = as] Eight asses: Hor.

**ocul-ātus**, *a. um, adj.* [ocul-us] *I.* Prop.: Furnished with or having eyes, seeing: testis, an eye-witness, Plaut.

*II.* Meton.: That strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible: (Sup.) oculatissimus locus, Pl. *III.* Fig.: *A.* Conspicuous, perceptible: (Comp.) in scribendo oculatior, Cic.—*B.* Oculatus dies, A day with eyes; i. e. a day on which one will see something done, etc.: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. oculid.*

**ocūlus**, *i. m.* [akin to Sans. aksha, "eye"; fr. lost AKSH=IKSH, to see; Greek ὄσσω, ὀκω for ὀσώ] (The seeing thing; hence) *I.* Prop.: An eye: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. *II.* Fig.: *A.* As a term of endearment: Eye, darling: Plaut.—*B.* An ornament: Cic. *III.* Meton.: *A.* The power of seeing,

*sight, vision*: Cic.—B. Of the sun, stars, etc.: *A luminary*: Ov.—C. Of plants: *An eye, bud, bourgeoisie*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aile*.

*ocyor*, etc., v. *ocior*, etc.

**OCYRRHĒ (OCYRH-)**, ὄκρῃ, ὄκρῃ (Swift flowing one). *Ocyrrhō* or *Ocyrrhō* (a daughter of Chiron).

**Ōdum**, i, n. = ὄδιον. *A public building designed for musical performances; an odeon*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odéum, odéon*.

**Ōdi**, ōdisse (*Gerund*: odiendi, App.: — *Perf.* osus sum, Plaut.: odivit, Script. ap. Cic.), v. a. *defect*. [for *hodi*, akin to *hostis*, ἔχθος and Germ. *Hass*] I. Prop.: *To hate*: odere sorores Tartareae monstrum, Virg.: hunc si acerbe et penitus, oderat, Cic. II. Meton.: *To dislike*; to be displeased or vexed at any thing: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor.

**Ōdiōs-e**, adv. [odios-us] *In a hateful way or manner; odiously*: Cic.

**Ōdi-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [odi-um] (*Full of*, or *abounding in*, odium; hence) I. *Hateful to one*; *hated by one*: Of persons or things: (*Comp.*) motus odiosiores, Cic.—2. *Offensive, annoying, odious, unpleasant, vexatious, roublesome*, etc.: cupidus rerum talium odiosum et molestum esse carere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ardelionum . . . natio . . . aliis odiosissima, Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odieux*.

**Ōdites**, ē, m., Ὀδίτης (*Wayfarer, Wanderer*). *Ōdites*: 1. *The name of a Centaur*.—2. *A person mentioned by Ovid*.

**Ōd-ium**, ii, n. [odi-i] I. Prop.: *Hatred, grudge, ill-will, animosity, enmity, aversion*: amor et odium, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Offence, annoyance, disgust*: Ter.—B. As a quality: *Offensive conduct or language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness*: Cic.; Hor.

**Ōdōmantes**, um, m., Ὀδομαντες. *The Odōmantes; a people of Thrace*.—Hence, **Ōdōmant-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Odōmantes*.

**Ōd-or** (old form *odōs*), ōris, m. [root *od*, akin to Gr. ὄσω; also Lat. ol-eo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A smell, scent, odour*: Cic. B. Esp.: *A disagreeable smell, stink, stench*: Sall.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. *Scent, inkling, hint, presentiment*: Cic.—B. *A tincture, an infusion*: Cic. III. Meton.: *Perfumes, perfume, essence, etc.*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odeur*.

**Ōdōrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [odor(a)-or] *A smelling, smell*: Cic.

1. **Ōdōrā-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of odor(a)-o and odor(a)-or*.—2. *Pa.*: *That has a smell, that emits an odour; esp. sweet-smelling, fragrant*: lignum, Virg.: (*Comp.*) vīna mustis odoratiora, Pl.: (*Sup.*) odoratissimi flores, id. 2. **Ōdōrā-tus**, ūs, m. [odor(a)-or] I. Prop.: *A smelling, smell*: Cic. II. Meton.: *The sense of smell*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odorat*.

**Ōdōr-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [odor, odor-is: (i); fer-o] 1. *Bringing or spreading odours, fragrant, odoriferous*: panacea, Virg.—2. *Producing*

*perfumes or spices*: gens odorifera (i. e. Persæ), Ov.

**Ōdōr-o**, āri, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [odor] *To give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume a thing*: odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

**Ōdōr-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. *del.* [id.] I. *To smell at, examine by smelling*: pallam, Plaut. II. A. Prop.: *To smell out, detect by the scent; to scent*: cibum, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. *To aspire to, aim at a thing, in a contemptuous sense; to sniff (as a dog): decemviratum, Cic.*—2. *To search out, trace out, investigate*: ut odoror . . . quid sentiant, Cic.—3. *To get an inkling or smattering of any thing*: philosophiam, Tac.

**Ōdōr-us**, a, uni, adj. [id.] (*Pertaining to odor*; hence) 1. *Sweet-smelling, fragrant*: flos, Ov.: (*Comp.*) odorius, Pl.—2. *Ill-smelling, stinking*: lumen odorum Sulfure, Claud.—3. *That tracks by the smell, keen-scented*: odora canum vis, Virg.

**Ōdos**, v. odor *ini*.

**Odrýsē (-ūsā), ārum, m.**, Ὀδρυσῆα. *The Odrýsē or Odrusæ; a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus*.—Hence, **Odrýs-ius**, a, um, adj. (*Prop.*: Odrýsian; Meton.) *Thracian*.—Hence, **Odrýsil**, ōrum, m. (*sc. incolæ*) *The Thracians*.

**Ōdýssēa (-ia)**, ē, f., Ὀδύσσεια: 1. *The Odyssey; a poem*: A. *Of Homer*.—b. *Of Livius Andronicus*.—2. *Odýssēe portus*, *The port of Ulysses; the name of the southern extremity of Sicily, near Pachynum*.

**Ōa**, ē, f. *Ōa*; a town of Africa (now Tripoli).—Hence, **Ōa-ensis**, ē, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ōa*.—As Subst.: **Ōa-ensium**, lum, m. (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Ōa*.

**Ōāgr** (-āgrus), i, m., Ὀάγρος. *Ōāgr or Ōāgrus; a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus*.—Hence, **Ōāgrus**, a, um, adj., Ὀάγριος: (*Prop.*: Ōāgrian; Meton.) *Thracian*.

**Ōbālīa**, ē, f., Ὀβαλία. *Obalīa; a name of Tarentum*.

**Ōbālūs**, i, m., Ὀβαλος. *Obalūs*: 1. *A king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen, under whose guidance the Parthenians went to Lower Italy and founded Tarentum*.—Hence, a. **Ōbāl-ides**, ē, m., Ὀβαλίδης. *A male descendant of Ōbālūs*: an *Obalide*.—Plur.: **Ōbāl-idæ**, ārum, m. *The Obalides*; i. e. *Castor and Pollux*.—b. **Ōbāl-is**, idis, f. adj.: (a) *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Ōbālūs*: *Obalian*.—(b) *Meton.*: *Italian, Roman*.—c. **Ōbāl-ius**, a, um, adj., Ὀβαλίος: (a) *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Ōbālūs*: *Obalian*.—(b) *Meton.*: (a) *Spartan*.—(b) *Sabine*.—2. *An Italian hero, son of Telon*.

**Ōchālīa**, ē, f., Οἰχάλια. *Ochālīa*: 1. *A city of Eubœa*.—2. *A city of Messenia*.—Hence, **Ōchāl-is**, idis, f. *A female Obchalian*.

**Ōcleus** (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m., Ὀκλεύς. *Ōcleus*: the father of Amphiaræus, and grandfather of Alcmonæ. —Hence, **Ōcl-ides**, ē, m., Ὀκλίδης. *The son of Ōcleus*, i. e. *Amphiaræus*.

**Ōclūs**, i, m. *Ōclūs*; a Centaur. **Ōcōnōmicus**, i, m. = οἰκονομικός. *A work on domestic economy* (by Xenophon): Cic.

**Ōdipus**, ōdis and i, m., Ὀδipovs (Swollen-foot) I. Prop.: *Ōdipus*; king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta. —Hence, **Ōdipōdōntius**, a, um, adj., Ὀδipოდώντιος. *Of, or belonging to, Ōdipus*. II. Meton.: A. *For a solver of enigmas*.—B. *Ōdipus Coloneus, Ōdipus at Colone*; the title of a tragedy of Sophocles.

**Ōneus** (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m., Οἰνεύς (Wine-man). *Ōneus*; a king of Ætolia or Calydon, the husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, Dejanira, Gorgo, etc.—Hence, 1. **Ōn-ēus** (trisyll.), a, um, adj. *Ōnean*.—2. **Ōn-ides**, ē, m., Οἰνίδης. *A male descendant of Ōneus*: a. = *Meleager*.—b. = *Diomedes, son of Tydeus*.

**Ōnōmāus**, i, m., Οἰνόμαος. *Ōnōmaus*; a king of Elis and Pisa, the father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes, and father-in-law of Pelops.

**Ōnōne**, ēs, f., Οἰνώνη. *Ōnōne*; a Phrygian nymph, the daughter of Cebren, beloved by Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.

**Ōnō-phōrum**, i, n. = οἰνοφόρον. *A wine-holder, wine-basket*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enophore*.

**Ōnōpīa**, ē, f., Οἰνωπία. *Ōnōpīa*; a name of the island of Ægina.—Hence, **Ōnōpī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ōnōpīa*: *Ōnōpīan*.

**Ōnōpion**, ōnis, m., Οἰνωπίων. *Ōnōpion*; a king of Chios, the father of Merope.

**Ōnōtrīa**, ē, f., Οἰνωτρία. *Ōnōtrīa*: (*Prop.*: *The extreme south-eastern part of Italy*; Meton.) *Italy*.—Hence, **Ōnōtrī-us** (contr. **Ōnōtrūs**), a, um, adj. *Ōnōtrian, Italian, Roman*. **Ōnus**, a, um, old form of unus.

**Ōstrus**, i, m. = ὀστρος. I. Prop.: *A gad-fly, horse-fly, breeze*: Virg. II. Meton.: *Frenzy of a prophet or poet; inspiration, poetic fire*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œstre*.

**Ōsus**, old form of *usus*: Cic.

**Ōsypm**, i, n. = ὀσύπνι. I. Prop.: *The greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool*: Pl. II. Meton.: *An extract from no. I. used as an emollient for the joints, and also by the Roman ladies as a cosmetic*.

**Ōta**, ē, -e, ēs, f., Οἶτη. *Ōta* or *Ōte*; the mountain range between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile (now Kunayta).—Hence, **Ōt-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ōta*.—As Subst.: **Ōtæus**, i, m. (*sc. heros or deus*) *The Ōtæan hero or god*; i. e. *Hercules*.

**Ōfella**, ē, f. *dim.* [offa] *A bite, bit, mouthful, morsel*: Juv.

**offa**, ē, f. [*etym. dub.*] I. Prop.: *A bite, bit, morsel*; esp. *a little ball or pellet made of flour*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. *A piece, lump, mass*: Pl.—B. *Of a swelling*: Juv.—C. *Of a shapeless mass, untimely birth, abortion*: Juv.



**offec-tus** (for offac-tus), a, um, P. of offic-io, through true root OFFAC.

**off-fendo**, fendi, fensum, fendere, 3. v. a. and n. [ob; FENDO, akin to Sanscrit root HAN, ferire, percutere]

**I. Act.** a. Gen.: To hit, strike, dash, knock something against another: caput ad fornitem, Quint. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: To strike, dash against something; to come in contact or collision with something; to fall, hit, etc., against something: linen, Ov.: scopolum, Cic.—

Particular phrase: Offendere pedem, To strike or dash one's foot against something; hence, to trip, stumble, etc.: Ov.—2. Meton.: a. As the result of striking against something: To hurt, injure: latus, Cic.—

b. To run against, light upon, find, meet with, etc.: aliquem, Cic.—3. Fig.: a. To hurt, injure, prove hurtful to: tuam existimationem, Cic.—b. (a) Act.: To shock, offend, displease, annoy, render indignant, mortify, vex, etc.: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, Cic.—(b) Pass.: To be displeased, etc., to feel annoyed, vexed, etc.: multis rebus meus offendebar animus, Cic. II. Neut.: a. Prop.: To strike, dash, or hit, against: fragili querens illidere dentem, Offendit solido, Hor. B. Meton.: 1. To run against a person; to find one: domi non offendissem, Ter.—2. Of ships, etc.: To run aground: Cæs. C. Fig.: 1. a. Of persons: To offend, displease, give offence, be offensive or displeasing: apud ipsam plebem offendisse de arario, Cic.—b. Of things: To be offensive or annoying: Liv.—2. To stumble, blunder, make a mistake, commit an error or fault: in quo ipsi offendissent, Cic.—3. To find fault with, be displeased with or at: take offence at: si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic.—4. To fail, be unfortunate, or unsuccessful: bis apud iudices, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) culpâ ducis offensum, Cæs.

**offen-sa**, æ, f. [for offend-sa; fr. offend-o] 1. A striking or grating against anything: Pl.—2. a. Prop.: An injuring or hurting: Col.—b. Meton.: An offence, affront, wrong, injury, etc.: Ov.—3. An offending or displeasing; offence, disapproval, displeasure, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. offense.

**offen-sio**, ñis, f. [for offend-sio; fr. id.] 1. a. Prop.: A striking, or dashing, of the foot against something; a tripping, stumbling, etc.: Cic.—b. Meton.: That against which the foot trips; a stumbling-block; a projection, etc.: Cic.—2. (Prop.) An injuring or hurting: Meton.) a complaint, indisposition: Cic.—3. (Prop.) An offending, displeasing, etc.: Meton.) Of the results of displeasing, etc.: Displeasure, disapproval, disgust, aversion, dislike, hatred, etc.: Cic.—4. A being offended, displeasure, vexation, annoyance, felt by one's self: Cic.—5. A transgression, violation of anything: Cic.—6. a. Gen.: A failing, failure, unfortunate or unsuccessful result: Cic.—b. Esp.: Of war: Misfortune, defeat: Cic.

**offensum-cûla**, æ, f. dim. [for offension-cula; fr. offensio, offension-is] 1. A slight offence, disgust, displeasure: Cic.—2. A slight failure or check: Cic.

**offen-so**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [for offend-so; fr. offend-o] 1. To strike or dash against something; to come in contact, or collision, with something; to fall, hit, etc.: against something: capita, Liv.

1. **offen-sus** (for offend-sus), a, um: 1. P. of offend-o.—2. Pa.: a. Offended, displeased, annoyed, vexed, indignant, etc.: (Comp.) quem sibi offensorem . . . sciebat esse, Cic.—b. Offensive, displeasing, causing offence, odious, etc.: cui nos offensi invisique fuerimus, Cic.

2. **offen-sus**, ūs, m. [for offend-sus; fr. offend-o] 1. A striking itself, etc., against something; a coming in contact or collision with something; a collision: Lucr.—2. A displeasing, etc.; annoyance, vexation, displeasure, etc.: Lucr.

**off-fero**, obtûli, oblâtum, offerre, v. a. [for off-fero] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bring towards; hence, to present, thrust forwards, etc.: strictamque aciem (= ferrum) venientibus offer, Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: 1. To present one's self, come forwards, advance, etc.: Ter.; Cic.; Virg.—2. With accessory notion of hostility: To advance against or to meet; to oppose: Liv. II. Fig.: A. To thrust forwards, to obtrude, etc.: incommode illis fors obtrulerat adventum meum, Ter.—B.: 1. Gen.: To bring, or thrust forwards; to expose: obtulit in discrimen vitam suam, Cic.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To present, offer, expose one's self, etc.: Cic.—C. To bring forwards, produce, cause, bring about: moram, Plaut.—D.: 1. Gen.: To present, show, exhibit, etc.: speciem, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Te show one's self, etc.; to appear: Cic.—E. To adduce, bring forward against a person: crimina, Cic.—F. To offer, proffer, tender, etc.: in omnia suam offerentes operam, Liv.—G.: 1. In a good sense: To bring, cause, occasion: letitiam alicui, Ter.—2. In a bad sense: To cause, inflict: mortem hostibus, Cic.—H. To bring to, bestow upon: cui deus obtulit Parca, quod satis esset, manu, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. offrir.

**off-ic-ina**, æ, f. [contr. from officina, from opifex, opific-; the uncontracted form, opificina, is still found in Plaut.] (A thing pertaining to an opifex; hence) I. Prop.: A workshop, manufactory: Cæs.; Pl. II. Meton.: A making, formation: Pl. III. Fig.: A workshop, manufactory, laboratory: nequitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. officine.

**off-ficio** (ob-), fêci, fectum, fîcere, 3. v. a. and n. [for ob-facio] I. Act.: (To do something over against a person or thing; hence) To impede, hinder, obstruct: excursuibus iter, Hirt. II. Neut.: (To act, or perform an action,

towards or against a person or thing, hence) A. In a good sense: To step in, commence, begin: Lucr.—B. In a bad sense: 1. Prop.: To stand in the way; to hinder, oppose, obstruct, thwart, etc.: demoliri ea, quorum altitudo offerebat auspiciis, Cic.—2. Fig.: To stand in the way of; to oppose, obstruct; to be detrimental or hurtful to; to hurt: cur meis commodis officiis et obstat? Cic.

**off-ic-îos-e**, adv. [officius-us] Court-ously, obligingly: factum, Cic.: (Comp.) officiosius, id.: (Sup.) officiosissime, Pl.

**off-ic-y-ôs-us**, a, um, adj. [offici-um] (Full of officium; hence) 1. Full of courteousness or complaisance, obliging, ready to serve: sedulitas, Hor.: (Comp.) estue quisquam, qui tibi officiosior videatur? Cic.: officiosissima natio candidatorum, id.—2. Dutiful, in accordance with duty: labores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. officieus.

**off-ic-ium**, ïi, n. [for op-fac-ium; fr. (ops), op-is, fac-io] (The performing or rendering aid, service, etc., whether of free will or of (external or moral) necessity; hence) 1.: a. Gen.: A voluntary service, a kindness, favour, courtesy, etc.: Cic.—b. Esp.: A ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance (on a festive or solemn occasion): Tac.; Suet.; Pl.—2.: a. Gen.: (a) Of persons: An obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office: Cic.; Suet.; Nep.—(b) Of animals: Part, office, etc.: Auct. Her.—(c) Of things: Function, part, office: Ter.; Lucr.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: An official duty; service, employment, business, office, etc.: Cæs.—(b) Meton.: An office or court of a magistrate: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. office.

**off-igo** (ob-), fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. [ob; figo] To drive in, fix in, fasten: ramos, Liv.

**offirmât-e** (offirmat-), adv. [of-firmat-us] Firmly, stubbornly: resistere, Suet.

**offirmâ-tus** (offirma-), a, um: 1. P. of offirm(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Firm, resolute, obstinate: (Comp.) voluntas offirmatione, Cic.

**off-irm-o** (ob-), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ob-firm-o; fr. ob; firm-us] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To make solid, strong, tough, etc.: corium, App. B. Meton.: To strengthen, fortify, secure, etc.: stabili fores, App. C. Fig.: 1. To hold fast, persevere in: certum esse offirmare viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter.—2. a. Gen.: To harden, render obdurate, etc.: animum, Plaut.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To harden one's self, i. e. be perverse, obstinate, etc.: Ter. II. Neut.: To persist, remain fast, or continue in one's purpose, etc.: censens posse me offirmare? Ter.

**off-foc-o** (ob-), no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. a. [for ob-fauc-o; fr. fauces, fauce-lum] (To put towards the throat; hence) To pour water into the mouth, with the accessory notion of force: Flor.

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**off-ŭla** (-ŭla), æ, *f. dim.* [off-a] *A little bit, a small piece:* Var.; Script. ap. Suet.

**of-fulgēo** (ob-), fulsi, no sup., fulgēre, 2. v. n. [for ob-fulgeo] *To shine against or upon; to appear:* nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

**of-fundo** (ob-), fudi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-fundo] 1. Of liquids: *To pour, spread, pour out or over;* hence, Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour or spread itself, etc., over:* illis aqua... offunditur, Cic.—2. Of things not liquid: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *To spread or pour over, to cover with or by:* quum altitudo caliginem oculis obfundisset, Liv.—(b) Esp.: (a) Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour, or spread itself, etc., over; to overspread:* Cic.—(b) Of the effect of overspreading: *To obscure, overpower, eclipse, etc.:* offunditur luce solis lumen incerne, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Gen.: *To pour, or spread, out over a person or thing; to cover, overspread a person or thing:* Marcellorum meum pectus memoria offudit, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or simply offundere: *To pour, or spread itself, etc., over; to overspread:* Cic.

**offu-sus** (for offud-sus), a, um, P. of offu(n)d-o.

**og-gannio** (ob-), ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [for ob-gannio] *To grovel, grumble, to snarl out, etc.:* Plaut.; Ter.

**Og-gēs**, is, Ὀγγης. *Ogyges; the mythic founder and king of Thebes, in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.*—Hence, **Og-gy-ŭs**, a, um, adj., Ὀγγύνος. (Prop.: Ogygian; Meton.) Theban.

**oh**, interj. An expression for the most various emotions of the mind: *Oh! O! ah!* Plaut.; Ter.

**ohē**, interj. *Ho! holloa! soho! ho there!* Hor.

**oho**, interj. An exclamation of surprise or joy: *Oho! aha!* Plaut.

**oi**, interj. An exclamation of complaint, of one weeping: Ter.

**Oileus** (trisyll.) Ἰλῆ and Ἰος, m., Ὀϊλεύς. *Oileus; a king of Locris, father of the Ajax who was called, from his parentage, Ajax Oilei (to distinguish him from Ajax Telamonius).*—Hence, **Oil-ides**, æ, m., Ὀϊλίδης. *The son of Oileus, i. e. Ajax.*

**Olbia**, æ, *f.* Olbia; a city of Sardinia.—Hence, **Olbi-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Olbia; Olbian.*

**Olcades**, um, m. *The Olcades; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

**Olcinlātes**, tum, m. *The Olcinlātes; the inhabitants of Olcinium, a seaport in Illyricum (the modern Dulcigno).*

**Olēa**, æ, *f.*, ὀλέα. I. Prop.: *An olive, olive-berry:* Virg. II. Meton.: *An olive-tree:* Cic.

**Olēa-ginēus** (-ginus), a, um, adj. [olca, (uncontr. Gen.) olēa-i] (*Sprung from the olea; hence* 1. Resembling an olive in shape, olive-shaped: Pl.—2. Of, or belonging to, the olive-tree: *radix*, Virg.

**Olē-ārius**, a, um, adj. [ole-a] *Of, or belonging to, oil; oil-; cella*, Cic.

**Olēāros**, i, *f.*, Ὀλέαρος. *Olearios; one of the Cycloades near Paros (now Antiparos).*

**Olē-aster**, stri, m. [ole-a] *The wild olive-tree, oleaster:* Virg.

1. **Olēnos** (-us), i, m., Ὀλένος. *Olenos or Olenus; the husband of Lethæa, said to have been changed with her into a stone.*

2. **Olēnos** (-us), i, *f.*, Ὀλένος. *Olenos or Olenus: 1. An ancient city of Achaia.—2. A city of Etolia.*—Hence, **Olēn-ŭs**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Olenian; Meton.) Etolian.*

**Olē-nis**, ntis: 1. P. of ole-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: *Giving forth, or emitting, a scent; smelling:* florem jungit bene olentis anethi, Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) In a good sense: *Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous:* olentem scindere cedrum, Virg.—(b) In a bad sense: (a) Prop.: *Stinking, foul, rank smelling, rank, strong-smelling:* olentia Medi Ora fovent illo, Virg.—(b) Fig.: *Of language: Having a musty smell, musty; i. e. savouring of antiquity, unfit for use, etc.:* Tac.

**Ol-ēo**, ūi, no sup., ēre (collateral form, olō, ēre, Plaut.), 2. v. n. and a. [for ol-eo; fr. root ol, akin to ὀλω] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To emit a smell, smell, etc.:* non Arabo noster rores capillus olet, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. *To have a scent or smell of, i. e. to savour:* nihil (=non) olet ex Academiā, nihil ex Lyceo, etc., Cic.—2. *To emit, or give forth, a smell; i. e. to give an indication of:* to betray, disclose, discover itself, etc.: illud non olet, unde sit quod dicitur cum illis? Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To smell of; to have, or emit, a smell of, etc.:* ceram, Cic.: vina, Hor. B. Fig.: *To smell or savour of; i. e. indicate, betray, etc.:* malitiam, Cic.

**Ol-esco**, [root or.] *To grow (found only in compounds and derivatives):* Fest.

**Olē-tum**, i, n. [ole-o] (*The stinking thing; hence*) *Filth, dirt, excrement:* Pers.

**Olēum**, i, n. = ὀλεον. I. Prop.: *Oil, olive-oil:* Cic.; Virg.—Prov.: *Oleum et operam perdere, To lose oil and labour, i. e. to labour in vain:* Cic. II. Meton.: *From the use of oil to anoint the bodies of wrestlers:* The palaestra: Cat. III. Fig.: *Literary contests or rhetorical exercises:* Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. huile.*

**Ol-fācio**, facti, fecit, fācere, 3. v. a. and n. [ol-eo; facio] I. Prop.: *To cause to smell of, to cause to emit a smell by or with:* Var. II. Meton.: A. Act.: *To smell, smell at, scent:* ea que gustemus, olfaciamus, etc., Cic.—B. Neut.: *To possess the power of scent:* quum olfaciant (sc. delphin) sagacissime, i. e. have a very keen scent: Pl. III. Fig.: Act.: *To smell out, detect, scent:* nummum, Cic.

**olfac-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [olfac-io] I. Prop.: *To smell at, smell any thing:* vestimentum,

Plaut. II. Fig.: *To smell sniff, detect, perceive:* boves cœlum olfactantes Pl.

1. **olfac-tus**, a, um, P. of olfac-io. 2. **olfac-tus**, ūs, m. [olfac-io] I. Prop.: *A smelling, smell:* Pl. II. Meton.: *The sense of smell:* Pl.

**Ol-īdus**, a, um, adj. [ol-eo] I. Gen.: *Smelling, emitting a smell:* amphoræ, Col. II. Esp.: *With accessory notion of foulness:* *Stinking, rank:* capra, Hor.: (Sup.) oldissima, Petr.

**Ol-im**, adv. [for ol-im; fr. ol-e, old form of ille] (With reference to time: *At that time; hence* 1. Of time past: *Some time ago, formerly, in time past, once, once upon a time:* boves olim nisi reddidisses Per dolum amotas, Hor.—2. Of time, future: *At some time or other, at some future time, in time to come, hereafter, at a future day, in future:* hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.—3. *Now for a long time, this good while, long ago:* olim provisum erat, Tac.—4. In interrogative and conditional clauses: *At any time, ever:* quid est olim homini salute melius, Plaut.; vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores, Virg.—5. *At times, sometimes, oftentimes:* ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores, Hor.

**Olī-tor** (holi-), ōris, m. [for olertor; fr. olus, oler-is] (*One who does—i. e. works at—olus; hence*) *A kitchen-gardener, market-gardener:* Hor.

**Olītōr-ŭs** (hol-), a, um, adj. [olitor] *Of, or belonging to, a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables:* forum, Liv.

**Olīva**, æ, *f.* [digammatized from ὀλῖα] 1. An olive: Hor.—2. a. Prop.: *An olive-tree:* Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *An olive-branch:* Hor.—(b) *A staff of olive-wood, an olive-staff:* Ov. ¶ *Hence, Fr. olive.*

**Olīv-ētum**, i, n. [oliv-a] (*A thing supplied with olive-trees; hence*) *A place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard:* Cic.

**Olīv-ī-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [oliv-a; (i); fer-o] *Olive-bearing:* Virg.

**Olīv-um**, i, n. [oliv-a] (*The thing pertaining to oliva; hence*) I. Prop.: *Oil:* Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. From the use of oil to anoint wrestlers: *The palaestra:* Hor.—B. *An ointment, unguent:* Cat.

**ol-la** (au-), æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root uṣh, urere; whence Gr. αὔειν, to dry] (*The thing burnt or dried;* hence) *A pot or jar of baked earth:* Cic.—Prov.: *Ipse olera olia legit, The pot itself pulls the herbs; i. e. every one follows his own calling:* Cat.

**olle**, v. ille.

**Olō**, ēre, v. oleo *init.*

**Olōr**, ōris, m. [etym. dub.] *A swan:* Ov.

**Olōr-ī-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [olor, olōr-is; (i); fer-o] *Swan-bearing:* Padus, Claud.

**Olōr-inus**, a, um, adj. [olor] *Of, or belonging to, a swan or swans:* Virg.

**Olus** (ho-, he-), ōris, n. [akin to



**Sanscrit** hari, harit, "viridis"] (*The green thing*; hence) *Kitchen*, or *garden*, *herbs* of any kind; *vegetables*, esp. *cabbage*, *colewort*, *turnips*, *greens*: *Hor.*; *Pl.*

**Olus-cŭlum**, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for *olerulum*; fr. *olus*, *oler-is*] *A small herb or vegetable*; a *little cabbage*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

**Olympēni**, ōrum, *m.* *The Olympians*; the inhabitants of the city of *Olympus*, in *Lycia*.

**Olympia**, æ, *f.*, Ὀλυμπία. *Olympia*; a *sanctified region* in *Elis Pisidia*, with an *olive-wood*, where the *Olympian games* were held; here, too, were the famous *temple* and *statue* of *Jupiter Olympius*.

—Hence, **1. Olympi-ācus** (-*cus*, -*us*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Olympic*.—*As Subst.*: **a. Olympium**, *i*, *n.* (*sc.* *templum*) *The temple of the Olympic Jupiter*.—**b. Olympia**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* *certamina* or *sacra*) *The Olympic games (held every four years at Olympia)*.—**2. Olympi-as**, ādis, *f.*, Ὀλυμπιάς: **a. Prop.**: *An Olympiad (the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time)*.—**b. Meton.**: *In the poets stis. for lustrum, i. e. a period of five years*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Olympie, Olympique*.

**1. Olympiās**, ādis, *v.* *Olympia*.

**2. Olympiās**, ādis, *f.*, Ὀλυμπιάς. *Olympias*; the consort of *Philip of Macedon* and mother of *Alexander the Great*.—**Olympiōnice**, æ, *m.*, Ὀλυμπιονίκης. *A victor at the Olympic games*: *Cic.*

**1. Olympus**, *i*, *m.*, Ὀλυμπος. *Olympus*. *I. Prop.*: *The name of several mountains, the most celebrated of which is one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height, and regarded as the seat of the gods*.—**II. Meton.**: *Heaven*: *Virg.*

**2. Olympus**, *i*, *m.* *Olympus*; a pupil of *Marsyas*.

**Olynthus** (-*os*), *i*, *f.*, Ὀlynθος. *Olynthus*; a city of *Thrace*, on the borders of *Macedonia*.—Hence, **Olynthi-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Olynthus, Olynthian*.—*As Subst.*: **Olynthii**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* *incolæ*) *The inhabitants of Olynthus, the Olynthians*.

**Ōmāsum**, *i*, *n.* [Gallic word] *I. Prop.*: *Bullock's tripe*: *Hor.* **II. Meton.**: *A fat paunch of a man*: *Hor.*

**Ō-men** (old form *os*-), īnis, *n.* [prob. for *or-men*; fr. *or-o*] (*The thing spoken*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A prognostic, sign, token, omen*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* **II. Meton.**: **A. A solemn assurance**: *Ter.*—**B. A solemn usage**: *Virg.*—Hence, *C. Marriage*: (as connected with auguries) *Virg.*

**Ōmentum**, *i*, *n.* [etym. dub.] *I. Gen.*: *The fat-skin, adipose membrane*; *fat*, esp. in men: *Pers.* **II. Esp.**: *A. The membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul*: *Cels.*—**B. The bowels: *Juv.***

**Ōmin-ōr**, ātus sum, āri, *i*, *v.* *dep.* *n.* and *a* [omen, omin-is] *To forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy*: *Of persons or things*. **I.**

*Neut.*: *reipublicæ ominari*, *Cic.*: *male ominatis* *Parcite verbis*, *Hor.* **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *clamore ac favore ominati extemplo sunt felix faustumque officium*, *Liv.* **B. Fig.**: *ut ominatæ (sc. naves) ad prædam alacriter repetendam sese venisse*, *Liv.*

**Ōmin-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *Full of foreboding, portentous, ominous*: *res*, *Pl.*

**Ōmis-sus** (for *omit-tus*), *a*, *um*: **1. P.** *of omit-tō*.—**2. Pa.**: *Negligent, heedless, remiss*: *animus*, *Ter.*: (*Comp.*) *ab re Omissor*, in respect of property: *id.*

**Ō-mitto**, misi, missum, mittēre, *3. v. a.* [for *om-mitto*] *I. Prop.*: *To let go, let loose, let fall*: *arma*, *Liv.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To lay aside, neglect, disregard*: *tristitium*, *Ter.*: *primam navigationem ne omiseris*, *Cic.*—**B.**: **1.** *To pass over, say nothing of, omit*, in speaking: *innumerales viros*, *Cic.*—**2.** *Of an action*: *To leave off, give over, cease doing any thing*: *mirari*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. omettre*.

**omni-fer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [omni-is; (i); fer-o] *All-bearing, all-sustaining*: *vultus*, *Ov.*

**omni-gēn-us**, *a*, *um* (*Gen. Plur.* *omnigenūm*, *Virg.*), *adj.* [omni-is; (i); gen-o] (*All-produced*; hence) *Of all kinds*: *Lucr.*; *Virg.*

**omni-mōd-e** (-*is*), *adv.* [omni-mod-us] *Altogether, wholly*: *Lucr.*

**omni-mōd-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omni-is; (i); mod-us] *Of all sorts or kinds*: *App.*

**omni-ino**, *adv.* [omni-is] **I. Gen.**: *Altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly*: *non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis*, *Virg.* **II. Esp.**: **A.** *With numerals*: *In alit: quinque omnino fuerunt*, *Cic.*—**B.** *In concessions*: *By all means, certainly, to be sure*: *restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus*, *sed*, etc., *Cic.*—**C.** *In making a general statement*: *In general, generally, universally*: *de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor*, *Cic.*

**omni-pār-ens**, tis, *adj.* [omni-is; (i); par-o] *All-bearing, all-producing*: *terra*, *Virg.*

**omni-pōtens**, tis, *adj.* [omni-is; (i); potens] *All-powerful, almighty, omnipotent*: *fortuna*, *Virg.*: (*Sup.*) *deus ille omnipotentissimus*, *Macr.*

**omnis**, *e*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Sing.**: **A.** *Of a class, etc.*: *Every*, *all*: *omnis amans, every lover, all lovers*: *ov.*: *omnis cura*, *Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **omne**, *is*, *n.* *Every thing, all things*: *Cic.*—**B.** *Of a person, thing, etc.*, in its entirety: *The whole of the entire*: *Gallia est omnis divisa in tres partes*, *Cæs.*: *Particular phrase*: *Omnis in aliquo esse, To be wholly engaged in something*: *Hor.* **II. Plur.**: **A.** *Gen.*: *All, every*: *omnes omnium ordinum homines*, *Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **1. omnes**, *lum* (*sc.* *homines*), *comm. gen.*: *All persons*, *all*: *Cic.*—**2. omnia**, *lum*, *n.* *All things, every thing*: *Cic.*; *Ov.* **B. Esp.**: *All other, every other kind of*: *ir vitā longe omnibus studiis contemplationem rerum, cognitionemque præstare*, *Cic.*

**omni-tiēns**, tis, *adj.* [omni-is; (i); tiens] *All-seeing*: *Lucr.*

**omni-vāg-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omni-is; (i); vag-or] *Roving everywhere*: *Cic.*

**omni-vōl-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omni-is; (i); vol-o] *Willing every thing*: *Cat.*

**omni-vōr-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omni-is; (i); vor-o] *All-devouring, omnivorous*: *boves*, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. omnivore*.

**Omphāle**, æ, *f.*, Ὀμφάλη. *Omphale*; a queen of *Lydia*, whom *Hercules* served.

**ōnāger** and **ōnāgrus**, *i*, *m.* = ὄναγρος. *A wild ass*: *Virg.*; *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. onagre*.

**Onchestus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the city of Onchestus*, in *Bœotia*.

**Onchestus**, *i*, *f.* *Onchestus*; a river of *Thessaly*.

**ōnēr-āri-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [onus, oner-is] *Of, or belonging to, burden, transport, or carriage*; that bears a burden, carries freight, etc.: *jumenta, beasts of burden*, *Liv.*: *naves, ships of burden*, *Cæs.*—*As Subst.*: **oner-āria**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* *naves*) *A ship of burden, a merchant-vessel, a transport*: *Cic.*

**ōnēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *i*, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To load, lade*: *oleo tardi costas agitator aselli*, *Vilbuis* *aut onerat pomis*, *Virg.*—**2. Esp.**: **a. Pass. in reflexive force: *To overload or gorge one's self*; *to fill one's self to repletion*: *Ov.*—**b.** *Of the stomach*: *To load, fill, gorge, oppress*: *Sall.*—**c.** *Of vessels*: *To load or freight*: *Sall.*—**d.** *Of draught cattle*: *To burden*: *Ov.* **B. Meton.**: **1. a. Gen.: *To load or cover with any thing*: *dapihus mensas onerabat inemptis*, *Virg.*—**b. Esp.**: *To overwhelm*, etc.: *onerant (sc. pantheram) saxis*, *Phæd.*—**2. To load, i. e. *to equip, furnish*, etc.: *jaculo palmas*, *Virg.*—**3. a.** *Of liquids*: *To stow in a thing*: *Virg.*—**b.** *Of solids*: *To load, heap, or pile up in a thing*: *Virg.* **C. Fig.**: **1.** *In a bad sense*: *a. To load, burden, weary*, etc.: *verbis lassas onerantibus aures*, *Hor.*—**b.** *To oppress, overwhelm*, etc.: *eum contumelias*, *Cic.*—**2.** *In a good sense*: *To overwhelm*: *aliquem laudibus*, *Liv.*—**3.** *With accessory notion of oppressiveness*: **a.** *To make or render more heavy, burdensome, or oppressive*; *to aggravate*: *pericula*, *Tac.*—**b.** *To aggravate, render more odious, make worse*: *quem (sc. delectum) . . . onerabat ministri avaritiā et luxu*, *Tac.*—**4.** *To load with accusations or charges*: *audientius jam onerat Sejanum*, *Tac.* **II. Neut.**: **A.** *Of food*: *To prove oppressive, heavy*: *Pl.*—**B.** *Of vessels*: *To load, put a freight on board*: *Cæs.*******

**ōnēr-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of onus*; hence) *I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *Burdensome, heavy*; *præda*, *Virg.* **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of food, etc.*, difficult of digestion: *Oppressive, heavy*: *Pl.*—**2.** *Of the atmosphere*: *Heavy (Comp.) aer . . . est onerosior igni*, *Ov.* **II.***

**Fig. A.** Burdensome, onerous, oppressive. donatio, Pl.—**B.** Irsome, odious: erat igitur perquam onerosum accusare damnatum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. onéreux.

**Onus, ōnis, n.** [prob. akin to Sans. *anās*, 'a cart' ] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A load, burden: Cæs.; Ov. B. Esp.: Of goods, baggage, etc.: A load, lading, freight, cargo: Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: A. A burden, in respect of property, i. e. a tax or an expense: Cic.—B. A load, burden, weight, charge, trouble of any kind: Cic.

**Onus-tus, a, um, adj.** [for oner-tus; fr. *onus*, oner-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Loaded, laden: assellus onustus auro, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of vessels: Laden, freighted: Cic.—2. Of the body: Loaded, oppressed, clogged with food: Lucr. II. Meton.: Filled, full: (with Abl.) pharetra tellis onustæ, Tac.: (with Gen.) aula onusta auri, Plaut.

**Onytes, is, m.** *Onytes*: a Rutulian killed by *Æneas*.

**Onyx, ōchis, m.** (fem., v. n. o. II.) = *ονυξ* (a finger-nail; hence, from its colour) I. Prop.: *Onyx* (a kind of yellowish marble, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors): Luc.; Mart. II. Meton.: m. and f. A vessel of *onyx*, an *onyx*-box: Hor.

**Opac-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.** [opac-us] To cover with shade, to shade: locum, Cic.: ubi pinguem dives opacat Ramus humum, Virg.

**Opacus, a, um, adj.** [etym. dub.] *Shady, i. e. l. A. Prop.: In the shade, shaded: ripa, Cic. (Comp.) locus umbræ opacior, Pl. (Sup.) opacissima nemorum pasoua, Col.—As Subst.: opacum, i. n. The shade: Virg.; Pl. B. Meton.: 1. Darkened as if by shades, dark, obscure: nox, Virg.—2. Bushy, thick: barba, Cat. II. That gives or casts a shade: nemus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. opaque.*

**Opel-la, ōs, f. dim.** [for op(er)-la; fr. op(er)-a] Little or slight pains, labour, or service: forensis, Hor.

**Op(er)-a, ōs, f. [op(er)-or] (A working, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Pains, exertion, work, labour: Cic.—Particular expressions: 1. Operam dare, To bestow care or pains; to give attention: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Operā meā, etc., By my, etc., means: through my, etc., agency, etc.: Cic. B. Esp.: A service, rendering of service: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Leisure, spare time for any thing: de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, Cic.—B. 1. A labourer, workman: nona, a ninth labourer (on his farm), Hor.—2. Plur.: A. Hired aiders, abettors, tools, etc. (of political or theatrical parties): mercenariæ, Cic.—b. Pantomimists: Suet.—3. That which is wrought or produced, a work: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. opéra.**

**Op(er)-arius, a, um, adj.** [op(er)-a] Of, or belonging to, labour: homo, Cic.—As Subst.: operarius, li, m. (sc. homo) I. Gen.: A labourer, work-

man, operative: Cic.—2. Esp.: *An amanuensis*: Script. ap. Cic.

**Op(er)-culum, i, n. [op(er)-io] (That which serves for covering; hence) A covering, a cover: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. opercule.**

**Op(er)-imentum, i, n. [op(er)-o] (The covering thing; hence) A covering, cover: Cic.**

**Op(er)-io, ōi, ertum, ire, a, v. a.** [for op(er)-io; fr. ob; root *PER*; cf. aperio int.] I. Prop.: To cover, cover over: pellis latos humeros... Pugnatori operit, Virg. II. Meton.: To shut, close: operatā lecticā latus est, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To hide, conceal, keep from observation, diminish: luctum, Pl.—B. To load, overwhelm, cover over: contumeliis opertus, Cic.

**Op(er)-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [opus, op(er)-is] I. Gen.: To work, labour, toil, take pains; to be busied: connubilis arisque novis operata juven-tus, Virg. II. Esp.: Religious f. t.: To serve the gods, perform sacred rites, sacrifice: iustis operata divis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. opérer, ouvrir.**

**Op(er)-ōs-e, adv. [op(er)-os-us] I. Prop.: With great pains, laboriously, carefully: Cic. II. Meton.: Exactly, accurately: (Comp.) op(er)osius, Pl.**

**Op(er)-ōsus, a, um, adj. [op(er)-a] (Full of opera; hence) I. Prop.: Taking great pains, painstaking, active, busy, industrious, laborious: senectus, Cic. (Sup.) Syria in hortis op(er)osissima, exceedingly industrious in gardening, Pl.: (with Gen.) vates op(er)ose dicum, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of a medicine: Active, powerful: Ov.—B. Attended with labour; that costs much trouble; troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate: artes, handicrafts: Cic.—C. As the consequence of the employment of labour: Costly, sumptuous, etc.: (Comp.) sepulchrum op(er)osius, Cic.**

**Opertum, i, v. opertus.**

**Op(er)-tus, a, um: 1. P. of op(er)-io.—2. Pa.: Hidden, concealed: res, Cic.: bella, Virg.—As Subst.: opertum, i, n.: a. (sc. dictum) A hidden saying; a dark oracle, ambiguous reply: Cic.—b. A hidden place, depth: Virg.—c. (sc. sacrum) Secret worship or rites: Cic.**

**Opes, opum, v. ops.**  
**Op(h)eltes, ōs, m., 'Οφελτης. Op(h)eltes: 1. One of the Ætnean seamen.—2. The father of Eurypylus.**

**Op(h)ias, ādis, f. The daughter of Op(h)ius.**

**Op(h)ion, ōnis, m., 'Οφίων. Op(h)ion: 1. One of the giants.—2. One of the companions of Cadmus.—3. The father of Amycus the Centaur.—Hence, Op(h)ion-ides, ōs, m. The son of Op(h)ion, the Op(h)ionide, i. e. Amycus.**

**Op(h)ŭchus, i, m., 'Οφούχος. The (constellation) Serpent-holder: Cic.**

**Op(h)ŭstus, a, um, adj., 'Οφούστος. Of, or belonging to, op(h)usa (an old name of the Island of Cyprus); Op(h)ustian, Cyprian: arva, Ov.**

**Opŭcus, a, um, adj.** [a fuller form for Opus, Obscus, and Ocus] (Prop.: Oscan; Meton.) A. Clownish, rude,

stupid, ignorant, foolish: ut nostri opici putaverunt, Gell.—B. Dirty, filthy, nasty: amica, Juv.

**Op-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj.** [(ops) op-is; (i); fer-o] Aid-bringing, helping: deus, Ov.

**Op(i)-fex, ficiis, c.** [for op(er)-fac-s; fr. opus, op(er)-is; fac-io] (One doing work; hence) I. Gen.: A worker, framer, maker, fabricator: A. Prop.: mundi, Cic. B. Fig.: verborum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. A workman, mechanic, artisan: Cic.—B. An artist, whether a statuary or painter: Cic.

**Opificina, ōs, v. officina inst.**

**Opil-io, ōnis, m.** [for opvil-o, fr. opvil-e] (The one having the sheepfold; hence) A shepherd: Plaut.

**Opim-o, adv.** [opim-us] Richly, sumptuously, splendidly: Plaut.

**Opimŭs, li, m.; -a, ōs, f. Opimius and Opimia: Roman names.**

**Op-imus, a, um, adj.** [(ops) op-is] (Having ops; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Rich, abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid: praeda, Cic.: dapes, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Enriched, rich: se non opimum prædā credere, Cic.—2. Enriching, gainful: accusatio, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Honourable, noble, high, exalted, etc.: quous opimus Fallere et effugere est triumphus, Hor.—Particular phrase: Opima spolia, The honourable spoils, or spoils of honour: i. e. the arms taken on the field of battle by a victorious general from the general whom he had vanquished: Liv.—B. 1. Of living beings or their bodies, etc.: Fat, plump, corpulent, etc.: boves, Cic.: (Comp.) membra opimiora, Gell.—2. Of a country, etc.: Rich, fat, fruitful, fertile, etc.: Asia tam opima est, etc., Cic. III. Fig.: A. Rich or abounding in: (with Gen.) arva Inter opima virum, Virg.: (with Abl.) opus aggredior opimum casibus, Tac.—B. Rhet. f. t.: Gross, overloaded: dictionis genus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. opimes.

**Opinā-bilis, e, adj.** [opin(a)-or] (That may or can be thought, etc.; hence) That rests on opinion or conjecture; conjectural, imaginary: artes, Cic.

**Opinā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. The act of supposing, etc.; a supposing, opin-ing, conjecturing, etc.: Cic.—2. (Prop.) A fancying, conjecturing, etc.; Meton.) A supposition, conjecture, imagination; fancy: Cic.**

**Opinā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A supposer, conjecturer: Cic.**

1. **opinā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of opin(a)-o and opin(a)-or.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Supposed, thought, imagined, believed, conceived, conjectured: appetitio opinati magni boni, Cic.—b. Meton.: Celebrated, famous, renowned, etc.: (Sup.) Rhodus, opinatissima insula, Flor.**

2. **opinā-tus, ūs, m. [opin(a)-or] (A thinking; hence) Opinion, supposition, imagination, etc.: Lucr.**

**Opin-i-o, ōnis, f. [opin-or] (A think-ing; hence) I. Gen.: Opinion, supposition, conjecture, belief: Cic. II. Esp.: A.: 1. A good opinion which**



one entertains of another; *expectation* Cic.—2. *Reputation, credit, esteem*: Quint.—B. *A report, rumour*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opinion*.

**Opiniō-sissimus**, a, um, *sup. adj.* [contr. from *opinion*-*oissimus* in Fr. *opinion*, *opinion-iss*] *Most, or very, full of suppositions or opinions*: homines, Cic.

**Opin-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*opin-us*] *To think, suppose, imagine, conjecture*: Cic.

**Opin-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. *dep. a.* and n. [id.] *To think, suppose, imagine, conjecture*: sapiens nihil opinatur, Cic.: ut opinor, *As I think, according to my judgment, in my opinion*: Cic.: opinor, *I am of opinion, believe, suppose, imagine, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opiner*.

**Opinus**, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub., but prob. akin to Gr. *ōi-ō*] *Thinking, imagining*; only in derivatives; *opinor*, *neo-opinus*, in-*opinus*.

**Opipār-e**, adv. [*opipar-us*] *Richly, splendidly, sumptuously*: Cic.

**Op-i-pār-us**, a, um, *adj.* [(*ops*) *op-is*; (*i*); *par-o*] (*Prepared, or provided, with ops; hence*) *Richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous*: Plaut.

**Opis**, is, f., ōvis, *Opis*: 1. *A nymph in the train of Diana*.—2. *A Naiad*.

**Opitergium**, īi, n. *Opitergium*; a city of Italy, in the territory of the Veneti (now Oderzo).—Hence, **Opiterg-ini**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Opitergium; the Opitergines*.

**Op-y-tūl-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. *dep. n.* [(*ops*) *op-is*; (*i*); *root tūl*, akin to Sanscrit *root tūl*, *tolle*; whence, *tūl-i*] *I. Gen.*: *To bring aid; to help, aid, assist, succour*: sōtibus, Cic. *II. Esp. A*: *To relieve*: inopie, Sall.—B. *To afford assistance towards a thing*: permultum ad dicendum . . . opitulati sunt, Cic.

**Oporet**, ūit, ēre, 2. v. n. (only in third person and Inf. mood) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to 2. *opus*] 1. Sing.: (*It*) *is necessary, needful, proper, becoming, or reasonable*; (*it*) *behooves*: *I* (*thou, he, etc.*) *must or ought*: hoc feri et oportet et opus est, Cic.: est enim aliquid, quod non oportet, id.: (*Inpers.*) *alio tempore, atque oportuerit*, Cæs.—2. Plur.: *Are necessary, ought, etc.*: hæc facta ab illo oportebant, Ter.

**Op-pecto** (*ob-*), pexi, pexum, pectēre, 3. v. a. [for *ob-pecto*] (*Prop.*: *To come towards one*; Meton.: *Of food*: *To draw towards one, lay hold of, etc.*, for the purpose of eating: Plaut.

**Op-pēdo** (*ob-*), pēdi, nō sup., pēdēre, 3. v. n. [for *ob-pedo*] (*Prop.*: *To break wind at any one*; Fig.: *To deride, mock, insult*: Judæis, Hor.

**Op-pēior** (*ob-*), pēitus sum, pēiri, 4. v. *dep. n.* and a. [for *ob-perior*] *I. Neut.*: *To wait, tarry, etc.*: Ter.; Cic. *II. Act.*: *To wait, or tarry, for*; *to await*: hostem, Virg.

**oppēt-itus** (*obpet-*), a, um, *P. of* *oppet-o*.

**op-pēto** (*ob-*), pētivi and pētili, pētitum, pētere, 3. v. a. and n. [for *ob-peto*] *To go to meet, to encounter an evil*. *I. Act.*: *mortem, To encounter*

*death, i. e. to perish, die*: Cic.: penas, *To encounter, or suffer, punishment, or the penalty of any thing*, Phæd. *II. Neut.*: *To encounter death, perish, die, etc.*: quis ante ora patrum, Trojæ sub mœnibus altis, Contigit oppetere, Virg.

**oppid-ānus**, a, nm, *adj.* [*oppid-um*] *I. Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, a town (other than Rome)*: senex, Cic.—*As Subst.*: oppidani, ōrum, m. (*sc. incolæ*) *The inhabitants of a town (other than Rome)*, towns-men, towns-folk: Cæs. *II. Meton.*: *Provincial, unrefined, etc.*: genus dicendi, Cic.

**oppid-ātim**, adv. [id.] *By towns, in the towns, in every town*: Suet.

**oppido**, adv. [etym. dub.] 1. *Very, very much, exceedingly*: interii, *I am completely done for*, Plaut.: ridiculus, Cic.: oppido quam, *Exceedingly*: Liv.—2. *In giving assent, Certainly, to be sure*: Plaut.

**oppidū-lum**, ī, n. *dim.* [for *oppido-lum*; fr. *oppidum*, uncontr. Gen] *oppido-l* *A small town*: Cic.; Hor.

**oppidum**, ī, n. (*Gen. Plur. oppid-um*, Script. ap. Cic.) [etym. dub.; acc. to some, 1. *ops*; do:—acc. to others, connected with *πῶδος*, or *πῶδω*, as if obtained from *ἐν πῶδω*, or *ἐν πῶδω*, on the ground, on a level, etc., as *opp. to arz*, which usually stood on an eminence] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A town (other than Rome, which was called Urbs)*: Cic.; Virg. *B. Esp.*: *The town*: i. e. 1. *Rome*: Liv.—2. *Athens*: Nep.—3. *Thebes*: Nep. *II. Meton.*: *Of a fortified wood or forest among Britons*: Cæs.

**op-pignēro** (*ob-*), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *ob-pignero*] *To pledge, pawn*. *I. Prop.*: *libelli pro vino etiam seges oppignerabantur*, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *filiam*, Ter.

**op-pilo** (*ob-*), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *ob-pilo*] *To thrust against; hence*: *To stop up, shut up*: scalis tabernæ oppilatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opiler*.

**Oppiūs**, īi, m., a-, ē, *P. Oppius and Oppia*; Roman names.—Hence, **Oppi-us**, a, um, *Of, or belonging to, Oppius; Oppian*.

**op-plōo** (*ob-*), plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [for *ob-plēo*] *To fill completely, fill up*. *I. Prop.*: *nives omnia opleverant*, Liv. *II. Fig.*: *hæc opinio Græciam oplevit*, Cic.

**opplē-tus**, a, um, *P. of* *opple-o*.  
**op-plōro** (*ob-*), nō perf. nō sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for *ob-ploro*] *To cry or wail at, against, or in any thing*: auribus meis, Auct. Her.

**op-pōno** (*ob-*), pōsi (in Plaut. pōsi), pōsitum, pōnere (oppōsus for oppōsitus, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [for *ob-pono*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To set, or place, against; to set before or opposite; to place before, etc.*: stabula . . . hyberno opponere soli, Virg. *B. Esp.*: 1. *To present or offer*: licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auriculam, Hor.—2. *Milit. t. t.*: *With accessory notion of hostility*: *To set, or station, in opposition to, or for the purpose of oppos-*

*ing*: *nt venientibus in itinere se opponeret*, Cæs.—3. *To close*: oppositas habuit regia nostra fores, Ov.—4. *To set against as a pledge; to pledge, mortgage*: pono pallium; ille summo annulum opposuit, Plaut. *II. Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *To set forth, bring forward, place before the eyes*: formidines opponantur, Cic. *B. Esp.*: 1. *To bring forward, adduce, allege, etc.*: auctoritatem, Cic.—2. *To speak against, oppose*: ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui his rebus, Cic.—3. *To set against, oppose, by way of comparison*: multis secundis proleis unum adversum opponere, Cæs.—4. *To expose, lay open to*: qui se opponat periculis, Cic.—5. *To oppose, set in opposition to*: omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opposer*.

**opportū-nē**, adv. [*opportun-us*] *Fitting, seasonably, opportune*: venisse, Cic.: (*Sup.*) opportunissime, Cæs.

**opportū-nitas** (*obp-*), ātis, f. [id.] (*The condition, or state, of the opportunus; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *Fitness, convenience, suitability*: Cæs.; Cic. *II. Esp.*: *A. A fit, opportune, or favourable time or opportunity*: Plaut.—B. *An advantage*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opportunité*.

**op-portū-nus** (*ob-*), a, um, *adj.* [for *ob-port-unus*; fr. *ob*; *port-us*] (*Belonging to that which is over against the harbour; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *Fit, meet, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune*: (*Sup.*) *seasopportunitissima*, Cic.: (*with Dat.*) *pecori opportuna seges*, Virg.—*As Subst.*: *opportuna*, ōrum, n. (*sc. loca*) *Suitable, or convenient, things*: Tac. *II. Esp.*: *A. Advantageous, serviceable*: cetera res . . . opportuna sunt singula rebus singulis, Cic.—B. *Fitting, suitable, adapted to any thing*: ad omnia hec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter.—C. *Exposed, liable to any thing*: (*Comp.*) *opportuniore morbis corpora*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opportun*.

**oppōs-īto** (*obpos-*), ōnis, f. [*OPPOS*, root of *oppo*(s)-*no*] *An opposing, opposition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opposition*.

1. **oppōs-ītus**, a, um; 1. *P. of* *oppono*, through true root *OPPOS*.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Gen.*: (*a*) *Prop.*: *Placed, lying, or standing, opposite to or over against; opposite*: luna opposita soli, Cic.—(b) *Fig.*: *Opposite*: iis (*sc. agrotationibus*) *oppositæ contrariæ offensiones*, Cic.—b. *B. Esp.*: *Placed opposite for the purpose of withstanding; opposed to, opposing*: (*a*) *Prop.*: *oppositæ moles*, Virg.—(b) *Fig.*: *Narbo*, . . . propugnaculum istis ipsis nationibus oppositum, Cic.

2. **oppōs-ītus**, ūs, m. [*OPPOS*, root of *oppo*(s)-*no*] (*A placing before or opposing; hence*) *Interposition*: Cic. **oppres-sio**, ōnis, f. [for *oppres-sio*; fr. *OPPREM*, true root of *opprim-o*] 1. *An overthrowing, crushing, destroying*: Cic.—2. (*Prop.*: *An oppressing, or acting with violence, cruelty, etc.*; Meton.) *Oppression, force, violence*. Ter.

—3. *A seizing upon; a making one's self master of; a suddenly occupying:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oppression*.

**oppress-sor**, ōris, m. [for oppressor; fr. id.] *A crusher, destroyer:* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oppressor*.

**1. oppress-sus** (for opprem-sus), a, um: *P. of opprim-o, through true root OPPREM.*

**2. oppress-us**, ūs, m. [for opprem-sus; fr. opprim-o; through true root OPPREM].

**op-prīmo** (ob-), pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-primo] **I.** Prop.: *To press against: fauces manu*, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Of the result of pressing against: A. To close, stop: voluit deus ora loquentis Opprimere*, Ov.—**B.**: *To crush, bury, etc.: ruinā (sc. conclavis) oppressus esset*, Cic.—

**2.**: *A of ships: To sink: classis a prædonibus oppressa est*, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *To overwhelm, engulf, etc.: videt . . . Fluctibus oppressos Troas*, Virg.—**C.** *To smother, stifle: opprimi senem injecta multæ vestis jubet*, Tac.—

**D.** *Of fire: To smother, extinguish: ignem*, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A. To press, bear, or weigh down: me one ore officii*, Cic.—**B.**: *1. G. n.: To put down, suppress, check, etc.: orationem*, Cic.—

**2.** Esp.: *a. To quell, put an end to: tumultum*, Liv.—**b.** *To buffet, thwart: frandem*, Liv.—**C.** *To crush, overwhelm, etc.: aliquem iniquo iudicio*, Cic.—

**D.**: **1.** *To subdue, overthrow, overpower: nationem armis*, Cic.—**2.** *Of abstract objects: To overthrow, crush, destroy, put an end to, etc.: potentiam*, Cic.—

**E.** *To oppress; to act with cruelty, violence, force, etc., towards: senatum*, Cic.—

**F.** *To suppress, not utter distinctly, utter indistinctly: literas*, Cic.—

**G.** *To suppress, conceal, hide: iram*, Sall.—

**H.** *To load, overwhelm, with anything: nemo oppressus are alieno fuit, quem, etc.*, Cic.—

**K.** *To overpower, overcome, etc.: timore, lassitudine et vi fluminis oppressi*, Cæs.—

**L.** *To finish, crush, put an end to: amicitias*, Cic.—

**M.** *To weaken, lessen, debilitate: vires*, Cic.—

**N.**: **1.** *With personal objects: To fall upon, surprise, take by surprise, come unexpectedly upon: inscios*, Cæs.—

**2.** *With things as objects: To seize suddenly, make one's self master of, occupy, etc.: rostra*, Cic.—

**O.** *Of an opportunity: To seize, or embrace: Plaut.—P.*

*To prevail over, get the upper hand of one: verum*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opprimer*.

**opprōbr-ium** (obprōbr-), īi, n. [opprōbr-o] (Prop.: *A reproaching, etc.*; Meton.: *I. Gen.: A reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonour: Hor.; Nep. II. Esp.: A. Of speech: A reproach, taunt, abuse, abusive word, reproachful language: Hor.—B.*

*Of persons, or things, causing scandal, etc.: A reproach, disgrace: Hor.; Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *opprobre*.

**op-prōbr-o** (ob-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-prōbr-o; fr. ob; prōbr-um] *(To bring, or object, as a*

*reproach against one; hence) To reproach, taunt, upbraid: rus tu mihi opprobras?* Plaut.

**opugnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [opugn(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *The act of assailing, etc.; a besieging of towns, etc.: Cic. II.*

*Meton.: An attack, assault, siege: Cæs. III. Fig.: An attack by words, accusation, etc.: Cic.*

**opugnā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] **1.**: *a. Prop.: One who fights against or carries on war with one, etc.; an attacker, assailant, etc.: Cic.—b.*

*Fig.: An assailant, attacker: meæ salutis non modo non opugnator, sed, etc.*, Cic.—

**2.**: *A besieger: Tac.*

**1. op-pugno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ob-pugno] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.: Neut.: To fight against, attack, assault, assail: aias ferox ab equo contra opugnare sagittis*, Mæotis Danadum Penthesis rates, Prop. **B.**

*Esp.: Milit. t. t.: 1. With persons or countries as objects: a. Act.: To fight against, carry on war with: omnes Gallie civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse*, Cæs.: *(Impers. Pass.)* accerrimo concursu quum magnam partem diei esset oppugnatum, Nep.—

**b.** *Neut.: To make an attack: oppugnante aliquo*, Just.—

**2.** *With towns, etc., as object: a. Act.: To assault, besiege, invest, lay siege to, etc.: castra*, Cæs.: *aggribus oppidum*, Cic.—

**b.** *Neut.: To carry on a siege or investment; to lay siege, besiege; to carry on an assault, to assault: quum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset*, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *Act.: To attack, assault, lay siege to, assail: nullam (sc. rem) oppugnavit, quam non everterit*, Cic.

**2. op-pugno** (ob-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pugn-o; fr. ob; pugn-us] *(To use the fists against; hence) To beat with fists; to buffet: os*, Plaut.

**1. op-s**, ōpis (Nom. Sing. does not occur; and the Dat. prps. is found only once), f. [prob. for ap-s; fr. root AP, whence ap-isor] **1.** *(The obtaining thing; hence) Power, might, strength, ability: Cic.; Virg.—2.*

*(The obtained thing; hence) A. Means of any kind that one possesses; property, substance, wealth, riches, treasure; military or political resources, might, power, influence, etc. (mostly plural): Cic.; Virg.—b.*

*Aid, help, support, assistance, succour: Cic.*

**2. Ops**, ōpis, f. [a personification of 1. ops] *Ops; the goddess of plenty, riches, and power, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry; the same as Terra.*

**op-sōnium**, īi, v. obsonium.

**optā-bilis**, e, adj. [opt(a)-o] *To be wished for, desirable: optabile tempus*, Ov.: *(Comp.) bono viro optabilis*, Cic.

**optā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A wishing, the act of wishing: Cic. II.*

*Meton.: That which is, etc. wished; a wish: Cic.*

**optāt-o**, adv. [optat-us] *According to one's wish: Cic.*

**optā-tus**, a, um: **1.** *P. of opt(a)-o.*

—**2. Pa.**: *Wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear: rumores*, Cic.: *(Comp.) nihil mihi fuit optatus, id.: (Sup.) vale, optatissime frater*, id.—

*As Subst.: optatum, i, n. A wish, desire: Cic.—Particular phrase: In optatis esse alicui, To be in the wishes for some one, i. e. to wish for something: Cic.*

**optim-as** (optum-), ātis, adj. [optim-us] *(Of, or belonging to, the best; hence) Belonging to the best or principal persons; aristocratic; of the aristocrats: respublica ex tribus generibus illis, regali, et optumati, et populari, confusa modice*, Cic.—

*As Subst.: optimas, ātis (sc. homo), comm. gen. (Gen. Plur., tum or um) In a political sense: One of, or an adherent of, the (optimi) best or principal men; an aristocrat: Cic.; Tac.*

**optim-e** (optum-), v. bene.

**opt-imus** (-tunus), a, um, v. bonus.

**1. opt-ō**, ōnis, f. [opt-o] *(The act of choosing; hence) Choice, free choice, liberty to choose, option: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. option.*

**2. opt-ō**, ōnis, m. [id.] *(The one chosen; hence) I. Gen.: A helper whom one chooses for one's self, an assistant: Plaut. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: An adjutant: Tac.*

**opt-ivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Chosen: cognomen*, Hor.

**op-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *tenens*, [acc. to Benfey akin to Sans. root AP, to desire] **I.** Prop.: *To wish, wish for, desire: optare nihil, nisi quod honestum sit*, Cic.: *(Jold. by Subj.) optavi peteres cælestia sidera tarde*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To choose, select: locum tecto*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opter*.

**ōp-ūlens**, entis, ōp-ūlentus, a, um, adj. [(ops), op-is] *(Abounding in ops; hence) I. Prop.: Rich, wealthy, opulent: (Sup.) opulentissima civitas*, Cic.: *(Comp., also, with Abl.) agro, viris, opulenter*, Sall.: *(with Gen.) provincia pecunie opulenta*, Tac. **II.**

*Meton.: A. Rich, fine, splendid obsonium*, Plaut.—

**B.** *Influential, noble: factio*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opulent*.

**ōpūlen-ter**, adv. [for opulent-ter; fr. opulens, opulent-is] *Richly, sumptuously, splendidly: neque illos arte colam, me opulenter*, Sall.: *(Comp.) ludos opulenter facere*, Liv.

**ōpūlent-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] *(The condition of the opulens; hence) I. Prop.: Riches, wealth, opulence: Sall.; Virg. II. Fig.: Richness, copiousness: lingue*, Claud. **III.** Meton.: *Resources, power, of a people: Sall.; Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *opulence*.

**ōpūlent-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fr. id.] *To make rich, to enrich: herum baccis oliivæ*, Hor.

**ōpūlentus**, a, um, v. opulens.

**ōpūntus**, a, um, v. 3. Opus.

**1. ōp-us**, ēris, n. [acc. to some= Sanscrit ap-as, "work"; acc. to others akin to root AP, whence ap-isor, and so "the obtaining thing"] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.: Work, labour: Cic. B.*



**Espr.** 1. Of military labour or service in the field: Virg.—2. Of agricultural work, labour, etc.: Cic.—3. Of labour in building: Cic.—4. Of political toil: Cic. **II.** Meton. **A.** Of the results of labour: 1. A work or building: Cic.—2. Milit. **I. t. a.** A defensive work, a fortification, etc.: Cæs.; Liv.—b. Field-works, works constructed for carrying on a siege; machine, etc., for besieging, etc.: Cic.—3. Of writings: A work, book, etc.: Cic.—4. a. A work of art: Cic.—b. Workmanship, artistic skill, skilfulness: Cic.—B. A deed, action, performance, business: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œuvre, ouvrage.*

2. **Opus**, n. indecl. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to root *ap*, whence *ap-iscor*] (In pass. force, *That which is, or must be, obtained*; hence) *That which is needful, need, necessity*: only in Nom. and Acc.: 1. Nom.: In connection with sum = adj.: a. *Needful, necessary*: materiem, et quae opus sunt, dominus, prebebit, Cato: (with *Abl.*) magistratibus opus est, *there is need of*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv.: (with *Acc.*) puero opus est cibum, Plaut.—b. Good, useful, serviceable, beneficial: atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic.—2. Acc.: Opus habere, *To have need of*: nam ut graminibus, ita frugibus roburneis opus habent, Col.

3. **Opus**, untis, f., Ὀπoύς. *Opus*; a town of Locris, in Greece (now *Talanta*).—Hence, **Opunt-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of Opus*; *Opuntian*.—As Subst.: **Opuntii**, ōrum, m. (sc. *cives*) *The inhabitants of Opus, the Opuntians.*

**Opus-cūlum**, i, n. dim. [for *oper-cūlum*; fr. *opus*, *oper-is*] *A little work*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opuscule.*

1. **Orā**, ae, f. [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit *arara*, "postremus," "ultimate"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The extremity of a thing; the border, edge, margin, end, limit*: Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *The coast, sea-coast*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A rope by which a vessel is fastened to the shore; a cable, a hawser: Liv.—**B.**: 1. A region, clime, country: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrases: a. *Luminis orā*, *The regions of light*; i. e. the world, the earth, life, light: Virg.—b. *Acherontis orā*, *The regions of Acheron*; i. e. the lower regions: Lucr.—2. For zone: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *An edge, skirt, etc.*: oras evolvere belli, *to unravel the edges of the picture of war*, Virg.

2. **Orā**, ae, f., *Orā*; the name of *Hersilia*, as a goddess.

**Orā-cūlum** (-clum), cūli, n. [or (a)-o] (*That which serves for speaking the mind, etc.*, of the gods; hence) **I.** Prop.: A divine announcement, an oracle: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A prophetic declaration, a prophecy: Cic.—**B.** A place where oracular responses were given; an oracle: Cic.—**C.** An oracular saying, oracle pronounced by a man: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oracle.*

**Orā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Gen.: A

*speaking, speech, language*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: 1. Prop.: A set speech of an orator; an oration, harangue, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Meton.: *Oratorical talent, eloquence*: Cic.—**B.** Prose: Cic.—**C.** Mode of speech, way of speaking: obliqua, oblique, or indirect, narrative: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oraison.*

**Orā-tiō-cūla**, ae, f. dim. [for *oration-cūla*; fr. *oratio*, *oration-is*] *A little speech, a brief oration*: Cic.

**Orā-tor**, ōris, m. [or (a)-o] 1.: **a.** A speaker, orator: Cic.—b. A speaker, spokesman of an embassy; an ambassador charged with an oral message: Virg.; Liv.—2. An entreater, beseecher: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orateur.*

**Orā-tōri-e**, adv. [orator-i-us] *Oratorially*: dicere, Cic.

**Orā-tōr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [orator] *Of, or belonging to, an orator*: oratoricis ornamenta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oratoire.*

**Orā-trix**, icis, f. [or (a)-o] *She that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant*: Plaut.; Cic.

**Orā-tum**, i, n. [id.] *A prayer, supplication, entreaty*: Ter.

1. **Orā-tus**, a, um, P. of or (a)-o.  
2. **Orā-tus**, ūs, m. [or (a)-o] (*An entreating, the act of entreating*; hence) *An entreaty, a request* (in class. Lat., only in *Abl. Sing.*): oratu tuo, Cic.

**Orbā-tor**, ōris, m. [orb(a)-o] *One who deprives others of children or parents; a bereaver*: Ov.

**orbicūl-ātus**, a, um, adj. [orbicul-us] (*Provided with an orbiculus*; hence) *Circle-shaped, rounded, circular, orbiculate*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbiculé.*

**orbicūlus**, i, m. dim. [orbis, (uncomfr. Gen.) *orbis-is*] *A small circle or disk*: Pl.

**Orbīlius**, ū, m. *Orbilius; a grammarian at Rome, in the time of Cicero.*

**orb-is**, is, m. (*Abl.*, *orbi*, *Lucr.*) [etym. dub.; prob. obsol. *urb-o* or *urv-o* = circumdo; and so, akin to *urbs*; cf. *urvo*] (*The surrounding thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A circle, ring, round, orbit, orb, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** Esp.: 1. Of a ring: Ov.—2. Of a circle formed by men: Cæs.—3. Duodecim signorum orbis. *The Zodiac*: Cic.—so, orbis, alone: Cic.—4. *Orbis lacteus, The Milky Way*: Cic.—5. *Of the orbit of a heavenly body*: Cic.—6. *Of the windings of a serpent*: Cic.—7. *Of a circular surface or disk*: orbis mense, a round table-top, Ov.—8. *Of a quoit or discus*: Ov.—9. *Of the scale of a balance*: Tib.—10. *Of a (circular) shield*: Virg.—11. *Of the hoop or tire of a wheel*: Pl.—12. *Of a wheel*: Virg.—13. *Of the ball of the eye*: Virg.—14. *Of the eye*: Ov.—15. *Of the sun's disk or orb*: Virg.—16. *Of the moon's disk or orb*: Ov.—17. *Of the circle of the world; the world, the universe* (either alone, or with *terrarum* or *terre*): Ov.; Cic.; Virg.—18. *Country, region*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: A circle: **A.** Of things that return at a certain period of time, A rotation, round, circuit: orbis hic in republica

est conversus, *the circle of political changes*, Cic.—**B.** Of speech: A rounding off. roundness, roundly: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Roundness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbe.*

**orb-ita**, ae, f. [orb-is] (*The thing supplied, or provided, with an orbis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: A track or rut made in the ground by a wheel: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: A track, course, path: veteris culpe, i. e. bad example, Juv. **III.** Meton.: *An impression, mark left by a ligature*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbite.*

**orb-itas**, ātis, f. [orb-us] (*The state, or condition, of the orbis*; hence) **I.** Deprivation, loss, etc.: luminis, Pl.—2.: a. Prop.: *Bereavement of parents, children, husband or other beloved person; childlessness, orphanage, widowhood*: Cic.; Tac.—b. Fig.: *Bereavement*: reipublicae, Cic.

**orb-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [orb-us] **I.** *To deprive, bereave of any thing*: Italiani juvenute, Cic. **II.**: **A.** *To deprive, or bereave, of parents, children, or offspring*: catulo lactente orbata leena, Ov.—**B.** *To bereave, render childless*: orbatura patres... fulminna, Ov.

**Orb-ōna**, ae, f. [id.] (*The one having, i. e. protecting, the bereaved*) *Orbona; the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents.*

**orb-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *RABH*; Gr. ὀρφ-αρός and ὀρφ-ός; Lat. rap-icō] **I.** Gen.: *Deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of any thing*: **A.** Prop.: (with *Abl.*) neve plebem orbam tribunis relinquunt, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) si tu quoque luminis hujus Orbis... lieres, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Free from*: fortunique litibus orbum, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Of parents or children: *Bereaved, bereft, parentless, fatherless, childless*: senex, Cic.: (with *Abl.*) puerique parentibus orbi, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov.—As Subst.: a. orbis, i, m.: (a) (sc. vir) *A childless person*: Tac.—(b) (sc. puer) *An orphan*: Cic.—b. orba, ae, f.: (a) (sc. mulier) *A childless woman*: Liv.—(b) (sc. puella) *A female orphan, an orphan girl*: Ter.—2. Of a bed: *Husbandless, widowed*: cubile, Cat. **B.** Fig.: Of things: *Orphaned, orphan, bereaved*: respública, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *orbe.*

**orca**, ae, f. [etym. dub.; but prob. of northern origin, the word *orc* in Erse signifying a pig, a salmon, a whale] **I.** Prop.: A species of whale; prob. a narwhal or a grampus; an orc: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A large-bellied vessel; a butt, tun: Hor.—**B.** A tunnel used for throwing dice, a dice-box: Pers.

**Orca-ādes**, um, f. [etym. dub.; but prob. connected with *orca*; and so, signifying whale-islands] *The Orcaades; islands near Scotland, the Orkneys.*

**Orchāmus**, i, m., Ὀρχαμος. *Orchamus; a king of Babylonia, the father of Lewithoë.*

**orchas**, ādis, f. = ὀρχάς. *An orchas a species of olive of an oblong shape*: Virg.

**orchēstra**, *æ*, *f.* = ὀρχήστρα (The thing made for dancing). **I.** Prop.: The orchestra; the place where the Senate sat in the theatre: Suet. **II.** Meton.: The Senate: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orchestre*.

**1. Orchōmēnus** (-os), *i*, *m.*, Ὀρχομένους. Orchomenus; a city of Boeotia.

**2. Orchomenus**, *i*, *m.* (Acc. Gr. Orchomenon, Ov.) -*um*, *i*, *n.* Orchomenus or Orchomenum; a city of Arcadia.

**Orc-us**, *i*, *m.* [prps. akin to Gr. ὄρυς = ὄρυς] (That which hems in or confines; hence) **I.** Prop.: Orcus; the Lower World, the abode of the dead: Virg.—Hence, **Orc-inus** (-ivus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Orcus, or to the realms of the dead: senators, who have got into the Senate by means of Caesar's testament, Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: Orcus, the god of the infernal regions; Pluto: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** Death: Orcum morari, to hesitate to die: Hor.

**ordia prima**, for primordia, Lucr. **ordin-ārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ordo, ordin-is] (Of, or belonging to, ordo; hence) According to the usual order; usual, customary, regular, ordinary: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordinaire*.

**ordināt-*a***, *adv.* [ordinat-us] In an orderly manner, in order, etc.: Auct. Her.

**ordinā-tim**, *adv.* [ordin(a)-o] **1.** In order or succession: Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** In good order, with unbroken ranks: Script. ap. Cic.—**3.** Regularly, properly: Cæs.

**ordinā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] **1.** **A.** Gen.: A settling in order, regulating, arranging; an order, arrangement, regulation: Pl.—**B.** Esp.: An orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government: Pl.—**2.** A regulation, ordinance, decree, etc., of an emperor: Pl.—**3.** An appointment to, or installation in, a civil office: Suet. ¶ Hence, (in Lat. Eccl. meaning of "ordination") Fr. *ordination*.

**ordin-o**, *āvi*, *atum*, *āre*, *i*, *v. a.* [ordo, ordin-is] **I.** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To arrange, regulate, set in order, etc.: ordinandæ sunt ceteræ partes orationis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **A.** Of a narrative of events, etc.: To draw up in order, narrate, relate, describe: mox ubi publicas Res ordināris, Hor.—**B.** To detail the successive facts of any thing; to plead, etc.: Cic.—**C.** To satisfy, etc.: desideria militum, Suet. **B.** Meton.: **1.** To reckon or count up: annos, Hor.—**2.** To command, appoint, order, ordain, etc.: igneæ formæ cursūs ordinatos definiunt, Cic. **II.** To place, or set, in a row or rows: est ut viro vir latius ordinet Arbusta sulcis, Hor. **III.** Milit. *t. t.*: To draw up soldiers, etc., in line or ranks: Hor. **IV.** Milit. *t. t.*: To form soldiers, etc., into companies: Liv. **V.** To appoint to a civil office, dignity, etc.; to ordain: Suet.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordonner*.

**ord-i-or**, *orsus sum*, *ordiri*, *4. v. dep.* *a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.; but prob. an

obsol. Gr. verb ὀρδ-έω = ἔρ-ος = ἔρ-ον, lana; δέω, ligo), whence ὀρδήμα, a ball of worsted (as wool bound, or tied, together)] (To bind or fasten wool together; hence) **I.** Prop.: To weave, spin, etc.: telas, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: **1.** Gen.: To begin, set about, commence, undertake, etc.: to reliquis ordi, Cic.; nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: To set about describing, to commence the description of: reliquos ordiamur, Nep.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** Gen.: To begin, make a beginning, commence, set out: unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: To begin to speak: Veneris contra sic filius orsus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ourdrir*.

**ordi-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of ord-i-or.  
**ord-o**, *inis*, *m.* [ord-i-or] (A spinning or weaving; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: An arranging, arrangement, order, etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Consecutive or due order, regular succession, turn, etc.: Cic.—**A** dverbial expressions: **A.** Ordine, in ordine, ex ordine, in ordinem, or per ordinem, In order, in turn: Cic.; Virg.; Quint.—**B.** Ordine, Regularly, properly: Cic.—**C.** Ex ordine, In succession, without intermission: Cic.—**d.** Extra ordinem: (a) Out of course, in an unusual or extraordinary manner: Cic.—(b) Extraordinarily, i. e. uncommonly, eminently, especially: Cic.—**2.** Position, situation, etc.: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: A row, line, etc.: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of materials, etc., for building, etc.: A layer, stratum, etc.: Cæs.—**b.** Of beams, etc.: A tier, row, etc.: Cæs.—**C.** In a vessel: A row of benches or seats: Virg.—**d.** In the theatre: A row of seats: Cic.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** A line or rank of soldiers in battle array: Cæs.—Hence, prob., the phrases, In ordinem cogere or redigere, To reduce to the ranks, i. e. to reduce, to degrade, etc.: Liv.; Pl.—**2.** A band, troop, company of soldiers: Cic.—**3.** Plur.: Commanders, captains: Cæs.—**O.** Polit. *t. t.*: **1.** **A.** Gen.: An order, i. e. a rank, class, degree of citizens: Cic.—**B.** Esp.: The Order, i. e. the Senate: Tac.—**2.** A class, rank: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordre*.

**Ordovices**, *um*, *m.* The Ordovices; a people of Britain (in modern Montgomery, Merioneth, Flint, Denbigh).

**Ōreās**, *adis*, *f.*, Ὀρεάς (She of the mountain). An Oread or mountain-nymph: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Oréade*.

**Ōrēsitrophos**, *i*, *f.* nom. pr., Ὀρεσιτροφός (Mountain-reared). *Ōrēsitrophos*; one of Actæon's hounds.

**Ōrestēs**, *is* and *æ*, *m.* (Voc. Ōresta, Ōv.), Ὀρέστης. **I.** Prop.: The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by killing his mother, and in company with his faithful friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia, priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese, carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia.—Hence, **Orest-*æus***, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Ōrestēs; Ōrestean. **II.**

**Meton.**: The title of one of the tragedies of Euripides: Cic.

**Ōrex-is**, *is*, *f.* = ὀρεξ-*is*. A longing appetite: Juv.

**organ-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ὀργανικός, Of, or belonging to, musical instruments; instrumental, musical: saltus, Lucr.—As Subst.: **organicus**, *i*, *m.* (sc. homo) A musician: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *organique*.

**orgānum**, *i*, *n.* = ὄργανον: **I.** Gen.: An implement, instrument, engine of any kind: Col. **II.** Esp.: An organ, water-organ: Suet. ¶ Hence Fr. *organe*, *orgue*.

**Orgōtōrix**, *igis*, *m.* *Orgeltorix*; the noblest and richest among the Illeveti, in the time of Julius Cæsar.

**Orgia**, *drum*, *n.*, Ὀργια. **I.** Prop.: The feast or orgies of Bacchus: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Secret frantic revels, orgies: Juv. **III.** Fig.: Mysteries, secrets: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orgies*.

**Ōribāsus**, *i*, *m.*, Ὀρειβάστος (Mountain climber). *Ōribasus*; one of Actæon's hounds.

**Ōrichalcum**, *i*, *n.* = ὀρείχαλκος (mountain-copper). Yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *archal*.

**Ōricil-la** (*a*uricil-), *æ*, *f.* dim. [for auricul-la; fr. auricul-a=auris] An ear-lap: Cat.

**Ōricos** (-us) *i*, *f.*, -*um*, *i*, *n.*, Ὀρίκος and Ὀρικόν. *Ōricos*, *Ōricus*, or *Ōricos*: a seaport town of Epirus (now Orfo).—Hence, **Ōric-*ius***, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Ōricus*; *Ōrician*.

**Ōri-ens**, *entis*, *P.* of ori-or.—As Subst., (*sc.* sol.) **1.** Prop.: The rising sun: Virg.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** The quarter where the sun rises, the East: Cic.—**b.** The eastern parts of the world, the East: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orient*.

**Ōrient-ālis**, *e*, *adj.* [orientis, orient-is] Of, or belonging to, the East; Eastern, Oriental; Just.—As Subst.: **orientales**, *ium*, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) The people, or inhabitants, of the East; the Orientals: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oriental*.

**1. Ōr-igo**, *inis*, *f.* [or-i-or] (That by which springing up, etc., is produced, hence) **A.** **1.** Prop.: Birth, descent, origin, lineage: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Plur.: The Origins; the title of a historical work by Cato: Cic.—**b.** A race, stock, family: Virg.—**c.** Of persons: An ancestor, progenitor, founder: Tac.—**d.** Of cities: A mother-city: Sall.—**B.** Of rivers: Source, origin: Hor.—**C.** A commencement, beginning, origin: Cic. Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *origine*.

**2. Origo**, *inis*, *f.* [1. origo] *Origo* a woman's name.

**Ōrion**, *ōnis* and *ōnis*, *m.*, Ὀρίων. **I.** Prop.: A celebrated hunter. **II.** Meton.: The constellation into which Orion was changed; the constellation Orion, the rising and setting of which is attended with storms: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Orion*.

**Ōr-i-or**, *tus sum*, *iri*, *3.* and *4. v. dep.* [root ori; Gr. ὀρ, in ὀρ-νυμαι] **I.** Prop.:



**A. Gen.:** *To stir or bestir one's self; to rise:* quum consul, oriens nocte, silentio dicere dictatorem, Liv. **B. Esp.:** *Of the heavenly bodies: daylight, etc. To rise, arise, become visible, appear:* nt queque (sc. stella) oriturque caudice, Ov.: orto sole, at sunrise, Hor. **II. Meton. A. 1. Of persons:** **a.** *To spring, descend, have one's origin from some one:* equestri loco ortus, Cic.—**b.** *To be born:* in quo (sc. solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic.—**2. Of things:** *To spring, or grow up; to grow forth:* a qua (sc. gemma) oriens uva, etc., Cic.—**B. Of streams, etc.: *To spring, rise, take their, etc., rise:* Rhenu oritur ex Lepontis, Cæs.—**C. Of an eminence: *To rise, rise up:* Sall.—**D. Of the wind: *To rise, arise, take its origin, proceed, etc.:* Ov.—**E. Of a storm: *To spring up, rise, etc.:* Nep.—**F. To begin, commence, have a beginning or commencement: Belgæ ab extremis Gallie finibus oriuntur, Cæs. **III. Fig. A. To rise, arise, commence, spring up: ab his sermo oritur, Cic.—**B. To arise, proceed, originate, have its origin, etc.: quanta ex discussionibus incommoda criri consuevit, Cæs.**************

**Orithyia** (quadrissyll.), *f.*, Ὀρίθυια. *Orithyia:* 1. *A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens.*—2. *A queen of the Amazons.*

**Orionus**, *a, um, adj.* [ori-or] 1. *Descended, sprung from:* ab inguibus, Cic.—2. *Born:* ab Syracusis, Liv.—3. *That (has) proceeded, originated, etc.:* Allia oriundum sacerdotium, Liv.

**Ormenis**, *Idis, f.*, Ὀρμενίς. *A female descendant of Ormenius, i. e. Aspidamia* (Voc. Ormeni): Ov.

**ornā-mentum**, *i, n.* [orn(a)-o] 1. *a. Prop.:* *(The) adorning thing; hence* (a) *Gen.:* *An ornament, decoration, embellishment:* qua (sc. urbs) præsido et ornamento est civitati, Cæs.—(b) *Esp.:* *Plur.:* *Jewels, valuable decorations or ornaments, etc.:* Cæs.—**b. Fig.:** (a) *Gen.:* *An ornament, a distinction:* ornamentis aliquid afficere, *to bestow distinction upon one:* Cic.—(b) *Esp.:* *Of Rhetorical ornament:* Cic.—2. *(The equipping thing; hence) Equipment of any kind; apparatus, accoutrements, trappings, etc.:* Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. ornement.*

**ornāt-e**, *adv.* [i. ornāt-us] *With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly:* dicere, Cic. (Comp.) *ornatius, id. (Sup.)* *ornatissime, id.*

**ornā-trix**, *icis, f.* [orn(a)-o] *A female adorning, a tirewoman (a slave who dressed her mistress's hair):* Ov.

1. **ornāt-us**, *a, um, i.* 1. *P. of orn(a)-o.*—2. *Pa.:* *a. Prop.:* *Ornamented, decked, adorned, embellished, handsome, ornate, etc. (Comp.)* agro bene culto nihil ornatus, Cic. (with Gr. Acc.) *ipse caput totius foliis ornatus olivæ, Virg.—b. Meton.:* (a) *Fitted out, furnished, provided with anything:* (Sup.) fundus ornatus, Cic.—(b) *Accoutred, equipped, etc.:* equus, Liv.—c. *Fig.:* (a) *(a) Adorned with any good quality, etc.; excellent,*

*illustrious, distinguished, etc.:* in dicendo, Cic.—(b) *Honoured, honourable, respected, etc.:* homo, Cic.—(y) *Of compositions:* *Ornamented, embellished, etc.:* Cic.—(δ) *Famous, honourable, etc.:* locus . . . ad dicendum ornatus, Cic.—(b) *Provided, furnished, etc., with any thing:* artibus atque virtutibus, Cic.

2. **ornāt-us**, *ūs* (Gen. ornati, Ter.—*Dat.*, ornātū, Script. ap. Gell.), *m* [orn(a)-o] 1. *a. Prop.:* *An adorning, adornment, decoration, embellishment:* Hirt.—**b. Meton.:** (a) *Splendid dress, attire, or apparel:* Cic.—(b) *Of the world* (corresp. to the Gr. κόσμος): Cic.—c. *Fig.:* *A decoration, ornament:* adilitatis, Cic.—2. *a. Prop.:* *A furnishing, providing, preparing, etc.:* a preparation, etc. Ter.—**b. Meton.:** *Of a horse's trappings.* Pl.—c. *Fig.:* *Accoutrements, furniture, equipage:* eloquentia eodem ornatu comitata, Cic.

**or-no**, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [etym. dub.; prob. for os-no, akin to Sanscrit root BHŪSH, *to adorn, ornament, etc.*, with loss of initial letter (as in amo, from Sanscrit root CAM)]:—for substitution of f for sh, cf. uro from Sanscrit root USH] 1. *Prop.:* *To adorn, ornament, embellish, set off, etc.:* ornabat cornua sertis, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *A. Gen.:* *To adorn, set off, embellish:* orationem, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. *To commend, praise, bestow praise or commendation upon:* non dubitavit seditiones ipas ornare, Cic.—2. *To honour, show honour to, distinguish, etc.:* me tuis sententiis sapissime ornasti, Cic.—3. *To bestow honour upon:* aliquem, Cic.—4. *Ironically:* *To reward, etc.:* ornatus esses, Ter. **III. Meton.:** *A. To fit out, furnish, provide with necessities:* decemviris apparitoribus, scribis, etc., Cic.—**B. To equip, get ready, prepare, etc.: classes, Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. orner.*****

**ornus**, *i, f.* *The wild mountain-ash:* Virg. ¶ *Hence, Fr. orne.*

**Or-o**, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n.* [1. os, or-is] *(To use the mouth; hence)* 1. *Gen.:* *To speak:* A. Act.: bonum æquumque oras, Plaut.—**B. Neut.:** talibus orabat Juno, Virg. **II. Esp.:** *A. To treat, argue, plead (as an ambassador, advocate, or suppliant):* 1. Act.: capitis causam, Cic.—2. Neut.: cum eo de salute, Cæs.—**B. To pray, beg, beseech, entreat one: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) *to illud, Cic.:* auxilium ad bellum, Liv.: ipsa canas, oro, Virg.: te etiam atque etiam oro, ut me totum teneam, Cic.: rogat eos atque orat, ne oppugnet filium suum, Virg.: alacres admittit orant, Virg.—*Particular expression:* Inserted in a clause containing an imperative mood, *to soften the command as well as to mark entreaty:* Oro or oro te, I pray, I pray you: Virg.; Cic.**

**Orōanda**, *æ, f.* *Oroanda; a city of Pisidia.*—Hence, 1. **Orōand-enses**, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Oroanda.*

—2. **Orōand-icus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to, Oroanda.*

**Orōdes**, *is and i, m.*, Ὀρόδης. *Orodes:* 1. *A king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death.*—2. *A son of the king of the Parthians.*—3. *A king of the Colchians.*—4. *A king of the Albanians.*—5. *A warrior slain by Mezentius.*

**Orōmēdon**, *ontis, m.*, Ὀρομῆδων. *Oromedon; one of the giants.*

**Orōntes**, *is or æ* (Gen. Oronti, Virg.), *m.*, Ὀρόντης. *Oroentes:* 1. *The principal river of Syria.*—Hence, **Orōnt-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Oroentes; Orontian; Meton.:* Syrian; myrrha, Prop.—2. *A companion of Æneas and chief of the Lycii.*

**Orōpus**, *i, m.*, Ὀρόπυς. *Oropus; a town of Boeotia, on the borders of Attica.*

**Orpheus** (dissyll.), *i* (Gr. *Dat.*, Orphei, Virg.;—Gr. Acc. Orpheu, Virg., Voc., Orpheu, Virg.), *m.*, Ὀρφεύς. *Orpheus; the famous mythic singer of Thrace, son of Ormus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice.*—Hence, 1. **Orph-ēus**, *a, um, adj.*, Ὀρφεύς. *Of, or belonging to, Orpheus; Orphean:* vox, Ov.—2. **Orph-icus**, *a, um, adj.*, Ὀρφικός. *Of, or belonging to, Orpheus; Orphic:* carmen, Cic.

**Orphne**, *ēs, f.*, Ὀρφνῆ (Darkness). *Orphne; a nymph.*

**or-sa**, *ōrum* [for ord-sa; fr. ordior] 1. *Gen.:* *Beginnings, commencements:* Liv. **II. Esp.: *Commencing words; words:* Virg.**

**Orses**, *æ, m.* *Orses; a Trojan.*

**Orsilochus**, *i, m.* *Orsilochus; a Trojan, killed by Camilla.*

1. **or-sus**, *(for ord-sus), a, um, i, P.* of ordior.

2. **or-sus**, *ūs, m.* [for ord-sus; fr. ordior] *A beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt:* poet. Cic.

**orthographia**, *æ, f.*, ὀρθογραφία (correct writing). *Orthography:* Suet. ¶ *Hence, Fr. orthographie.*

**Ortōna**, *æ, f.* *Ortona; a city and harbour of the Trentani in Latium (now Ortona).*

1. **or-tus**, *a, um, P.* of or-lor.

2. **or-tus**, *ūs, m.* [or-lor] 1. *a. Prop.:* *A rising of the heavenly bodies:* Cic.; Virg.—**b. Meton.: *The quarter where any of the heavenly bodies rise; the rising:* Cic.—c. *Fig.:* *A rise, beginning, origin, commencement:* tribunalicus potestatis, Cic.—2. *a. An origin, descent, etc.:* Ov.—3. *a. A being born, the act of birth:* Cic.—**b. Birth: i. e. *the being born at any particular place (as denoted by some accompanying word):* Cic.—4. *A rising, rise, of a wind:* Pl.****

**Ortygia**, *æ, -æ, ēs, f.*, Ὀρτυγία. *Ortygia or Ortygie (i. e. the land of quails):* 1. *A name of the Isle of Delos.*—Hence, **Ortygi-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Ortygian:* dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.—2. *An island which formed a part of Syracuse.*—3. *A sacred wood near Ephesus.*

**Ortygius**, *ii, m.* *Ortygius; a Rutulian, killed by Ceneus.*

**ōryx**, ὄρυξ, *m.* = ὄρυξ. *The oryx: a species of wild goat or gazelle: Juv.*

**ōryza** (-īza), ὄρυζα, *f.* = ὄρυζα. *Rice: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. riz.*

1. **ōs**, ōris (not found in *Gen. Plur.*), *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *aq* (= *as*), *comeder*] (*The eating thing; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *The mouth of persons or animals: Cic.* — *Particular phrases: A.* In ore omnium, etc., esse, *To be in everybody's mouth, to be the common talk: Ter.; Cic.* — *B.* Uno ore, *With one mouth, i.e. unanimously: Virg.* — *C.* Voltare per ora virum, *To fly frequently through the mouths of men; i.e. to become famous or renowned amongst men: Virg.* — *D.* In ora vulgi, or hominum pervenire, or abire, also, i.e. per ora, *To get, etc., into people's mouths, etc., i.e. to become the common talk: Cat.; Liv.; Sil.* *II. Meton.* *A.* 1. *Gen.*: *The face, countenance: Cic.* — *Particular phrases: a.* Ledere alicui os, *To hurt one's face, i.e. to insult one to one's face: Ter.* — *b.* Præbere os alicui, *To hold out one's face to one, i.e. to expose one's self to personal insult from one: Ter.* — *c.* Os præbere ad contumeliam, *To hold out one's face to insult, i.e. to expose one's self to insult: Liv.* — *2. Esp.* Boldness, effrontery, impudence: *Cic.* — *B. Plur.*: *Speech: Virg.* — *C.* A mouth, opening, entrance: *Cic.; Virg.* — *D.* The source of a stream: *Virg.* — *E.* The prow of ships: *Hor.*

2. **os**, ossis, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *as-ti*; cf. also the Gr. *ōs-réon*] *I. Prop.*: *A bone: Cic.* *II. Meton.* *This hard, or innermost, part of trees or fruits: Pl.; Suet.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. os.*

**Osca**, *œ, f.* *Osca; a town of Hispania Tarraconensis (now Huesca, in Aragón).* — *Hence, Oss-ensis, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Osca; Oscan.* — *As Subst.* *Oscenses, lum, m.* (sc. *civites*) *The inhabitants of Osca, the Oscans.*

**os-con**, inis, *m.* [for *or-con*; fr. *os*, or-*is*; can-*o*] (*The one predicting with the mouth; hence*) *Augural t.t.: A divining-bird, from the notes of which auguries were taken (e. g. the raven, crow, owl, etc.): Hor.*

**Osc-i**, ōrum, *m.* *The Oscans; a primitive people of Campania; in more ancient times called, also, Opic-i and Opac-i (Obsc).* — *Hence, Osc-us, a, um, adj. Oscan.*

**oscil-lum**, i, *n. dim.* [for *osculum*; fr. *oscul-um*] (*Prop.*: *A little os or face; Meton.*) *A little smudge of the face; a little mask or head of Bacchus, which was suspended on a tree used as a landmark: Virg.*

**oscitā-nis**, ntis, 1. *P.* of *oscit(a)-o*. — *2. Pa.*: *Listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent: a. Prop.*: *Epicurus, Cic.* — *b. Fig.*: *sapientia, Cic.*

**oscitan-ter**, *adv.* [for *oscitant-ter*; fr. *oscitans*, *oscitant-is*] *Carelessly, negligently: Cic.*

**oscitā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [*oscit(a)-o*] *An opening of the mouth wide, a gaping: Pl. os-ci-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i, t, n., and os-ci-to, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep.* [for *or-ci-to* and *or-ci-to*; fr. *os*, or-*is*; ci-*eo*] *I. Prop.*: *To open the*

*mouth wide; to gape, yawn: ut pandiculus oscitatur, Plaut.* *II. Fig.*: *To be listless, idle, indolent, negligent, remiss, etc.: quum calamitates impendere videntur, sedetis et oscitami, Auct. Her.*

**oscilā-bundus**, a, *um, adj.* [*oscul(a)-or*] *Kissing: Suet.*

**oscilā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [*id.*] *A kissing: Cic.*

**oscul-or**, ātus sum, āri, i, *v. dep. a. and n.* [*oscul-um*] *I. Act.* *A. Prop.*: *To kiss, give a kiss to, bestow a kiss upon: filiolam tuam, Cic. B. Fig.*: *To make much of; to value, prize, etc.: scientiam juris, Cic. II. Neut.*: *To give a kiss, to kiss: compellendo blanditer, osculando, Plaut.*

**os-cūlum**, i, *n. dim.* [for *or-culum*; fr. *os*, or-*is*] (*A little os; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth: Ov. II. Meton.* *A kiss: Cic.; Tac.* — *Particular phrases: A.* Oscula ferre, *To carry off, i.e. receive, kisses: Ov.* — *B.* Oscula capere or sumere, *To receive kisses: Ov.* — *C.* Oscula carpere, *To rifle kisses: Ov.* — *D.* Oscula figere, *To imprint kisses: Virg.* — *E.* Oscula jacere or jactare, *To throw kisses, i.e. to kiss the hand: Tac.; Phæd.* — *F.* Oscula jungere, *To join kisses, i.e. to meet kiss with kiss: Ov.* — *G.* Osculi jus, *The right or privilege of kissing (between relatives of both sexes): Suet.*

**Osdroēna**, *œ, f.*, Ὀσδρόνη. *Osdroēna; a country in the western part of Mesopotamia (now Diar Mochar).* — *Hence, Osdroen-i, ōrum, m.* *The people of Osdroēna.*

**Osī**, ōrum, *m.* *The Osī; a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube.*

**Ōsīnius**, Is, *m.* *Osinius; a king of the Clusini.*

**Ōsirīs**, is and Idīs, *m.*, Ὀσίρις. *Osiris: 1. An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis.* — *2. A Rutulian, killed by Thybræus.*

**Ossa**, *œ, f.*, Ὀσσα. *Ossa; a high mountain in Thessaly (now Kissaro).* — *Hence, Oss-æus, a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ossa; Osean.*

**oss-ūs**, a, *um, adj.* [*2. os, oss-is*] (*Of, or belonging to, bone; hence*) *1. Made of bone, bone: Pl.* — *2. Like bone in character, hard as bone, bony: manus, Juv.*

**oss-i-frāg-us**, a, *um, adj.* [*os, oss-is; (i); fra(n)g-o*] *Bone-breaking: Script. ap. Sen.* — *As Subst.* *ossi-fragus, i, m., -a, œ, f.* (sc. *aquila*) *The sea-eagle, ospry: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. orfraie.*

**os-tendo**, tendi, tensum or tentum, tendere, 3. *v. a.* [for *os-tendo*] (*To stretch out, or spread, before one; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To expose to view; to show, exhibit, display: ostenditque humeros latos, Virg.: os sum populo Romano ostendere, Cic. B. Esp.* 1. *With Personal pron.*: *To show one's self, appear, etc.: Ter.; Cæs.* — *2. To expose, lay open, etc.: aquiloni ostendere glebas, Virg. II. Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *To show, disclose, exhibit, manifest: ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Plaut.: (with*

*Objective clause)* nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum, *Cic. B. Esp.* 1. *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To show one's self or itself; to appear: Virg.; Suet.* — *2. To show, or indicate, by speech or signs; to give to understand; to declare, say, make known, etc.: simul et illud ostendit, Cic.: (without Object) aliteratque ostenderam, id.* — *3. To represent, or pretend, a thing to be something: quedam mihi magnifica et præclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic.*

**osten-sus** (for *ostend-sus*), a, *um, P.* of *ostend-o*.

**ostentā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [*ostent(a)-o*] *I. Gen.*: *A showing, exhibition, display: Liv.* *II. Esp.* *A idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation: Cic.* — *B.* A false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception: *Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ostentation.*

**ostentā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *A vain, self-satisfied exhibitor; a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter: Liv.*

**osten-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, *v. a. intens.* [for *ostend-to*; fr. *ostend-o*] *I. Gen.*: *To present to view, show, exhibit, etc.: passum capillum ostentare, Cæs. II. Esp.* *A.*: 1. *To show off with vanity or boastfulness; to display, make a display of, boast of: ut potius amorem tibi ostentarem meum, Cic.* — *2. With Personal pron.*: *To make a display of one's self, show one's self off, etc.: Cic.* — *B.* *To hold out for the purpose of offering, giving, or stimulating; to proffer, promise: quam fors inopina salutem Ostentat, Virg.* — *C.* *To hold out in a threatening manner; to threaten, menace: qui sibi delationem nominis, et capitis periculum, ostentat, Cic.* — *D.* *To show by speech or signs; to indicate, signify, reveal, point out, disclose: que largitio verbis ostentari potest, Cic.*

**osten-tum**, i, *n.* [for *ostend-tum*; fr. *ostend-o*] (*The shown thing; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A prodigy, wonder, that announces something about to happen, a portent: Cic. II. Fig.*: *A wondrous thing, prodigy: Script. ap. Cic.*

1. **osten-tus** (for *ostend-tus*), a, *um, P.* of *ostend-o*.

2. **osten-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for *ostend-tus*; fr. *ostend-o*] *I. Gen.*: *A showing, exhibiting, display: Tac. II. Esp.* *A. Show, parade, external appearance: Tac.* — *B.* A sign, proof: *Sall.; Tac.*

**Ostī-a**, *œ, f.* [akin to *osti-um*] (*The thing (or city) pertaining to, or at, the mouth or entrance of the river Tiber*) *Ostia; a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Martius.* — *Hence, Ostī-ensis, ē, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ostia; Ostian.*

**ostī-ārium**, īi, *n.* [*osti-um*] (*A thing pertaining to an ostium; hence*) *A tax upon doors, a door-tax: Cæs.*

**ostī-ārius**, īi, *m.* [*id.*] (*One pertaining to an ostium; hence*) *A door-keeper, porter: Pl.*

**ostī-ātim**, *adv.* [*id.*] *From door to door, from house to house: Cic.*

**ostium**, īi, *n.* [acc. to Benfey and Pott Sans. *ostha*, "a lip"] *I. Gen.*:



*A mouth* of any thing; *an entrance* to any thing; Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: *A door*, as being the entrance to a house: Cic.

**Ostōrīus**, ī, *m.* *Ostorius*; *a Roman name.*

**ostrēa**, ē, *f.*; -um, *i. n.* = ὀστρεον. *An oyster, muscle, sea-snail*: Hor.; Pl.

**ostrē-ōsus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [ostrē-a] *Abounding in oysters*: (Comp.) ostrēosior, Cat.

**ostrī-fer**, fēra, fērūm, *adj.* [for ostrē-fer; fr. ostrē-um; fer-o] *Containing or producing oysters*: Virg.

**ostrīnus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [ostr-um] *(Of, or pertaining to, ostrum; hence) Purple*: tunicā, Prop.

**ostrum**, ī, *n.* = ὀστρεον. **I.** Prop.: *The blood of the sea-snail, purple*: Virg.

**II.** Meton.: *Stuff dyed with purple; a purple dress, purple covering, purple*: Virg.

**ōsūrus**, a, *um*, **ōsus**, a, *um*, *P.* of odi.

**Ōtho**, ōnis, *m.* *Otho*: **1.** *L. Roscius Otho*; *a knight, a friend of Cicero, and author of the law that the knights should occupy the first fourteen seats in the theatre next to the orchestra*.—**2.** *M. Salvius Otho*; *a Roman emperor*.—Hence, **Othōn-īanus**, a, *nm*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Emperor Otho*; *Othonian*.

**Othryādes**, ē, *m.*, Ὀθρυάδης (Son of Othrys). *Othryades*: **1.** *Panthus*.—**2.** *A Spartan general, who, in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor*.

**Othrys**, ōs, *m.*, Ὀθρυς. *Othrys*: *a mountain in Thessaly (now Gaura or Kalavothry)*.

**ōtiō-lum**, ī, *n.* *dim.* [otium, (un-

contr. Gen.) otio-i] *A little leisure*: Script. ap. Cic.

**ōti-or**, ātus sum, āri, *1. v.* dep. [oti-um] *To have or enjoy leisure; to be at leisure, keep holiday*: Cic.; Hor.

**ōtiōs-e**, *adv.* [otios-us] **1.** *At full leisure, at perfect ease, without any occupation*: vivere, Cic. **2.**: *a. Calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually*: Cic.—**b.** *Free from fear, quietly, fearlessly*: Ter.

**ōti-ōsus**, a, *nm*, *adj.* [oti-um] *(Full of otium; hence) 1. Of living beings*: *a. Gen.*: *At leisure, unoccupied, disengaged*: Cic.—**b. Esp.**: *(a) Without official employment, free from public affairs*: Cic.—*(b) Quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral*: Cic.—*(c) Quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil*: Cic.—*(d) That has leisure for any thing*: (with Gen.) studiorum otiosi, Pl.—**2.** *Of things*: *a. Prop.*: *At leisure, free, idle, unemployed*: senectus, Cic.: (Comp.) quid quiete otiosius animi, Sen.—**b. Meton.**: *(a) Idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous*: (Sup.) otiosissime occupationes, Pl.—*(b) Quiet, free from any thing*: animus, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. oisieur.

**ōtium**, ī, *n.* [etym. دنب.] **I.** Gen.: *Leisure, vacant time, freedom from business*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: *a. Ease, inactivity, idle life*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *Leisure, time for any thing*: Cic.; Ter.—**2.** Meton.: *The fruit of leisure*: Ov.—**C.** Rest, repose, quiet, peace: Cic.; Virg.

**ōta-ns**, ntis *1. P.* of ov(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Exulting, shouting, joyful*: nante, Virg.

**Ovidius**, ī, *m.* *Ovidius*; *the name of a Roman gens; esp. P. Ovidius Naso, a celebrated Latin poet*.

**ōvile**, is, *v.* ovilis.

**ōv-ilis**, ē, *adj.* [ov-is] *Of, or belonging to, sheep; sheep*: stabulatio, App.—*As Subst.*: ovile, is, *n.* (sc. stabulum): **1.** Prop.: *A sheepfold*: Virg.—**2.** Meton.: *a. A fold for goats*: Ov.—*b. An inclosed space in the Campus Martius, where the Romans voted at their comitia*: Liv.

**ōv-illus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *Of, or belonging to, sheep; sheep*: grex, Liv.

**ōvis**, is, *f.* (Acc. ovim, Plant.) [disimmaginated from Gr. οἰς; akin to Sanscrit avi, "a sheep"] **I.** Prop.: *A sheep*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Sheep, for simpleton, ninny, fool*: Plant. **III.** Meton.: *Wool*: Tib.

**ō-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* [prob. akin to Gr. ὠ-α, Lat. ev-ae] *(To shout out ever; hence) I. Gen.*: *To exult, rejoice*: *A. Prop.*: *Of persons*: ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv.: ovantes gutture corvi, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *Of things*: currus ovantes, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *To celebrate or keep an ovation, to triumph in an ovation*: Cic. **III.** Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Borne, or carried, in an ovation*: auro ovato, Pers.

**ōvum**, ī, *n.* [ὠφόν] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *An egg*: Cic.; Hor.—*Particular phrase*: Ab ovo ad mala, *From the egg to the apples, i. e. from the beginning to the end of the supper*: Hor. **B. Esp.: *Of fish, etc.*: Plur.: *The spawn*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An egg-shaped ball (in the circus seven such balls were set up, one of which was removed at the completion of each circuit)*: Liv.**

**Oximum**, ī, *n.* *Oximum*; *a city of Italy (called also Auximum)*.

**Oxīōnes**, *um*, *m.* *The Oxīōnes; a German tribe*.

## P

**P**, *p*, *n*, or *f.* **I.** The sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is made by shortening and bending round the right leg of the Greek Π, and is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the P in the forms Γ and P. **II.**: *a.* As an initial, P combines, in pure Latin words, only with the consonants *l* and *r*; the combinations *pn*, *ps*, and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek, with the sole exception of the pronominal suffix *pte*.—*B.* A final *p* occurs only in the apocopated volup. **III.**: *a.* P is interchanged: **1.** With labials: *a.* With *b*: *v. letter B*.—*b.* With *v*: *opitio for ovilio*.—**2.** With palatals: *spoliunt* for σκύλον; *jeccur* from ἵπαρο.—**3.** With linguals: *pavo* from τῶος.—*B.* P is assimilated to a following *f* in officina for officina=officina.—*C.* P is omitted by syncope in Oscan for Opscus.—*D.* P is euphonicaly inserted between *ms* and *mt*: *sumpsi*, *sumptum*. **pābūla-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [pabul(a)-or]

*Milit. t. t.*: *A collecting fodder, a foraging*: Cass.

**pābūla-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A forager*: Cass.

**pābūl-or**, ātus sum, āri, *1. v.* dep. *n.* [pabul-um] **I.** Gen.: *To seek for food; to seek a subsistence*: ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum, Plant. **II.** Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *To forage*: angustius pabulantur, Cass.

**pābūlum**, ī, *n.* [pa-sco] *(The thing effecting the feeding; hence) I.* Prop.: *A. Of persons*: *Food, nourishment*: Lucr.—*B. Of animals*: *Food, fodder*: Cæs.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Food, nourishment, sustenance*: dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, Ov.: studiū atque doctrinæ, Cæs.

**pāc-ālis**, ē, *adj.* [pax, pac-is] *Of, or belonging to, peace; peaceful*: olea, Ov.

**pācā-tus**, a, *nm*: **1. P. of pac(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Pacified, quieted, peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed*: *A.* Prop.: *mare*, Hor.: (Sup.) provincia**

pacatissima, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *pacatum*, ī, *n.* (sc. solum) *A friendly country*: Liv.—*B. Fig.*: (Comp.) oratio pactor, Cic.

**Pāchynum**, ī, *n.*, -us (-os), *i. m.* and *f.*, Πάχυνος. *Pachynum*, *Pachynus*, or *Pachynus*: *the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, looking towards Greece (now Capo di Passaro)*.

**Pācīdējanus** (Pacīd-), ī, *m.* *Pacidejanus*; *a famous gladiator, whose combat with Æserninus the Sannite became proverbial*.

**pāc-i-fer**, fēra, fērūm, *adj.* [pax, pac-is; (i); fer-o] *Peace-bringing, that makes or announces peace; peaceful*: pacific: oliva, Virg.

**pācificā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [pacific(a)-o] *A peace-making, pacification*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pacification.

**pācificā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A peace-maker, pacificator*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. pacificateur.

**pācificātōr-i-us**, a, *um*, *adj.* [pacificator] *Of, or belonging to, a peace-*  
U

*maker*; *peace-making*, *pacificatory*: *Cic.*

**pac-I-fic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [for pac-i-fac-o; fr. *pax*, *pacis*; (i); fac-iō] I. Prop.: *To make or conclude a peace*: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. II. Fig.: Act.: *To appease, pacify*, etc.: quum sanguine sacro Hostia cœlestes pacificasset heros, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacifier*.

**pac-i-fic-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [for pac-i-fac-or; fr. id.] *To make or conclude a peace*: Just.

**pacific-us**, a, um, adj. [pacific-o] *Peace-making*, *pacific*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacifique*.

**pac-isco**, isci, tum, iscōre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *paç ligare*] (*To bind*; hence, in moral sense) I. Gen.: *To covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract, etc., for, respecting, or about*: fœderis pacto, Virg.: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. II. Esp.: *Pass*: *To be betrothed*: cuius filio pacta est Artasvidis filia, Cic.

**pac-iscor**, tus sum, isci, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] (*To bind*; hence, in moral sense) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: I. Neut.: *To make a bargain, contract, or agreement*: votis pacisci, Ne Cyprina Tyriæque merces Addant avaro divitias inari, Hor.—2. Act.: *To covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract, etc., for, respecting, or about*: provinciam sibi pactus erat, Cic.: mercedem, Liv. B. Esp.: *Of marriage*: *To agree, undertake, promise to marry*: ex quâ pactus esset vir domo, Liv. II. Fig.: *To barter, hazard, stake*: vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci, Virg.

**pac-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pax, pac-is] I. Prop.: *To bring into a state of peace and quietness*: *to make peaceful*: Amanum, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To quiet, still, appease*: animi pacis, Claud.—B. *To mitigate, soothe, pacify*: jacatur . . . dolor, Claud. III. Meton.: *To subdue, till, etc.*: incultæ pacantur vomere silvæ, Hor.

**Pacōrus**, i, m. *Pacorus*; a son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus; he was afterwards conquered by Ventidius Bassus, the legate of Antony.

**pac-ta**, æ, f. [pac-isco] *A betrothed one*; *a betrothed spouse*: Virg.

**pac-tio**, ōnis, f. [pac-iscor] I. Gen.: *An agreeing, covenanting; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, paction*: Cic.; Sall. II. Esp.: A. *An agreement, compact, between the farmers general and the inhabitants of a province*: Cic.—B. *A corrupt bargaining; an underhand agreement or compact*: Cic.—C. *A truce*: Flor.—D. *Of words*: A form: Cic.

**Pactōlus** (-os), i, m., Πακτωλός, Πακτωλὸς or Πακτολός; a river of Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands (now Sarabat).—Hence, **Pactōl-is**, idis, f. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pactolus*.

**pac-tor**, ōris, m. [pac-iscor] *One who makes a contract; a contractor, negotiator*: Cic.

**pac-tum**, i, n. [id.] (*That which is*

*covenanted*; hence) I. Prop.: *An agreement, covenant, contract, stipulation, compact, pact*: Cic. II. Meton.: In Abl.: *Manner, way, method, means*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacte*.

**Pactumējus**, i, m. *Pactumējus*; a supposititious son of Canidia.

1. **pac-tus** (for pag-tus), a, um, P. of pa(n)g-o.

2. **pac-tus**, a, um, P. of pac-iscor. **Pactyē**, (æ, æ, w, f.), Πακτυή. *Pactyē* or *Puciya*; a town of Thrace.

**Pacūvius**, ii, m. *Pacuvius*; a celebrated Roman poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, and contemporary of P. Scipio Africanus.—Hence, **Pacūvī-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Pacuvian*.

**Pādai**, ōrum, m. *The Padai*; a people of further India, at the mouth of the Indus.

**Pādus**, i, m. *The Padus*; the principal river of Italy (now the Po).

**Pādūsa**, æ, f. *The Padusa*; a canal running from the Po to Ravenna (now the canal of St. Alberti).

**Pæan**, ānis, m., Παιών. *Pæan*: I. Prop.: *An appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *A religious hymn, orig. in honour of Apollo, but also transf. to other deities*; a festive hymn, hymn of triumph or praise; a pæan: Virg.—B. *As a simple exclamation*: Ov.

**pædāgōgus**, i, m. = παιδαγωγός. (*Child-conductor*; the term used to designate a slave who took children to school and had the charge of them at home; hence) I. Prop.: *A governor, preceptor, pedagogue*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A pedant*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pédagogue*.

**pæd-or**, ōris, m. [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root *puç*, foster; Gr. *puð-ein*; acc. to others, akin to 2. *puð-o*] (Prop.: *A stinking*; Meton.) I. Gen.: *Nastiness, filth, foulness, etc.*: Luor. II. Esp.: *Squalor, neglect of personal appearance or dress, as betokening mourning, etc.*: Cic.

**pæne** (pæ-), adv. *Nearly, almost*: pæne dixi, Cic.: pæne amicus, id. (Sup.) penissimè, utterly, completely, Plant.

**pæn-insula** (pen-), æ, f. [pæn-e; insula] (*An almost-island*; hence) *A peninsula*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péninsule*.

**pænio**, pænitet, v. pæn.

**pænūla** (pen-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A pænula*; a woollen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak or mantle: Cic.; Hor.

**pænūlī-ātus**, a, um, adj. [1. pænul-a] (*Provided with a pænula*; hence) *Wearing the pænula*: Cic.

**pænuria**, æ, v. penuria.

1. **pæon**, ōnis, m. = παίων. *A pæon*; a metrical foot of four syllables, three short and one long (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic.

2. **Pæon**, ōnis, v. Pæones.

**Pæōnes**, um, m., Παιώνες. *The Pæones or Pæonians*; a people in that part of Macedonia afterwards called

*Emathia*.—Sing.: **Pæon**, ōnis, m. *A Pæonian*.—Hence, 1. **Pæōnīa**, æ, f. *The country of the Pæonians, Emathia*.

—2. **Pæōn-is**, idis, f. adj. *Pæonian*.

**Pæōnūs**, a, um, adj., Παιώνιος. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the god of medicine* (Παιών); Meton.) *Healing, medicinal*: herbæ, Virg.

**Pæstum**, i, n. *Pæstum*; a city of Lucania, formerly called Posidonia, celebrated for its twice-blowing rose-trees (now Pesti).—Hence, **Pæst-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pæstum*; *Pæstan*.—As Subst.: **Pæst-āni**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The citizens of Pæstum*; the *Pæstans*.

**pætlūs**, a, um, adj. dim. [for pæto-lus; fr. pætus, (uncont. Gen.) pæto-l] *Having a slight cast in the eye, slightly blink-eyed*: Cic.

**pætus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *Having leering eyes, with a cast in the eyes, blinking with the eyes, blink-eyed*: Hor. II. Esp.: as an epithet of Venus, *Pætitly leering, with a pretty cast in the eyes, prettily blinking*: Ov.

**påg-ānus**, a, um, adj. [pag-us] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the country or to a village*; rustic: foci, Ov.—As Subst.: **paganus**, i, m. (sc. homo): A. Prop.: *A countryman, peasant, villager, rustic*: Cic.—B. Meton.: *A civilian, a citizen*: Pl. II. Meton.: *Rustic, unlearned*: cultus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paysan*; also, in late Lat. meaning of "heathen," *pāten*.

**Pågasa**, æ, æ, ærum, f., Παγασαί. *Pagasa* or *Pagase*; a maritime town of Thessaly, afterwards called *Demetrias*, where the Argo was built.—Hence, **Pågās-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pagasa*; *Pagasean*.

**Pågāsus**, i, m. *Pagusus*; a Trojan, killed by Camilla.

**påg-ātim**, adv. [pag-us] *By districts, or villages, in every village*: Liv.

**pågē-la**, æ, f. dim. [for pagin-a; fr. pagin-a] *A little page*: Cic.

**påg-īna**, æ, f. [pa(n)g-o] (*The thing fastened*; hence) 1. *Of books, etc.*: a. Prop.: *A page or leaf*: Virg.—b. Meton.: *A page of a letter, etc.*: Cic.—2. *Of wood, marble, etc.* (Prop.: *A leaf, slab*; Meton.) *A plate (on which are engraved a person's titles and honours)*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *page*.

**pågīn-īla**, æ, f. dim. [pagin-a] *A little page*: Cic.

**pågūr**, i, m. *The pagur*; a fish, now unknown: Ov.

**pāgus**, i, m. [etym. dub.; prob. pa(n)g-o] (*That which is fixed or settled*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A country district*; a canton, village, etc.: Virg.; Tac.—B. Esp.: *A canton, district, province of the Gauls and Germans*: Cæs. II. Meton.: *The country, for the country people*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pays*.

**pā-la**, æ, f. [acc. to Var. fr. pa(n)g-o, and so for pag-la, a thing fastened; but rather fr. pa(n)d-o, and so, for pad-la, a thing extended or spread out, hence] 1. *A spade*: Liv.—2. *The beset of a ring*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pelle*.



**Pālemon**, ōnis, *m.*, Παλαμῶν, *Palemon*: 1. *A seagod, formerly called Melicerta, the son of Athamas and Ino.*—Hence, **Pālemōn-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Palemon*; Meton.: *Corinthian*.—2. *Remmius Palemon*; a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius.—3. *A shepherd.*

**Pālēpōlitāni**, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of *Paleopolis*, a city of *Campa*nia; the *Paleopolitani*.

**Pālēste**, ēs, *f.*, Παλαστή. *Paleste*; a seaport in *Epirus*.—Hence, **Pālēst-i-nus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Paleste, or Epirus*; *Palestian*.

**Pālēstina**, ē, *f.*, Παλαιστίνη. *Palestine*, in *Syria*.—Hence, **Pālēst-i-nus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Palestine*.—As *Subst.* **Pālēstini**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. incolae) *The inhabitants of Palestine*.

**pālēstra**, ē, *f.*, παλαίστρα. *I. Prop.*: *The palestra*; i.e. *a wrestling-school, wrestling-place, place of exercise*: *Cic. II. Meton.*: **A.** *A wrestling in the palestra, the exercise of wrestling*: *Virg.*—**B.** *Exercises in the school of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school*: *Cic.*—**C.** *An art, skill*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. palestres*.

**pālēstric-e**, *adv.* [*palestric-us*] *After the manner of one engaged in the palestra*: *Cic.*

**pālēstric-us**, *a, um, adj.* = *παλαίστρικος*, *Of, or belonging to, the palestra, palestra*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. palestrique*.

**pālēstrita**, ē, *m.* = *παλαίστριτης*. *The director of a wrestling-school*: *Cic.* **pālam**, *adv. and prep.* [*prob. contr. fr. patulum, Acc. fem. of patulus*] **I. Adv.**: (*openly, publicly*; *hæc palam Syracusis gesta sunt, Cic.*) **Particular phrase**: *Palam est or factum est, etc.* *It is public, well known*: *Cic.*; **Pl. II. Prep. c. Abl.**: *Before, in the presence of one*: *rem creditor palam populo solvit, Liv.*

**Pālāmēdes**, is, *m.*, Παλαμῆδης (*Skilful contriver or adroit deviser*). *Palamedes*; a son of *Neoptolimus*, king of *Eubœa*.

**Pālātium** (**Pall-**), ī, *n.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *Palatium*; *one of the seven hills of Rome*.—Hence, **Pālāt-i-nus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Palatium*; *Palatine*.—As *Subst.*: **Palatina**, ē, *f.* (sc. tribus) *The Palatine tribe (one of the four city tribes)*: *Cic. II. Meton.*: (*Augustus had his residence on the Palatium*; hence, in and after the Augustan age) *An emperor's place of residence, an imperial abode, a palace*: *Ov.*—Hence, **pālāt-i-nus** (**pallat-**), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the imperial abode*; *imperial, etc.* *Of*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. palais*.

**pāl-āt-us**, *i, m., -um, i, n.* [*etym. dub.*; *prob. akin to Sanscrit root PAL = pā, pascere*] (*The fed thing, i.e. the thing affected, or influenced, by feeding, or food*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The palate or roof of the mouth, in which the power of taste resides*: *Cic.*; *flor. II. Fl.* : *The palate, i.e. critical taste,*

*judgment*: *Cic. III. Meton.*: *A vault*: *Enn.*

**pāl-ēa**, ē, *f.* [*prob. akin to pal-a*] (*That which belongs to a winnowing shovel*; hence) *Chaff*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. paille*.

**pālē-ar**, āris, *n.* [*etym. dub.*; *prob. akin to pal-e-a*] (*That which belongs to a palea, or thing spread out*; hence) *Of cattle*: *The flat broad skin hanging below the neck*; *the dewlap*: *Virg.*

**Pāles**, is, *f.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root PAL = pā, pascere*] (*The feeding one*; hence) *Pales*, the tutelary deity of *shepherds and cattle*.

**Pālci**, ōrum (*Sing.*, **Pālicus**, *i, Virg.*; *Ov.*), *m.* *The Pālic*; *sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Ætna*.

**Pāl-ilis**, e, *adj.* [*Pal-e*] *Of, or belonging to, Pales*: *Ov.*—Hence, **Pāl-illa**, lum, *n.* (sc. sacra) *The Pālitia*; *the feast of Pales*.

**pālimpsestus**, *i, m.* = *παλίμψηστον*, (*Again scraped*). *A parchment from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again*; a *palmimpsest*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. palimpseste*.

**Pālīnūrus**, *i, m.*, Παλινούρος. *Palinurus*; *the pilot of Æneas, who fell into the sea and was drowned off the coast of Lucania*.

**pālīurus**, *i, m.* = *παλίουρος*. *The plant palurus*; *Christ's thorn*: *Virg.*

**palla**, ē, *f.* [*etym. dub.*; *acc. to some from Greek πάρα, "to cut," whence πάρος, "a piece of cloth," as a thing that has been cut*] **A palla**; i.e.: 1. *A long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, held together by brooches*: *Virg.*—2. *A loose dress worn by the male sex*: *Hor.*—3. *An undergarment*: *Ov.*—4. *A curtain*: *Sen.*

**pallāca**, ē, *f.* = *παλλάκη*. *A concubine* (pure Lat. *peller*): *Suet.*

1. **Pallas**, ādis, and ādos, *f.*, Παλλάς (*Brandisher or Maiden*). **Pallas**. **I. Prop.**: *The Greek name for Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom; the inventress of working in wool, and of the cultivation of the olive, on which account the olive-tree was sacred to her*.—Hence, **Pallād-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pallas*; *Palladian*.—As *Subst.*: **Pallād-i-um**, ī, *n.* (sc. signum) *The Palladium*; i.e. *the image or statue of Pallas, which was said to have fallen from heaven, at Troy, in the reign of Iulus, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of it*. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *The olive-tree*: *Ov.*—**B.** *Oil*: *Ov.*—**C.** *The Palladium*: *Ov.*—**D.** *For Vesta* (because the Palladium stood in the temple of Vesta): *Prop.*

2. **Pallas**, antis (*Voc.*, **Pallā**, *Virg.*), *m.*, Πάλλας (*Brandisher or Youth*). **Pallas**: 1. *Son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva*.—2. *A king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander*.—3. *Son of Evander*.—Hence, **Pallant-ē-us** (-i-us), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pallas*; *Pallantian*.—As *Subst.*: **Pallantēum**, *i, n.* **Pallantēum**: **a.** *A city in Arcadia, the*

*residence of Pallas*.—**b.** *The city founded by Evander in Italy, where Rome afterwards stood*.—4. *One of the giants*.

—Hence, **a. Pallant-ias**, ādis, *f.* *Aurora*, so called because descended from Hyperion, uncle of the giant Pallas: *Ov.*—**b. Pallant-is**, īdos and īdis. *Aurora* (*v. precd. no. a.*): *Ov.*

**Pallēne**, ēs, *f.*, Παλλήνη. *Pallene*; a peninsula and town of Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf, called also Phegia; the scene of the battle between the gods and the giants. —Hence, **Pallēn-ensis**, e, *adj.* *Pallenian*.

**pallēn-ns**, ntis : 1. *P. of pallē-o.*—2. **Pa.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *Pale*, *wan*; *pallentes terrore puellas, Ov.*—**b.** *Meton.*: (a) *Of a faint or pale colour*; *pale-coloured, greenish, yellowish*: *pallentes violæ, Virg.*—(b) *Poet.*: *That makes pale morbi, Virg.*—**c.** *Fig.*: *Pale, weak, bad*: *fama, Tac.*

**pall-ēo**, ūi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [*παλλ-ō, "ash-coloured"*] **I. Prop.**: *To be, or look, ash-coloured, wan, or pale*: *sudat, pallet, Cic. II. Meton.*: *To lose the natural colour, to change colour, fade*: *ne vicio coli pallet ægra seges, Ov. III. Fig.*: **A.** *To grow pale, be sick with desire; to long for, eagerly, desire any thing*: *ambitione malā aut argenti pallet amore, Hor.*—**B.** *To grow pale at any thing to be anxious or fearful*: *dum pueri omnis pater et matercula pallet, i.e. on account of, Hor.*—**C.** *To grow pale by excessive application to a thing*: *nunc utile mallet Pallere, Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. pâlir*.

**pallē-sco**, pallōi, *no sup.*, pallēscere, 3. *v. n. incho.* [*pallē-o*] **I. Prop.**: *To grow, or turn pale*: *nullā pallēscere culpā, Hor. II. Meton.*: *Of things*: *To turn pale or yellow*: *ut serā, . . . Pallēscunt frondes, Ov.*

**pallī-āt-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*palli-um*] (*Provided or furnished with a pallium*; hence) *Dressed in a pallium, cloaked*: *Cic.*

**pallīdū-i-us**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [*for pallido-lus*; *fr. pallidus, (uncontr. Gen.) pallido-i*] *Somewhat pale, palish*: *Cat.*

**pallīd-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*pallē-o*] **I. Prop.**: *Pale, pallid*: (*Comp.*) *oracque buxo Pallidiora gerens, Ov.* (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) *quæ (sc. stellæ) sunt omnium pallidissime, Pl.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *That gives a pale appearance, or makes pale*; *pallid*: *inors, Hor.*—**B.** *Livid, sallow*: *hospes, Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. pâle*.

**pallīōi-āt-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*pallioli-um*] (*Provided or furnished with a palliolium*; hence) *Covered with a cloak-cape or hood*: *Suet.*

**pallō-i-um**, *i, n. dim.* [*pallium, (uncontr. Gen.) pallio i*] *A small Greek mantle or cloak*: *Plaut.*

**pallium**, ī, *n.* [*etym. dub.*; *prob. akin to i. palla*] 1. *A coverlet*: *Ov.*—2. *A Greek cloak or mantle*: *Cic.*—*Prov.*: *Tunica propior pallio est, My shirt is nearer to me than my coat*: *Plaut.*

**pall-ōr**, ōris, *m.* [*pallē-o*] 1. *¶*

**Prop.** *Pale colour, paleness, wanness, pallor*: Cic.; **Hor.**—**B. Meton.**: *A disagreeable colour, unlightness*: Ov.—**2.**: **a. Prop.**: *A growing pale (at anything); alarm, terror, etc.*: Plant.—**b. Meton.**: *Personified: Pallor; the god of Fear*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pâlur*.

**1. palma**, æ, f. = παλάμη. **I. Prop.**: *The palm of the hand*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. The hand**: Cic.; Virg.—**B. The sole of a goose's foot**: Pl.—**C. The broad end or blade of an oar**: Cat.—**D. 1. A palm-tree, a palm**: Pl.—Hence, by another meton.: **2.**: **a. The fruit of the palm-tree, a date**: Ov.—**b. A broom made of palm-twigs**: Hor.—**c. A palm-branch or palm-branch, a token of victory**: Cic.; Hor.—**d. A token, or badge, of victory; the palm, prize**: Cic.—**e. Of persons: Victory**: Cic.—**f. Of things: Pre-eminence, superiority, glory, honour, etc.**: Cic.—**g. One who carries off the palm; a victor**: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palme, palme*.

**2. palma** = *parma*. **palm-aris**, e, adj. [1. palm-a] (*Of, or belonging to, a palma; hence*) *That merits the palm or prize, excellent*: statua, Cic.

**palm-arium**, ii, n. [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a prize; hence*) *A masterpiece*: Ter.

**1. palmā-tus**, a, um, P. of palm-(a)-o.

**2. palm-ātus**, a, um, adj. [1. palm-a] (*Provided with a palma; hence*) *Worked or embroidered with palm-branches*: tunica, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palme*.

**palm-e-s**, itis, m. [for palm-i-(t)-s; fr. palm-a; i, root of e-o] (*That which goes, or proceeds, from the palma; hence*) *A young branch or shoot of a vine; a vine-sprout, vine-sprout*: Virg.

**palm-ētum**, i, n. [1. palm-a] (*A thing provided with palma; hence*) *A palm-grove*: Hor.

**palm-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [1. palm-a; (i); fer-o] (*palm-bearing, a-bounding in palms, palmiferous*: Pharoos, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palmeifère*).

**palm-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [1. palm-a] (*Arounding in palm-trees*: Virg.

**palm-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] (*A small palma; hence*) *The blade of an oar, an oar*: Virg.

**palm-us**, i, m. [akin to 1. palm-a] **I. Prop.**: *The palm of the hand*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: **As a measure of length: A span, or twelve digits**: Pl.

**pāl-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *pāḍ*, ire] **I. Gen.**: *To wander, wander about*: **A. Prop.**: *palantes comites, Lucor: palantesque polo stellas, Virg. B. Fig.: *viām palantes querere vires, Lucr. II. Esp.*: *To be dispersed or scattered about, away from the main body, etc.; to straggle*: *palantur comites, Tac.**

**palpē-bra**, æ, f. [palp-o] (*The thing bringing about the moving quickly; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The eyelid, as that which moves much, or winks*: Cic.

**II. Meton.**: *The eyelashes*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paupière*.

**palp-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. *intens.* [palp-o] **I. A. Gen.**: *To move frequently and quickly; qui (sc. pisces) ad pabula petenda palpitent exiguīs branchiis, Pl. B. Esp.: **1. To throb, palpitate, etc.**: *quum cor ... mobiliter palpitaret, Cic.—2. Of persons or animals in the agonies of death: To struggle, be convulsed, etc.*: *qui postquam cecidit ... Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. palpiter*.*

**1. pal-po**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a, and n. [etym. dub.; prob. *pāl-law*] (*To move quickly, etc.; hence, as one of the effects thereby produced*) (**Prop.**: *To stroke or touch softly, etc.; to pat; Fig.*) **To flatter, coax, caress, wheedle**: **1. Act.**: *quem munere palpat Carus, Juv.—2. Neut.*: *palpabo, ecquānam modo possim, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. palper*.

**2. palp-o**, ōnis, m. [1. palp-o] *A flatterer*: Pers.

**palp-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] (**Prop.**: *To stroke or touch softly; to pat; Fig.*) **To flatter, coax, caress, wheedle**: *sed scribenti ad me ejusmodi literas ... palpare necesse erat, Script. ap. Cic.*

**pālūdamentum**, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.**: *A military cloak, soldier's cloak*: Liv. **II. Esp.**: *A general's cloak*: Pl.

**pālūdātus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Derived in a general's cloak*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Imperial: paludate aule, Claud.*

**pālūd-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [2. palus, palud-i] (*Full of palus; hence*) *Fenny, boggy, marshy*: humus, Ov.

**pālumbus**, is, m. and f.; -us, i, m.; -a, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A wood-pigeon, ring-dove*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *palombe*.

**1. pāl-us**, i, m. [for pag-lus; fr. pa(n)g-o] (*The thing fastened or fixed; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A stake, prop, stay, pale*: Plant.; Tib. **B. Esp.**: *A stake to which condemned persons were fastened, when receiving punishment; or fixed in the ground, for the purpose of being attacked by soldiers, etc., learning the military exercise*: Cic.; Juv. **II. Meton.**: = *membrum virile, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pal, épée*.

**2. pāl-ūs** (-ūs Hor.), ōdis (*Gen. Plur.* *paludum, Cæs.* *paludum, Liv.*) *f. [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. pāl-os; ud-us] (The thing having wet clay, mud, etc.) Hence* *A swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen*: Cic.; Virg. **pāl-us-ter**, tris, tre, adj. [for pal-ud-ter; fr. palus, palud-i] (*Causing a marsh; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Penny, marshy, swampy*: *ager, Liv.*; *nilva, Virg. II. Fig.*: *Morally, Foul, dirty, unclean, etc.*: *lux, i. e. a filthy, vicious life*: Pers.

**Pamphāgus**, i, m. = *παμφάγος* (*All-devouring*). *Pamphagus; the name of a dog*: Ov.

**Pamphīlus**, i, m., Πάμφιλος (*All-*

*loving*). *Pamphilius*: **1. A disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard**: Cic.—**2. A rhetorician**.

**Pamphylia**, æ, f., Παμφυλία (*The country of the mingled tribes*). *Pamphylia; a country of Asia Minor*.—Hence, **Pamphylus**, a, um, adj. *Pamphylian*.—**As Subst.**: **Pamphylī-ōrum**, m. *The Pamphylians*.

**pampin-ēus**, a, um, adj. [pampin-us] (*Pertaining to or having tendrils of vine-leaves*: *umbræ, Virg.*

**pampin-us**, i, m. and f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A. A tendril or young shoot of a vine**: Pl.—**B. A vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine**: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A clasper or tendril of any climbing plant*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pamper*.

**Pān**, os, m., Πάν (prob. *Feeder*). **I. Prop.**: *Pan; the god of shepherds and woods, the son of Mercury and Penelope*. **II. Meton.**: *Plur.*: *Pans; i. e. gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan*: Ov.

**pānācea**, æ, f., -āces, is, n., -ax, ācis, m. = *πανακία, πανακας, παναξ* (*All-heal*). *Panacea, panaces, or panax: a herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases*: Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *panacée*.

**Pānætius**, ii, m., Παναίτιος (*Cause of all; or All-guilty one*). *Panætius; a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger* (B.C. 140).

**Panætolius** (-tēus), a, um, adj., Πανατολίος, Πανατολικός. (*Pertaining to the whole of Ætolia, Panætolian*.—**As Subst.**: **Panætoliū**, ii, n.: (*sc. conciliū*) *A general assembly, or congress, of the Ætolians*: Liv.

**pān-ārium**, ii, n. [pan-is] (*A thing pertaining to panis; hence*) *A bread-basket*: Pl.

**Panathenæicus**, i, m. (sc. liber) *The Panathenæicus; a festival oration of Isocrates, pronounced at the Panathenæa (a festival of the Athenians)*: Cic.

**Panchāia**, æ, f., Πανχαία. *Panchaia; a sandy region in Arabia Felix, where good frankincense grew*.—Hence, **Panch-æus** (-āius), a, um, adj. *Panchæan*.

**panchrestus** (-istus), a, um, adj., *πανχρηστος* (*All-good*). *Good, or useful, for every thing*: *medicamentum, Cic.*

**pancratiūm** (-on) ii, n. = *παγκράτιον* (*complete contest*). *A complete contest or combat (a kind of gymnastic contest which included both wrestling and boxing)*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pancrace*.

**Pandārus**, i, m., Πάνδαρος. *Pandarus*: **1. A son of Lycaon, a Lycian, and a distinguished archer in the Trojan army**.—**2. A son of Alcanor, companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus**.

**Pandātāria** (-ēria), æ, f. *Pandataria or Pandateria; a small island in the Tuscan Sea, a place of exile under the emperors (now St. Maria)*.

**Pandion**, ōnis, m., Πανδιών. *Pandion; a king of Athens, father of Irogon*



and *Philomela*.—Hence, **Pandōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Pandionian*.

1. **pand-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [pand-us] **I. Act.**: A. Gen.: *To bend, bow, curve* any thing: posterior, Quint. **B. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force: To bend one's self, etc.*; to bend: Pl. **II. Neut.**: *To bend itself, to bend: ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr.*

2. **pa(n)d-o**, pandi, pansum and passum, pandēre, 3. v. a. [root *pā*, akin to Sanscrit root *pād*, ire] (In causative force: *To cause to go wide, etc.*; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *To spread out, extend; to unfold, expand*: vela, Cic.: his retia pandite silvis, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Person, pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread one's self, etc., out; to extend, stretch, etc.*: Liv.; Pl.—2. Part. Pass.: *Of the hair: Loose, dishevelled: passis crinibus*, Caes. **II. Meto n.**: A. **I. Gen.**: *To throw open, to open any thing by extending it*: moenia pandimus urbis, Virg.—2. **Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force: To open itself, etc.; to open*: Liv.—**B.**: *To lay open to culture; to clear, till, etc.*: agros, Lucr.—**C.**: *To cause to expand, etc.; to split*: rupem ferro pandunt, Liv.—**D.**: *To dry by spreading out: cum lacte coagula passo*, Ov. **III. Fig.**: A. **I. Gen.**: *Of abstract subjects: With Personal pron. To spread or extend itself*: Cic.—**B.**: 1. **Gen.**: *To open: viam fugae*, Liv.—2. **Esp.**: *To unfold in speaking; to make known, publish, relate, explain: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque*, Ov.

**Pandrosos**, i, f., Πάνδροςος (All-dew). *Pandrosos*, a daughter of Cerops, and sister of Aglauros and Herse.

**pand-us**, a, um, adj. [pand-o] Bent crooked, curved: carinae, Virg. **pānēggyricus**, i, m., = πανηγυρικός. (A thing) belonging to a public assembly or festival; hence) **I. Prop.**: The festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogised the Athenians: Cic. **II. Meto n.**: A eulogy, panegyric: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. panēgyricus*.

**Pangaeus**, i, m., -a, ōrum, n., Πάγαιος ὄρος. *Pangaeus* or *Pangaea*: a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia, near Philippi.

**pa(n)g-o**, panxi, pantum (and pēgi or pēpigi, pactum), pangere, 3. v. a. [root *pāg*, akin to Sanscrit root *pāc*, ligare, Gr. ray; whence πηνυμι] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *To fasten, make fast*, f. "pangere, figere," Fest. **B. Esp.**: *To drive, strike, sink, force, dash in, etc.*: clavum, Liv. **II. Meto n.**: *To set, plant anything: colles*, Prop. **III. Fig.**: A. **I. Gen.**: *Of compositions: To compose, make, write, etc.*: Cic.; Lucr.; Tac.—**B.** **I. Gen.**: *Of actions, etc.*: To celebrate, tell of, record, compose accounts of, etc.: Enn.—**C.**: 1. **Gen.**: *To fix, determine, settle: quos (a. fines) lex cupiditatis tuas... pepigerat*, Cic.—2. **Esp.**: *A. To agree upon; to covenant, agree, stipulate, contract (only in perf. forms; for the pres. and fut. pecisci was used): pacem nobiscum*

pepigitis, Liv.—**B.** **I. Gen.**: *Of matters relating to marriage, etc.*: (a) *To promise, pledge, engage to do, undertake to perform*: Cat.—(b) *To promise in marriage*: Ov.

**pānīum**, i, n. *Italian panic-grass*: Caes. ¶ Hence, *Fr. panice*.

**pān-i-fic-ium** (pane-), ī, n. [for pan-i-fac-ium; fr. pan-is; (i); fac-o] **I. Prop.**: *The making of bread*: Var. **II. Meto n.**: *Any thing baked; as, bread, cakes, etc.*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. panifice*.

**pā-nis**, is, m. [akin to pa-sco; cf. pasco init.] (The feeding thing; hence) *Bread*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pain*.

**Pāniscus**, i, m., Πανίσκος. *A little Pan (a rural deity)*: Cic.

**pānn-icūlus**, i, m. dim. [pānn-us] *A small piece of cloth, a rag*: Juv.

**Pānnōnia**, a, f., Παννονία. *Pannonia*; a country lying between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria.—Hence, 1. **Pānnōnī-cus**, a, um, adj. *Pannonian*.—2. **Pānnōnī-us**, ī, m. *A Pannonian*.

**pānn-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [pānn-us] Full of rags, ragged, littered: homines, Cic.

**pānn-icēsus** (-īus), a, um, adj. [id.] (Prop.: *Ragged, littered*; Meto n.) *Wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby*: Baucis, Pers.

**pānnus**, i, m. [prob. akin to Gr. πνῆος] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *A cloth, a garment*: Hor. **B. Esp.**: Plur.: *Of worn out or torn clothes: Rags, tatters*: Ter. **II. Meto n.**: A rag: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pagne, pan, bann*.

**Pānomphēus**, i, m., Πανομφαῖος (Author of all oracles). *Panophemus*, an epithet of Jupiter.

1. **Pānōpe**, ēs, -ea, a, f., Πανόπη. *Panope* or *Panopea*; a sea-nymph.

2. **Pānōpe**, ēs, f. *Panope*; a town in the south of Phocis.

**Pānōpes**, is, m. *Panopes*; a companion of Aescles.

**Pānormus** (Panh-), i, f., Pānormum (Panh-), i, n., Πάνορμος (All-anchoring ground; or a roadstead or anchorage for all). *Pānormus* or *Pānormum* (Panh-): 1. *A city of Sicily (now Palermo)*.—Hence, **Pānormit-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Pānormitan*.—2. *A city of Samos*.

**Pantagias**, -ies, and -ia, a, m., Πανταγίας, Πανταγίας. *Pantagias*, *Pantagies*, or *Pantagia*; a river of Sicily (now the Fiume di Porcari).—Acc., *Pantagien*, Ov.: *Pantagiam*, Claud.

**panthēra**, a, f., = πάνθηρα (All-hunting animal). **A panther**. ¶ Hence, *Fr. panthère*.

**Panthōus** (-thūs), i, m., Πάνθοος, Πάνθοος (All-active). *Panthous* or *Panthus*; the nephew of Hecuba and father of Euphorbus, a priest of Apollo.—*Voc.*, *Panthu*, Virg.—Hence, **Panthō-īdes**, a, m. *The son of Panthous*, i. e. Euphorbus.

**Pantolābus**, i, m. [παντολάβος] (That takes all) *Pantolabus*; the name of a parasite.

**pantōmīmus**, i, m., = παντομίμος (Imitator of all). **I. Prop.**: *A ballet-*

dancer, pantomime: Suet. **II. Meto n.**: A ballet, pantomime: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pantomime*.

**pāpā**, interj. = πάπαι. *Wonderful! how strange! indeed!* Ter.

**pāpāver**, ēris, n. (ante-class., m.) [etym. dub.] *The poppy*: Virg.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pavot*.

**pāpāver-ūs**, a, um, adj. [papa-ver] *Of, or pertaining to, a poppy or poppies*: comae, Ov.

**Paphlāgō** (-on), ōris, m., Παφλαγών. *A Paphlagonian*: Nep.—Hence, **Paphlāgōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Paphlagonian*.—As Subst.: **Paphlāgōnia**, a, f. *The country of the Paphlagonians, situate between Bithynia and Pontus*; Paphlagonia.

1. **Pāphos** (-us), i, m., Πάφος. *Paphos* or *Paphus*; a son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name.

2. **Pāphos** (-us), i, f., Πάφος. *Paphos* or *Paphus*; a city in the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, with a celebrated temple of that goddess.—Hence, **Pāphius**, a, um, adj. *Paphian*.—As Subst.: **Paphii**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolae) *The inhabitants of Paphos*.

**pāpilio**, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A butterfly*: Cv. **II. Meto n.**: *Of any winged insect*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. papillon*, "a butterfly;" pavillon, "a pavilion."

**pāpil-la**, a, f. dim. [for papul-la; fr. papul-a] (Prop.: *A small pustule or pimple*: Meto n.) 1. *A nipple, teat, on the breast of human beings and animals*: Pl.—2. *The breast*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. papille*.

**Pāpīrius** (old form *Papisius*), ī, m. *Papirius* or *Papissius*; the name of a patrician and plebeian gens.

**Pāpiri-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Papirius*; *Papirian*.

**Pāpius**, ī, m. *Papius*; the name of a Roman gens.—Hence, **Pāpi-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Papius*; *Papian*.

**pappas** (papas), a and ātis, m. = πάππας. (Prop.: *One who rears children*; Meto n.) *A governor, tutor*: Juv.

**pappus**, i, m., = πάππος. **I. Prop.**: *An old man*: Var. **II. Meto n.**: (The woolly, hairy seed of certain plants): Pl.

**pāpūla**, a, f. [etym. dub.] *A pustule, pimple*: Virg.

**pāpŷr**-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [pāpŷr-us; (i); fer-o] *Papyrus-bearing, producing papyrus*: Nilus, Ov.

**pāpŷrus**, i, m. and f.; -um, i, n. = πάπυρος. **I. Prop.**: *The paper-reed, papyrus*: Lucr.; Pl. **II. Meto n.**: A. *A garment made from the bark of the papyrus*: Juv.—B. *Paper* (made of papyrus-bark): Juv.; Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. papyrus, papier*.

**pār**, pāris, adj. (*Gen. Plur.* usually *pāris*) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit *pāra*, "allus"] 1. *Of another person or thing of the same nature*: a. Gen.: *Equal: olli discurrere pares, divided in equal parts*, Virg. (with Gen.) *vita beata existit par et similis deorum*, Cic. (*Sup.*; also with *Dat.*) *parissumi estis libus*, Plaut. (*with*

**Abt.** libertate, Cic. (with *Inf.*) cantare pares, et responders parati, Virg. (foll. by *atque, ac, or quam*) quos in parem libertatis conditionem, atque ipsi antea, receperunt, Cæs.; par ratio cum Lucilio, ac tecum, Cic.: cum pari numero, quam, etc., Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) Par est, etc., *It is, etc., fit, meet, suitable, proper, right*: Cic.—(b) Par pari, etc., respondere or referre, *To return like for like*: Cic.; Ter.—(c) Ludere par impar, *To play at even or odd*: Hor.—As *Subst.*: par, paris, m.: (a) *A fellow, equal, etc.*: Cic.—(b) *A male, companion, etc.*: Hor.—Prov.: Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, i. e. *birds of a feather flock together*: Cic.—b. Esp.: *Equal to, a match for any one in any respect*: adhuc pares non sumus, Cic. (with *Dat.*) quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Cæs. (with *Abt.*) quod neque se parem armis existimabat, etc., Sall.—As *Subst.*: par, paris, m. (sc. homo) *One who is equal to, or a match for, another; an opponent, adversary*: Liv.—2. Of another person or thing in addition; so prps. only as *Subst.*: par, paris, n. *A pair*: par nobis fratrum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pair*.

**pārā-bilis**, e, adj. [par(a)-o] *That may or can be procured; easy to be had; of easy attainment*: divitiæ, Cic.

**Pāretāce**, ārum, m. *The Parætaenes; a Persian people*.

**Pāretōnium**, ī, n. *Parætonium; a seaport town in Northern Africa, between Egypt and the Sydes*.

**parāllēlus**, a, um, -os, on, adj. = παράλληλος. *Parallel*: linea, Vitr.—As *Subst.*: parāllēli, ōrum, m. (sc. circuli) *Parallels of latitude*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parallèle*.

**parālyticus**, ī, m. = παραλυτικός. *A paralytic person; one having the palsy*: Pl.: graditur paralyticus, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paralytique*.

**parāphrasis**, is, f. = παράφρασις. *A paraphrase*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paraphrase*.

**parāsīt-a**, æ, f. [parasit-us] *A female parasite*: Hor.

**parāsīt-aster**, tri, m. [id.] *A mean, sorry parasite*: Ter.

**parāsīt-icus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Parasitic*: Script. ap. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parasitique*.

**parāsīt-or**, prps. non perf., āri, ī. v. dep. [id.] *To play the parasite*: Plant.

**parāsītus**, ī, m. = παράσιτος. *One who eats with another; hence*: I. Gen.: *A guest* (pure Lat. conviva): Var. II. Esp.: *In a bad sense: A sponger, parasite*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parasite*.

**pārāt-e**, adv. [1. parat-us] I. Prop.: *Preparedly, with preparation*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Carefully, vigilantly*: Plaut.—B. *Readily, promptly*: (Comp.) paratius venire, Cic.: (Sup.) paratissime respondere, Pl.

**pārā-tio**, ōnis, f. [1. par(a)-o] *A preparing, getting, procuring*: Sall.

**1. pārā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of par(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Prepared; hence*: a.

Gen.: *Ready*: ad omnia paratus, Cic. (Comp.; also, with *Dat.*) athleta certaminis parator, Quint.—b. Esp.: (a) *Prepared, provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with anything*: expedito homine et parato opus est, Cic. (Sup.) ad omne facinus paratissimus, id.—(b) *Of mental preparation*: *Prepared*, in a good or bad sense: ad quam (sc. causarum operam) ego nunquam, nisi paratus et meditatius accedo, Cic.—(c) *Well-versed, skilled, experienced in anything*: in jure, Cic.: in agendo, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prêl.*

**2. pārā-tus**, ūs, m. [1. par(a)-o] *A preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision*: Ov.; Tac.

**Par-ca**, æ, f. [prob. from the same root as 1. par-o] *She who brings or assigns one's lot*; cf. Gr. Μοῖρα, from μοῖρα, the apportioning goddesses: *One of the goddesses of Fate*; Plur., the *Fates* (whose Latin names are Nona, Decuma, and Morta): Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Parque*.

**parc-e**, adv. [parc-us] 1.: a. Prop.: *Sparingly, moderately, cautiously*: scripsi de te parce, Cic. (Sup.) parcissime, Suet.—b. Meton.: *Of time*: *Seldom, rarely*: (Comp.) parcius junctas quantunt fenestras, Hor.—2. In a good sense: *Thriftily, frugally, economically*: Cic.—3. In a bad sense: *Penuriously, parsimoniously, in a niggardly way*: Ter.

**parc-imōnia** (pars-), æ, f. [parc-o] *Springiness, frugality, thrift, parsimony*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parcimonie*.

**parc-o**, pēperci or (less freq. parsi), parcitum or parsum, parcere, 3. v. n. and a. [parc-us] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To act sparingly, be sparing with respect to a thing; to spare a thing*: longius tolerare posse parcendo, Cæs. (with *Dat.*) non parcam opere, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To spare, i. e. to preserve by sparing; to use carefully, not to injure*: parcere subjectis, sed debellare superbos, Virg.—2. *To spare any action; to abstain or refrain from doing a thing; to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit a thing*: me illi auxilio pepercisse, i. e. *made no use of proffered assistance*, Cic.—3. *To refrain, forbear*: parcite, oves, nimium procedere, Virg.—4. *To desist from*: precantes, ut a cædibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv.—5. *To cease, desist, leave off, stop*: parcite... jam parcite carmina, Virg. II. Act.: *To spare*: memoras que multa talenta Natis parce tuis, i. e. *keep them for*, Virg.

**par-cus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prob. pars, and so for part-us] (Belonging only to a part; hence) I. Prop.: *Spare, scanty, little, small*: parce sale contingere, Virg. (Comp.) parciore ira, Ov. II. Fig.: *Narrow-minded*: (Sup.) parcissimus homo, Sen. III. Meton.: A. Gen.: *Sparing, chary, moderate in any thing*: bene est, cui deus obtulit Parcā, quod satis est, manu, Hor. (with Gen.) civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. B. Esp.: *Of expenditure*: *Sparing*: 1.

In a good sense: *Thriftily, frugally, economical*: colonus, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *Niggardly, penurious, parsimonious*: familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. (with *Gerund in di*) magnam donandi parca juvenus, Hor. **pardus**, ī, m. = παρδος. *A male panther*: Pl.

**1. pār-es**, entis: 1. P. of pare-o.—2. Pa.: *Obedient*: (Comp.) parentiores exercitiis, Cic.—As *Subst.*: comm. gen. (sc. homo) *A subject*: Sall.

**2. pār-ens**, entis, m. and f. (Gen. Plur., parentum and um) [obsolete pār-o-pārlo] 1.: a. Prop.: *(She who brings forth; hence)* *A of women*: *A female parent, a mother*: Virg.; Hor.—(b) *Of animals*: *A dam, etc.*: Pl.—b. Fig.: *Of abstract things*: *A mother, parent*: eorum parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: *(He who begets; hence)* *A male parent; a father*: Cic.; Hor.—b. Meton.: (a) *A progenitor, ancestor*: Virg.—(b) (Mostly plur.) *A relative, kinsman*: Eutr.; Curt.—c. Fig.: (a) *A father, inventor, author*: Mercurius curvæ lyrae parens, Hor.—(b) *Of a city*: *A father, founder*: Cic.—(c) As an honorary appellation: *Father*: quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus, i. e. *of Jupiter*, Hor.—3.: a. Sing.: *A parent, whether father or mother*: Hor.—b. Plur.: *Parents*; i. e. *both father and mother*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parent*.

**parentālia**, lum, v. parentalis.

**parent-ālis**, e, adj. [2. parens, parent-is] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, a parent or parents*: parental: umbræ, Ov. II. Esp.: *Of, or belonging to, the festival in honour of dead parents or relatives*: Ov.—As *Subst.*: **parentālia**, lum, n. (sc. sacra) *A festival in honour of dead relations*: Cic.

**parent-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] *(To do something for parents or relatives; hence)* I. Prop.: *To offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents, relatives, or other beloved persons*: Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, Cic. II. Meton.: *To revenge a person's death by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his manes*: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. III. Fig.: *To appease, satisfy, etc.*: iræ, Curt.

**pār-ō**, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to par-io] I. Gen.: *To come forth, appear, be visible, show one's self; to be present or at hand*: cui pecudum fibræ, collui cui sidera parent, Virg. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: *To appear* (as a servant at a person's commands; to attend, wait upon): Gell.—2. Meton.: a. *To obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with*: populo patiente atque parente, Cic. (with *Dat.*) parere aliqujus voluntati, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) dicto paretur, Liv.—b. *To be subject to, dependent on; to be subservient to*: divina humanaque pulchris Divitiis parent, Hor.—c. *To submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, yield to*: necessitati, Cic.—d. *To yield to one's promises or representations*: Ov.—B.



**Impers.**: Paret, *It is clear, evident, manifest*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paraître*.

**paricida**, æ, etc., v. part.

**pari-ens**, entis, P. of 2. pari-o.

**pari-es**, entis (*Abl.* parietibus, Virg.), m. [*Sanscrit*, *pari*, "around"; whence Gr. *περι*: I, root of e-o, to go] (*The thing going around*; hence) *A wall*: I. Prop.: Of a house, etc., as distinguished from that of a city, etc.: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.: Of persons: neve inter vos significetis; ego ero paries, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paroi*.

**pari-ēt-nis**, arum, f. [*paries*, *pariet-is*] (*Things pertaining to walls*; hence) *Old fallen-down walls*; ruins: Cic.

**par-ilis**, e, adj. [*par*] *Equal, like*; etas, Ov.: (*with Dat.*) noctes pariles diebus, Lucr.

**par-i-o**, pēpēri, pāritum and part-um, parēre, 3. v. a. [*etym. dub.*; but prob. akin to *φέρω*, fer-o] I. Prop.: *A. Of living subjects*: 1. Of women: *To bring forth*, bear: alius Latio jam partus Achilles, Virg.—2. Of quadrupeds: *To drop*, bear, etc.: Pl.—3. Of birds or any oviparous animals: *To lay, produce*, etc.: Cic.—B. Of inanimate subjects: *To bring forth, produce*: fruges et reliqua, quæ terra pariat, Cic. II. Meton.: Of males: *To beget*: Quint. III. Fig.: *To produce, create, bring about, accomplish, occasion, devise, invent, procure, acquire*, etc.: alii saltem, Cæs.

**Paris**, Idis, m., Πάρις. *Paris*: 1. The son of Priam and Hecuba, also called Alexandros. As soon as he was born, he was exposed, on account of an ominous dream of his mother, on Mount Ida to perish. There he was reared by shepherds; and there he decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the latter, who promised him Helen, the most beautiful of women, as a reward; by carrying her off to Troy, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he fell by the arrow of Philoctetes.—2. An actor, a freedman of Domitia.—3. A pantomime.

**Parisi**, ōrum, m. The Parisii; a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum and Parisii (now Paris).

**par-iter**, adv. [*par*] I. Gen.: *Equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well*: pariter æqualiter respondere, Cic.: necum pariter, id. : filius pariter moratus ut pater, Plant.: pariter facta atque infecta canebat, Virg.: pariter ac si hostis adesset, Sall.: pariter puero donisque moveret, Virg. II. Esp.: Of equality in time or in association: *At the same time, together*: ut cum lunā pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.

**par-ito**, perf. and sup. prps. *not found*, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [1. par-o] *To prepare, be about to do a thing*: Plant.

1. **parma** (collat. form, palma, Tib.), æ (*Gen.*, parma), *small, round shield*: I. Prop.: *A small, round shield*: Liv. II. Meton.: *A shield*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parme*.

2. **Parma**, æ, f. *Parma*: a city of Gallia Cispadana, between Cremona and Placentia, famed for its breed of sheep.

—Hence, **Par-m-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parma*; *Parman*.—As Subst.: **Parmentes**, tum, m. (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Parma, the Parmans*.

**par-m-ātus**, a, um, adj. [1. par-m-a] (*Provided, or furnished, with a parma*; hence) *Armed with a parma*; cohors, Liv.—As Subst.: **parmatum**, i, m. *One armed with a parma*.

**par-m-tila**, æ, f. dim. [1. par-m-a] *A little, round shield*; a small target: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parmu*le.

**Parnāsus** (-os), -ssus (-os), i, m., Πάνασος, Πανασσός. *Parnassus* or *Parnassus* (-os); a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, at the foot of which was the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring (now Japara).—Hence, 1. **Parnā-sis** (Parnas-), Idis, f. adj. *Parnassian*.—2. **Parnās-ius** (Parnas-), a, um, adj. *Parnassian*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Parnasse*.

1. **par-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [*prob. akin to φέρω*, fer-o] (*To bring or put*; hence, with accessory notion of readiness, etc.) I. Act.: *A. Prop.*: 1. Gen.: *To make or get ready*; *to prepare, furnish, provide*: fugam aut furtum parat, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Person. pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To prepare one's self, make one's self ready*, etc.: Ter.; Quint.—b. Of fate, etc.: *To prepare, destiny*, any thing: Luc. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: *To procure, get, acquire, obtain*: quæ parantur pecuniā, Cic.: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) quem defensorum paro, Ter.—2. Esp.: *To procure, get, acquire, obtain by money*; *to buy, purchase*, etc.: hortos aliquos, Cic.

II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To make preparations, to prepare one's self*: jus-is (*sc. militibus*) ad iter parare, Liv.—2. Esp.: a. *To prepare one's self to do something*; *to purpose, determine, resolve, intend, be about to do*: in nemus ire parant, Virg.—b. Of fate: *To make preparations*: cui Fata parent, i. e. are making preparations for his death, Virg.—c. *To arrange, manage, regulate, ordain, contrive*: si ita naturā paratum esset, ut, etc.: Cic. B. Meton.: *To make a purchase*, etc.: mallem hic alicubi in Crustumino paravisses, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parer*.

2. **par-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [*par*] I. Prop.: Act.: *To make or esteem equal*: eodem hercle vos pono et paro, Plant. II. Fig.: Neut.: *To agree, arrange with any one*: se paratum cum collegā, Cic.

**par-ōcha**, æ, f. = παροχή. *A supplying of necessities to travelling public-officers*; purveyance: Cic.

**par-ōchus**, i, m. = παροχος. I. Prop.: *A purveyor*, who, for a certain sum, furnished travelling magistrates with necessities, as beds, hay, straw, salt, etc.: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *An entertainer, host*: Hor.

**pāropsis** (-apsis), Idis, f. = παρ-οψis. *A dessert-dish*; also, for a small dish in gen.: Juv.

**Pāros** (-us), i, f., Πάρος. *Paros* or *Parus*: one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.—Hence, **Pār-ius**, a, um, adj. *Parian*: Hor.

**parra**, æ, f. [*etym. dub.*] *The common or barn owl* (now called *parruzza* about Venice); acc. to some, the green woodpecker or the lapwing: Hor.

**Parrhāsia**, æ, f., Παρρᾱσία. *Parrhasia*; a town of Arcadia.—Hence, 1. **Parrhās-īs**, Idis, f. adj. (*Prop.*: *Parrhasian*; Meton.) *Arcadian*: ursæ, the Great Bear, Ov.—As Subst.: **Parrhasis**, Idis, f. (*sc. mulier*) *An Arcadian woman*: Ov.—2. **Parrhās-ius**, a, um, adj. (*Prop.*: *Parrhasian*; Meton.) *Arcadian*: dea, i. e. Carmentis, the mother of Evander: Ov.

1. **Parrhās-ius**, a, um, v. *Parrhasia*.

2. **Parrhās-ius**, i, m., Παρρᾱσιος. *Parrhasius*: I. Prop.: *A celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus*. II. Meton.: *A Parrhasian in skill, etc.*; one like Parrhasius: Cic.

**parri-cida** (pari-), (patr)-cida, in Cic. and Prud. once each), æ, comm. gen. [*for patr-i-cæda*: fr. pater, patris; (i); cæd-o] I. Prop.: *The murderer of a father*; a *parricide*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *The murderer of a near relative*: Liv.—B. *The murderer of the chief magistrate* (as the father of the country): Cic.—C. *A murderer, assassin*: Cic.—D. *One guilty of high treason, a traitor* (as if the murderer of his country), a rebel, a sacrilegious wretch, etc.: Cic.; Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parricide*.

**parricid-ālis**, e, adj. [*parricid-ium*] (*Of, or belonging to, parricide*; hence) *Murderous*: scelus, Just.

**parricid-ium**, i, n. [*parricid-a*] (*The thing pertaining to a parricide*; hence) I. Prop.: *The murder, or killing of one's father*; *parricide*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *The murder of one's mother, brother, relation, etc.*: Cic.—B. *The murder of a free citizen*: Cic.—C. 1. *Treason, rebellion*: Cic.; Liv.—2. *A designation of the Ides of March*, as the day when Cæsar was killed: "Idus Martias parricidium nominari" (*sc. placuit*). Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parricide*.

**par-s**, partis (*Acs.*, partim, Liv.: *Abl.*, parti, Lucr.), f. [*etym. dub.*; prob. φέρω, to cut] (*That which is cut*) hence) I. Of things: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *A part, piece, portion, share*, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—Particular phrases: a. *Parte, In part, partly*: Ov.—b. *Pro parte, For one's share or quota*: Cic.—c. *Ex parte, In part, partly*: Cic.—d. *Ex ullā (aliquā, magnā, maximā) parte, In any, etc., measure, d-gree, etc.*: Cic.—e. *Multis partibus, By a great deal, much*: Cic.—f. *Omnibus partibus, In all respects, altogether*: Cic.—g. *In parte, In part, partly*: Quint.—h. *Pro meā (tuā, suā) parte, or simply pro parte* (also, with adj.), *For my, your, or his share*; to

the best of my, your, his, etc., ability. Cic.; Ov.—**j.** Magnam, maximam, bonam partem, *In great part, for the most part*: Lucr.; Cæs.; Cic.—**k.** *In eam partem*: (a) *On that side*: Ter.—(b) *On that account, with that intent, to the end that*: Cic.—**m.** *In utramque partem, On both sides, for and against, pro and con*: Cic.—**n.** *In neutram partem, On neither side*: Cic.—**o.** *In ullam partem, In any manner or degree*: Cic.—**p.** *Mitiores in partem, After a milder, or more favourable manner*: Cic.—**q.** *Optimam in partem, In the best, or most favourable manner*: Cic.—**r.** *In ejus partem, In reference to that, on that account, etc.*: Cic.—**s.** *In partem aliquem vocare, To call upon one to take his share, to summon to a division of any thing*: Cic.—**t.** *Nulla parte, By no means, not at all*: Ov.—**u.** *Omni parte, and omni a. et ex parte, In every respect, entirely*: Cic.; Liv.; Ov.—**v.** *Per partes, Partly, partially*: Pl.—**w.** *In omnes partes, In every respect, altogether*: Cic.—**2.** *Esp. a.* *A portion, share, of food*: Suet.—**b.** *Plur.* *A part, place, region of the earth*: Cic.; Ov. **B.** *Meton.* **1.** *A part, character, on the stage*: Cic.—**2.** *A part, function, office, duty, etc. (mostly plur.)*: Cic.; Quint. **II.** *Of persons*: **A.** *Gen.* *A part, portion, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. **B.** *Esp. i.* *Collectively*: *a.* *Some out of many*: Virg.—**b.** *Pars . . . pars*: *Some . . . some; some . . . others*: Liv.—**2.** *A party, etc. (mostly plur.)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. part, parti, partie.*

**parsimonia**, æ, v. *parcimonía*. **Parthāon**, ónis, m., Παρθάων. *Parthāon*: a son of Agenor and Epicate, king of Calydon, and father of Æneus. **Parthēni** (-ini), órum, m., Παρθενίνοι or Παρθενόι. *The Partheni or Purthi*; a people of Illyria. **parthénice**, és, f. = παρθενική. *Parthenice*; a plant, called also *parthenium*: Cat.

**Parthéníus**, ñi, m., παρθένιος (Maiden). *Parthenius*: **1.** *A mountain in Arcadia*:—Hence, **Parthenius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parthenius*: **Parthenian**:—**2.** *A river of Paphlagonia*:—**3.** *A Greek erotic poet and grammarian, an instructor of Virgil*.

**Parthēnōpæus**, i, m., Παρθενόπαιος (Maiden-smiter). *Parthenopæus*; the son of Meleager and Alalanta, one of the seven who went against Thebes.

**Parthēnōpe**, és, f., Παρθενόπη. *Parthenope*; one of the Sirens, who, on the departure of Ulysses, threw herself, for grief, into the sea, and was cast up on the shore where Naples afterwards stood; on which account that city was in early times called by her name.—Hence, **Parthēnōpæus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Parthenope*; **Meton.**) *Neapolitan*.

**Parthēnōpólis**, is, f., Παρθενόπολις (Maiden-city). *Parthenopolis*; a city of Lower Mesia.

**Parthi**, órum, m., Παρθοί. **I.** *Gen.* *The Parthians*; a Scythian peo-

ple, famed in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers.—Hence, **A.** **Parth-us** (-icus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Parthians*: **Parthian**.—**B.** **Parth-ia**, æ, f., *Parthia*; the country of the Parthians, *Parthia* (now Khestan). **II.** *Esp.* *Sing. collectively*: *The Parthian*: *versus animosus equis*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Parthes, Parthique*.

**Parth-ini** (-eni), órum, m. *The inhabitants of Parthus, a city of Illyria*; the *Parthini*.

**part-i-cep-s**, cñpis, adj. [for *part-i-cap-s*; *fr. pars, part-is*; (i); *capio*] *Sharing, partaking, participating*: *animus rationis compos est particeps*, Cic.—**As Subst.**: *A sharer, partaker, partner*: Ter.; Cic.

**particip-ō**, avi, átum, áre, i, v. a. and n. [*particeps, particip-is*]. **I.**: **A.** *Gen.*: *To make partaker of, to give a share of*: *ut dentes sensu participentur*, Lucr. **B.** *Esp.*: *(To make partaker of what one knows; hence) To make privy to, communicate, impart, inform of a matter*: *servum participat sui consilii*, Plaut. **II.**: *To share something*: *laudes cum aliquo*, Liv. **III.**: **A.** *Act.*: *To share in, partake of, participate in any thing*: *ut participet parem* (sc. pestem), Poet. ap. Cic.—**B.** *Neut.*: *To partake, become a partaker, etc.*, ad *participandum alium alio . . . homines naturæ esse factos*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. particeps*.

**part-icŭla**, æ, f. dim. [*pars, part-is*]. *A small part, a little piece, a particle*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. particule*.

**particŭl-átim**, adv. [*particul-a*] *Piece by piece, one by one, piecemeal, singly, severally*: Auct. Her.

**part-im**, adv. [*part-i-or*] (*By a dividing; hence*) **I.** *Prop.*: **A.** *Gen.*: *Partly, in part*: Cic.—**B.** *Esp.*: *As Subst.*: *Part of, some of, some*: *partim prædæ*, Cic.: *ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, partim, etc.*, id. **II.** *Meton.*: *For the most part, chiefly, principally*: Plaut.

**1. par-tŭo**, ónis, f. [*par-io*] *A bearing, bringing forth*: young: Plaut.

**2. part-io**, ñvi or ñi, itum, ñre, 4. v. a. [*pars, part-is*] **I.** *Prop.*: **A.** *Gen.*: *To part, share, divide, distribute*: *regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere*, Tac.: *pauilo secus a me atque ab illo partita ac distributa*, Cic.—**B.** *Esp.*: *Part. Perf. Pass.*: *Allotted, assigned, distributed*: *pluresque partitis temporibus in opere erant*, Cæs. **II.** *Meton.*: *Perf. Part.*: *Separated, parted off*: *carcere partitos Circus habebit equos*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. partir*.

**part-i-or**, itus sum, ñri, 4. v. dep. [*id.*] *To part, share, divide, distribute*: *partiri limite campum*, Virg.

**partit-e**, adv. [*partit-us*] *With proper divisions, methodically*: *dicere*, Cic. **partit-ŭo**, ónis, f. [*2. parti-o*] **I.** *Gen.*: *A sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution*: Cic. **II.** *Esp.*: **A.** *Philosoph. t. t.*: *A logical division into parts or members, a partition*: Cic.—**B.** *Rhet. t. t.*: *A rhetorical division*

*into parts or heads, a partition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. partition*.

**parti-tor**, óris, m. [*parti-or*] **A** *divider, distributor*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. partiteur*.

**parti-tus**, a, um, *P.* *of parti-or, and of 2. parti-o*.

**partŭr-ŭo**, ñvi or ñi, itum, ñre (*Imperf.* *parturibat*, Phaed.), 4. v. n. and a. *desid.* [*pario, Part. partur-us*] **I.** *Prop.*: *To desire to bring forth; to be in travail or labour*: *tu* (sc. *Lucina*) *voto parturientis ades*, Ov.—**Prov.**: *Of those who promise great things, but accomplish little or nothing*: *Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*, *The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born*—**Eng.** *great cry and little wool*, Hor. **II.** *Fig.*: **A.**: *To be big or pregnant with any thing; to brood over, meditate, purpose*: *res publica periculum parturit*, Cic.—**B.**: *To be anxious or concerned*: *animus*, Cic.—**C.**: *To imagine, conceive*: *innumeros mundos*, Claud. **III.** *Meton.*: *To bring forth, produce, yield, generate, etc.*: *Germania quos horrida parturit Fetās*, Hor.: (without *Object*) *omnis parturit arbos*, *is budding forth*, Virg.

**1. part-us**, a, um, *P.* *of par-io*. **2. partus**, ŭs (*Lat. Sing.*, *partu*, *Prop.*), m. [*par-io*] **1.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *A bearing, bringing forth, birth*: Cic.—**b.** *Fig.*: *Parturition, i. e. beginning, origin, commencement*: *oratorum*, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *A begetting*: Poet. ap. Cic.—**b.** *Meton.*: *The young or offspring of any creature; the fetus or embryo*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) part*.

**par-um**, adv. [*akin to par-vus*] **I.** *Prop.*: *Too little, not enough*: *nemo parum diu vixit, qui, etc.*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) *leporis parum*, id. **II.** *Meton.*: *Not particularly, not very, little*: *sunt ea quidem parum firma*, Cic.

**parum-per**, adv. *For a little while, for a short time, a while*: Cic.; Virg.

**parv-e**, adv. (*Comp.*, *minus*; *Sup.*, *minim-e*, *minum-e*) [*parv-us*; *minor*, *Neut. minus*; *minim-us*, *minum-us*] **I.** *Pos.*: *A little, slightly, in a small degree or measure*; *parve per se fecit viri delphinus*, Vitr. **II.** *Comp.*: **A.**: **1.** *Prop.*: *a.* *Gen.*: *Less, not so much*: *qui* (sc. *metūs*) *ipsi per se minus valerent . . . nisi, etc.*, Cic.: *imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transferretur*, Sall.: *ne minus admirabilior illius exitus belli*, Flor.: (with *atque*) *qui peccas minus atque ego?* Hor.—**B.** *Esp.*: *Too little*: *si minus de aliquo dixerō, Cic.*—**Partic-ular phrase**: *Plus minusve, Too much or too little*: Ter.—**2.** *Meton.*: *To make an emphatic negation*: *Not at all; by no means; in no degree*: *nonnunquam ea, quæ prædicta sunt, minus eveniunt*, Cic.—**Partic-ular combination**: *Quo minus* (or, as one word, *quominus*), *also minus quo*: (with *Subj.*) *That one, etc., should not do, etc., something; from doing, etc., something*: Cic.; Ter.—**B.** *Of time*: *Less, not so long or much; made factum*



iri minus triginta diebus Græciam sanguine, Cic. III. Sup.: A. Prop.: *In a very small, or slight, degree; very little; in the smallest degree; least: quum maxime videbatur, tum minime philosophabamur*, Cic.: (strengthened by *omnium*) ad *minime omnium* pertinebat, id.—Particular combination: With a preceding negative: Especially: *nec minime*, Cic. B. Meton.: *By no means, not at all*: Cic.—Particular expression: *Minime gentium, By no means in the world*: Ter.

**parvissimus**, a, um, v. parvus.  
**parvitas**, ātis, f. [parv-us] *Smallness, littleness*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *parvité*.

**parvulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for parvo-lus; fr. parvus, (uncontr. Gen.) parvo-i] I. Prop.: *Very small, or little; petty, slight*: prælia, Cæs. II. Meton.: A. Of age: 1. *Little, youthful, young*: si quis mihi parvulus aulæ Luderet, Æneas, Virg.—As Subst.: a. **parvulus**, i, m. (sc. puer) *A little or young boy*: a parvulo, from a little boy, i. e. from early childhood: Ter.—b. **parvula**, æ, f. (sc. puella) *A little or young girl*: Ter.—2. With words denoting age: *Early, youthful, young*: a parvula ætate, Just.—B. *Too little, i. e. not equal to, not sufficient for a thing*: quam illæ rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus! Plaut.

**parvus**, a, um, adj. (Comp. minor; Sup. parvissimus and min-imus, -unus) [etym. of parvus dub.; but prob. akin to pars; min-or, min-imus, from MIN, the root of Lat. min-u, Gr. μιν-ω] I. Prop.: Of size or space: A. Pos.: *Small, little*: pisciculi parvi, Cic.—B. Comp.: 1. Gen.: *Smaller, less*: inter ignes Luna minores, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. *Too small, too little*: ut calcens olim Si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor.—b. Of the moon: *Diminished in size, waning, on the wane*: Hor.—C. Sup.: *Very small or little; smallest, least*: parvissima corpora, Lucr.: quum sit nihil omnino in rerum naturâ minimum, quod, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: *Quam minimum, As little as possible*: Cæs. II. Meton.: A. Of quantity, measure, degree, amount or number: 1. Pos.: *Small, little, few, inconsiderable*: si præco parvas . . . Mercedes sequer, Hor.—As Subst.: **parvum**, i, n. *A little, i. e. a small amount of any thing*: Cic.; Virg.—2. Comp.: a. *Less, not so much, smaller, etc.*: si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, Cic.—As Subst.: **minus**, ōris, n. *Less, a less amount*: Cic.; Liv.—b. *Shorter*: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, quæ, etc., Hor.—3. Sup.: *Least, very small or trifling; smallest*: ne minimo quidem casu, Cæs.—A dverbial expression: *Minimum, Very little, very slightly, not at all*: Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Non minimus (= maximus), *The greatest*: Suet.—b. *Quam minimum, As little as possible*: Hor.—c. Non minimum, *Chiefly, particularly*: Liv.—As Subst.:

**minimum**, i, n. *The least, or a very small, amount, etc., of any thing*: Cic.—B. Of sounds, etc.: *Little, small, low, etc.*: sonus, Ov.—C. Of time: 1. Pos.: a. Of things: *Little, brief, short; of small duration, of brief continuance*: in parvo tempore, Lucr.—b. Of persons: *Little, youthful, young*: Cic.; Hor.—As Subst.: **parvus**, i, m. (sc. puer) *A little boy, a young child*: Cic.; Liv.—2. Comp.: a. Of things: (a) Gen.: *Less, briefer, shorter*: tempus, Ov.—(b) Esp.: *Too short, too brief, not long enough*: dies sermone minor, Ov.—b. Of persons: (a) Gen.: *Younger*: minor uno mense vel anno, Hor.—As Subst.: **minores**, um, comm. gen. (sc. nati or nate): (a) Of persons: *Descendants, posterity*: Virg.—(β) Of animals: *The younger ones; the young or offspring*: Virg.—(b) Esp.: *The younger out of several; the youngest*: filia minor Ptolemæi regis, Cæs.—3. Sup.: a. Of things: *Least, smallest, very short*: minima pars temporis, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: *Minimum, The fewest number of times*: Pl.—b. Of persons: *Youngest, the youngest*: minimus natu horum omnium, Cic.—D. Of degree or extent: *Small, slight, little*: metus, Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Parvo, By a little; in a small or slight degree*: Liv.; Pl.—E. Of value, consideration, etc.: 1. Pos.: *Little, small, low, slight, etc.*: pretium, Ter.—Particular expressions: a. With verbs of buying, selling, etc.: *Parvo pretio or parvo, At a low price, at a small sum*: Cic.; Hor.—b. With verbs of valuing, considering, estimating, affirming, etc.: *Parvi (sc. pretii), Of small value; of little or slight account*: Plaut.; Cic.—2. Comp.: a. Gen.: *Less, smaller, inferior, less important*: res, Cic.—Particular expressions: **Minoris** (sc. pretii): (a) With Verbs of selling, etc.: *A less sum, cheaper, at a lower rate, etc.*: Cic.—(b) With Verbs of valuing, estimating, etc.: *Of less account or importance*: Sall.—b. Esp.: *Too trivial or unimportant*: et sunt notitiâ multa minora tuâ, Ov.—3. Sup.: *Minimo (sc. pretio), At the lowest, smallest, etc., sum, etc.; at a very low sum or cost*: Plaut.; Hor.—F. In rank or estimation: 1. Pos.: a. Of persons: *Small, low, humble, mean*: Hor.—b. Of things: *Little, unimportant, trifling, humble, inconsiderable, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—2. Comp.: *Inferior, lower, humbler, etc.*: sapientum minor est Jove, Hor.—3. Sup.: *Least, smallest, lowest, most trifling or unimportant*: res, Cic.—As Subst.: **minima**, ōrum, n. *The most trifling or unimportant things*: Liv.—G. Of power, character, ability, attainments, etc.: 1. Pos.: *Low, mean, humble*: operosa parvus Carmina fingo, Hor.—2. Comp.: a. *Inferior*: honore minores, Hor.—b. *Too powerless for doing something; unequal to doing something*: tanto certare minorem, Hor.

**pa-sco**, pāvi, pastum, pascere, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root PĀ,

to feed, to defend; Gr. πα-ίσκειν, Aor. ἐ-πάσκειν, to eat] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To nourish, maintain, support by food; to feed*: beluas, Cic.: nos olusculis, id.—2. Esp.: a. Pass. in reflexive force: (a) Of cattle: *To graze, browse, feed, etc.*: Virg.—(o) Of birds, etc.: *To take food, feed itself, etc.*: Liv.—b. *To feed, pasture, drive to pasture, tend while feeding*: quum suus puer pasceret, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Pass. In reflexive force: *To get one's living, live, etc.*: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: *To feed, feast, gratify*: quos furor rapinis pavit, Cic.—b. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To feast, gratify, or delight one's self, etc.*: Cic.—3. *To cherish, foster*: spes pascit inanes, Virg. C. Meton.: 1. Of the hair of the head or beard: *To cherish, let grow*: Hor.—2. Of fire: *To feed, increase, keep up, supply fuel to, etc.*: Ov.—3. Of debt: *To increase, enlarge, augment, keep adding to*: Hor.—4. Of the heavenly bodies: *To maintain, support, keep up, feed*: Virg.—5. Of an altar: *To supply with sacrifices, etc.*: to feed: ubi Taurica diræ Cæde phæratæ pascitur aas deæ, Ov.—6. Of an enemy: *To consume, ravage, lay waste, devastate, etc.*: campos, Liv. II. Neut.: A. Of persons as subjects: 1. *To provide food or pasturage for cattle; to keep or feed cattle*: Cic.—2. *To take or drive cattle to pasture*: Virg.—B. Of animals: *To browse, graze, etc.*: Virg.—C. Of birds: *To feed, take food*: Virg.—D. Of things, as subjects: *To supply food or sustenance; to yield or afford support*: vultus pascent radicibus herba, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paître*.

**pa-scor**, pastus sum, pasci, 3. v. dep. a. [id.] *To feed or browse upon*: Of animals: silvas et summa Lycæi, Virg.

**pasc-ūus**, a, um, adj. [pasc-o] (*Feeding*; hence) *Of, or for, pasture; grazing*: agri, Cic.—As Subst.: **pascuum**, i, n. *A pasture*: Cic.; Ov.—Pāsi-phæa, æ, -a, Πασιφάη (*All-shining*). *Pasiphae or Pasipha; a daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phædra, and Ariadne; and also of the Minotaur. After death she received divine honours in Laconia.*—Hence, **Pasipha-eia**, æ, f. *The Pasiphaean maiden*; i. e. Phædra: Ov.

**Pāsi-thæa**, æ, -e, æs, f., Πασιθæα. *Pasitheia or Pasithe; one of the three Graces.*

**pas-ser**, ōris, m. [prob. for passer; fr. pa(n)d-o] (*The spreader, hence*) 1. Of birds in reference to the expanding of their wings: a. *A sparrow*: Cic.—b. With *marinus*, because brought from beyond the sea: *An ostrich*: Plaut.—2. Of a fish in reference to its form: *A species of flat fish*; prps. *a brill*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *passereau*.

**passer-cūlus**, i, m. dim. [id.] *A little sparrow*: Cic.

**pas-sim**, adv. [for pas-sim; fr. pa(n)d-o] (*By a spreading out; hence*)

**1. Prop.** At, or to, different places, here and there, hither and thither, in every direction, at random: Cic. **II. Meton.** Promiscuously, indiscriminately, without order: Hor.

**pas-sum**, i, n. [for pad-sum; fr. id.] (Prop.) The thing spread out and dried; Meton.: The thing made from that which is spread out and dried; hence Wine made from dried grapes; raisin-wine: Virg.

**1. pas-sus** (for pad-sus), a, um; P. cf. pa(n)d-o.

**2. pas-sus** (for pat-sus), a, um, P. cf. pat-lor.

**3. pas-sus**, ūs, m. [for pad-sus; fr. pa(n)d-o] A stretching out of the feet in walking; hence **I. Prop.** A step, pace: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.** A. A footstep, track, trace: Ov.—B. A pace, as a measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pas.

**pasti-lus**, i, m. dim. [for pastulus; fr. 2. pastus, through obsol. pastul-us] (Small, or little, food; hence) (Prop.) A little loaf or roll; Meton.: **1.** A lozenge, troche, trochisch: Pl.—**2.** An aromatic lozenge (for imparting an agreeable smell to the breath); Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pastille.

**pasti-n-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pastin-um, a dibble] To dig and trench, to prepare the ground: Pl.

**pas-o**, ōnis, f. [for pas-cio; fr. pas-o] (Prop.) A keeping, feeding, maintaining, etc., of animals; Meton.: A pasture, feeding-ground: Cic.

**pas-tor**, ōris, m. [for pas-cor; fr. id.] **I. Gen.** A feeder, keeper, maintainer, etc.: volucrum, Var. **II. Esp.** A. Prop.: A feeder of cattle, a shepherd: Hor. **B. Fig.** Of persons as objects: A shepherd: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. pasteur, pâtre.

**pastōr-ālis**, e, adj. [pastor] Of, or belonging to, herdsmen or shepherds; pastoral: auguratus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pastoral.

**pastōr-īcus** (—ītus), a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, a shepherd; pastoral: fistula, Cic.

**pastōr-lus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, a herdsman or shepherd: sacra, the Pallia: Ov.

**1. pas-tus** (for pasc-tus), a, um, P. of pasc-o.

**2. pas-tus**, ūs, m. [for pas-cus; fr. pas-c-o] **I. Prop.** Feeding, eating, the act of feeding or eating: Cic. **II. Meton.** A. Food: Lucr.; Cic.—B. A feeding place, or feeding ground: Virg. **III. Fig.** Of abstract things: Food, support, sustenance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pâ.

**Pātāra**, æ, f. Πάρα. Patara: a seaport town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.—Hence, **1. Pātāreus** (trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m., Παταρεύς. The Patarean (a surname of Apollo).—**2. Pātāreus**, a, um, adj. Patarean.—**3. Patar-ani**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Patara.

**Pātāvium**, ūi, n. Patavium; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, the birthplace of Livy the historian (now Padua).—

Hence, **Patav-ini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Patavium, the Patavinians.

**pāt-ē-fācio**, fēci, factum, fācere (pātēfēci, Lucr.; pātēfiet, id.), 3. v. a. [pat-eo; (e); fac-io] **I. Prop.** To make or lay open; to open, throw open: hostibus portas, Liv.: sulcum aratro, Ov.: iter per Alpes, Cæs. **II. Meton.** To expose to view, make visible: postera lux radiis lātum patefecerat orbem, Ov. **III. Fig.** A. Of the ears: To open: Cic.—B. To disclose, expose, detect, bring to light: per me veritas patefacta, Cic.

**pātēfac-tio**, ōnis, f. [patefac-io] A laying open, disclosing, making known: Cic.

**pātēfac-tus**, a, um, P. of patefac-io.

**pātēfio**, fieri, v. patefacio. **pātē-la**, æ, f. dim. [for paten-la; fr. paten-a] **I. Gen.** A small pan or dish, a plate; a vessel (used in cooking, and also to serve up food in): Hor. **II. Esp.** A vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. poêle.

**pātēna**, æ, v. patina.

**pātē-na**, ntis, 1. P. of pasc-o.—**2. Pa:** a. Prop.: Open, accessible, unobstructed, passable: cœlum ex omni parte patens, Cic. (Comp.) in locis patentiōribus, Cæs.—b. Meton.: Open, wide: (Sup.) cœlium quam patentissimī oris, Col.—c. Fig.: (a) Open, exposed: domus patens cupiditatē et voluptatibus, Cic.—(b) Evident, manifest: causa, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. patent.

**pātē-ter**, adv. [for patent-ter; fr. patens, patent-is] Openly, clearly: Cic.

**pāt-ō**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Gr. πα-άωμι] **I. Prop.** A. Gen.: To stand, or lie, open; to be open: concussæ patere fores, Ov. **B. Esp.** 1. Of roads, etc.: To be open, i. e. passable, etc.: Cæs.—**2.** To be open, or exposed, to a thing: patens vulnere equus, Liv.—**3.** To stretch out, extend: locus patentiō, Cæs. **II. Fig.** A. Gen.: To be, or lie, open: meas aures . . . omnium præceptis montisque patuisse, Cic. **B. Esp.** 1. To be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable: si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic.—**2.** To be in the power, or at the disposal, of any one: si mea virginitas Phæbo patuisset amanti, Ov.—**3.** To be exposed or subject to any thing: quo minus multa in eorum vitā patent, que, etc., Cic.—**4.** To extend: latissime patet æra ratio, Cic.—**5.** To be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest: quum illa pateant . . . omnibus, Cic.

**pāt-er**, tris, m. [akin to Sanscrit root PA, to protect; also to nourish or feed; whence pas-co; cf. Sanscrit pītṛi, Gr. πα-τίρ] (The accomplisher of protecting, or of nourishing; hence, in reference to the office of protecting and nourishing) **I. Prop.** A father, sire: Cic.; Hor. **II. Fig.** As a title of honour, whether of gods or of men: Father: Cic.; Virg. **III. Meton.** A. Plur.: Fathers, forefathers: Cic.—

**B. Pater cœnæ**, The host: Hor.—**C** Of animals: Sire: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. père.

**pāt-ēra**, æ, f. [pat-eo] (The thing spreading out or extending; hence) A broad, flat dish, used esp. in offerings, a libation-dish or bowl: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pâtre.

**pātēfāmilias**, æ, v. familia.

**pāter-nus**, a, um, adj. [pater, pat(e)r-is] **1. a. Prop.** (a) Gen.: Of, or relating to, a father; affecting a father; obtained from a father: hortī Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of feeling, etc.: Such as a father has or ought to have: fatherly, paternal: animus, Hor.—b. Meton.: Of one's native country: paterni Fluminis ripæ, Hor.—**2.** Of animals: Of, or belonging to, a sire: Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. paternel.

**pāt-esco** (—isco), ūi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [pat-eo] **I. Prop.** A. Gen.: To be laid open, to be opened, to open: atria longa patecunt, Virg. **B. Esp.** To stretch out, extend: paulo latior patecūt campus, Liv. **II. Fig.** To be disclosed; to become visible, evident, manifest: Danaūque patecunt Insidie, Virg.

**pātī-bilis**, e, adj. [pati-or] **1.** Supportable, endurable: labores, Cic.—**2.** Sensitive, passible: natura, Cic.

**pātī-būlum**, i, n. [pat-eo] (The thing effecting the stretching out or extending; hence) **1.** A fork-shaped yoke (placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied): Plaut.—**2.** A cross (prob. in the form of X, similar to that on which St. Peter is said to have been crucified): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) patibule.

**pātī-ens**, entis, 1. P. of pati-or.—**2. Pa:** a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: Suffering, allowing, permitting; bearing: (with Gen.) navium patiens annis, Liv.—(b) Esp.: Of disposition, etc.: Patient: (Sup.) patientissime aures, Cic.—b. Meton.: Firm, unyielding, hard: (Comp.) saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. patient.

**pātīē-ter**, adv. [for patient-ter; fr. patiens, patient-is] Patiently: si pranderet olus patientior, Hor.: (Comp.) patientius, Cic.: (Sup.) patientissime, Val. Max.

**pātīē-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] **1. a. Prop.** The act of bearing, suffering, or enduring; patience: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Forbearance, indulgence, lenity: Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: Indolence, want of spirit: Tac.—**2.** Submissiveness, subjection: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. patience.

**pātī-na** (—ēna), æ, f. [sts. considered as the representative of πατήν, from πα-έωμι, to eat; but rather to be referred to pat-eo] (The thing spreading out or extending; hence) A wide shallow bowl, basin, or pan: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. patène.

**pātī-or**, passus sum, pāti, 3. v. dep. (old active form patiunto, Cic.) [akin to Sanscrit root BAH or VADH, wear; whence Gr. παθ, root of πάσχω] **I. Prop.** A. Gen.: To bear, support, undergo, suffer, endure: servitūtem,



**Cic.**: (without *Object*) *ad patendum tolerandumque difficilis dolor est, id.* **B. Esp.**: *To suffer, pass a life of suffering, etc.; to live in suffering, pain, anguish, etc.*: certum est in silvis inter spelae ferarum Malle pati, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To suffer, bear, allow, permit, let*: dum res, et aetas, et Sororum Filia trium patiturum atra, Hor.—Particular phrases: **I.** Facile et equo animo pati, *To be well pleased or content with*; *to submit to*: Cic.; Plant.—**2.** Egere, molestie, indigne, iniquo animo, etc.; pati, *To be grieved, vexed, displeased, offended, indignant at*, etc. Liv.; Cic.—**B.** *To submit*: pro quo bis patiar mori, Hor.—**C.** *To put up with, overlook, forgive, pardon*: delicta, Hor. **III. Part. Fut.** In passive force: **I. Prop.**: *Must be suffered*: bis patienda, Ov.—**2. Meton.**: *Must be submitted to*: hec patienda censeo, etc. Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. patr.

**pātrā-tor**, ōris, m. [patr(a)-o] *An effector, achiever, accomplisher*: Tac. patria, ō, v. l. patrius.

**pātrici-ātus**, ūs, m. [patricio-us] *The rank or dignity of the patricians*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. patricial.

**pātr-icūs**, a, um, adj. [pater, patr-is] *(Pertaining to patres, or senators; hence) Of the rank or dignity of the patres; patrician, noble*: familia, Cic.—As Subst.: patricius, ū, m. (sc. homo) *A person of senatorial rank; a patrician; one of the Roman nobility*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) patrice.

**pātr-imōnium**, ū, n. [id.] *(The thing pertaining to a father; hence) I. Prop.*: *An estate inherited from a father; a paternal estate or inheritance; patronymy*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *An inheritance*: nominis, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *A fortune, property, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. patrimonie.

**pātr-imus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *That has a father living*: Liv.

**pātr-itus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Provided with a pater; hence) Of one's father*: philosophia, Cic.

**pātr-ius**, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Of, or belonging to, a pater; hence) I. a. Gen.*: *Of, or belonging to, one's father*; paternal: res patria atque avita, Cic.—As Subst.: patria, ō, f. (sc. terra) **(a) Prop.**: *Fatherland; native land or country; native place*: Cic.—**(b) Meton.**: **(a)** *Of persons*: *A dwelling-place, home*: Italiam quero patriam, Virg.—**(b)** *Of things*: *Home*: qui (sc. Nilus) patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae, the home, i. e. the source, Ov.—**(y)** *The inhabitants of a patria; the people of a common country*: patria discors, Tac.—**B. Esp.**: *Of disposition, etc.*: *Such as a father has or ought to have*; paternal, fatherly: Virg.—**2. a. Prop.**: **(a)** *Gen.*: *Of, or belonging to, one's forefathers, or ancestors*: dii patrii, the gods of one's ancestors, i. e. tutelary or family gods, Cic.—**(b) Esp.**: **(a)** *Handed down by one's forefathers, old, ancient, etc.*: mos, Cic.—**(b)** *Derived from one's ancestors, hereditary, family*: Pl.—**B. Fig.**: *Hereditary,*

*peculiar, innate*: praediscere . . . patrios cultusque habitusque e locorum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. patric.

**2. pātr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [patri-a] *Of, or belonging to, one's native country or home; native*: sermo, Cic.

**pātr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, **I. v. a.** [pater, patr-is] **I. Prop.**: *To make, or appoint, as pater; so, in the phrase, "pater patratus," i. e. "the pater appointed," a name given to the fœdalis or priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *To bring to pass, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish*: promissa patrayit, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **I. Of war**: *To bring to an end, to conclude, finish*: Tac.—**2. Of peace**: *To conclude, bring about, effect*: Liv.—**3. Of victory**: *To achieve, obtain, gain*: Tac.—**4. Of the oath taken by the pater patratus at making a treaty: *To pronounce, confirm, ratify*: Liv.—**5. Of a cure: *To effect, work, etc.*: Tac.—**6. Of a murder, etc.**: *To commit, bring about, cause, etc.*: Tac. **III. Fig.**: *Of the eye or look*: *To commit, etc.*: patrant fractus oculo, i. e. with a lascivious eye, Pers.****

**pātrōcin-ium**, ū, n. [patrocin-or] **I. Gen.**: *Protection, defence, patronage*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A defence in a court of justice, a pleading*: Cic. **B. Meton.**: *Concr.*: *A person defended, a client*: Script. ap. Cic.

**pātrō-cīnor**, ātus sum, āri, **I. v. dep. n.** [for patron-cīnor; fr. patron-us] *(To be a patronus to; hence) I. Prop.*: *To protect, defend, support, patronise*: (with Dat.) indotatis patrocinarī, Ter. **II. Fig.**: *To defend*: loco iniquo, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) patrociner.

**Patroclus**, i, -es, is, m., Πάτροκλος and Πατροκλῆς. *Patroclus or Patrocles; a son of Menæti-us and Shenele, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.*

**Pātrōn**, ōnis, m. *Patron; an Arcadian of Tegea.*

**pātrōn-a**, ō, f. [patron-us] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *A protectress, patroness*: Ter.—**B.** *The mistress of a freedman, a patroness*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: *Of abstract things*: *A protectress*: provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. patronne.

**pātr-ōnus**, i, m. [pater, patr-is] *(The one pertaining to a pater; hence) I. Prop.*: *A protector, patron of persons or states*: Liv.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *A defender, advocate*: iustitiae, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *A defender before a court of justice; an advocate, pleader*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. patron.

**pātrū-ālis**, e, adj. [patru-us] *(Pertaining to a patruus; hence) I. Prop.*: *Descended from a father's brother*: cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic.—As Subst.: patruelis, is, comm. gen. *A cousin on the father's side*: Suet.; Pers. **II. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, a father's brother's child or children; of one's cousin or cousins*: patruelia dona, i. e. the arms of Achilles

*(whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), Ov.*

**1. pātr-ūs**, i, m. [pater, patr-is] *(One belonging to a pater; hence) I. Prop.*: *A father's brother, paternal uncle*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A severe reprover*: Cic.

**2. patrū-us**, a, um, adj. [I. patru-us] *Of, or belonging to, a father's brother; of an uncle, an uncle's*: patruus verbera lingue, Hor.: (Sup.) patruus mihi patruissime, my best of uncles! Plant.

**Patul-cius**, ū, m. [patul-us] *(One standing open). Patulcius: A surname of Janus (because in time of war his temple stood open).*

**pāt-ilus**, a, um, adj. [pat-eo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Standing open, open*: fenestrae, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide*: patulae sub tegmine fagi, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Open to all, i. e. common*: orbis, the beaten round, Hor.

**pauc-itas**, ātis, f. [pauc-us] *(The state of the paucus; hence) A small number, scarcity, paucity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. paucité.

**pauc-ulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for paucio-lus; fr. paucius, (unconstr. Gen.) paucio-i] **I. Sing.**: *Very small, very short in duration, etc.*: tempus, App.—**2. Plur.**: *Very few*: dies, Cic.

**pauc-us**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.], but prob. akin to naiv-pos; and naiv-eiv, *to make to cease, check, etc.* (In Pass. force: *Made to cease, checked, etc.*; hence) **I. Sing.**: *a. Small, little, i. e. slight, trifling*: paucus numerus tritici, Hirt.—*b. Small in number, few*: tenuis (sc. tibia) simplexque foramine paucus, Hor.—**2. Plur.**: *Few, little*: pauci diebus post mortem Africanī, Cic.: (Comp.) pauciora navigia, Hirt.: (Sup.) paucissime plagae, Cels.—As Subst.: a. paucio, ū, m. (sc. homines): **(a) Gen.**: *Few, a few*: Cic.—**(b) Esp.**: *The few, the select few*: Cic.—*b. paucio, ū, m. (sc. verba) A few words*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. peu.

**paul-ātim** (paul-), adv. [paul-us] **I. Gen.**: *by little and little, by degrees, gradually*: Sall.; Cæs. **II. Esp.**: *A few or a little at a time*: Cæs. **paul-isper** (paul-), adv. [paul-us] *For a little while, for a short time, Cic.*

**paulo**, etc., v. l. paulus. **paulūto**, paulūlum (paul-), v. paululus.

**paulū-lus** (paullo-), a, um, adj. dim. [for paulo-lus; fr. paulus, (unconstr. Gen.) paulo-i] *Very little, very small*: pecunia, Plaut.: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, Liv.—As Subst.: paululum, i, n. *A little bit, a trifle, Cic.*—Adverbial expressions: **I. Paululo**, *A little, somewhat*: Script. ap. Cic.—**2. Paululum, *A little, just a little, a very little*: Quint.**

**1. paulus** (paul-), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.], but prob. akin to Gr. naiv-pos; Lat. pau-cus (In Pass. force, *Made to cease; hence* Little, small: paulo momento huc vel illic impelli,

**Ter.**—As *Subst.*: paulum, i, n. *A little, a trifle*: Cic. *Hor.*—*A* dverbial expressions: I. Paulo, *By a little, a little, somewhat*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.—2. Paulum, *A little, somewhat*: Suet.; Quint.

**2. Paulus (Pauli-), i, m.** [1. paulus] (Very small) *Paulus or Paulinus; a Roman cognomen of the Æmilian family*: esp. L. Æmilius Paulus, a consul who fell in the battle near Cannæ.

**pauper, Æris, adj.** [etym. dub.; prob. for pau-fer; fr. pauco-us; fer-o] (*Gelling few things*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of persons, countries, etc.: *Poor, i. e. not wealthy, of small means, that has only enough for moderate expenses*: (Sup.) ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic.—(with Gen.) pauper aquæ, Hor.

—As *Subst.*: pauper, Æris, comm. gen. (sc. homo) *A poor person*: Hor.—so, in Comp. pauperiorum turbe, Hor.—B. Of things: *Poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre*: (Comp.) carmen venâ pauperiore fuit, Ov. II. Meton n.: *Needy, indigent*: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pauvre.

**pauper-cūlus, a, um, adj. dim.** [pauper] *Poor*: Hor.

**paup'ries, Æi, f. [id.]** (*The quality of the pauper*; hence) *Poverty*: Hor.

**paup'ro-o, Ævi, Ætum, Ære, i. v. a. [id.]** I. Prop.: *To make poor, to impoverish*: boni viri me pauperant, Plant. II. Meton.: *To rob or deprive one of*: aliquem cassâ nuce, Hor.

**pauper-tas, Ætis, f. [id.]** (*The state of the pauper*; hence) I. Prop.: *Poverty, small means, moderate circumstances*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of speech*: *Poverty*: Quint. III. Meton.: *Need, want, indigence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pauvreté.

**pau-sa, Æ, f. [Æsui to Gr. παύ-ω, to make to cease; middle, παύ-ομαι, to cease]** *A pause, halt, stop, cessation, etc.*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. pause.

**Pausânias, Æ, m., Πασανίας** (*Allayer of sorrow*). Pausanias: 1. A son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea.—2. A Macedonian, the murderer of Philip.

**pau-sa (-ia), Æ, f.** *The pause or pausa*: a species of olive, which yielded an excellent oil: Virg.

**Pausias, Æ, m., Πασίας. Pausias**; a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles.—Hence, **Pausi-Æcus, a, um, adj.** *Of Pausias*.

**pau-xill-â-tim, adv.** [pau-xill-us] *By little and little*: Plant.

**pau-xill-is-per, adv. [id.]** *By little pieces, by degrees*: Plant.

**pau-xill-û-lus (pau-sill-û), a, um, adj. dim.** *For pau-xill-û-lus*; fr. pau-xill-ûs, (uncontr. Gen.) pau-xill-ûi Very little, very small: lembus, Plant.

**pau-xill-us (pau-s), a, um, adj. dim.** [pau-co-us] *Little, a small*: ossa, Lucr. **pau-û-fâ-cio, fci, factum, fâ-ci-re, 3. v. a. [pav-co; (e); facio]** *To frighten, alarm, terrify*: Ov.

**päv-û-s, pâvi, no sup., pâvê-re, 2. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to pav-i-o]** I. Neut.: *To be struck with fear, dread, or terror*; *to tremble, or quake, with fear*;

*to be terrified or afraid*: quæres quando iterum paveas, Hor. II. Act.: *To fear, dread*: *to be terrified or alarmed at*: quis Parthum pavat, Hor.

**päv-e-sco, no perf. nor sup., scê-re, 2. v. inch. n. and a. [pave-o]** I. Neut.: *To begin to be afraid, to become alarmed*: omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. II. Act.: *To begin to fear or dread*; *to begin to be terrified, or alarmed, at*: bellum, Tac.

**päv-id-e, adv. [pavid-us]** *With fear, timorously*: fugere, Liv.

**päv-id-us, a, um, adj. [pav-eo]** I. Prop.: *Trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, alarmed, timid, timorous*: matres, Virg. (Comp.) quos pavidiore accipimus, Pl. (Sup.) pavidissime, Sil.—*Adverbial expression*: Pavidum, *With fear, timorously, etc.*, Ov. II. Meton.: *A. Accompanied with fear or anxiety; anxious, disurbed*: quies pavidâ imaginibus, Suet.—B. *That produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful*: metus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. pavid.

**päv-iment-o, Ævi, Ætum, Ære, i. v. a. [paviment-um]** *To cover with a pavement, to pave*: porticum, Cic.

**päv-i-mentum, i, n. [pavi-o]** (*The thing beaten or rammed down*; hence) *A floor composed of small stones, earth, lime, etc., beaten down with a rammer; a hard floor, pavement*: I. Gen.: Cic.; Hor. II. Esp.: *As forming the flat roof of an Eastern house*: Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. pavement.

**pä-vi-o, pâvivi, pâvî-tum, pâvire, 4. v. a. [prob. pâ-iv-ō with the digamma pâ-vi-ō]** I. Gen.: *To beat, strike*: Cic. II. Esp.: *To beat, or ram, down*: fistulas pavita, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. paver.

**päv-î-to, Ævi, Ætum, Ære, i. v. intens. n. and a. [pav-eo]** I. Neut.: *A. Prop.*: *To tremble or quake with fear*; *to be very fearful, to be greatly afraid*: prosequitur pavitans, Virg.—B. Meton.: *To shake or shiver with the ague, to have the ague*: Ter. II. Act.: *To tremble at, fear, dread, etc.*: quæ pueri pavitant, Lucr.

**päv-o, Ænis, -us, i, m. [pâ-ûs]** *A peacock*: Cic.; Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pavon, (mod.) paon.

**päv-or** (old Nom., pavos), Æris, m. [pav-eo] I. Prop.: *A trembling, quaking, throbbing, panting with alarm, desire, joy, etc.; anxiety, fear, dread, alarm, etc.*: Virg.; Liv.; Fr. II. Meton.: *Personified*: *Pavor or Fear*; *as a deity*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. peur.

**pax, pâcis, f. [= pac-si; fr. root PAC, PAG, whence, pac-isco, pa(n)g-o]** (*The binding or fastening thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Peace (concluded between parties at variance, esp. between belligerents)*: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: *Peace, tranquillity of mind, etc.*: Cic. III. Meton.: *A. Personified*: *Pax or Peace*; *as a deity*: Ov.—B. *Grace, favour, assistance, esp. of the gods*: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: *Face tuâ, alieujus (alieujus rei), With your good leave or permission, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.; Vell.—C. *Domination, empire, of the Romans*: Pl.—D. *Pax, as an interj.,*

*Peace! silence! enough! pax! abi*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. paix.

**pecca-nus, ntis: i. P.** *Of pecc(a)-o*—2. Pa.: *Sinful*: peccans immortalitas, Cic.

**pecca-tum, i, n. [pecc(a)-o]** *A fault, error, transgression, sin*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. péché.

**pecca-tus, Æs, m. [id.]** (Prop.: *A transgression or doing wrong*; Meton.) *Transgression, trespass*: Cic.

**pecco, Ævi, Ætum, Ære, i. v. n. [etym. dub.]** I. Prop.: *To miss or mistake any thing; to do amiss, to transgress, to commit a fault, to offend, to sin*: alius magis alio peccat, Cic. (with Acc. of that wherein the fault etc., consuls) Empedocles multa alia peccat, id. II. Meton.: *To fail, miscarry*: ne Pepect (sc. equus) ad extremum ridendûs, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pécher.

**pecor-Æus, a, um, adj. [pecus, pecor-is]** *Full of, or abounding in, cattle*: rich in cattle: Prop.

**pect-en, inis, m. [pect-o]** (*The combing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A comb*: Plaut.; Ov. II. Meton.: *Of things bearing some real or imaginary resemblance to a comb*: A. *The reed or stay of a weaver's loom*: Virg.—B. *An instrument for heckling flax or combing wool*; *a comb, card, heckle*: Pl.—C. *A rake*: Ov.—D. *A clasping together of the hands*: Ov.—E. *A stripe or vein in wood*: Pl.—F.: 1. *An instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*: Virg.—Hence, 2. *By a second Meton.*: *A poem or song*: Ov.—G. *A species of shell-fish, a scallop*: Hor.

**pect-itus, a, um, P.** *Of pect-o*.

**pect-o, pexi, pexum and pectitum, pectere, 3. v. a. [pectr-ew]** I. Prop.: *To comb*: ferum, Virg. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) ipse comes pector, Ov. II. Meton.: *To comb, card, heckle*: stappa pectitur ferreis hamis, Pl.

**pect-us, Æris, n. [etym. dub.; perhaps for pag-tus; fr. root PAG, whence pa(n)g-o; cf. pangio int.]** (*The fastened or firmly compacted thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *The breast-bone, the breast, whether of men or animals*: Hor. II. Meton.: *The stomach*: Ov. III. Fig.: A. *The breast*: 1. *As the seat of affection, etc.*: *The heart, feelings, disposition*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *As the seat of manliness, etc.*: *Courage, bravery*: Hor.—3. *Of conscience*: Hor.—B. *The soul, spirit, mind, understanding*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pect, (mod.) poitrine.

**pecu, n.** (mostly not declined in Sing.; Plur. complete) [akin to Sanscrit pagr, from the Sanscrit root PAC, "ligare"] (*The thing fastened up*; hence) I. Prop.: *A head of the larger cattle, such as are fastened up (opp. to those that are penned or folded for protection)*: Pl. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *Cattle of all kinds, including the smaller breeds*: Liv.—B. Esp.: *Sheep*: Plaut.

**pecu-â-rî-us, a, um, adj. [pecu]** *Of, or belonging to, cattle*: res, a stock of



*cattle, live stock:* Cic.—As *Subst.*: 1. *pecūārius*, *li*, *n.* (sc. homo): *a. cattle-breeder, grazier:* Cic.—*b.* *a farmer of the public pastures:* Liv.—2. *pecūāria*, *ōrum*, *n.* (sc. armenta) *Herds of cattle:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecuāre*.

*pecūlā-tor*, *ōris*, *n.* [*pecul*(a)-or] *An embezzler of public money, a peculator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peculāteur*.

*pecūlā-tus*, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *An embezzlement of public money, peculation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peculāt*.

*pecūlī-aris*, *e*, *adj.* [*peculū*-um] (*Of, or relating to, peculium;* hence)

1. *One's own, belonging particularly to one's self, not held in common with others; special, proper, peculiar:* Cic.; Pl.—2. *Singular, particular, extraordinary, peculiar:* *munus*, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *peculier*.

*pecūlār-iter*, *adv.* [*peculiar*-is] *Especially, particularly, peculiarly:* *studiosus*, Pl.: (*Comp.*) *peculiaris*, *id.*

*pecūlār-tus*, *a*, *um*: 1. *P. of pecul(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Furnished, provided with money; bene peculatus*, Script. ap. Cic.

*pecūlī-o*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [*peculū*-um] *To give one something for one's self, as one's private property:* (with double Acc.) *aliquid to peculāto*, Plant.

*pecūlī-um*, *li*, *n.* [*pecul*-or] (*An appropriating; Concr., that which one appropriates and has as one's own:* hence) *I. Gen.*: *Property:* Cic.; Hor. *B. Esp.*: *Private property:* *A.* That which the master of the house saves and lays by: *Money laid by, savings:* Virg.—*B.* That which is given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecūle*.

*pecūlōr*, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, 1. *v. dep.* [*etym. dub.*] *To appropriate what one ought not; to embezzle or to peculate; to defraud:* Flor.

*pecūnī-a*, *ae*, *f.* [*for pecun*-ia; fr. *pecus*, *pecud*-is] (*A thing pertaining to pecus;* hence) *I. Prop.*: *Property, riches, wealth:* Cic. *II. Meton.*: *Money:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecūne*.

*pecūnī-ārius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pecun*-i-a] *Of, or belonging to, money; pecuniary:* *rei pecuniaria socius*, in a money matter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecuniaire*.

*pecūnī-ōsus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Abounding in money; that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy:* *homines pecuniosī*, Cic. (*Comp.*) *feminae pecuniosiores*, Suet.: (*Sup.*) *homo pecuniosissimus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecunieux*.

1. *pec*-us, *pecōris*, *n.* [akin to *poc*-u] (*prpe.*—except in *no.* *II. C.*—always used in a collective force in sing., in opp. to *pecus*, *pecudis*, which is, in sing., mostly restricted in meaning to a single head of cattle) (*The thing fastened up;* hence) *I. Prop.*: *The larger cattle, a herd:* Var.; Virg. *II. Meton.*: *A.* Of the smaller kinds of cattle: Virg.; Ov.—*B.* In collective force: *Cattle, animals:* 1. Of Neptune's herds; *i. e.* seals, etc.;

Hor.—2. Of bees: Virg.—*C.* Of a single animal: Ov. *III. Fig.*: *Con-*temptuously, or as a term of reproach, of persons: *Cattle:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecore*.

2. *pec*-us, *ōdis*, *f.* [*id.*] (*The thing fastened up;* hence) *I. Prop.*: *A single head of cattle, a beast, one of a herd:* Col. *II. Meton.*: *A.*: 1. *Plur.*: *Cattle in gen.*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Collectively:* *Cattle:* Cic.—*B.*: 1. *Gen.*: Of the smaller kinds of cattle, to the exclusion of the larger cattle: Luc.—2. *Esp.*: *A sheep:* Virg.—*C.* Of wild animals, fish, bees, etc.: *An animal, creature:* Plant.; Virg. *III. Fig.*: *A beast, brute:* Cic.

*ped*-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [*pes*, *ped*-is] *Of, or belonging to, a foot, as a measure; a foot in length, breadth, thickness, etc.*: *sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, a foot in diameter*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *pedale*.

*ped*-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Of, or belonging to, the foot; foot-*: *pedarii* senators, senators who had not yet been entered by the censors on the list or roll of senators, and who had no vote of their senators, but could merely (by walking over) signify their assent to that of another: Var.—As *Subst.*: *pedarii*, *ōrum* (sc. senatores) = *pedarii* senators: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *pedaire*.

*ped*-e-s, *itis*, *m.* [*for ped*-i(-t)-s; fr. *pes*, *ped*-is; *i.* root of *e*-o] *I. Gen.*: *One that goes on foot:* Liv. *II. Esp.*: *A.*: 1. *A foot-soldier:* Script. ap. Cic.—2. *Sing.*: *Collect.*: *Foot-soldiers, infantry:* Tac.—3. *Equites pedites*, also *Eques*, *pedes* (*collect.*), as a general designation for The entire people: Liv.—*B.* *A land-soldier:* Vell.

*ped*-ē-ster, *tris*, *tre*, *adj.* [*pes*, *ped*-is] *I. Prop.*: *On foot; that goes, is done, etc., on foot; pedestrian:* *copie*, Cic.: *pedestris acies*, Tac.—As *Subst.*: *pedestres*, *lūm*, *m.* (sc. milites) *Foot-soldiers:* Just. *II. Fig.*: *Of style: Not rising above the ground, not elevated; i. e.* *A. Written in prose, prose: historis*, Hor.—*B.* *Plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic:* *sermo*, Hor. *III. Meton.*: *A.* *Belonging to one on foot; belonging to a foot-soldier:* *scutum*, Liv.—*B.* *Representing one on foot:* *statua*, Cic.—*C.* *On land, by land:* *itinerā*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pedestre*.

*ped*-ē-ten-tim (-temp-tim), *adv.* [*for ped*-e-tend-tim; fr. *pes*, *ped*-is; (*e*); tend-o] (*By a foot-stretching;* hence) *I. Prop.*: *Step by step, slowly:* *Aunct*, ap. Cic. *II. Fig.*: *By degrees, gradually, cautiously:* Cic.

*Pēdiātīa*, *ae*, *f.* *Pediatia; a nickname of the Roman knight J. Peditius.*

*ped*-īca, *ae*, *f.* [*pes*, *ped*-is] (*A thing pertaining to pes;* hence) *A shackle, fetter, or chain for the feet; a springle, gin, snare:* Virg.

*pēd*-ī-sēqu-a (-ssēqu-a), *ae*, *f.* [*pes*, *ped*-is; (*i.*); sequ-or] (*A foot-following one; i. e.* one (a woman) who follows on foot; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A female attendant; a waiting woman, handmaid:* Plant. *II. Fig.*: *Of ab-*

stract things: *A female follower or attendant, handmaid, etc.*: Cic.

*pēd*-ī-sēqu-ūs (-ssēqu-us), *i*, *m.* [*id.*] (*A foot-following one; i. e.* one (a man) who follows on foot; hence) *A male attendant; a footman, manservant, page, lackey:* Cic.

*pēditā-tus*, *ūs*, *m.* [*pedit*(a)-o, to go on foot] (*A going on foot; Concr.: That which, or the one who, goes on foot; viz.*) *Foot-soldiers, infantry:* Cic.

*pēd*-itum, *i*, *n.* [*2. ped*-o] *A breaking wind backwards:* Cat.

*Pēdius*, *li*, *m.* *Pedius* (Q.); a joint-heir with Augustus to Cæsar's estate.

1. *pēd*-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [*pes*, *ped*-is] *To furnish with feet:* Suet.

2. *pēd*-o, *pēpēdi*, *pēditum*, *pēdere*, *3. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *PARD*, Gr. *πέπομαι*] *To break wind:* Hor.

1. *pēd*-um, *i*, *n.* [*pes*, *ped*-is] (*A thing pertaining to a foot*) *A shepherd's crook:* Virg.

2. *Pēdum*, *i*, *n.* *Pedum; a torn of Latium, near Rome* (now prps. *Galliano*).—Hence, *Pēd-ārius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Pedum, Pedan.*—As *Subst.*: 1. *Pēdanum*, *i*, *n.* (sc. pradium) *An estate near Pedum*.—2. *Pēdani*, *ōrum*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Pedum, the Pedans.*

*Pēgāsīs*, *Idis*, *f.*, *Πηγῆσις* (She of the fountain). *Pegasis; a fountain nymph.*

1. *Pēgāsus* (-os), *i*, *m.*, *Πήγασος* (He of the fountain). *Pēgāsus*, or *Pegasos*. *I. Prop.*: *The winged horse of the Muses, who sprang from the blood of Medusa when she was slain, and who with a blow of his hoof caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon afterwards caught him at the fountain of Pirene, near Corinth, and, with the aid of his hoofs, destroyed the Chimæra. But when Bellerophon attempted to fly on the back of Pegasus to heaven, the latter threw him off and ascended to the skies alone, where he was changed into a constellation.*—Hence, *A. Pēgās-ēius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Pegasean, i. e. poetic:* *melos*, Pers.—*B.* *Pēgās-ēus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pegasus; Pegasean.*—*C.* *Pēgās-is*, *idis*, *f.*, *adj.* *Of Pegasus:* *undæ*, the waters of Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses, Ov.—As *Subst.*: *Pegasides*, *um*, *f.* (sc. puellæ) *The Muses*. *II. Meton.*: *A winged horse:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pégase*.

2. *Pēgāsus*, *i*, *m.* [*i.* *Pegasis*] *Pegasus; a jurist in the reign of Vespasian.*

*pēgē*, *ēs*, *f.* = *πηγή*. *A fountain:* Prop.

*pēgma*, *ātis*, *n.* = *πίγμα* (*A ficture made of boards, for use or ornament;* hence) 1. *A bookcase:* Cic.—2. *A piece of wooden machinery in the theatre, which rose and fell, opened and shut, of itself, and with which players were suddenly raised aloft:* Suet.

*pē-jūro*, or *perjūro* (also *per-jūro*), *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [*for per-jūro*] (*To swear or take an oath by some deity, person, or thing; but always with the accessory notion of intent-*

**fona** falsehood or deceit; hence) **I. Prop.**: To swear falsely; to forswear or perjure one's self: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To lie: Plant. **III. Part. Perf. Pass.**: A. Falsely uttered: ulla si juris tibi pejerati Poena, etc., Hor.—B. Falsely sworn by, or appealed to: dei, Ov. **¶** Hence, Fr. (se) parjurer.

**pejor**, us, v. malus. **¶** **pejus**, comp. adv. v. male. **¶** Hence, Fr. pis.

**pelāgē**, v. pelagus. **pelāgius**, a, um, adj. = πελάγιος. Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea: conchae, sea-muscles, Pl.: cursus, Phaed.

**pelāgus**, i (Plur. Greec. pelāgē, Lucr.), n. = πέλαγος. **I. Prop.**: The sea: Hor.; Tac. **II. Meton.**: A swift stream, a flood: Virg.

**pēlāmīs**, idis, -ys, ōdis, f. = πελαμῖς and πελαμῖς. A pelamis or pelamys; i. e. a young tunny-fish: Pl.; Juv. **¶** Hence, Fr. pelamide.

**Pēlāgi**, ōrum, m., Πελαγοί (The dark coloured ones). The Pelasgi. **I. Prop.**: The oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor, and over Crete, Latium, and Etruria. **II. Meton.**: The Greeks. —Hence, A. Pēlāgias-ias, ōdis (-gis, idis), adj. f. (Prop.: Pelasgian: Meton.) Greek, Grecian. —B. Pēlāgius, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Pelasgian: Meton.) Greek, Grecian: pubes. Virg.

**Pēlēthrōnīus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pelethron, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lupitae and Centaurs: Pelletrian.

**Pēleus**, ēi and ēos (Acc., Pelea, Hor.—Foc., Peleu, Cat.; Hor.—Abl., Peleo, Cic.), m., Πηλεύς (Clay-man, or Mud-man). Peleus: a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon, half-brother of Phocus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, and a sharer in the expedition of the Argonauts.—Hence, Pēl-ēides, æ, m.: 1. The son of Peleus, i. e. Achilles.—2. The son of Achilles.

**Pēlīācus**, a, um, v. Pelion. **Pelīades**, um, v. i. Pelias.

1. **Pēlīas**, æ, m., Πηλιάς (The dark one). Pelias or Pelia: 1. A king of Thessaly, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, brother of Neleus, half-brother of Æson, and father of Acastus. Being appointed guardian to his nephew Jason, he sought to rid himself of the charge by inciting him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the artful instigation of Medea.—Hence, Pēlī-ādes, um, f. The daughters of Pelias.—2. A Trojan.

2. **Pelias**, ōdis, f., Πηλιάς (Wood-pigeon or Ring-dove—so called from its dark colour). Pelias: the name of an island off the coast of Sicily (called also Columbaria).

**Pēlides**, æ, v. Peleus. **Pēlignī**, ōrum, m. **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: The Peligni; a people of Central Italy, descendants of the Sabines (in the mod. Abruzzo Citeriore). B. Esp.: In Sing. collectively: The Peligni: Tne.—Hence, **Pēlignus**, a, um, adj.

Of, or belonging to, the Peligni; Pelignian. **II. Meton.**: The Pelignian territory.

**Pellion**, ii, n., Πήλιον. Pellion; a high mountain in Thessaly, a continuation of Ossa (now Petras).—Hence, 1. **Pelli-us** (-ācus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pellion.—2. **Pellī-as**, ōdis, f. Of, or pertaining to, Pellion; that comes from Pellion.

**Pella**, æ; -e, ēs, f.; -æ, ōrum, f., Πέλλα. Pella, or Pellæ; a city of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great (now Pilla).—Hence, **Pell-æus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Pella; Pellæan: juvenis, i. e. Alexander, Juv.—2. Meton.: Egyptian: Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi, Virg.

**pellac-ia**, æ, f. [pellax, pellac-is] (The quality of the pellax; hence) An allurements, enticement, blandishment: Lucr.

**pell-ax**, ācis, adj. [=pellac-; fr. pellicio, through true root PELLAC] Seductive, deceitful: Virg.

**pell-ec-tio** (per-), ōnis, f. [for per-leg-tio; fr. per; leg-o] A reading through: Cic.

**pellac-tus** (for pellac-tus), a, um, P. of pellicio, through true root PELLAC.

**Pellēne**, ēs, f., Πελλήνη. Pellene; a city of Achaia, on the Gulf of Corinth.—Hence, **Pellēn-ensis**, e, adj. Of Pellene, Pelletian.

**pellex**, icis, f. [etym. dub.; sts. referred to πάλλαξ or παλλακίς; sts. to pellicio] **I. Prop.**: A kept mistress, concubine of a married man: Ov. **II. Meton.**: An adulterous rival of a married woman: Hor.—With Gen. of the woman to whom the pellex is a rival: filie pellex, Cic.

**pellīc-ātus**, ūs, m. [pellex, pellicio] A cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage: Cic.—With Gen. of the pellex: matris, Cic.

**pell-ic-ō** (per-), lexī, lectum, lic-ēre, 3. v. a. [for per-lacio] **I. Prop.**: To allure or entice exceedingly; to inveigle, coax, decoy: Of persons or things as subjects: animus adolescentis pellexit is rebus, quibus, etc., Cic. **II. Fig.**: To bring over to one's side: majorem partem sententiarum, Cic.

**pell-ic-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [pell-is] A small skin or hide: Cic.—Pro v v: 1. Pelliculam curare, To take care of one's skin, i. e. to make much of one's self: Hor.—2. Pelliculam veterem retinere, i. e. to keep to one's old courses: Pers. **¶** Hence, Fr. pellicule.

**pell-is**, is (Abl. Sing. pelli, Lucr.; Virg.), f. [akin to πέλλα, "a hide"] **I. Prop.**: The skin or hide of animals when stripped off the body: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A skin or hide still on a person or animal: Cic.—Pro v v: 1. Detrahere pellem, To pull off the skin, i. e. the mask which conceals a person's faults: Hor.—2. Quiescere in propria pelle, To rest in one's own skin, i. e. To be content with one's own state or condition: Hor.—B. Of things made of skins or hides: 1. A garment, article

of clothing made of skin: Ov.—2. A tent for soldiers (usually in the phrase sub pellibus, in the camp): Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. peau.

**pell-itus**, a, um, adj. [pell-is] (Provided, or furnished, with skins; hence) Covered with skins, clad in skins: Sardi, Liv.: oves, Hor.

**pel-i-o**, pēpūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [root PEL or PUL, prob. akin to Sans. root PAL, to move, in causative force, and to Gr. παλ-ω] (To cause to move; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To drive, thrust, or turn out or away; to expel: ut possessores suis sedibus pellere, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To drive into banishment, to banish, etc.: exsulea tyrannorum injuriā pulsi, Liv.—2. Milit. t. t.: To rout, beat, put to flight, etc., the enemy: Rhætos Auspicia pepulit secundis, Hor.—3. To drive, hurt, impel, propel, etc.: allapsa sagitta est; Incertum quā pulsa manu, quo, etc., Virg. **II. Meton.**: A. To beat, strike, etc.: gaudet invisam populisse fossor Ter pede terram, Hor.—B. Of arms: To clash: arma . . . pulsa tonare, Virg.—C. Pass.: To echo, re-echo, etc., by the repercussion of the voice, etc.: pulsee referunt ad sidera valles, Virg.—D. Of doors, etc.: To knock at; beat against, etc.: Ter.—E. Of wind-instruments: To blow: Tib. **III. Fig.**: A. To drive out or away; to expel, etc.: sitim, Hor.—B. To strike, touch, move, affect, impress: quum acriter mentem sensumve populerunt, Cic.

**pel-lūc-ō** (per-), luxī, lo sup., lucēre, 2. v. n. [for per-luceo] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To shine through, shine forth, be visible; to be seen through; to be transparent or pellucid: perlucens æther, Cic. B. Esp.: To admit the light through: perlucens ruina, Juv. **II. Fig.**: To shine through or forth, to appear; to be transparent or pellucid: perlucens oratio, Cic.

**pellūcīdī-lus** ('perlucidu-), a, um, adj. dim. [for pellucidu-lus; fr. pellucidus, (uncomfr. Gen.) pellucidu] Bright, shining, glittering: lapis, Cat.

**pellūc-īdus** ('perluc-), a, um, adj. [pelluc-eo] **I. Prop.**: Transparent, pellucid: membrana, Cic. (Comp.) Perlucidior vitro, Hor. **II. Meton.**: Very brilliant, glittering, resplendent: stella, Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. pellucide.

**Pēlōpidās**, æ, m., Πελοπίδας. Pelopidas; a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas.

**Pēlōponnēsus**, i, f., Πελοπόννησος (Island of Pelopos). The Peloponnesus (now the Morea).—Hence, **Pelōponnēs-ius** (-iācus), a, um, adj. Peloponnesian.

**Pēlops**, ōpis, m., Πέλοπς (The dark-faced one). Pelops; a son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. In his childhood he was served up to the gods by his father for food, but was recalled to life by Jupiter, who gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. Being after-



wards driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and by artifice obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Enochus, whom he succeeded on his throne. By means of the wealth which he brought with him, he acquired so great an influence, that the entire peninsula was called, after him, the Island of Pelops (Peloponnesus).—Hence, 1. *Pēlōp-ēias*, ādis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Pelopēiad*; Meton.) *Peloponnesian*.—2. *Pēlōp-ēis*, idis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Pelopēid*; Meton.) *Peloponnesian*.—3. *Pēlōp-ēius*, a, um, adj. *Pelopēian*.—As Subst.: *Pelōpeia*, ē, f. (sc. mulier) *A female descendant of Pelops*.—4. *Pēlōp-ēus*, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Pelopēan*.—As Subst.: *Pelōpea*, ē, f. (sc. filia) *The daughter of Pelops*.—b. Meton.: *Grecian*.—5. *Pēlōp-ēidē*, ārum, m. *The Pelopidae; the descendants of Pelops*.—*Pēlōrias*, ādis, f. *Pelorias*=*Pelorus*.

1. *pēlōris*, idis, f.=*πελωρίς*. *The peloris; the giant mulier*: Hor.

2. *Pēlōris*, idis, f.=*Πελωρίς*. *Pelorus*=*Pelorus*.

*Pēlōrus* (-os), i, m., -um, i, n., *Pēlōrus*. *Pelorus*, *Pelorus*, or *Pelorum*; a promontory on the northeastern coast of Sicily (now Capo di Faro).

*pelta*, ē, f.=*πέλη*. *The pelta; a small, light shield (in the shape of a half-moon)*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. peltē*.

*peltastē*, ārum, m.=*πελταστῆς*. *Soldiers armed with the pelta; peltasts*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. peltastes*.

*pelt-ātus*, a, um, adj. [*pelt-a*] (*Provided or furnished with a pelta*; hence) *Armed with a pelta*: *puellae*, Ov.

*Pēlūsum*, i, n., *Πηλούσιον*. *Pelusium*; an Egyptian city at the eastern mouth of the Nile (now Castle of Tineh).

—Hence, *Pelusi-ācus*, a, um, adj. *Pelusiatic*.

*pelvis*, is (Acc., *pelvim*; Abl., *pelvi* and *pelve*), f. [*pelvis*, *πέλvis*] *A basin, laver*: Juv.

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*Pēnōleus*, ēi and ēos, m. *Pēnōleus*; a son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors, and one of the leaders of the Boeotians in the war against Troy.

*Pēnōlēo*, ēs, -a, -e, f., *Πηνελόπη* (Web-plucker, Stripper-off of thread; or Worker of the web). *Penelope* or *Penelopa*; daughter of Icarus and Peribea; wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus, celebrated for her chastity and constancy. —Hence, *Pēnōlēo-ēus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Penelope*; *Penelopean*.

*pēn-es*, *præp.* c. Acc. [*prps. from the root PEN: v. penetro init.*] (*Within*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *With, in the possession or power of a person*: *penes Pompeium*, Cic.—*Particular phrase*: *Penes aliquem esse*, *To be in the possession of one's faculties*; *to be one's self, be in one's senses*: Hor. *II. Meton.*: *With*: *hi centum dies penes accusatorem quom fuisse, Cic.*

*pēnētrā-bilis*, e, adj. [*penetr(a)-o*] 1. *That can be pierced or penetrated*, *penetrable*: *corpus nullo penetrabile telo*, Ov.—2. *Piercing, penetrating*: *frigus*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *vinum penetrabilius in venas*, Macr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pénétrable*.

*pēnētrā-lis*, e, adj. [*id.*] *I. Prop.*: *Piercing, penetrating*: (*Comp.*) *fulminis multo penetratior ignis*, Lucr. *II. Meton.*: *Inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost*: *foet*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *penetrāle*, is, n. (mostly plur.) *A. Gen.*: *The inner part, interior of any thing, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room*: Virg., Liv. *B. Esp.*: *A. A sanctuary, esp. that of the Penates*; *a chapel*: Virg.

*pēn-ētro*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [*root PEN*, denoting the idea of “entering,” “the interior,” etc.] (*To insert or thrust into the inside*; hence) *I. Act.*: *A. I. Gen.*: *To put, place, or set, any thing into or within any thing*: *Intraportam penetravi pedem*, Plant.—2. *Esp.*: *With Personal pron*

**penicil**: Cic.—2. Meton.: a. *Painting*: Pl.—b. *Style of composition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinceau*.

**pēn-icūlus**, i, m. dim. [pen-is] (Prop.: *A little tail*; Meton.) (Because made from the tails of horses and oxen) *A brush*: Plaut.

**pēninsūla**, æ, v. *peninsula*.  
**pē-nis**, is, m. [acc. to some, akin to Gr. *πῆος*] I. Prop.: = *membrum virile*, *Lat. II. Meton.: A tail*: Cic.

**pēnissimē** (pæn-) v. *pene*.  
**pēnit-e**, adv. [1. penit-us] *Inwardly*, internally: Cat.

1. **pēn-itus**, a, um, adj. [root *PEN*, v. *penetro* init.] *Inward, inner, interior*: ex penitis faucibus, Plaut. (Comp.)  
**penitor** purs domus, App.: (Sup.) ex Arabia penitissimā, Plaut.

2. **pēn-itus**, adv. [id.] I. Prop.: *From within, from the inside*: Sev. II. Meton.: *Deeply, far within, into the inmost part*: Cic.; Virg. III. Fig.: *A. From within, from the inmost depths or recesses*: penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendum juris disciplinam putas, Cic.—B.: 1. *Deeply*: demittamne me penitus in causam, Cic.—2. *Thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely*: penitus perosi, Virg.

**Pēnīus**, II, m., Πηνίος. *The Penius; a river of Colchis*.

**pen-na**, (old form petna), æ (also *pinna*, in certain significations), f. [for pet-na; fr. root *pen*, whence *πῆμα*] (*The flying thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A feather on the body of a winged creature*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Plur.: 1. *A wing*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *A flying, flight*: Prop.—B.: 1. *A feather on an arrow*: Ov.—2. *An arrow*: Ov.—C. *A fin*: pinnis, quibus in mari utuntur, Pl.—D. *A pinnacle*: primumque in litore sedes . . . pinnis atque aggre cingit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *penne*.

**penn-ātus** (pinn-) a, um, adj. [penn-a] *Furnished with feathers or wings; feathered, winged*: Fama, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinné*.

**penn-i-ger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [penn-a; (i); ger-o] (*Bearing pennae*; hence) 1. *Feathered*: genus animantium, Cic.—2. *Winged*: rex apum, Pl.

**Penninus** (Peni-, Peni-), a, um, adj. [prps. from the Celtic *Pen* or *Penn*, "summit," "peak"] *Of, or belonging to, the Pennine Alps* (between the Valais and Upper Italy, the highest point of which is the Great St. Bernard).—As Subst.: Penninus, i, m. (sc. mons) = Mons Penninus, Liv.

**penn-i-pes**, ēdis, adj. [penn-a; (i); pes] *That has wings on the feet; wing-footed*: Perseus, Cat.

**penn-i-pōtens** (pinn-) pōtēntis, adj. [penn-a; (i); potēs] (*Powerful with pennae*; hence) *Able to fly, winged*: ferox, Lucr.—As Subst.: penni-potens, entis, f. (sc. avis) *A bird*: Lucr.

**penn-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [penn-a] *A little wing*: Cic.

**pens-ilis**, e, adj. [pēdeo, (Sup.) pens-um] I. Gen.: *Hanging, hanging down, pendant, pensile*: vna, hung up to be preserved during the winter, Hor.

II. Esp.: In architect.: *Hanging, pensile*: horti, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pensile*.

**pen-sio**, ōnis, f. [for pend-sio; fr. pend-o] 1. Prop.: (*A paying*; hence) *Payment, a term of payment*: Cic.—2. Meton.: *A tax, impost*: Sext. Aur. Vict.—b. *Rent of a house or land*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pension*.

**pen-sito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [pens-o] I. Prop.: *To weigh, weigh out*: lanam, Sext. Aur. Vict. II. Meton.: *To pay*: vectigalia, Cic.

III. Fig.: *To weigh, ponder, think over, consider*: rem, Liv.

**pen-so**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for pend-sio; fr. pend-o] I. Prop.: *To weigh, or weigh out, carefully*: aurum, Liv.—Prov.: Pensare aliquem eadem trutinā, *To weigh one in the same balance, i.e. judge one by the same standard*: Hor. II. Fig.: A. *To counterbalance with any thing; to compensate, recompense, repay, make good, requite*: beneficia beneficiis, Sen.—B. *To pay, repay, punish with any thing*: nece pudorem, Ov.—C. *To weigh, ponder, consider*: ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peser*.

**pen-sum**, i, n. [for pend-sum; fr. id.] (*A thing weighed out, as a day's work for spinners of wool*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A task, piece of work*: Virg. B. Esp.: *A thread spun by the Fates*: Sen. II. Fig.: *A charge, duty, office*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pensum*, "a task."

**pen-sus** (for pend-sus), a, um: 1. P. of pend-o.—2. Pa. (Prop.): *Weighted; Fig. Esteemed, valued, prized, dear*: (Comp.) conditio pensior, Plaut.—As Subst.: pensum, i, n. *Weight or considerations* (found only in *Gen. Sing.*, and in follg. phrases): A. *Pensi habere, To lay weight or stress upon; to attach value to; to care about* (only with negatives): Tac.—b. *Adest (or est) alciui pensi, There is respect or consideration to one* (only with negatives): Plaut.

**pentāmēter**, tri, m. = πεντάμετρος (containing five metrical feet). *A pentameter*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pentamètre*.

**Pentēlicus**, a, um, adj. = Πεντελικός. *Of, or belonging to, Pentelos; a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its white marble*: Penelie.

**pentērīs**, is, f. = πεντήρης. *A pentērīs*; i. e. a ship with five banks of oars: Hirt.

**Penthēsīlā**, æ, f., Πενθεσίλεια. *Penthesilea*; a queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.

**Pen-theus**, ēi and ēos, m., Πενθεύς (Mourner or Lamentor). *Pen-theus*: a son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus, and king of Thebes. Having treated with contempt the rites of Bacchus, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of the god.—Hence, **Penth-ides**, æ, m. *A male descendant of Pen-theus*.

**Pen-tri**, ōrum, m. *The Pen-tri*; a Samnite people.

**pēnūla**, æ, v. *pænula*.  
**pēnūltimus**, a, um, v. *pænultimus*.

**pēn-ūrīa**, æ, f. [akin to *πένουρα*] *Want, need of any thing*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénurie*.

**pēn-us**, ūs, and i, m. and f., -um, i, -us, ūris, n. [prob. for pan-us, from root *PA*, whence pa-sco, pa-nis] (*The feeding thing*; hence) *Food, provision, victuals; or stored food, stores*: Cic.; Virg.

**Pēpārēthūs** (-os), i, f., Πεπάρηθος. *Peparethus or Peparethos*; a small island in the *Ægean Sea*, one of the Cyclades, with a town of the same name (now Scopelos).

**peplum**, i, n., -us, i, m. = πέπλον and πέπλος. *The peplos or peplos*; i. e. the robe of state of *Minerva*.

**per**, prep. c. Acc. [akin to Sanscrit *para*] I. Prop.: *Of space*: *Through, through the midst of, throughout*: Iris per cælum devolat, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Of space, or local relations*: 1. *All over, all along, or about*: jacuitque per antrum Immensus, Virg.—2. *Before, in front of, by, past*: nitidus qua quisque per ora Cederet, Hor.—B. *Of time*: 1. *Through, throughout, during, for*: per decem dies, Cic.—2. *At, during, in the course of*: per idem tempus, Cic.—C. *Denoting the instrument or means*: *Through, by, by means of*: statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.—D. *Denoting the reason, cause, inducement, etc.*: *Through, for, on account of, for the sake of*: quum antea per etatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere audirem, Cic.—E. *Denoting the apparent or pretended cause or inducement*: *Under the show or pretext of, under colour of*: qui per tutelam aut societatem fraudavit quempiam, Cic.—F. *In oaths, etc.*: *By*: si per plures deos juret, Cic.—In this signif. often separated from its noun: per ego te deos oro, Ter. III. In composition: A. Prop.: *Of space*: *Through*: percurro. B. Meton.: 1. *In space*: *All over or about*: peragro.—2. *Of time*: *A. During, throughout*: pernox.—b. *Throughout, continually*: perdo no. II.—C. *To the or an end*: perfero no. II.—d. *Very often or frequently*: percelebro.—3. *Of an oath, request, etc.*: *By*: perjuro.—4. *Of degree*: *A. Very, quite, very much, exceedingly*: perfacilis.—b. *Wholly, entirely, completely, thoroughly*: perdisco.—5. *Throughout, from beginning to end*: perlego no. II.—6. *From the notion of going through and leaving*: *Negative*: perfidus.—7. *Between two persons*: permuto no. III. ¶ Placed after its case: viam per, Lucr.: fata per, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *par*.

**pēra**, æ, f. = πέρα. *A leathern bag, wallet, or pouch*: Phæd.

**pēr-absurdus**, a, um, adj. *Very absurd*: Cic.

**per-accommodātus**, a, um, adj. *Very suitable, very convenient*: Cic.

**pēr-acer**, acris, acre, adj. *Very sharp*: I. Prop.: acetum, Plaut. II. Fig.: iudicium, Cic.



**për-acerbus**, a, um, adj.: **I.** Prop.: *Very harsh to the taste*: uva, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Very painful*: Pl.

**për-acesco**, acti, n. sup., *acescere*, 3. v. n. *inch.* (Prop.: *To become thoroughly sour*; hence, Fig.) **A.** *To become vexed*: pectus peracuit, Plaut.—**B.** *To prove vexatious*: Plaut.

**për-ac-tio**, ònis, f. [for perag-tio; fr. perag-o] **A.** *finishing, completion*: Cic.

**për-ac-tus** (for perag-tus), a, um, P. of perag-o.

**për-ác-t-e**, adv. [peracut-us] *Very sharply, very acutely*: Cic.

**për-ác-tus**, a, um, adj.: **I.** Prop.: *Very sharp*: falx, Mart. **II.** Meton.: *Of sound*: *Very clear or penetrating*: vox, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Very keen, very acute*: oratio, Cic.

**për-ád-olescens**, entis, adj. *Very young*: homo, Cic.

**për-ád-olescenti-lus**, i, m. **A.** *very young man*: Nep.

**për-æ-que**, adv. *Quite equally or evenly*: Cic.

**për-ág-to**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To drive or hunt about greatly*; *to harass, disturb*: peragitati ab equitatu, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To excite, impel*: animos, Sen.

**për-á-go**, égi, actum, ágere, 3. v. a.: **I.**: *To put in motion through*; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To pierce or thrust through*; *to transact*: Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *In reflexive power*: *To put one's self in motion through a place, etc.*; hence) **To pass through, traverse: quum Sol duodena peregit Signa, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To carry through, go through with, execute, finish, accomplish, complete*: iter, Virg.—**Particular phrases**: Peragere rem, *To go through with a defendant, i.e. to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned*: Liv.—**2.**: **a.** *To go through, go over, relate, mention, state*: postulata, Liv.—**b.** *To go through*; *to treat of, describe, in order, etc.*: res gestas, Liv. **II.**: *To put greatly in motion*; hence) **A.** *Of the ground*: *To till, cultivate, work*: humum, Ov.—**B.** *Of food*: *To digest, assimilate*: Pl.—**C.**: **1.** Prop.: *To drive about, harass, disturb*: pecora, Sen.—**2.** Fig.: *To disturb, harass, agitate, vex, drive about, annoy, etc.*: aliquem, Script. ap. Cic.**

**për-á-grá-tio**, ònis, f. [peragr(a)-o] **A.** *wandering or travelling through, a traversing*: itinerum, Cic.

**për-á-gr-o**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [per; ager, agr-i] **I.** Prop.: *To go or wander, all over or all about the fields or country*: agros, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of journeying, etc.* *To go, wander, pass, etc., all about or over*; *to traverse*: provincias, Cic.: saltus silvasque, Virg.—**B.** *Of sailing*: *To search, sail, pass all over, or about*; *to traverse in all directions*: litora, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To go through or traverse in all directions*; *to wander through everywhere*: peragrat (sc. orator) per animos hominum, Cic.—**B.** *Of the account, etc., of any thing*: *To penetrate, pierce, travel, reach everywhere, or in all directions*:

cujus res gestæ omnes gentes . . . terræ marique peragræ sunt, Cic.

**për-ám-ans**, amantis, adj. *Very loving, v. ry fond*: Cic.

**për-am-an-ter**, adv. [for peramant-ter; fr. peramans, peramant-is] *Very lovingly*: Cic.

**për-amb-ulo**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To ramble through, go through*; *to traverse, perambulate*: rura, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of cold*: *To run through*: frigus perambulat artus, Ov.—**B.** *Of a play*: *To walk through the stage, which was strewn with flowers, etc.*: re te necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ Fabula, si dubitem, i. e. *was properly constructed, well written*, Hor.

**për-am-en-us**, a, um, adj. *Very pleasant*: æstas, Tac.

**për-am-plus**, a, um, adj. *Very large, very ample*: simulacra, Cic.

**për-ang-ust-e**, adv. [perangust-us] *Very narrowly*: Cic.

**për-ang-ustus**, a, um, adj. *Very narrow*: fretum, Cic.

**për-ann-o**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. n. [per; annus] *To live through a year*: puella perannavit, Suet.

**për-anti-quus**, a, um, adj. *Very ancient*: sacrum, Cic.

**për-app-ós-it-us** (-adpositus), a, um, adj. *Very suitable or apposite*: Cic.

**për-árd-uus**, a, um, adj. *Very difficult*: Cic.

**për-arg-út-us**, a, um, adj. *Very acute, very witty*: homo, Cic.

**për-á-ro**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: *To plough through*: Meton.) **1.** *To furrow*: rugis anilibus ora, Ov.—**2.** *To scratch letters with the style on a waxen tablet*; *to write on*: tabellas, Ov.

**për-att-ent-e**, adv. [perattent-us] *Very attentively*: audire, Cic.

**për-att-ent-us**, a, um, adj. *Very attentive*: animus, Cic.

**per-bacchor**, átus sum, ári, 1. v. dep.: **I.** *To reel through*: perbacchata domos incendia, Claud. **II.** *To reel throughout or during*: multos dies turpissime est perbacchatus, Cic.

**per-bé-at-us**, a, um, adj. *Very fortunate, etc.*: Cic.

**perbell-e**, adv. [perbell-us] *Very prettily, very finely*: Fig.: simulacre, Cic.

**per-bén-é**, adv. *Very well*: Cic.

**per-bén-év-ól-us**, a, um, adj. *Very friendly*: alicui, Cic.

**per-bén-igne**, adv. *Very kindly*: Ter.; Cic.

**per-bí-bo**, bíbi, bíbitum, bíbere, 3. v. a.: **I.** *To drink thoroughly or completely*; hence) **1.** *To drink or suck up*: medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut.—**2.**: **A.** Prop.: *To drink in*: lacrimas, Ov.—**B.** Fig.: *To imbibe, receive*: rabiem, Ov.

**per-bland-us**, a, um, adj. *Very courteous, charming, or engaging*; *very bland*: successor, Cic.

**per-bón-us**, a, um, adj. *Very good*: ager, Cic.

**per-bré-vis**, e, adj.: **1.** *Of time*: *Very short or brief*: Cic.—**Adverbial expression**: Perbrevis, in a

*very short time*: Cic.—**2.** *Very short, brief, or concise*: Cic.

**per-brév-iter**, adv. *Very shortly, briefly, or concisely*: Cic.

**per-cál-é-fá-cio**, féci, factum (also percallactum), factus, 3. v. a.: Pass.: **per-cál-é-fio**, factus sum, féleri. *To make very warm, to heat thoroughly*: Lucr.

**per-cál-es-co**, cálii, n. sup., *cál-escere*, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To become very warm*: percaluit vis venti, Lucr.

**per-cal-le-sco**, calli, n. sup., *call-escere*, 3. v. n. and a. *inch.* [per; calle-o] **I.** Neut.: *To become very hardened or very callous*: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To get a good knowledge of*;—in Perf.: *To be well acquainted with, know well, be well versed in*: usum rerum, Cic.

**per-cá-r-us**, a, um, adj. (*Very car-us*; hence) **1.** *Very dear, very costly*: Ter.—**2.** *Very dear, very much beloved*: Tac.

**per-caut-us**, a, um, adj. *Very cautious*: Cic.

**per-cél-é-bro**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.: *To pronounce frequently, to have often in one's mouth*: versus, Cic.

**per-cél-er**, éris, ére, adj. *Very quick or swift*: interitus, Cic.

**per-cél-ér-iter**, adv. [percel-er] *Very quickly, very soon*: Cic.

**per-cel-lo**, cili, culsum, cellère, 3. v. a. (*To impel greatly or excessively*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To strike or smite*: *to hit, etc.*: ille deam primus percudit, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To beat or throw down*; *to overturn, upset*: Mars communis sæpe spoliantem percudit, Cic.—**Prov.**: Peril, plaustrum perculi! *I've upset my cart, i.e. I've done for myself*: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To strike, or affect, with amazement, etc.*: Flor.—**2.** *To strike with dismay*; *to defeat, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten*: civitates atrocibus edictis perculerat, Cic.—**B.** *To cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy*: adolescentiam, Cic. **Perf.** *Perf.*, perculit, in a neut. signif., for percussus est, Flor.

**per-cens-éo**, censui, n. sup., *cens-ère*, 2. v. a. (*To give a thorough account of one's property, etc.*; *to make an accurate return*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To count over, reckon up, enumerate*: numerum legionum, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To go over, travel through*: Thessaliam, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *To review, examine, etc.*: orationes legatorum . . . pro sententiis, Liv.

**per-cerp-ta**, órum, n. [for percap-ta; fr. percipio, through true root PERCAP] (*Things perceived or observed*; hence) *Doctrines, principles, rules of art, etc.*: Cic.

**per-cerp-tio**, ònis, f. [for percap-tio; fr. percip-io, through id.] **1.** *A gathering in, collecting*: Cic.—**2.** *Perception, comprehension*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. perception.

**per-cerp-tus** (for percap-tus), a, um, P. of percip-io, through true root PERCAP.

**per-cí-do**, cidi and cecidi, císura, cídere, 3. v. a. [for per-cædo] **1.** ¶

strike, beat, cudgel, etc., exceedingly: si os percidit tibi, Plaut. II. To cut to pieces utterly: terga hostium percidit, Flor.

**per-clōo**, i vi and ii, Itum, lēre, 2., and **per-cio**, i vi and ii, Itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. To move, rouse, or stir up greatly: ocyus ergo animum quam res se perciet ulla, Lucr. II. To invoke greatly a person's aid, etc.: Plaut.

**per-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum, cipere (Pluperf., percepisset for percipisset, Pac. ap. Cic.), 3. v. a. [for per-capio] (To take wholly, to seize entirely; hence)

I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To take possession of, to seize, occupy: horror membra percipit dictis tuis, Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. To take to one's self, to assume: rigorem, Ov.—2. To get, obtain, receive: officii premia, Cæs.—3. To collect, gather in, etc.: fructus, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To feel: gaudia, Ov.—B. To perceive, observe, etc.: quod, neque auri-bus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic.—C. To comprehend, perceive, understand: in ceteris artificii percipiculis, Cic.—D. To learn, become acquainted with: civium nomina, Cic.—E. To listen or hearken to, etc.: percipite, quæ dicam, Cic.—F. To hear, perceive, notice, etc.: minas, Cæs.—G. To know, etc.: nomen, Cic.—H. To derive, obtain, etc.: voluptatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *percevoir*.

**perci-sus** (for percid-sus), a, um, P. of percid-o.

**perci-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of percid-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited: animus, Cic. b. Meton.: Excitable: ingenium, Liv.

**per-civilis**, e, adj. Very courteous, affable, civil: sermo, Suet.

**percoc-tus** (for percoquo-tus), a, um, P. of percoquo-o.

1. **per-cōlo**, cōlū, cultum, cōlère, 3. v. a. I. (To bestow great care upon an object; hence: To deck, adorn, beautify: quæ... eloquentiā percolu-ère, Tac. II. To honour greatly; to reverse, reverence: patrem, Plaut.

2. **per-cōlo**, avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To strain through, to filter, percolate: Cæs. II. Meton.: To cause to pass through: humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

**per-cōmis**, e, adj. Very friendly, very courteous: Cic.

**percommod-e**, adv. [percommodus] Very suitably, very conveniently, very well: Cic.

**percommodus**, a, um, adj. Very suitable, very convenient, very opportune: alicui rei, Liv.

**percontā-tio** (percont-), ōnis, f. [percont(a)-or] 1. An inquiring of or questioning a person much: Cic.—2. An inquiring or making inquiry; an inquiry, etc.: Cic.

**percontā-tor** (percont-), ōris, m. [id.] An asker, inquirer: Cic.

**per-contor** (percont-), ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. and n. [etym. dub.] I. Act.: A. With Personal objects: 1. To ask particularly of, to strictly or greatly question; to inter-

rogate much, to make great inquiries of: me de nostrā republicā percontatus est, Cic.: (with double Acc.) meum si quis te percontabitur ævum, Hor.—2.

To make special inquiries about a person: si esses percontatus me ex aliis, Plaut.—B. With things as objects: To make great inquiries about; to inquire, or ask, much, etc., about: quæ nec percontari nec audire, etc., Cic. II. Neut.: To make many or great inquiries; to ask, inquire, interrogate much; to put many, or repeated, questions: percontando atque interrogando elicere solebat eorum opiniones, Cic.

**per-contūmax**, ācis, adj. Very obstinate, very contumacious: Ter.

**per-cōquo**, cōxi, cōctum, cōquēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To cook, dress, or boil thoroughly; to boil soft: bubulas carnes, Pl. II. Meton.: A. To heat: humorem, Lucr.—B. To ripen: uvas, Ov.—C. To scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun: virum percoctaque secla calore, Lucr.

**per-crēresco**, crēbūi, no sup., crēbrescere (—bresco, crēbrūi, no sup., crēbrescere), 3. v. n. To become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad: quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebisset, Cæs.

**per-crēpo**, crēpūi, crēptum, crēp-āre, i. v. n. To sound very much, to resound, ring: Cic.

**per-cupīdus**, a, um, adj. Very partial to, very fond of: (with Gen.) percupidus tui, Cic.

**per-cupīo**, cūpīvi and cūpīi, cūpītum, cūpēre, 3. v. a. To wish greatly, to earnestly desire, to long: immo percupio, Ter.

**per-cūrīosus**, a, um, adj. Very curious or inquisitive: Cic.

**per-cūro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To heal thoroughly, cure completely: vulnus, Liv.

**per-curro**, cūcurri or curri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: To run through, hasten through, pass through, traverse: agrum Picenum, Cæs.: ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. To run through: honores, Suet.—2. To run over in speaking, to mention cursorily: nomina, Virg.—3. To run over in the mind or with the eye, to scan briefly, to look over: multa animo, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) brevitate percurritur, id. II. Neut.: To run along: per temonem, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parcourir*.

**per-cursā-tio**, ōnis, f. [percur-s(a)-o] 1. A running, or hastening, through a place: Cic.—2. A running, or roving, about: Cic.

**per-cur-sio**, ōnis, f. [for percurr-sio; fr. percurr-o] I. Gen.: A rapid or hasty running through a thing: Cic. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: A rapid or hasty passing over a subject: Cic.

**per-cur-so**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [intens. [for percurr-o; fr. id.] I. Act.: To run, etc., through a place: nostra agmina percurrere ripas (sc. Danubii), Pl. II. Neut.: To run or

rove about any where: finibus nostris, Liv.

**percur-sus** (for percurr-sus), a, um, P. of percurr-o.

**percus-sio**, ōnis, f. [for percus-sio; fr. percut-io] I. Gen.: A beating, striking: Cic. II. Esp.: In music and rhetoric: (Prop.: A beating time; Meton.) Time: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *percussion*.

**percus-sor**, ōris, m. [for percus-sor; fr. id.] 1. A striker, assailant, etc.: Pl.—2. A murderer, assassin: Cic.

1. **percus-sus** (for percut-sus), a, um, P. of percut-io.

2. **percus-sus**, ūs, m. (only in Abl. Sing.) [for percut-sus; fr. id.] I. Gen.: A beating, striking, etc.: Ov. II. Esp.: A beating, or pulsation, of the veins: Pl.

**per-cūtio**, cūssi, cūssum, cūtīre (Perf. percuti for percussit, Hor.), 3. v. a. [for per-cutio] I.: A. Prop.:

1. Gen.: To strike through an object; to thrust, or pierce, through: gladio percussus osse, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Of a vein: To open: Sen.—b. Of a ditch, etc.: To cut through a place: Pl. B. Meton.: 1. To slay, kill: hostem cominus sæpe percussit, Suet.—Particular phrase: Percutere securi, To behead: Cic.—2. Percutere fœdus, To strike, i. e. to make or conclude a league, treaty, etc. (because an animal was sacrificed at the time of making a treaty, etc.): Hirt. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To strike, beat, hit, smite very much, etc.: hunc nec Jupiter fulmine percussit, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) pectus percussa decorum, Virg.—Particular phrase: Percuti de cœlo, To be struck from heaven, i. e. by lightning: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To strike, stamp, coin money: nummum argenteum, Suet.—b. To strike, play a musical instrument: lyram, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. Of misfortune: To strike one: percussus calamitate, Cic.—2. To strike, shock, affect deeply, move, astound: animum, Cic.—3. To cheat, deceive, impose upon one: hominem eruditum, Cic. C. Meton.: To strike, fall upon, reach: 1. Of light: color percussus luce refulget, Lucr.—2. Of sound, etc.: utinam mea vocula Percussas domine veritat in auriculas, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *percuter*.

**per-dēcorus**, a, um, adj. Very comely, very pretty: Pl.

**per-dēlirus**, a, um, adj. Very silly or foolish: Lucr.

**perdeo**, v. perco init.

**per-depo**, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. To knead thoroughly: Cat.

**per-difficilis**, e, adj. Very difficult: quæstio, Cic. (Sup.) perdifficilimus aditus, Liv.

**perdifficil-iter**, adv. [perdifficilis] With great difficulty: Cic.

**per-dignus**, a, um, adj. Very worthy: perdignus amicitia, Cic.

**per-diligens**, entis, adj. Very diligent: homo, Cic.

**perdiligen-ter**, adv. [for perdil-ligent-ter; fr. perdiligens, perdil-ligens] Very diligently: Cic.



**per-disco**, *dīdici*, *no sup.*, *discere*, 3. v. a. To learn thoroughly or completely, to get by heart: *jura belli*, Cic.

**per-díserte**, *adv.* Very eloquently: Cic.

**perdīt-e**, *adv.* [*perdit-us*] 1. a. Gen.: (After the manner of a ruined person; hence) Excessively, violently: *conari*, Quint.—b. Esp.: (After the manner of a person ruined by love; hence) Desperately: *amare*, Ter.—2. In an abandoned way, flagitiously: *gere* se, Cic.

**perd-itor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*perd-o*] A ruiner, destroyer: Cic.

**perd-itus**, *a*, *um*: 1. P. of *perd-o*. —2. Pa.: a. (a) Gen.: Destroyed, ruined, desperate: (*Sup.* with Partitive Gen.) *tu omnium*, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Destroyed, ruined, undone, desperate by love: *bucula*, Virg.—b. (Lost morally; hence) Abandoned, corrupt, profligate, flagitious, etc.: (*Comp.*) *nihil perditus*, *nihil foedus*, Cic.

**per-dfu**, *adv.* For a great while, very long: Cic.

**per-dīturnus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* That lasts a very long time, very lingering or protracted: *bellum*, Cic.

**per-dives**, *itis*, *adj.* Very rich: *mulier*, Cic.

**perdis**, *icis*, *c.* = *περδίσκω*. I. Prop.: A partridge: *Mart.* II. Meton.: *Perdis*: the nephew of *Dædalus*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. perdis*.

**per-do**, *didi*, *dītum*, *dēre* (*Pres. Indic.*, *perduunt* for *perdunt*, *Plaut.*: —*Pres. Subj.*, *perdulm*, *Plaut.*: *perdis*, *id.*: *perduit*, *id.*: *perduint*, *Cic.*)—The only example of a pass. form in the pres., *perditur*, *Hor.*, is, *prps.*, a corruption, and to be read, *lux porgitur*, "the day seems too long for me" [usually referred to *per*; 3. do; hence, to put through, to put entirely away—but *prps.* akin to *περδω*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To make away with, destroy, ruin: *fruges*, *Cic.*; se *ipsum*, *id.*: (with Gen.) *capitis* to *perdam* ego, with respect to your life, i.e. I will prefer a capital charge against you, *Plaut.* B. Esp.: Of money, etc. To squander, spend, throw away, dissipate: *Ter.* II. Fig.: A. To ruin morally; to corrupt: *Sybarin* cur *properas* amando *Perdere*? *Hor.*—B. To throw away, waste, spend uselessly: *laborem*, *Cic.* III. Meton.: A. To kill, slay, etc.: *aliquem*, *Ov.*—B. Of the voice: To ruin, spoil, render useless: *Cic.*—C.: 1. Gen.: To lose utterly or irrecoverably: *fructus* *industriæ*, *Cic.*—2. Esp.: To lose at play or gambling: *Ov.*—D. To lose, i.e. to be deprived of: *oculos*, *Cic.*—E. To lose on purpose; i.e. to throw away, abandon: *arma*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. perdre*.

**per-dōcō**, *dōcūi*, *doctum*, *dōcēre*, 2. v. a. To teach or instruct thoroughly: *mortales*, *Ov.*: (without Object) *difficilis* ad *perdocendum*, *Cic.*

**perdoct-e**, *adv.* [*perdoct-us*] Very skilfully: *Plaut.*

1. **perdoc-tus**, *a*, *um*, P. of *perdoc-co*.

2. **per-doctus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Very learned, very skilful: *homo*, *Cic.*

**per-dōlēo**, *dōlēi*, *dōlītum*, *dōlēre*, 2. v. n. To pain or grieve greatly: *tandem perdoluit*, *Ter.*

**perdōlē-sco**, *dōlēi*, *no sup.*, *dōlēscēre*, 3. v. a. *incho.* [*perdolē-o*] To feel great pain or grief at something: *suam virtutem irrisit fore perdoluerunt*, *Cæs.*

**per-dōmo**, *dōmūi*, *dōmītum*, *dōmāre*, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To thoroughly tame, break, subdue: *serpentes*, *Ov.* II. Meton.: To thoroughly subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer, etc.: *Apulīa perdomit*, *Liv.*

**per-dūco**, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūcēre*, 3. v. a. (To lead or bring through; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead, bring, conduct a person or thing to any place: *legionem* in *Nantuatos*, *Cæs.* B. Esp.: 1. To draw over, bring over a woman to the embraces of a lover: *huc Tertia producta est*, *Cic.*—2. To bring, carry, lead, conduct to a place, viz., buildings, ditches, water, etc.: *a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducit*, *Cæs.* II. Meton.: To spread over, bedaub, besmear with any thing: *corpus odore ambrosiæ*, *Virg.* III. Fig.: A. To draw out, lengthen, prolong, continue; to bring a person or thing to a certain goal, period, etc.: *rem* *disputatione*, *Cæs.*—B. To draw or bring over; to persuade, induce to any thing: *veteranos perduxit ad suam sententiam*, *Cic.*

**perduc-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*perduc-o*] 1. A guide, leader, conductor: *Plaut.*—2. A pimp, pander: *Cic.*

1. **perduell-ō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*perduell-is*] (The quality of the *perduellis*; hence) Hostile conduct against one's country, treason: *Cic.*; *Liv.*

2. **perduell-ō**, *ōnis*, *m.* [*perduell-um*] (One having or bringing *perduell-um*; hence) A public enemy: *Auct. Her.* **perduell-is**, *is*, *m.* [*id.*] (*id.*) I. Prop.: A public enemy, an enemy actually waging war against a country: *Cic.* II. Meton.: A private enemy, an enemy: *Plaut.*

**per-dūellum**, *i*, *n.* War: *Att. ap. Non.*

**perdūm**, *is*, *etc.*, *v.* *perdo inīl.* **per-dūro**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. n. To last or hold out; to endure: *Ov.*

**pōr-ēdo**, *ēdi*, *ēsum*, *ēdēre*, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To eat utterly, eat up, consume: *cibum*, *Plaut.* II. Meton.: To consume, devour, destroy: *ne* *perdit* *impositum* *celer* *ignis* *Ætnam*, *Hor.* III. Fig.: To eat up, consume, waste away, etc.: *quos durus amor crudeli* *tabe* *peredit*, *Virg.*

**pōrēg-e**, *adv.* [*perēg-e*, late Lat. *perēg-is*] on a journey abroad, away from home] 1. Abroad, in foreign parts: *qui* *perēg-e* *depugnavit*, *Cic.*—2. From abroad, from foreign parts: *nunciatis* *perēg-e* *prodigiis*, *Liv.*—3. Abroad, to foreign parts: *exire*, *Hor.*

**pōrēgrīnā-bundus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*perēgrin(a)-or*] Travelling about: *dux*, *Liv.*

**pōrēgrīnā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] I. Prop.: A being or living abroad; a travelling in foreign parts; travelling about, travel, peregrination: *Cic.* II. Meton.: Of animals: A moving about from place to place; a roaming, change of abode, etc.: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. périgrination*.

**pōrēgrīnā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] One who travels about: *Cic.*

**pōrēgrīn-itas**, *ātis*, *f.* [*perēgrin-us*] I. Prop.: (The condition of a peregrinator; foreigner; hence) Alienage: *Suet.* II. Meton.: A. Outlandish ways, foreign habits or manners: *Cic.*—B. A foreign tone or accent in speaking: *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. périgrinité*.

**pōrēgrīn-or**, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, 1. v. *dep. n.* [*id.*] I. Prop.: To be or live in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad, to travel about: in *aliēnā* *civitate*, *Cic.* II. Fig.: A. To go abroad, to travel about; to roam, rove, or wander about: *animus* *late* *longeque* *perēgrinatur*, *Cic.*—B. To be abroad, be a stranger: *vestre* *perēgrinantur* *aures*? *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) pérēgriner*.

**pōrēgrī-nus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*perēg-e*, *perēg-is*, cf. *perēg-e*] (Belonging to a peregrine; hence) I. Prop.: Foreign: *mulier*, *Hor.*—As *Subst.*: A. *perēgrinus*, *i*, *m.* (*sc. vir*) 1. Gen.: A foreigner, stranger: *Cic.*—2. Esp.: A foreign resident, an alien: *Cic.*—B. *perēgrina*, *æ*, *f.* (*sc. mulier*) A foreign woman: *Ter.* II. Fig.: Not at home, or abroad, in a thing; strange, raw, inexperienced: *perēgrinus* in *agendo*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. pēterin*.

**pōr-ēlōgans**, *antis*, *adj.* Very neat, fine, or elegant: *oratio*, *Cic.*

**pōr-ēlōgans-ter**, *adv.* (for *perēlegant-ter*; *fr. perēlegans*, *perēlegant-is*) Very finely, very elegantly: *dicere*, *Cic.*

**pōr-ēlōquens**, *entis*, *adj.* Very eloquent: *Cic.*

**pōr-emn-e**, *is*, *n.* [for *per-ann-e*; *fr. per*; *ann-is*] (A thing pertaining to, going through, or crossing, a river; hence) The auspices taken by magistrates on crossing a river or a spring: *Cic.*

**pōr-em-ptus** (-*tus*), *a*, *um*, P. of *perim-o*, through true root *PEREM*.

**pōr-en-dē**, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of obsolete *perendies*, prob. *vox hybrida*; Sanscrit *param*, or Gr. *πέραν*, ultra; *dies*] (On the day beyond the morrow; hence) On the day after to-morrow: *Cic.*

**pōr-endī-nus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*perendies*; *v. perendie inīl.*] Belonging to the day after to-morrow; after to-morrow: *perendino* *die*, *Cæs.*

**Perennia**, *æ*, *v.* *Aina*.

**pōr-enn-is**, *e*, *adj.* [for *per-ann-is*; *fr. per*; *ann-us*] I. Prop.: That lasts, or continues, the whole year through: *aves*, that will remain with us all the year round, *Pl.* II. Meton.: Everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial: *aque*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *exegi* *monumentum* *ære* *perennius*, *more* *lasting*, *more* *enduring*, *Hor.* III. Fig.: Continual, uninterrupted, *perpetual*, *unfailing*, etc.: *fama*, *Virg.*

**përenn-itas**, *ātis*, *f.* [perenn-is] (*The state of the perennis; hence*) *A lasting for ever; continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity*. Cic.

**përenn-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* [*id.*] *To last for many years; to last, continue, endure: arte perennat amor*, Ov.

**për-ëo**, *li* (*ivi*), *lītum*, *ire* (*perdeam for percam*, Plaut.), *v. n. irreg. I.* Prop.: *To go or run through: dolium lymphæ pereuntis*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To pass away, come to nothing; to vanish, disappear; to be destroyed, to perish: tantum pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *1. To perish, lose one's life, die: sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen*, Virg. (*Impers. Pass.*) *eodem leto esse pereundum*, Cic.—**2.** *To pine away (with love), to be desperately in love: indigno quum Gallus amore peribat*, Virg.—**3.** *To be lost, wasted, spent in vain: ne et oleum et opera perierit*, Cic.—**4.** *To be lost, ruined, undone: meo vitio pereō*, Cic.—**P.** Particular expressions: **a.** *Periti*, *et*, *as*, *an* exclamation of despair, *I am lost, I'm undone*, etc.: Ter.—**b.** *In asseverations: Peream si, or nisi*, *May I perish, may I die, if or if not*: Ov.; Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *périr*.

**për-ëquitō**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* *To ride through, ride hither and thither, ride about; to drive about: inter duas acies*, Cæs.

**për-erro**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To wander through; to roam or ramble over: fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro Sepe forum*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To wander through; pass through or along, etc.: totamque pererrat (sc. serpentis furiale malum)*, Virg.—**B.** *To wander over with the sight; i. e. to glance over, survey, etc.: totumque pererrat Luminibus tacitis, surveys all over*, Virg.

**për-erūdītus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very learned*: homo, Cic.

**për-ëro**-*o* (*for pered-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *pered-o*.

**për-excelsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very elevated, very high*: locus, Cic.

**për-exigū-e**, *adv.* [*perexigu-us*] *Very little, very sparingly*: Cic.

**për-exigū-s**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very small, very little*: dies, Cic.

**për-expēditus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very easy or obvious: defensio*, Cic.

**perfacēt-e**, *adv.* [*perfacit-us*] *Very wittily: dicta*, Cic.

**per-facētus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very witty, very facetious*: Cic.

**perfacil-e**, *adv.* [*perfacil-is*] **I.** Prop.: *Very easily: sese tueri*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Very willingly*: Plaut.

**per-facilis**, *e*, *adj.*: **1.** *Very easy: Cic.—2.* *Very courteous*: Cic.

**per-facundus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very eloquent*: Just.

**per-familiāris**, *e*, *adj.* *Very intimate, very familiar: perfamilis, alii*, Cic.—*As Subst.: perfamilis, is*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *A very intimate or familiar friend*: Cic.

**perfect-e**, *adv.* [*perfect-us*] *Fully, completely, perfectly, entirely: eruditus, Cic. (Comp.) perfectus, App. (Sup.) perfectissime*, Gell.

**per-fec-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for per-facio*; fr. *per-ficio*], *through true root PERFAC*: **1.** *A perfecting, perfection: Cic.—2.* *An accomplishing, executing, carrying out: Cic.—3.* *A completing, bringing to an end, completion, issue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. perfection.*

**per-fec-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*for per-facitor*; fr. *id.*] *A finisher, perfecter: Cic.*

**per-fec-tus** (*for per-fac-tus*), *a*, *um*: **1.** *P.* of *per-ficio*, *through true root PERFAC*.—**2.** *Pa.: Perfect, complete, excellent, etc.: (Comp.) valvæ perfectiores*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *a perfectissimo quoque*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfait*.

**per-fēr-ens**, *entis*: **1.** *P.* of *per-fero*.—**2.** *Pa.: Bearing, brooking, patient of, submitting to: (with Gen.) perferentes injuriarum*, Cic.

**per-fēro**, *tūli*, *lātum*, *ferre*, *v. a. irreg. I.* *To carry through any thing: telum ingens perque arma viri, perque ora . . . letalem pertulit ictum*, Sil. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bear throughout, or carry to the end of a certain time: tulit (sc. Æneas) illum (sc. patrem) per ignes, et . . . pertulit*, Sen. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To bear, support, or endure to the end; to continue to bear, etc.: quid me perferre patique Indignum coges*? Hor.—**2.** *To maintain, keep up, etc., to the end, or to the last; to continue to exhibit, etc.: pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultūs*, Ov.—**3.** *To carry with one to the end of a given time: hunc consensum ad ultimum vitæ finem*, Suet. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To convey, or carry, quite or completely: tum lapis . . . nec pertulit ictum, non carried the blow home*, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.: To belate one's self quite: Virg. B. Fig.: 1.* Of a law, etc.: *To carry out, carry through: Liv.—2.* *To conduct, manage, etc.: legationem*, Suet. **IV.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bring, carry, convey: literas ad te*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bring, carry, convey, etc.: mandata ad Pompeium*, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (*a*) Pass.: *To be conveyed, etc.; hence, to reach, arrive, come, etc.: perferitur circa vallem clamor*, Liv.—(*b*) Of news or intelligence: *To convey word or information; to announce, state, etc.: perferet multa rumor*, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bear, suffer, put up with, submit to, endure: pauperiem et duos perferre labores*, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *Of punishment: To bear, undergo, etc.: Cic. V.* *To bear, or submit to, throughout or to the end: perferet, non succumbet*, Cic.

**per-fic-ō**, *fēci*, *fectum*, *ficere*, *3. v. a.* [*for per-facio*] **I.** (*To make entirely, thoroughly, or completely; hence*) **A.** Gen.: *To make, make up, form, manufacture, etc.: candelabrum*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To finish, complete a building, work, etc.: ædem communi sumptu*, Suet.—**2.** Fig.: *To perfect a person, etc., to make a person, etc., perfect; to render perfect or com-*

*plete: citharā perfectit Achillem*, Ov. **II.** (*To do thoroughly or completely; hence*) **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To accomplish, execute, carry out, etc.: solus*, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *a. To bring about, cause, effect: perficiam . . . ut huius ordinis auctoritas . . . restituta esse videatur*, Cic.—*b. To carry out a design or purpose: aut non tentaris aut perice*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To finish, complete, bring to an end or conclusion: centum qui perfecti annos, i. e. lives during or throughout*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfaire*.

**per-fic-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*per-ficio*] *Completing, perfecting: natura, Lucr. per-fidēlis*, *e*, *adj.* *Very trusty, very faithful: homo*, Cic.

**per-fidens**, *entis*, *adj.* *Trusting greatly, confiding strongly: Sext. Aur. Vict.*

**perfid-ia**, *e*, *f.* [*perfid-us*] (*The quality of the perfidus; hence*) *Faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. perfidie*.

**perfidios-e**, *adv.* [*perfidios-us*] *Faithlessly, dishonestly, treacherously, perfidiously: multa perfidiosæ facta*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *perfidiosius rebellantes*, Suet.

**perfid-i-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*perfid-i-a*] (*Full of perfidia; hence*) *Faithless, dishonest, treacherous, false, perfidious: perfidiosum est fidem frangere*, Cic.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) *omnium perfidiosissimus*, id.

**per-fid-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*per; fid-es*] **I.** Prop.: *That breaks his promise; faithless, false, dishonest, treacherous, perfidious: Cic.—Adverbial expression: Perfidum, Treacherously: Hor. II.* Meton.: *Treacherous, unsafe, dangerous: via*, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perfidie*.

**per-figo**, *fixi*, *fixum*, *figere*, *3. v. a.* *To pierce through, transfix* (prps. only found in *Part. Perf.*, and in *Lucretius*): *telis perfixa pavoris*, Lucr.

**per-fin-ō**, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, *4. v. a.* *To end fully, to finish: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) parfinir*.

**perfixus** (=perfix-us), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *perfigo*.

**perfid-bilis**, *e*, *adj.* [*perfid(a)-o*] *That can be blown through: Cic.*

**per-flagitiosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very shameful, very flagitious: Cic.*

**per-flo**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To blow through: perflant altissima venti*, Ov. **II.** Neut.: *To blow continually: perflantibus undique procellis*, Pl.

**per-fluctiō**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* (*Prop.: To flow through like waves; Meton.: To swarm over: Lucr.*

**per-fluō**, *fluxi*, *fluxum*, *fluere*, *3. v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *Of liquids: To flow through, run through, etc.: per colum vina videmus Perfluere*, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *Of persons with respect to secrets: To leak: Ter. II.* *To flow: Belus amnis . . . in mare perfuens*, Pl.

**per-fōdio**, *fōdi*, *foss-um*, *fōdēre*, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To dig through, to*



*pierce by digging:* Athone perfosso, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To pierce, stab, or run through with a weapon; to transfix:* bis sex thoraca petiitum Perfossumque locis, Virg.

**per-formidōlosus**, a, um, adj. *Very fearful:* Sext. Aur. Vict.

**per-fōro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bore through, pierce through, perforate:* ense latus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To cut through a place for the sake of a prospect, etc.* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To form, or make, by boring, etc., through:* viam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perforer*.

**per-fortiter**, adv. *Very bravely:* Ter.

**per-fosus** (for perfo-d-sus), a, um, P. of perfo-d-io.

**per-frac-tus** (for perfrag-tus), a, um, P. of perfr(n)g-o, through true root PERFRAG.

**per-frēmo**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To roar, or snort, very much:* Auct. ap. Cic.

**per-frēquens**, entis, adj. *Very crowded, much frequented:* Liv.

**per-frīco**, frīcti, frīctum, and frīctum, frīcāre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To rub all over, to rub or scratch:* os suum unguento, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of the head: *To rub or scratch when in doubt, etc.* Cic.—**B.** Of the forehead or face: (Prop.: *To rub one's forehead or face, in order to make one's blushes disappear;* Meton.: *To lay aside all sense of shame, to cast off shame from:* Cic.; Pl.

**per-fric-tus**, a, um, P. of perfric-o.

**per-frīgesco**, frīxi, no sup., frīgescere, 3. v. n. *inch. To grow very cold; to catch cold:* Pl.

**per-frīgidus**, a, um, adj. *Very cold:* tempestas, Cic.

**per-frīngo**, frīgi, fractum, frīngere, 3. v. a. [for per-fringo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To break through, break or dash in pieces, shiver, shatter:* naves, Liv.—**saxum**, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To break or burst through, to force one's way through any obstacle:* hostium phalangem, Cæsar. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To break through, violate, infringe:* senatus decreta, Cic.—**B.** *To break, or burst, through:* suaviatē animos, Cic.

**per-fruc-tus** (for perfrug-tus), a, um, P. of perfru-o, through true root PERFRUG.

**per-fruor**, fructus sum, frūi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To enjoy fully or thoroughly:* ad perfrundas voluptates, Cic.: otio, id. **II.** Meto n.: *To fulfil, perform:* mandatis, Ov.

**per-fūg-a**, æ, m. [perfu-g-io] *A deserter to the enemy:* Cic.

**per-fūgio**, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. *(To flee quite, or completely, somewhere; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To flee to a place for refuge:* ad tribunal, Tac.—**B.** *To go over, or desert, to the enemy:* a Pompeio ad Cæsarem, Cæsar. **II.** Fig.: *To take refuge in any thing:* quum in fidem Ætolorum perfugissent, Liv.

**per-fūgi-um**, ūi, n. [perfu-g-i-o]

(Prop.: *A fleeing for refuge;* Meton.) *A place to flee to, a shelter, asylum, refuge:* Cæsar; Cic.

**per-func-tio**, ōnis, f. [for perfung-tio; fr. perfung-or] *A performing, discharging of an office, etc.* Cic.

**per-func-tus** (for perfung-tus), a, um, P. of perfung-or.

**per-fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. **I.** **A.** Prop.: **I.** Gen.: *To wet, moisten, bedew, besprinkle very much:* ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To wash or bathe some object:* fluvius pecus omne magistri Perfundunt, Virg.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: (a) *To sprinkle one's self, etc.* Hor.—(b) *To wash one's self; i. e. to bathe:* Auct. Her.; Virg. **B.** Meton.: *Of garments, etc.* *To steep, dye, etc.* Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** **a.** Gen.: *To imbue, inspire, fill with any thing:* me horror perfudit, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To fill with apprehension of any thing, i. e. to disturb, disquiet, alarm:* nos iudicio perfundero, Cic.—**2.** *To steep; i. e. to slightly imbue, make superficially acquainted with any thing:* studiis, Sen.

**II.** *To wet, moisten, bathe, etc., all over:* ossaque et artis Perfudit . . . sudor, Virg. **III.** **A.** Prop.: *To pour forth, or scatter all over; to bestrew, etc.* canitium immundo perfusani pulvere turpans, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To bestrew:* perfusa papavera somno, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfondre*.

**per-fungor**, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To execute quite, or completely; to fulfil, perform, discharge:* munere quodam necessitatē, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To go through, undergo, endure; to get through with, get rid of:* pericula quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic.: vitā, i. e. to die, Lucr.—**B.** *To enjoy:* omnibus bonis, Script. ap. Cic. **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Endured, gone through, etc.* memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.

**per-fūro**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To rage mightily, or greatly:* **I.** Prop.: *Of living subjects:* incensus et ipse Perfurit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects:* perfurit acri Cum strepitu pontus, Lucr.

**per-fū-sio**, ōnis, f. [for perfo-d-sio; fr. perfu(n)d-o] **I.** Prop.: *A wetting, moistening:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A wash or cosmetic:* Pl.

**per-fūsor-i-us**, a, um, adj. [per-fundo through obsol. perfusor] (Of, or belonging to, a perfusor; hence) (Of, or belonging to, one who disturbs, alarms, etc.; hence) *Disturbing, wrongful:* ne se perfusoris assentionibus accommodaret, Suet.

**per-fū-sus** (for perfud-sus), a, um, P. of perfu(n)d-o.

**Pergāma**, drum, -um, 1. n. τὰ Πέργαμα, τὸ Πέργαμον, and ἡ Πέργαμος. *Pergama or Pergamum* (Prop.: *The citadel of Troy;* Meton.) *Troy*—Hence, **Pergām-ēus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Pergamum;* Meton.) *Trojan*.

1. **Pergāmum**, 1. v. *Pergama*.

**2. Pergāmum**, 1. n., Πέργαμον. *Pergamum; a city of Mysia, on the Caystrus, the residence of the Attalian kings, with a celebrated library* (now Pergamo).—Hence, **Pergām-ēnus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pergamum;* *Pergamean*—(As Subst.: **Pergāmēni**, drum, m. (as civēs) *The inhabitants of Pergamum, the Pergameans*).

**per-gaudēo**, gāvīsus sum, gaudere, 2. v. a. *irreg. To rejoice greatly:* Cic.

**per-gigno**, gēnūi, gēntum, gignere, 3. v. a. *To engender, produce:* Cat.

**per-go**, rexi, rectum, gere, 3. v. a. and n. [for per-gere] (To make quite straight; hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To proceed, or go on, with a thing; to continue a thing, or doing a thing:* iter, Sall. **B.** Esp.: *To proceed with; i. e. to commence or undertake a thing; to prosper, prosper, quæ pergerent, si, etc.*, Tac. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To proceed; i. e. to go or come:* cædem viā, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **I.** Gen.: *To pass on, proceed to any thing; to go after any thing:* ut ad eas cursim perrectura beata vita videretur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *In speaking:* **A.** *To go on, proceed:* sed perge de Cæsare, go on and relate, Cic.—**b.** *Of one who has not yet spoken:* *To begin and go on; to proceed:* pergit, Pierides, Virg.

**per-grandis**, e, adj. *Very large, very great:* gemma, Cic.: pergrandis natu, very old, very aged, Liv.

**per-grātus**, a, um, adj. *Very agreeable, very pleasant:* literæ, Cic.

**per-grāvis**, e, adj. *Very weighty or important:* testes, Cic.

**per-grāv-iter**, adv. [pergravis] *Very gravely, very seriously:* Cic.

**per-gūla**, æ, f. [perg-o] (The continuing thing; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A projection or shed in the front of a house, used as a booth, stall, shop:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *As a school, a lecture-room:* Suet. **B.** Meton.: *A school, scholars:* Juv.

**Pergus**, 1. m. *Pergus; a lake in Sicily, near the city of Enna, where Pluto is said to have carried off Proserpine*.

**pēr-hībēo**, hībūi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for per-habeo] **I.**: (To have, or possess, thoroughly; hence, with accessory notion of extension to others) **A.** Gen.: *To hold out, present, give, afford, etc.* magnanimitatis perhibuit exemplum, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of testimony:* *To bear:* Pl.—**2.** *Of language, etc.* *To hold or use towards one:* Plaut.—**3.** *To bring forward, furnish, etc.* quem Cæcilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic.—**4.** *To ascribe, attribute, assign, etc.* rebus honorem, Pl. **II.**: **A.** Act.: **I.** Prop.: *To hold, account, consider, regard, deem:* bene qui conjiciet vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *A. *To say or assert that something is:* septem illum totos perhibere ex ordine menses Flevissæ, Virg.—**B.** *To name, call, etc.* qui nuncii fuisse perhibentur, Cic.—**c.** *To name, cite, call, etc.* nec*

minus est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, Cic.—B. Neut.: To state, make a statement, affirm, assert, etc.: ut perhibetis, Cic.

**pērhib-itus**, a, um, P. of perhibeo.

**pēr-hilum**, adv. Very little: Lucr. **pēr-honorific-e**, adv. [perhonorific-us] Very respectfully: Cic.

**pēr-honorificus**, a, um, adj.: 1. That does one much honour, very honourable: Cic.—2. That shows much honour to another, very respectful: Cic.

**pēr-horresco**, horrū, no sup., horrescere, 3. v. n. and a. inch. I. Neut.: To tremble or shudder greatly: perhorruit aequor, Ov. II. Act.: To shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of, a thing: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, Cic.

**pēr-horridus**, a, um, adj. Very dreadful, most horrid: Liv.

**pēr-hūmāniter**, adv. Very kindly, very politely: Cic.

**pēr-hūmānus**, a, um, adj. Very kind, very polite: serino, Cic.

**Pērībōmūs**, li, m. = περιβόμιος (Around the altar). Peribomus; the name of a shameless person: Juv.

**Pēricles**, is and i, m., Περικλῆς (Far-famed). Pericles; a famous Athenian orator and statesman.

**pēriclitā-tō**, ōnis, f. [periclit-(a) r] A trial, experiment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. periclitation.

**pēricl-itor**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. v. n. [periclit-um] I. Act.: A. To try, prove, test, any thing; to make a trial of, put to the test: belli fortunam, Cic.—B. To put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard: non est sapius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda reipublicae, Cic. II. Neut.: A.: 1. Gen.: To try, attempt, make an attempt: in his exemplis, Cic.—2. Esp.: To venture, to be bold or enterprising: periclitando tuti sunt, Tac.—B. To be in danger or peril; to incur or be exposed to danger; to be endangered or imperilled: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarium periclitaretur, Cæs. 63<sup>rd</sup> Part. Perf. in passive force: Fried, tested: periclitatus moribus amicorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. periclitel.

**Pēriclēmēnus**, i, m., Περικλῆμενος (Very illustrious). Periclymenus; a son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.

**pēriclōs-e**, adv. [periculos-us] Dangerously, hazardously, perilously; with danger, risk, or peril: ægrotans, Cic. (Comp.) nihilo periculosius, Hirt.: (Sup.) periculosissime, Sen.

**pēriclōs-ūs**, a, um, adj. [pericul-um] Full of danger; dangerous, hazardous, perilous: (Comp.) periculosiores inimiciter, Tac.: (Sup.) periculosissimus locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. périlleux.

**pēri-clūm** (-clum), i, n. [periclor-] (That which serves for trying; hence) I. Prop.: A trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay: Ter.; Cic. II.

Meton.: A. An attempt made in writing, an essay: Cic. B.: 1. Gen.: Risk, hazard, danger, peril: Plaut.; Cic.—2. Esp.: a. A trial, action, suit at law: Cic.—b. A writ of judgment, a sentence: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) péricle, (mod.) péri.

**Pēridia**, æ, f., Περῖδια (Very divine). Peridia; the mother of Onytes.

**pēr-idōnēus**, a, um, adj. Very fit, suitable, or proper; well-adapted to any thing: Cæs.

**Pērilla**, æ, f. Perilla; a woman's name.

**Pērillus**, i, m., Περῖλλος. Perillus; a famous Athenian worker in metal, who, having made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris, in which criminals were to be inclosed and roasted to death, was himself the first that suffered in this manner.—Hence, **Pērill-ūs**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Perillus, Perillean.

**pēr-illustis**, e, adj.: 1. Very brilliant, very notable: Nep.—2. Greatly distinguished, highly honoured: Cic.

**pēr-imbēcillus**, a, um, adj. Very weak or feeble: Cic.

**Pērīmēdēsus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the sorceress Perimede; Perimedean, magical: Prop.

**Pērīmēle**, ēs, f. Perimele; a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name.

**pēr-imo**, ēmi, emptum (emtum), imēre, 3. v. a. [for per-emo; v. emere] I. Gen.: To take away entirely; to annihilate, extinguish, destroy: sensu perempto, Cic. II. Esp.: A. To cut off, hinder, prevent: consilium, Cic.—B. To kill, slay, etc.: hunc perimet mea dextra, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. périmer.

**pēr-impēditus**, a, um, adj. Very much obstructed, very difficult to pass: locus, Hirt.

**pēr-incommōd-e**, adv. [perincommōd-us] Very inconveniently, very unfortunately: Cic.

**pēr-incommōdus**, a, um, adj. Very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying: alicui, Liv.

**pēr-inde**, adv. Quite, or completely, as; in the same manner; just as; equally; in like manner; just so: vivendi artem tantam tanque operosum et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.—Particular combinations: A. Perinde atque or ac, Just as, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.—with ellipse of ac: Suet.—B. Perinde ut or utcumque, Just as: Cic.—C. Perinde ac si, or quasi, Just as if: Cæs.; Cic.—D. Proinde tanquam, Just as much as if, just the same as if: Liv.—E. Perinde et, or qno, Equally with, the same as: Tac.—F. Perinde nt, So that, to the extent that: Eutr.—G. Perinde quam, So much as: Suet.—H. Perinde quam si, The same as if: Tac.—J. Haud perinde . . . quam, Not as well . . . as: Tac.

**pēr-indigne**, adv. Very indignantly: Suet.

**pēr-indulgens**, entis, adj. Very indulgent, very tender: Cic.

**pēr-infāmis**, e, adj. Very infamous: Suet.

**pēr-infirmus**, a, um, adj. Very weak or feeble: Cic.

**pēr-ingēnōsus**, a, um, adj. Of great, or good, natural abilities; very clever: Cic.

**pēr-iniquus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Very unfair, very unjust: Cic.—2. Very unwillful, very discontented: Cic.

**pēr-insignis**, e, adj. Very remarkable, very conspicuous: Cic.

**Pērīnthus** (-os), i, f., Περῖνθος. Perinthus or Perinthos: a city of Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea (now Erekl).—Hence, **Pērīnth-ia**, æ, f. The Perinthian girl: Ter.

**pēr-invisus**, a, um, adj. Much hated, very odious: Cic.

**pēr-invitus**, a, um, adj. Very unwilling: Cic.

**pēr-ior**, obsol. verb, whence superior, peritus, etc. [root PER, akin to περῶ] I. Prop.: To go or pass through. II. Meton.: To try, make trial of, etc.

**pērīpātētīcus**, a, um, adj. = περιπατητικός (pertaining to walking about). Of, or belonging to, the peripatetic (Aristotelian) philosophy: peripatetic: Cic.—As Subst.: Peripatetici, ōrum, m. (sc. philosophi) = περιπατητικοί. Philosophers of the peripatetic (Aristotelian) school; Peripatetics (so called because Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking about): Cic.

**pērīpētasmāta**, um, n. (Abl. peripetasmatis, Cic.) = περιπετάσματα Coverings, curtains, hangings: Cic.

**Pērīphas**, antis, m., Περῖφας. Periphas: 1. A king of Attica.—2. One of the companions of Pyrrhus.—3. One of the Lapithæ.

**pēr-irātus**, a, um, adj. Very angry: Cic.

**pēriscēlis**, idis, f. = περισκελῖς (That which is round the leg). A leg-band, anklet: Hor.

**pērīstrōma**, ātis, n. = περίστρωμα (That which is strowed around). A covering, curtain: Cic.

**pērīstylum**, i, n. = περιστύλιον (That which is around a pillar). A peristyle: Suet.

**pērīstylum**, i, n. = περιστύλον. (Id.) A peristyle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. péristyle.

**pērīt-e**, adv. [perit-us] In an experienced manner, skillfully, expertly: dicere, Cic. (Comp.) peritius, Sen.: (Sup.) peritissime, Cic.

**pērīt-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the peritus; hence) Experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill: Sall.; Tac.

**pēr-ito**, āvi, ātūm, āre, i. v. n. in- tens. [per-eo] To perish: Plaut.; Lucr.

**pērī-tus**, a, um, adj. [peri-or] (Having gone through or tried a thing; hence) Experienced, practised, practically acquainted, skilful, expert: homines, Cic. (with Gen.) (Comp.) peritiores rei militaris, Cæs.: (Sup.) peritissimus inter duces, Curt. **perjēro**, arc, v. pejero.



**perjucund-o**, adv. [perjucundus. *Very agreeably, very pleasantly*: Cic.

**per-jucundus**, a, um, adj. *Very agreeable, very pleasing*: Cic.

**per-jur-i-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [per-jur-i-um] *Full of perjury, perjured, perfidious*: Plaut.

**per-jur-ium**, ī, n. [perjur-o] (*A swearing falsely*; hence) *A false oath, perjury*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parjure*.

**perjuro**, are, v. pejero.

**per-jur-us**, a, um, adj. [perjur-o] I. Prop.: *Perjured, forsworn*: fides, Hor.: (*Sup.*) *perjurissimus leno*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Who lies under oath, false, lying*: (*Comp.*) *perjurior*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parjure*.

**per-lābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. n. *To slip or glide through*: rotis summās levibus perlabitur undas, Virg.

**per-lātus**, a, um, adj. *Very joyful or glad*; *full of joy*: Liv.

**perlap-sus** (for perlab-sus), a, um, P. of perlab-or.

**per-lāte**, adv. *Very widely, very extensively*: Cic.

**per-lāto**, lātūi, lātūm, lātēre, 2. v. n. *To lie completely hid*; *to lie hid always*: Ov.

**perlā-tus**, a, um, P. of perfero, through root PERLA; v. fero init.

**perlectio**, ōnis, v. pellectio.

**per-lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, lēgēre, 3. v. a. I. *To view all over*; *to thoroughly examine, scan, survey*: omnia oculis, Virg. II. *To read through, read to the end*. librum, Cic. III. *To read anything through*: senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators*: Liv.

**per-lēvis**, e, adj. *Very light, very slight*: Cic.

**perlēv-iter**, adv. [perlev-is] *Very lightly, very slightly*: Cic.

**perlib-ens** (-lūb-), entis, 1. P. of perlibet.—2. Pa.: *Being very willing, etc.*: Cic.

**perliben-ter** (-lūb-), adv. [for perlibent-ter; fr. perlibens, perlibentis] *Very willingly, with great pleasure*: Cic.

**per-liberālis**, e, adj. *Very well bred*: Tor.

**perliberāl-iter**, adv. [perliberalis] *Very graciously, very liberally*: Cic.

**per-libet** (-lūb-), libet, or lib-ium est, ēre, 2. v. impers. *It is very pleasing or agreeable*. I should very much like: colloqui, Plaut.

**per-līto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To sacrifice very auspiciously, or with very favourable omens*: Liv.: Saluti, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *perlitatum est*, id.

**perlong-e**, adv. [perlong-us] *A very long way off, very far*: Ter.

**per-longus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Of size or space*: *Very long*: via, Cic. II. Meton.: *Very tedious*: Plaut.

**perlibens**, entis, etc., v. perlib.

**perlūcō**, ēre, v. pelluceo.

**per-luotūsus**, a, um, adj. *Very mournful*: funnis, Cic.

**per-lūo**, lūi, lūum, lūēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To wash, or lave, thoroughly*

*to bathe*: fonte artūs, Ov. II. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To wash one's self*, i. e. *to bathe*: Cæs.; Hor.

**per-lustro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To go or wander all about*; *to traverse completely*: hęc loca, Liv.

II. Fig.: A. *Of the sight*: *To view all over*; *to examine or survey thoroughly*: omnia oculis, Liv.—B. *Of the mind*: *To examine, weigh, consider well or thoroughly*: perlustrandę animo partes erunt omnes, Cic.

**perlū-tus**, a, um, P. of perlu-o.

**per-magnus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Of size*: *Very great, very large*: villa, Hirt. II. Meton.: A. *Of quantity or number*: *Very great, very large, very abundant*: Cæs.—B. *Of degree or extent*: *Very great, very large*: hęc hereditas, Cic.—C. *Of value or consideration*: *Very great, very high, very large*: Cic.—D. *In rank, estimation, etc.*: *Very great, very noble, very high, very important, etc.*: homo, Cic.

**per-māle**, adv. *Very badly*: Cic.

**permanā-na**, ntis, P. of perman(a)-o.

**permanan-ter**, adv. [for permanant-ter; fr. permanans, permanat-is] *By flowing through*: Lucr.

**per-māno**, mānsi, mansum, mānēre, 2. v. n. *To stay to the end, to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain*; *to persist, persevere*: Athenis jam ille mox a Cœrope permanat, Cic.

**per-māno**, mānāvi, mānātum, mānāre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *Of fluids*: A. Gen.: *To flow through, penetrate*: permanat aquarum Liquidus humor, Lucr. B. Esp.: *To flow to any place*; *to penetrate, or reach, any where*: succus is . . . permanat ad jecur, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of things not fluid*: A. Gen.: *To pass through, penetrate, pierce*: quod permanat enim dissolvit, Lucr. B. Esp.: *To penetrate, reach*: quo neque permanent anime neque corpora nostra, Lucr. III.

Fig.: *To penetrate, reach, extend to any place*: macula permanat ad animum, Cic.

**perman-sio**, ōnis, f. [perman-co] *A remaining, persisting*: Cic.

**per-mātureco**, mātūrdi, no sup., mātūrescere, 3. v. n. inch. *To become quite ripe, to ripen fully*: Ov.

**per-mēdiocris**, e, adj. *Very moderate*: motus, Cic.

**permen-sus**, a, um, P. of permetior, through root PERMEN; v. metior init.

**pēr-mēo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To go, or pass, through*; *to penetrate*: quod quadam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeat ac transeat, Cic. B. Esp.: *To penetrate or reach any where*: in quos saxa et haste longius permeabant, quam, etc., Tac. II. Act.: *To go, or pass, through a place*; *to traverse a place in any direction*: maria ac terras, Ov.

**Permessus**, i, m., Περμησός. *Permessus*; a river in Bœotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, which rises in

Mount Helicon and flows into the Copais lake (now Panitza).

**per-mētor**, mensus sum, mētri, 4. v. dep. a. I. Prop.: *To measure through, measure out, measure*: solis magnitudinem, Cic. II. Meton.: *To travel through, traverse*: aequor, Virg.

**per-mētio**, āi, ātum, ēsre, 3. v. a. *To fear, dread, etc., greatly or excessively* (pprs. only found in Part. Pres.): Virg.

**per-mingo**, minxi, mictum, mingere, 3. v. a. Sensu obsceno: Gr. πρὸς οὐρανόν: Hor.

**per-minūtus**, a, um, adj. *Very small, very trifling*: Cic.

**per-mirus**, a, um, adj. *Very wonderful*: Cic.

**per-misceo**, miscui, mistum and mictum, miscere, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To mix or mingle thoroughly, or together*; *to intermingle*. . . mingine permisti cæde virorum Semianimes volvuntur equi, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *Of persons*: *To join or mix people*; *to intermingle, mingle together, etc.*: cum suis fugientibus permixti, Cæs.—2. *To mingle with in fighting*: Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To mix or mingle thoroughly, or together*; *to commingle, intermingle*: ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. B. Esp.: *To confound, disturb, throw into utter confusion, etc.*: quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem, Virg.

**permis-sio**, ōnis, f. [for permitt-sio; fr. permitt-o] 1. *A giving up, yielding, ceding to another's will and pleasure*; *an unconditional surrender*: Liv.—2. *A giving leave*; *leave, permission*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. permission*.

**permis-sum**, i [for permitt-sum; fr. id.] (*That which is allowed or permitted*; hence) *Leave, permission*: Hor.

1. **permis-sus** (for permitt-sus), a, um, P. of permitt-o.

2. **permis-sus**, ūs, m. [for permitt-sus; fr. id.] *A giving leave, leave, permission*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. permis*.

**permis-tus** (permix-) (for permisc-tus), a, um, P. of permisc-o.

**per-mitto**, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To let through, suffer to pass through*: Pall. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *To let go, let loose*: equos permittunt in hostem, i. e. *give them their heads*, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *With Personal pron.*: *To rush or spring*: Hirt.—2. *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To spread, extend, etc.*: Lucr.—3. *To let fly, cast, hurl, so as to reach the mark*: saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. III.

Fig.: A. *To let loose, let go, give a loose to*: enim vexandis priorē anni consilubus permisurum tributum credebat, Liv. B.: 1. Gen.: *To give up, leave, entrust, surrender, commit, etc.*: totum ei negotium, Cic.—2. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To give up or surrender one's self*: Cæs.—C.: 1. Gen.: *To grant, allow, concede, give up, yield, etc.*: quæve hunc tam barbara morem Permittit patria? Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *de eo permisum ipsi*

erat, etc., Liv.—2. Esp.: a. To grant the choice of two or more things: tibi permitto respondere, etc., Cic.—b. To yield or give up to, to forego on account of: inimicitias Patribus Conscriptis, Cic.—D. To give leave, allow, suffer, give permission, permit, etc.: ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permettre*.

**permixt-e**, adv. [permixtus] Confusedly, in confusion: Cic.

**permix-tio** (permis-), ðnis, f. [for permisc-tio; fr. permisc-eo] 1. (A mixing, or mingling, thoroughly or together; hence) a. A throwing material things into utter confusion; a reducing to a state of disorder: Sall.—b. Concor.: A mixture; i.e. ingredients mixed together: Cic.—2. Confusion, disturbance: reipublicæ, Sext. Aur. Vict.

**permix-tus** (permis-) (for permisc-tus), a, um: 1. P. of permisc-eo.—2. Pa.: Promiscuous, confused: Lucr.

**per-môdestus**, a, um, adj. Very moderate, very modest: Cic.

**per-môdicus**, a, um, adj. Very moderate, very small: Suet.

**permolest-e**, adv. [permolest-us] With much trouble or difficulty: Cic.

**per-molestus**, a, um, adj. Very troublesome: Cic.

**per-môlo**, môtli, môtltum, môle-re, 3. v. a. (Prop.: To grind thoroughly; Meton.): Sensus obscuro: Hor.

**per-mô-tio**, ðnis, f. [for permov-tio; fr. permov-eo] 1. A moving, exciting, excitement of the mind: Cic.—2. A stirring up, raising, rousing, or exciting a passion or the feelings: Cic.

**per-mô-tus** (for permov-tus), a, um, P. of permov-eo.

**per-mô-vo**, môvi, môtum, môle-re, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To move or stir up thoroughly: mare ventis, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. In mind, etc.: 1. Gen.: To move deeply; to stir up, rouse up, excite: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To induce, persuade, prevail upon: Cæs.—b. To vex, annoy, grieve, disturb: Cæs.—B. To stir up, raise, rouse, excite a passion or the feelings: Tac.

**per-mulcêo**, mulsi, mulsum, and mulctum, mulcere, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To rub gently all over, to stroke all over: A. Act.: barbam, Liv. II. Meton.: To touch gently: lumina virgâ, Ov. III. Fig.: A. To charm, please, delight: sensum voluptate, Cic.—B. To soothe, appease, allay: iram, Liv.

**per-mulc-tus** (permul-sus), a, um, P. of permulc-eo.

**permulto** and **permultum**, v. permultus.

**per-multus**, a, um, adj. Very much, very many: imitatores, Cic.—A. Adverbial expressions: 1. Permulto, Very much, by far: Cic.—2. Permultum: a. Of time: Very frequently: Cic.—b. Of degree: Very much, very greatly: Cic.

**per-mûnio**, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. Gen.: To fortify completely or thoroughly: castra, Liv. II. Esp.:

To fortify completely, to finish fortifying: munimenta, Liv.

**permûta-tio**, ðnis, f. [permut(a)-o] 1. A changing, altering; a change, alteration: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: An interchanging, exchanging: Cic.—b. Esp.: Exchanging or exchange of money; a remittance, etc., by bill of exchange: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permutation*.

**per-mûto**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. I. To move or turn completely: arborem, Pl. II. To change or alter completely: omnem reipublicæ statum, Cic. III.: A. Gen.: (To change between two parties; hence) To interchange, exchange one thing for another: galeam fidus permutat Aletes, Virg.: (with Abl.) our valles permutem Sabina Divitias? Hor. B. Esp.: Commercial: 1. To exchange or change money: Pl.—2. To remit or pay by bill of exchange: quod tecum permutavi, Cic.—3. To buy: equos talentis auri, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permutar*.

**perna**, æ, f. = *πέπρω*. Of animals, esp. of swine: A thighbone, with the meat upon it to the knee-joint; a leg of pork; a ham or gammon of bacon: Hor.

**per-necessârius**, a, um, adj.: 1. Very necessary: tempus, Cic.—2. Very closely connected with one: homo, Cic.

**per-nêgo**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. I. To deny completely, or thoroughly, that a thing is, etc.; to affirm, or maintain, completely, or thoroughly, that a thing is not: quum a se illam pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. II. To refuse completely; to decline altogether, to give: consulatum, Sen.

**pernici-âbilis**, e, adj. [pernici-es] Destructive, ruinous, pernicious: Tac.

**pernici-âlis**, e, adj. [id.] Deadly, fatal: Liv.

**pernic-ies**, ei (Dat.: perniciæ, Liv.), f. [for perneck-ies; fr. perneck-o, to kill utterly] I. Prop.: A killing utterly, destruction, death by violence, etc.: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Destruction, ruin, overthrow, disaster, calamity, misfortune, etc.: Cic.—B. Concor.: A person, or thing, that is ruinous or baleful; destruction, ruin, bane, pest: Cic.

**pernici-ô-sus**, a, um, adj. [pernici-ô-s] (Full of perniciæ; hence) Very destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious: leges, Cæs.: (Comp.) morbi perniciô-siores, Cic.: (Sup.) perniciosissimum fore, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pernicieux*.

**pernic-itas**, âtis, f. [pernix, pernici-is] (The quality of the pernix; hence) Nimbleness, briskness, agility, swiftness, fleetness: Cic.; Liv.

**pernic-iter**, adv. [id.] Nimble, quickly, swiftly: Liv.

**per-nimîus**, a, um, adj. Altogether too great or too much: Ter.

**per-nix**, icis, adj. [etym. dub.; prps. per; nitor] Struggling, or strive-

ing, exceedingly; hence, with reference to motion) I. Prop.: Nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick, swift, fleet: pernici-ô-sus Appuli, Hor. II. Fig.: A. Of time: Swift, rapid, etc.: (Sup.) temporis perniciô-sissimæ celeritas, Sen.—B. Of persons: Prone, or inclined, to do; swift, or quick, in doing: amata relinquere pernix, Hor.

**per-nôbilis**, e, adj. Very famous: epigramma, Cic.

**per-noct-o**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [per; nox, noct-is] To stay all night long, to pass the night: Of persons or things: matres miseræ pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pernoctar*.

**per-nosco**, nôvi, nôtum, noscê-re, 3. v. a. I. In temp. press.: To examine thoroughly: pernoscite, furtivum factum existimetis, an, etc., Ter. II. To become thoroughly acquainted with; to get a correct, or full, knowledge of; to learn thoroughly: hominum mores ex corpore, Cic.

**per-nôtesco**, nôtûi, no sup., nôtescê-re, 3. v. n. inch. To become thoroughly or generally known: Tac.

**per-nô-tus**, a, um, P. of perno-scere.

**per-nox**, octis, adj. Continuing through the night, that lasts all night: luna, at the full, Liv.

**per-nûmêro**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To count out or reckon up fully: pecuniam, Liv.

1. pêro, ðnis, m. [etym. dub.] A kind of boot made of raw hide: Virg.

2. Pêrô, ðnis, f., Περὸ. Pero: the daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor and Periclymenus, whom her father declared he would give in marriage only to him who should bring him the cattle of Iphiclus. The adventure was accomplished by Melampus out of affection for his brother Bias, who afterwards received Pero to wife.

**per-obscûrus**, a, um, adj. Very obscure: fama, Liv.

**pêr-ôdi**, or ôsus sum, ôdisse, v. a. irreg. (mostly in Part. Perf.) To hate greatly, to detest: Liv.

**pêr-ôdisus**, a, um, adj. Very grievous or troublesome; very annoying: Iphitudo, Cic.

**pêr-officîose**, adv. Very obligingly, very attentively: Cic.

**pêr-ôlêo**, ôlûi, ôlîtum, ôlê-re, 2. v. n. To emit a powerful stench: Lucr.

**pêrôn-âtus**, a, um, adj. [1. pero, peron-is] Provided with a péro; hence) Having on boots of untanned leather, rough-booted: arator, Pers.

**pêroportûn-e**, adv. [peroportun-us] Very seasonably, very opportunely: Cic.

**pêroportûnus**, a, um, adj. Very seasonable; very convenient or opportune: diversorium, Cic.

**pêr-optâto**, adv. Very much to one's wish: Cic.

**pêr-ôpus**, adv. Very necessary: Ter.

**pêrôrâ-tio**, ðnis, f. [peror(a)-o] The finishing part, the close or winding up of a speech; the peroration: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peroration*.



**pérornā-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of per-orn(a) o.*—2. *Pa.*: Very ornate: Cic.

**pér-orno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

To *orn*o greedily or constantly: Tac.

**pér-ōro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

and n. 1. To speak from beginning to end: to plead, or argue, throughout:

**A. Act.**: causam, Cic.—**B. Neut.**:

quum accusatores ac testes certatim

perorarent, Tac. **II.** To speak through-

out: **A. Act.**: 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: To bring

a speech, etc., to an end: to wind

up, etc.: peroratā causā, Cic.—**B.**

Esp.: To wind up, or conclude, a speech

by saying something: brevit<sup>r</sup> per-

oratum esse potuit, nihil me... com-

mississe, Liv.—2. Meton.: To bring

to an end, conclude, finish a thing:

crimen, Cic.—**B. Neut.**: 1. Gen.: To

wind up, or conclude, a speech, etc.:

in reum, Tac. (*Impers. Pass.*) per-

orandum est, Cic.—2. Esp.: To finish

speaking, etc.: quum de ceteris per-

orasset, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pérorer*.

**pérō-sus** (for perod-sus), a, um,

*P. of perod-l.*

**per-pāco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

To quiet completely; reduce to quiet or

submission: omnibus perpacatis, Liv.

**per-parce**, adv. Very sparingly or

parsimoniously: Ter.

**per-parvulus**, a, um, adj. dim.

Very little, very small: sigil. a.

**per-parvus**, a, um, adj. Very

little, very small: culpa, Cic.

**per-pastus**, a, um, adj. Thorough-

ly fed, in good condition: canis, Phad.

**per-pauculus**, a, um, adj. dim.

Very little, very few: passus, Cic.

**per-paucus**, a, um, adj. Very

little, very few: si perpaucā mutavisset,

Cic.: (*Sup.*) perpaucissimi agricolæ,

Col.

**per-paululum** (-paullulum),

i, n. A very little indeed: foci, Cic.

**per-paulum** (-paullum), adv.

A very little indeed: declinare, Cic.

**per-pauper**, āris, adj. Very poor:

rex, Cic.

**per-pauidl-um**, i, n. [per; pauid-

ill-us] A very little: Plaut.

**per-pāvēfācio**, pāvēfēci, pāvē-

factum, pāvēfēcēre, 3. v. a. To frighten

very much, to make one greatly afraid:

Plaut.

**per-pello**, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3.

v. a. (Prop.): To strike, or push, violent-

ly: Fig.: To drive, urge, force, compel,

constrain, prevail upon: illum... ut

vestem mutaret, Liv.: Antonium...

ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall.

**perpend-icūlum**, i, n. [perpend-

o] (That which serves for carefully

examining, etc.; hence) A plummet,

plumbline: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *per-*

*pendicula*, *perpendicle*.

**per-pendo**, pendī, pensum, pendē-

re, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To weigh care-

fully or exactly: aliquid in libris, Geil.

**II. Fig.**: To weigh carefully, examine;

to ponder, consider: momenta offici-

orum omnium, Cic.

**perpen-sus** (for perpend-sus), a,

um, *P. of perpend-o.*

**perpēr-am**, adv. [perper-us, wrong,

faulty] **I. Gen.**: Wrongly, incorrect-

ly, untruly, falsely: Cic. **II. Esp.**:

In a milder signif.: Erroneously, by

mistake: Suet.

**per-pe-s**, ētis, adj. [for per-pet-s;

fr. per; root PER, whence Gr. *per-*

*avvut*, Lat. *pat-eo*] (Extending through,

etc.; hence) Of time: Continuous,

never ending, perpetual, entire, whole:

nox, Plaut.

**perpes-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for per-pet-sio;

fr. per-pet-ior] A bearing, suffering,

enduring: Cic.

**perpes-sus** (for per-pet-sus), a,

um, *P. of per-pet-ior.*

**per-pētor**, pessus sum, pētī, 3.

v. dep. a. and n. [for per-patior] (To

bear completely; hence) **I. Prop.**:

**A.** With things as objects: To bear

thoroughly, steadfastly or firmly;

to suffer with patience; to endure, etc.:

andax omnia perpeti Gens humana,

Hor.—**B.** With personal objects: To

endure, put up with, bear with patience,

etc.: facile omnes perpetior, Cic. **II.**

Fig.: Of abstract things as subjects:

To put up with, endure, etc.: vehement-

ius, quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset,

Pl.

**per-pētro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

[for per-patro] (To perform thorough-

ly; hence) **I.** In a good sense: **A.**

Gen.: To carry through, effect, achieve,

execute, perform, accomplish: opus

omne meum perpetravi, Plaut. **B.**

Esp.: 1. Of peace: To effect, bring

about: Liv.—2. Of a sacrifice, sacred

rites, etc.: To perform, offer, etc.: Liv.

—3. Of a war, etc.: To bring to a con-

clusion, complete: Tac. **II.** In a bad

sense: To effect, commit, perpetrate,

etc.: perpetrata cæde, Liv. ¶ Hence,

Fr. *perpétrér*.

**perpētū-itas**, ātis, *f.* [perpetu-us]

(The quality of the perpetual; hence)

Uninterrupted or continual duration,

uninterrupted progress or succession,

continuity, perpetuity, Cic. ¶ Hence,

Fr. *perpétuél*.

1. **perpētū-o**, adv. [id.] Constant-

ly, uninterruptedly, perpetually: Cic.

2. **perpētū-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.

v. a. [id.] To cause a thing to continue

uninterruptedly; to make perpetual,

perpetuate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *per-*

*pétuer*.

**per-pēt-ūs**, a, um, adj. [akin to

perpes; cf. perpes init.] (Extending

through; hence) **I. Prop.**: Continu-

ing or continued throughout, continuous,

unbroken, uninterrupted: agmen: Cic.

mensæ, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: 1. Of

time, etc.: Whole, entire, etc.: Ter.—2.

Of duration in time: Constant, per-

petual, lasting, or continuing without

interruption: ignis Vestæ, Cic.: ju-

venta, Virg.—Particular phrase:

In perpetuum (sc. tempus), For all

time, forever, in perpetuity: Cic.—**B.**

That holds constantly and universally,

universal, general: jus, Cic. ¶ Hence,

Fr. *perpétuel*.

**per-plācēo**, plāctī, plāctum, plācē-

re, 2. v. n. To please greatly: ea lex

mihi perplacet, Cic.

**perplex-e**, adv. [perplex-us] Con-

fusely, perplexedly, obscurely: Liv.

**per-plexus**, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.**:

Thoroughly, completely, or very much

entangled, interwoven, entined, twisted

together, etc.: figuræ, Lucr.—As Subst.:

**perplexa**, ōrum, n. Things entangled,

interwoven, entined, or twisted together:

Lucr. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Intricate, con-

fused, etc.: iter, Virg.—**B.** Intricate,

confused, perplexed, involved, unin-

teelligible, obscure, dark, ambiguous:

(Comp.) carmen perplexum, Liv.—As

Subst.: **perplexum**, i, n. Intricacy,

obscurity, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr.

*perplexe*.

**per-plūco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

(To fold, or intertwine, thoroughly; hence)

To interlace, commingle, etc.: Lucr.

**per-plūo**, plūvi and plūi, no sup.,

plūere, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: To let

the rain through; admit the rain: **A.**

Prop.: venit imber, perpluunt tigna,

Plaut. **B. Fig.**: benefacta benefa-

ctis aliis pertergito, ne pluuant,

i. e. to prevent their being of no avail or

service, Plaut. **II. Act.**: (Prop.: To

cause rain to fall through; Fig.) To

pour through like rain: quam (sc.

tempestatem) mihi amor et Cupido

In pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.

**per-pōllo**, pōlvi, pōlitum, pōlire,

4. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To polish thorough-

ly or well: aurum, Pl. **II. Fig.**: To

polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing

hand to: verborum collocatio opus,

Cic.

**perpōlit-issimē**, sup. adv. [perpol-

it-us] In a very polished manner:

Auct. Her.

**perpōlit-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [perpol-o]

A thorough polishing, elaborating: ser-

monis, Auct. Her.

**perpōlit-us**, a, um: 1. *P. of per-*

poli-o.—2. *Pa.*: Thoroughly polished

or refined: explicatio, Cic.

**per-pōpūlor**, ātus sum, āri, 1.

v. dep. a. To lay thoroughly waste,

to ravage or desolate completely: agrum

com cædibus, Liv. **B. 3.** Part. Perf.

in passive signif.: Completely ravaged,

thoroughly laid waste: perpopulato

agro, Liv.

**per-porto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

To carry through, or transport, to a

place: prædam Carthaginiem, Liv.

**perpōtā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [perpot(a)-o]

A continued drinking, a drinking-bout:

Cic.

**per-pōto**, pōtāvi, pōtatum and pō-

tum, pōtare, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**:

To drink, carouse, or tipple, without

intermission; to keep up a carousal:

ad vespem, Cic. **II. Act.**: To drink

thoroughly or completely; to drink off:

amarum Absinthii laticem, Lucr.

**per-prīmo**, pressi, pressum, primē-

re, 3. v. a. [for per-premo] To press

much: cubilia, Hor.

**per-prīpūquus**, a, um, adj. Very

near: Script. ap. Cic.

**per-prospēr**, ēra, ērum, adj. Very

favourable, very prosperous: Suet.

**per-prūrisco**, prūrivī, no sup.,

prūrisce, 3. v. n. inch. To itch all

over: Plaut.

**per-pugnax**, ācis, adj. Very pug-

acious: in disputando, Cic.

**per-pulcher**, *chra*, *chrum*, *adj.* *Very beautiful*: *dona*, Ter.

**per-purgo**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *1. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean: *se*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To clear up, explain: *per-purgatus locus ab iis, qui ante me dixerant*, Cic.

**per-pusillus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very small, very little*: *pusillus testis processit*. . . *Non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo* (in a double sense *adj.* or *adv.*), *I will ask very little, or, the very little man*, Cic.

**per-quam**, *adv.* (also as two words, *per quam*) *As much as possible, extremely, excessively*: Cic.

**per-qui-ro**, *quisivi*, *quistum*, *quirere*, *3. v. a.* [for *per-quo-ro*] **I. Prop.**: To ask or inquire after diligently: to make diligent search for any thing: *vasa*, Cic.: [*Impers. Pass.*] *perquiritur a coactoribus*, id. **II. Fig.**: To examine: *cognitionem rei*, Cic.

**perquisit-us**, *comp. adv.* [*perquisit-us*] *More exactly*: Cic.

**perquis-itus** (for *perquis-itus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *perqui-ro*, through root **PERQU-ES**.

**per-rar-o**, *adv.* [*per-rar-us*] *Very seldom, very rarely*: Cic.

**per-rarus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very uncommon, very rare*: Liv.; Pl.

**per-réconditus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very hidden or abstruse, very recondite*: Cic.

**per-rec-tus** (for *per-reg-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *per-go*, through true root **PERREG-**.

**per-répo**, *psal*, *ptum*, *ere*, *3. v. a.* *To crawl over any thing*: Tib.

**per-rep-to**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *1. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [*per-rep-o*] **I. Neut.**: To creep or crawl about: in latebra, Plaut. **II. Act.**: To creep or crawl through: *perreptavi oppidum ad portam*, Ter.

**Perrhæbi**, *orum*, *m.*, Περραιβοί. *The Perrhæbi: a people of Thessaly*.—Hence, **1. Perrhæbus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Perrhæbian, Thessalian*.—**2. Perrhæbia**, *æ*, *f.* *The country of the Perrhæbians, Perrhæbia*.

**per-ridiculi-e**, *adv.* [*per-ridiculus*] *Very laughably or ridiculously*: Cic.

**per-ridiculus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very laughable or ridiculous*: Cic.

**per-rôgo**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *1. v. a.* *To ask through in succession, to ask one after another: sententias*, Liv.

**per-rumpo**, *rûpi*, *rûptum*, *rûmpere*, *3. v. n.* and *a. I. Neut.*: To break or rush through; to force one's way through: in vestibulum templi, Liv. **II. Act.**: *a. Gen.*: **1. Prop.**: To break through any thing: *bipenni Limina*, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: To force one's way through any thing: *paludem*, Cæs. **B. Fig.**: To break through, break down, overcome: *questiones*, Cic.

**per-rup-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *per-rui*(m)p-o.

**1. Persa**, *æ*, *m.*, *v. Persæ*.  
**2. Persa**, *æ*, *f.*, Πέρση. *Persa*: **1.** *A daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe, Peres* (the father of Hecate), *Xetes*, and *Psaphæ*.—Hence, **Pers-æis**,

*idis*, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Persa*; Meton.) *Magical, magic*: *herbæ*, Ov.—**2.** *The name of a little dog*.

**Persæ**, *orum*, *m.*, Περσά. **I. Prop.**: *The Persæ or Persians*.—Sing.: **Persa** (-es), *æ*, *m.* *A Persian*.—Hence, **A. Pers-is**, *idis*, *f. Persis*: *the country between Caramania, Media, and Susiana* (now *Fars* or *Farsistan*).—As **Adj.**: **Persis**, *idis*, *f. adj.* *Persian*.—**B. Persia**, *æ*, *f.* = **Persis**.—**C. Pers-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: **1. Prop.**: *Persian, Persic*: *arbor, a peach-tree*: Pl.—As **Subst.**: **a. Persicum**, *i*, *n.* (sc. pomum) *A peach*: Mart.—**b. Persica**, *orum*, *n.* (sc. scripta) *Persian history*: Cic.—**2. Meton.**: *Splendid, luxurious*: *Persici apparatus*, Hor.

**II. Meton.**: *A. Persia*, *the country of the Persians*.—**B. The Parthians**. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pèche*.

**per-sæpe**, *adv.* *Very often, very frequently*: Cic.

**persals-o**, *adv.* [*persals-us*] *Very witty*: *gratias agere*, Cic.

**per-salsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very witty*: Cic.

**persalû-ti-tio**, *onis*, *f.* [*persalut-(a-o)*] *A saluting of all, assiduous salutation*: Cic.

**per-salû-to**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *1. v. a.* *To salute throughout; to salute one after another: omnes*, Cic.

**per-san-cte**, *adv.* *Very sacredly or religiously: dejerare*, Ter.

**per-sapiens**, *entis*, *adj.* *Very wise*: homo, Cic.

**persapien-ter**, *adv.* [for *persapien-ter*; fr. *sapiens*, *persapien-tis*] *Very wisely*: Cic.

**per-scilenter**, *adv.* *Very knowingly or discreetly*: Cic.

**per-scindo**, *scidi*, *scissum*, *scindere*, *3. v. a.* *To cut through; hence*: *To rend asunder or in pieces: omnia*, Liv.

**perscis-sus** (for *perscid-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *persci(n)d-o*.

**per-scitus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very clever, very fine*: Cic.

**per-scribo**, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, *scribere*, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To write completely, in full, or at length: to write out, to write without abbreviations: *ita perscriptum est*, Gell. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To write a full description, etc., of any thing: to write in full or at length: *velim omnia perscribas*, Cic.: *purs versus perscribere verbis*, Hor.—**B.**: **1. Gen.**: To write, or note, down; to enter, register: *senatus consulta*, Cæs.—**2. Esp.**: To write down, note, or enter in an account book: *falsum nomen*, Cic.—**C.** To write a full account of to any one; to announce, relate, or describe in writing or by letter: *perscribit in literis hostes ab se discessisse*, Cæs.—**D.** To make over in writing, to assign any thing to any one: *argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui*, Ter.

**perscrip-tio**, *onis*, *f.* [for *perscrib-tio*; fr. *perscrib-o*] **1.** *A writing down, an entry in a book*: Cic.—**2.** *A making over in writing, an assignment*: Cic.

**perscrip-tor**, *oris*, *m.* [for *perscrib-tor*; fr. id.] *A drawer up in writing, a writer*: Cic.

**perscrip-tus** (for *perscrib-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *perscrib-o*.

**per-scrûtor**, *atus sum*, *ari*, *1. v. dep.* **I. Prop.**: To search through, examine: *arculas*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To examine into, investigate: *sententiam*, Cic.

**per-sêco**, *sêcûi*, *sectum*, *sêcare*, *1. v. a.*: (Prop.: *To cut thoroughly*; Fig.) **1.** *To extirpate, cut out, excise*: *vitium*, Liv.—**2.** *To dissect, lay bare*: *rerum naturas*, Cic.

**persec-tor**, *atus sum*, *ari*, *1. v. intens.* [for *persequor*; fr. *persequor*] *To follow, or pursue, eagerly; to investigate*: Lucr.

**persêc-ûtio**, *onis*, *f.* [for *persequatio*; fr. id.] *A proceeding against in law; a prosecuting; a prosecution, action, suit, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "persecution"), Fr. *persécution*.

**persêc-ûtus** (*persequ-*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *persequ-or*.

**per-sêdêo**, *sêdi*, *sessum*, *sêdere*, *2. v. n.* *To remain sitting, to sit or stay long anywhere*: in equo dies noctesque, Liv.

**per-segnis**, *e*, *adj.* *Very sluggish or inactive*: *prælium*, Liv.

**Persêis**, *idis* = **2. Persa**: Cic.

**per-sênesc-o**, *sênûi*, *no sup.*, *sênescere*, *3. v. n. inch.* *To grow very old*: Eutr.

**per-sênex**, *is*, *adj.* *Very old*: Snet, **per-sen-tio**, *sensi*, *sensum*, *sentire*, *4. v. a. I.* *To perceive plainly*: *quam simul ac tali pensent peste teneri*, Virg. **II.** *To feel deeply*: *pectore curas*, Virg.

**persenti-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ere*, *3. v. n. intens.* [*persenti-o*] **I.** *To perceive clearly, to detect*: *ubi possem persentiscere, nisi essem lapsus*, Ter. **II.** *To feel deeply*: *viscera persentisco unt*, Lucr.

**Persêphônê**, *ês*, *f.*, Περσεφόνη. *Persephone*: **I. Prop.**: *Proserpine*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Death*: Tib.

**persêqu-ens**, *entis*: **1. P. of *persequ-or*.—**2. Pa.**: *a. Pursuing or following perseveringly*: (with *Gen.*) *flagitii persequens*, Plaut.—**b. Revenging, avenging, taking vengeance for: (with *Gen.*) (*Sup.*) vir . . . inimicitarum perseverantissimus, Auct. Her.****

**per-sêquor**, *scûtus* and *équutus sum*, *sequi*, *3. v. dep.* (Act. collat. form of the *Imperat.*, *persequere* for *persequi*, Poët. ap. Cic.) **I. Prop.**: **A.** In good sense: *To follow perseveringly, to follow after, to continue to follow*: *aliquem*, Cic.—**B.** In hostile sense: *To follow after, chase, pursue*: *feras*, Ov.: *hostes*, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To go through a place in search of a thing; to search through*: *solitudines*, Cic.—**B.** *To follow up, come up with, overtake*: *mors et fugacem persequitur virum*, Hor. **III. Fig.**: **A.** **1. Gen.**: *To follow perseveringly, to pursue any thing*: *omnes vias*, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To pursue, hunt after, seek to*



*obtain, strive after*: hæreditatis, Ter.—b. With accessory notion of attainment: *To obtain*: pœnas a seditioso cive, Cic.—c. *To follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy* a person or thing as a guide or pattern: ego, neglecta barbarorum inscitia, te persequar, Cic.—d. *To follow any thing in writing, to take down, etc.*: Cic.—e. Of a course of life: *To pursue, follow, lead*: Cic.—B.: 1. *To pursue, proceed against, take vengeance upon*: bello civitatem, Cass.—2. In law: *To proceed against, prosecute*: aliquem judicio, Cic.—3. *To revenge, avenge, take vengeance for*: alicujus mortem, Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: *To follow up with action; to follow out, perform, execute, bring about, do, accomplish, etc.*: mandata, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To follow out in speech or writing; to set forth, treat of, relate, recount, describe, explain, etc.*: res diligentissime, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poursuivre*.

1. Perses, æ, v. Persæ.

2. Perses, æ, n. Perses: 1. Son of Perseus and Andromeda, the progenitor of the Persians; acc. to some the inventor of the arrow.—2. The last king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Æmilii Paulus.—Dat., Persi (= Περσεί), Cic.—Called also, after the Gr. form, Perseus, Liv.—Gen., Persi, Tac.—Hence, Pers-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, King Perses; Persian.

Perses, æi and æos, m., Περσεύς. Perseus: 1. Son of Jupiter and Danaë, exposed to perish by his grandfather Acrisius, but rescued and brought up by Polydectes, king of Sicrius. When he was grown up, he undertook, at the instigation of Polydectes, an expedition against the Islands of the Gorgons, for which purpose he was furnished by Vulcan with a sickle-shaped sword, by Mercury with winged shoes, and by Minerva with a shield and the flying horse Pegasus. Thus armed, he killed and cut off the head of Medusa, whose look turned everything into stone. On his way back, he, by means of it, turned into stone a sea-monster to whom Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, was exposed, and married her. Their son Perses became the progenitor of the Persians. After his death, Perseus was placed among the constellations.—Hence, Pers-æus, a, um, adj. Persian.—2. The last king of Macedonia; v. 2. Perses, no. 2.

persēvērāns, ntis: 1. P. of persever(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Persevering*: perseverantissimus ani cultus, Liv. Max.: (Comp.) perseverant in cædendis hostibus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérant*.

persēvērān-ter, adv. [for perseverant-ter; fr. perseverans, perseverant-is] *Perseveringly*: tueri, Liv.: (Comp.) perseverantius, id.: (Sup.) perseverantissime, Pl.

persēvērānt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] I. Prop.: *Steadfastness, constancy, perseverance*: Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: *Long continuance, tediousness*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérance*.

persēvēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [persever-us] I. Neut.: *To strictly abide by or adhere to any thing; to continue steadfastly; to persist, persevere in any thing*: in errore, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) perseveratum in irā est, Liv. II. Act.: *To go on or proceed with steadiness; to persist, persevere in any thing*: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérer*.

per-sēvēr-us, a, um, adj. *Very strict*: imperium, Tac.

Persia, æ, v. Persæ.

Persicus, a, um, v. Persæ.

per-sido, sōdi, sēssum, siddre, 3. v. n. *To sink or settle down, to penetrate anywhere*: ubi frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Virg.

per-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To note down, record*: dona, Liv.

per-similis, æ, adj. *Very like or similar*: isti tabulae fore librum Persimilem, qujus, etc., Hor.: (with Gen.) statua istius persimilis, Cic.

per-simplex, idis, adj. *Very plain or simple*: victus, Tac.

Persia, idis, v. Persæ.

per-sisto, stiti, stitum, sistere, 3. v. n. *To continue steadfastly, to persist in impudentia*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persister*.

Persius, ii, m. Persius: 1. An orator, contemporary with the Gracchi.—2. A celebrated satirist of Volaterræ, in Etruria, who died in the reign of Nero, at the age of twenty-eight, A.D. 62.

persol-a, æ, f. dim. [for persona; fr. person-a] A little mask; hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright*! Plant.

persolū-tus (for persolv-tus), a, um, P. of persolv-o.

per-solv-o, solvi, solūtum, solvere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To pay, or discharge, completely*: stipendium eis, Cic. B. Fig.: *To pay, give, render, etc.*: laborum prœmia, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Perolvere grates gratiam, To return, or render, thanks*: Virg.; Cic.—2. *Perolvere honorem diis, To render due honour to the gods by sacrifice, etc.*: Virg.—3. *Perolvere vota, To pay, or fulfil, one's vows*: Tac.—4. *Perolvere pœnas, supplicia, etc., To suffer punishment*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.—5. *Perolvere epistolas, To reply to a letter*: Cic. II.—Unravel, solve, explain, entirely: si hoc mihi persolveris, Cic.

persōna, æ, f. [etym. dub.; usually referred to personō] (The thing sounded through; i.e. through which the sound passes; hence) I. Prop.: A mask (esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied according to the different characters to be represented): Lucr.; Virg.; Phœd. II. Meton.: A. A personage, character, part, represented by an actor: Ter.—B. The part, or character, which any one sustains in the world: Cic.—C. A person, personage: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *personne*.

persōn-ātus, a, um, adj. [person-a] I. Prop.: *Provided with or wearing a mask; masked*: Cic. II. Fig.: As-

sumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: Cic.

per-sōno, sōnāi, sōnātum, sōnāre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To sound through and through, to resound*: quum domus cantu personaret, Cic. B. Meton.: *To make a sound on a musical instrument; to sound, play*: buccinis, Vulg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To fill with sound or noise, to make resound*: cavā dum personat æquora conchā, Virg. B. Meton.: *To cry out, call aloud*: personant, huc unus mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.

per-spec'ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To look at, or behold, to the end*: certamine perspectavit, Suet. II. Neut.: *To look all over or about*: otiose, Plant.

perspec-tus, a, um: 1. P. of perspic-iō, through true root PERSPEC.—2. Pa.: *Clearly perceived, evident, well-known*: (Sup.) perspectissima benevolentia, Cic.

per-spēcūlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: *To examine, or explore, thoroughly; to reconnoitre well*: locorum sitūa, Suet.

per-spergo, spersi, spersum, spargere, 3. v. a. [for per-spargo] *To sprinkle thoroughly; to besprinkle, to wet*. I. Prop.: *ligna amurcā*, Cato. II. Fig.: *orationem sale*, Cic.

perspicāc-itas, ātis, f. [perspic-ax, perspicac-is] (The quality of the perspicax; hence) *Sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicacité*.

perspic-ax, ācis, adj. [perspic-iō] (Prono or apt to see through; hence) *Sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious*: perspicax natura, Cic.: (Comp.) homo perspicacior, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicace*.

perspici-ens, entis, P. of perspic-i-o.

perspiciēnt-ia, æ, f. [perspicuens, perspicient-is] A full perception, or knowledge, of a thing: veri, Cic.

per-spicio, spexi, spectum, splere, 3. v. a. [for per-spicio] I.: A. Gen.: *To see through any thing: ut præ densitate arborum . . . perspicaculum vix posset*, Liv. B. Esp.: *To look, or read, through*: epistolas, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: *To look thoroughly, or closely, at; to view, examine, inspect*: domum atque edificationem, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To perceive, note, observe, explore, prove, ascertain, etc.*: fidem, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: *To look into, or examine, one's self, etc.*: Cic.—b. *To look at narrowly or closely; to examine thoroughly or keenly*: mentes, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. *To ascertain by looking thoroughly at; to look and see*: Plant.—2. *To detect by looking at*: Pl.

perspicū-e, ade. [perspicu-us] *Evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously*: Cic.

perspicū-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The state, or quality, of the perspicuus; hence) I. Prop.: *Transparency, clearness*: Pl. II. Fig.: *Evidentness, clear-*

*ness, perspicuity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicuū*.

**perspic-ūsus**, a, um, adj. [perspic-ic-] (*Seen through; hence*) I. Prop.: *Transparent, clear:* aquae, Ov. II. Fig.: *Evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous:* Cic.

**per-sterno**, strāvi, strātum, sternēre, 3. v. a. (*To pave all over, to make quite even or level:* viam, Liv.

**per-stimūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (*To stimulate violently:* Tac.

**per-sto**, stiti, stātum, āre, 1. v. n.

I. Prop.: *To stand continually; to continue standing; to stand firmly:* frenatis equis equites diem totum perstant, Liv. II. Meton.: *To remain steadfast or constant; to last, endure:* nihil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe; Cuncta fluunt, Ov. III. Fig.: *To stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in any thing:* persta, atque obdura, Hor.: in sententiā, Cic.

**perstratus**, a, um, P. of *persterno*, through root *PERSTRA*, v. *sterno* init.

**per-strōpo**, strēpī, strēptum, strēpēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To make a great noise:* abeunt lavatum, perstreptunt, Ter. II. Act.: *To sound through, make a noise through; to make resound:* turba perstreptit aedes, Claud.

**perstric-tus** (for *perstrig-tus*), a, um, P. of *perstri(n)g-o*.

**per-stringo**, strinxī, strictum, stringēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: *To bind, tie, or fasten very much, or tightly:* Cato. B. Fig.: *To bind, fasten, seize, etc.: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. II. A. Prop.: I. Gen.: To graze, graze against:* femur, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Of the soil:* To scratch with the plough; i. e. to slightly turn up: Cato. B. Meton.: *To blunt or dull by grazing against something:* aciem gladii, Pl. C. Fig.: 1. a. (a) Gen.: *To wound, hurt, annoy, etc.: consulatus meus eum primo leviter perstrinxerat, Cic.—(b) Esp.: To touch or wound slightly by words; to blame, censure, reprimand, reprove:* Antonii voluntatem asperioribus faciliis sepe perstrinxit impune, Cic.—(a) Gen.: *To touch:* me suspiciōne, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *In speaking:* To touch slightly, to glance over, to narrate briefly: unamquamque rem, Cic.—2. Of the ears: *To render dull, stun, deafen:* minaci munder cornum Perstringis aures, Hor.

**perstūdiōs-e**, adv. [perstudios-us] *Very eagerly:* Cic.

**per-stūdiōsus**, a, um, adj. *Very desirous, very fond of any thing:* (with Gen.) musicorum, Cic.

**per-suādēo**, suāsi, suāsūm, suādēre, 2. v. a. (*To thoroughly advise, etc.; hence*) I. Gen.: A. *To bring over by talking; to convince or persuade:* persuasa est jurejurando Grui, Phaed.—B. *To bring conviction or persuasion to a person about a thing; to convince, or persuade, a person of or about something:* imprimis hoc volunt (sc. Druides) persuadere, Cæs.: (*Impers.*

*Pass.*) nisi persuasum esset nobis, etc., Script. ap. Cic. II. Esp.: A. *To bring persuasion to a person that he ought to do, etc., something; i. e. to persuade, induce, prevail upon a person to do, etc., something:* huic magnis praeiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, uti ad hostes transeat, Cæs.—B. *To bring persuasion to a person about a thing; to persuade a person to do something:* quorū si utrumvis persuasissim, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persuader*.

**persuā-siō**, ōnis, f. [for *persuasio*; fr. *persuad-eo*] I. Prop.: A convincing, persuading, persuasion: Cic. II. Meton.: Conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion: Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persuasion*.

1. **persuā-sus** (for *persuad-sus*), a, um: 1. P. of *persuadeo*—2. Pa.: Fixed, settled in the mind: (Sup.) quod mihi persuasissimum est, Script. ap. Cic.

2. **persuā-sus**, ūs, m. [for *persuad-sus*; fr. id.] A persuading, persuasion: Cic.

**per-suttilis**, e, adj. I. Prop.: *Very fine or delicate; very subtle:* animus, Lucr. II. Fig.: *Very ingenious:* oratio, Cic.

**per-sulco**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (*To furrow through, to plough up:* Fig.: genas, Claud.

**per-sulto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for *per-salto*] I. Prop.: Neut.: *To leap, skip, or prance about in a place:* in agro impune, Liv. II. Act.: *To leap, or skip, through; to frisk about, range about a place:* pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.

**per-tædet**, tæsum est, tædēre, 2. v. impers. a., and personal n. *To be thoroughly, or very, disgusted or wearied with any thing:* I. Act.: quos pertæsum magni incepti, Virg. II. Neut. (with Gen. or Gr. Acc.): lenti-tudinis, Tac.: pertæsum ignaviam suam, Suet.

**per-tæsus** (for *per-tæd-sus*), a, um, P. of *per-tæd-et*.

**per-tendo**, tendi, tensum and tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: (*To stretch out very much; hence*) *To carry out, go on with, perform any thing:* hoc, Ter. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To strive forward, to push on very much to a place; to go right on, proceed to a place:* pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. B. Fig.: *To persevere, persist:* naviter, Ter.

**per-tento**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. (*To handle, etc., thoroughly; hence*) *To prove, try, test any thing:* A. Prop.: utrumque pugionem, Tac. B. Fig.: rem, Cic. II. *To invade, invade; to seize, affect:* dum prima lues . . . Pertentat sensus, Virg.

**per-tentus** (for *per-tend-tus*), a, um, P. of *per-tend-o*.

**per-tēnūis**, e, adj.: I. Prop.: *Very thin, very small or fine:* sabulum, Pl. II. Fig.: *Very slight or slender, very weak:* spes, Cic.

**per-tērēbro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bore through:* Cic.

**per-tergēo**, tersi, tersum, tergēre, 2., and -go, ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To wipe thoroughly, to wipe dry:* gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. II. Meton.: *To gently rub or touch against:* quasi pertergit (sc. aēr) pupillas, Lucr.

**per-terrēo**, terrūi, territum, terrēre, 2. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To frighten or terrify thoroughly:* perterritus meā diligentia, Cic. II. Meton.: *To frighten away, drive away by fear:* a suis audibus perterritus, Cic.

**perterr-i-crēp-us**, a, um, adj. [perterr-eo; (i); crep-o] *That greatly frightens by rattling, etc.; that clatters or rattles most terribly:* sonitus, Lucr.

**perterr-itus**, a, um, P. of *perterr-o*.

**per-texo**, texūi, textum, texēre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To weave through-out, weave entirely:* palla bysso tenui pertexta, App. II. Fig.: *To go through with, perform, accomplish:* totum hunc locum valde graviter pertexit, Cic.

**per-tex-ius**, a, um, P. of *per-tex-o*.

**per-tic-a**, æ, f. [prob. for *per-tig-a*; fr. *per-tig(n)g-o*] (*The reaching thing; hence*) I. Gen.: A pole or long staff (used for beating down fruit, etc., from a tree, or reaching any object): Ov. II. Esp.: A. A pole (for carrying a bundle of hay, used as a standard in the early Roman armies): Ov.—B. A pole, or cudgelling staff: Plaut.—C.: 1. Prop.: A measuring-rod; a pole, perch (usually called decempeda): Prop.—2. Fig.: A measure: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perche*.

**per-tinēscere**, 3. v. a. and n. sup. [per-tineo] I. Act.: *To fear or dread greatly:* religionem, Cic. II. Neut.: *To become, or be, very greatly afraid:* ubi pertimerunt, Tac.

**per-tināc-ia**, æ, f. [per-tinax, per-tinac-is] (*The quality of the pertinax; hence*) 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Perseverance, constancy:* Liv.—(b) Esp.: *Steadfast views or opinion:* Pl.—b. Meton.: *Personified:* Pertinacia; sister of *Æther* and *Dies:* Cic.—2. *Obstinacy, pertinacity:* Cic.

**per-tināc-iter**, adv. [id.] 1. *Very fast; very firmly, or tenaciously:* (Sup.) pertinacissime retinere, Pl.—2. *Continuously, unceasingly, incessantly:* Suet.—3. a. *Firmly, constantly, steadily, perseveringly, etc.:* (Comp.) pertinacius, Hirt.—b. *Obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously:* Script. ap. Cic.—4. *Determinedly, resolutely:* Pl.

**per-tinax**, ācis, adj. [for *per-tenax*] I. Prop.: *That holds very fast; that clings firmly or tenaciously:* digito male pertinaci, Hor. II. Fig.: A.: 1. *Firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding:* (Comp.) pertinacior (sc. turma) in repugnando, Liv.—2. *Obstinate, pertinacious, stubborn, etc.:* (Sup.) pertinacissimus fueris, Cic.—B. *That holds wealth very fast; very grasping, gripping, or tenacious:* pater, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *per-tinace*.

**per-tinō**, tinūi, tentum, tinēre, 2. v. n. [for *per-teneo*] (*To hold, or lay hold of, thoroughly; hence*) I. Prop.:



**To stretch, reach, extend** to a place, etc.: deus pertinens per naturam cuiusque rei, Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A. To reach, extend:** eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. — **B. To belong, relate, have reference or pertain to:** to concern, etc.: res ad officium pertinet, Cic. — **C. To tend, or lead, to or towards an end, result, etc.:** illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic. — **D. To attach to, fall upon:** ad quem suspicio malefici pertineat, Cic.

**per-tingo, no perf. nor sup., tingere, 3. v. a.** [for per-tango] *(To touch thoroughly, hence)* **II. Fig.:** **A. To reach, extend, stretch to a point, etc.:** collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

**per-toléro, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.** *To bear out, endure:* Lucr.

**per-torqueo, torsi, torsum and tortum, torquere, 2. v. a.** *To twist greatly awry, to distort:* ora sapore, Lucr.

**pertractā-tio (pertractā-), ónis, f.** [pertract(a)-] **I. Prop.:** *A handling:* Gell. **II. Fig.:** **A. Handling, i. e. an occupying or busying one's self with any thing, application to any thing:** poetarum, Cic.

**per-tracto (-trecto), ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.:** **I. Prop.:** *To touch, feel, handle any thing much, etc.:* mullos, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To busy or occupy one's self with any thing; to handle, treat; to investigate, study any thing:* mentem omni cogitatione, Cic.

**pertractus (for pertrah-tus), a, um, P.** of pertrah-o.

**per-tráho, traxi, tractum, tráhere, 3. v. a.** *(To drag, etc., through; hence)* **I. Prop.:** *To draw or drag, to forcibly bring or conduct to a place:* Quinctum . . . in castra pertraxerunt, Liv. **II. Fig.:** *To entice, allure to a place:* in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.

**per-tristis, e, adj. 1.** *Very sad or mournful:* carmen, Poet. ap. Cic. — **2.** *Very austere or morose:* patrum, Cic.

**per-túmultuosa, adv.** *In a very agitated or tumultuous manner:* Cic.

**per-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, tundere, 3. v. a.** *To beat, push, or thrust through; to make a hole through; to bore through, perforate:* tunica, Cat.

**perturbā-e, adv.** [perturbat-us] *Confusedly, disorderly:* dicere, Cic.

**perturbā-tio, ónis, f.** [perturb(a)-] **I. Prop.:** *Confusion, disorder, disturbance:* Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** *Disturbance, disquiet, perturbation:* Cic. — **B. Esp.:** *An emotion, passion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perturbation*.

**perturbā-trix, icis, f. [id.]** *She that disquiets or disturbs; a disturber:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perturbatrice*.

**perturbā-tus, a, um:** **1. P.** of perturb(a)-o. — **2. Pa.:** **a.** *Troubled, disturbed, unquiet:* (Sup.) *perturbatissimum* tempestatis genus, Sen. — **b.** *Disturbed, embarrassed, discomposed (Comp.)* homo perturbator metui, Cic.

**per-turbo, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.** **I. Prop.:** *To throw into utter confusion or disorder; to confuse or disturb utterly:* provinciam, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To*

*disturb, discompose, embarrass, confound:* aliquid, Cic.

**per-turpis, e, adj.** *Very shameful, scandalous, abominable:* Cic.

**pertū-sus (for pertud-sus), a, um:** **1. P.** of pertu(n)d-o. — **2. Pa.:** **a.** *Prop.:* *Perforated, that has a hole or opening:* sella, Cato. — **b. Meton.:** *Of a place: Through which there is a way or road; having a thoroughfare:* compita, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *pertuis*.

**pérunc-tus (for perung-tus), a, um, P.** of perung-o.

**pér-ungo, unxi, unctum, ungere, 3. v. a.** *To besmear, anoint all over:* corpora oleo perunxerunt, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) *peruncti* facibus ora, Hor.

**pér-urbānus, a, um, adj. 1.** **I. Prop.:** *Very polite, pleasant, or witty:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** *With a bad accessory signif.:* *Over fine, over polite:* Cic.

**pér-urgéo, ursi, no sup., urgere, 2. v. a.** (Prop.) *To push greatly; Fig.:* *To press or urge greatly:* Suet.

**pér-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a.** **I. Prop.:** *To burn up, consume:* perussit ignis multa, Lucr. **II. Meton.:** **A. Pass.:** *To be burnt, or scorched, by the sun:* sole perusta coma, Prop. — **B. To heat, burn, inflame: perustus gallitissimā febris, Pl. — **C. To inflame, ard, rub sore: subducant oneri colla perusta boves, Ov. — **D. Of cold: *To nip, pinch:* terra perusta gelu, Ov. **III. Fig.:** *To burn, inflame, consume:* hominem perustum gloriā volunt incendere, Cic.******

**Perúsia, æ, f.** *Perusia; one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria (now Perugia).* — Hence, *Perúsinus, a, um, adj. Perusian.* — As Subst.: *Perusini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The Perusians.*

**pérus-tus (for perur-tus), a, um, P.** of perur-o.

**pér-ūtīlis, e, adj.** *Very useful:* Cic.

**pér-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādere, 3. v. a. and n. 1.** **I. Act.:** **A. Prop.:** *To go, come, or pass through:* venenum cunctis artibus pervasit, Tac. **B. Fig. 1.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade:* quas oras morbus quidam furoris pervaserat, Cic. — **2.** *To pervade, occupy, etc., a person or person's mind:* pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, Quint. — **3.** *To arrive at, reach:* summum atatis pervadere finem, Lucr. **II. Neut.:** **A. Prop.:** *To go, come, or pass, through:* incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. **B. Meton.:** *To go, come, arrive, any where:* at quædam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. **C. Fig. 1.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade:* opinio per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. — **2.** *To arrive at, reach:* locis, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

**pervāgā-tus, a, um:** **1. P.** of pervag-or. — **2. Pa.:** **a.** *Spread out, wide-spread, well known:* (Sup.) *pervagatissimus* versus, Cic. — **b. Common, general:** (Comp.) *pervagator* pars, Cic.

**per-vāgor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. 1.** **Neut.:** **A. Prop.:** *To wander, or range, throughout a place; to rove about:* hic prædonum navicula pervagata sunt, Cic. **B. Fig. 1.** *To spread about, extend.* (Impers. Pass.) usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic. — **2.** *To be widely spread, to become common:* ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. **II. Act.:** **A. Prop.:** *To wander or range through a place; to overrun, rove about:* domos, Liv. **B. Fig.:** *To spread through, pervade:* animos, Cic.

**per-vāgus, a, um, adj.** *Wandering, or roaming, all about:* puer, Ov.

**per-vālēo, vāldi, vālitum, vālere, 2. v. n.** *To be very able or very strong:* vis pervaleat ejus, Lucr.

**per-vārie, adv.** *Very variously:* Cic.

**per-vasto, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.** *To lay utterly waste, to ravage to the uttermost, to devastate:* fines, Liv.

**pervā-sus (for pervad-sus), a, um, P.** of pervad-o.

**pervect-us (for perveh-tus), a, um, P.** of perveh-o.

**per-vēho, vexti, vectum, vēhere, 3. v. a. 1.** **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To bear, carry, or convey, through:* commeatibus, Liv. **B. Esp.:** *Pass, in reflexive force:* To pass through, traverse: Tao. **II. Meton.:** **A. Gen.:** *To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place:* virginæ Cære pervexit, Liv. **B. Esp.:** *Pass, in reflexive force:* *To ride, drive, sail, etc.; to come, or go, to a place:* Cic.; Liv.

**per-vello, velli, vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. 1.** **I. Prop.:** *To pull, or pluck, harry; to pull, twich any thing:* nates, Plant. **II. Meton.:** *To excite, sharpen, stomach, Hor.* **III. Fig.:** **A. To twich, pinch:** fortuna pervellere fore forsan poterit, Cic. — **B. To revile, disparage: jus nostrum civile, Cic.**

**per-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. 1.** **I. Prop.:** *To come quite to a place; to arrive at, reach:* ipse . . . ad portam Cælimontanam stiens pervenierim, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) postquam est in thalami . . . tecta Perventum, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *To come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to, any thing:* ad primos pervenit comodos, attained to the rank of, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pervenir*.

**pervers-e (pervors-), adv.** [pervers-us] **I. Prop.:** *Awry, the wrong way:* Suet. **II. Fig.:** *Perversely, wrongly, badly, ill:* Cic.

**pervers-sio, ónis, f.** [for perversio; fr. pervert-o] *A turning about, inversion; a wresting, perversion:* Anct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perversion*.

**pervers-itas, átis, f.** [pervers-us] *(The quality of the perversus; hence) Frowardness, untowardness, perversity.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perversité*.

**pervers-sus (pervor-), (for perversus), a, um:** **1. P.** of pervert-o. — **2. Pa.:** **a. Prop.:** *Turned the wrong way, askew, awry:* (Sup.) esse perversissimis oculis, dreadfully squint-eyed, Cic. — **b. Fig.:** *Perverse, not right*

*erring, evil, bad:* perverse Menalca, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perversa*.

**per-vertō (-vortō)**, verti, ver-sum, vertēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To turn thoroughly; to turn around or about, to overturn, overthrow, throw down: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertēre, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, undo, corrupt: omnia jura divina atque humana, Cic.—B. To put down, to silence one: nunquam me ullo artificio pervertet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pervertir*.

**per-vespēri**, adv. Very late in the evening: Cic.

**per-vestigā-tio**, ōnis, f. [per-vestig(a)-o] A searching into, tracing out, examining, investigation: Cic.

**per-vestigō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To trace out, search out, thoroughly: omnia, Cic. II. To seek out, examine, investigate: quae a me per-vestigata sunt, Cic.

**per-vētus**, ēris, adj. Very old: signum ligneum, Cic.

**per-vētustus**, a, um, adj. Very old: verba, Cic.

**per-viceā-lis**, -ae, f. [per-viceax, per-viceas] (The quality of the per-viceax; hence) I. Stubbornness, obstinacy: Cic.—2. Firmness, steadiness, steadfastness: Tac; Pl.

**per-viceā-liter**, adv. [id.] Stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately: Liv.

**per-vice-ax**, -ācis, adj. [per-vice(n)-o] (Maintaining or upholding one's views; hence) I. Stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful: (Comp.) per-viceatoris inas fuit, Curt.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) per-viceatissimi Latinorum, Flor.—2. Steadfast: (with Gen.): recti per-viceax, Tac.

**per-vice-tus**, a, um, P. of per-vice(n)-o.

**per-vidēō**, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To see, or look, through; to survey: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. II. Meton.: To look at or upon, to view: quum tua pervideas oculis male lipus inunctis, Hor. III. Fig.: A. To consider, examine: aliquem, Cic.—B. To perceive, discern: animi firmitatem, Cic.

**per-vigēō**, vīgūi, no sup., vīgēre, 2. v. n. To continue blooming: honoribus pervigere, i. e. remained in constant possession of, etc.: Tac.

**per-vigilō**, is, adj. I. Prop.: Ever watchful: Ov. II. Meton.: Passed without sleep: Just.

**pervigilā-tio**, ōnis, f. [pervigil(a)-o] A devotional watching, a vigil: Cic.

**pervigilī-ia**, -ae, f. [pervigil-o] A watching all night long: Just.

**pervigil-ium**, īi, n. [id.] I. Gen.: A watching all night, a remaining awake, or sitting up, all night long: Just. II. Esp.: A devotional watching, a vigil: Tac.

**per-vigilō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To remain awake or watch, to remain awake during, to watch through, any period: pervigilantque canes, Ov.: (with Acc. of time) noctem, Cic. B. Esp.: To keep a de-

volitional watch or vigil: Veneri, Plaut. II. Meton.: To be, or keep, on the watch; to keep watch: tecum dies, Tib. 438 Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Watched throughout, i. e. throughout which watch is kept: in multo nox est pervigilata mero, Ov.

**per-vinco**, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: To conquer, or defeat, thoroughly; to gain a complete victory over: ne nos peridiā pervincamur, Plaut.—B. Meton.: 1. To surpass, outdo: pervincere voces Evaluere sonum, Hor.—2. To induce, or prevail upon, through or by great efforts: multis orationibus pervincerat Rhodios, ut . . . Romanam societatem . . . retinerent, Liv.—3. To prove, demonstrate: id dictis, Lucr.—4. To bring about, effect, achieve: ne utraque pervinceret, Tac. II. Neut.:

A. Prop.: To conquer completely; to gain a complete victory: pervicit Vardanes, Tac. B. Meton.: To carry one's point; to maintain, or uphold, one's views, etc.: pervicit Cato, Cic.

**per-vi-uo**, a, um, adj. [per; vi-a] (Having a way through; hence) I. Prop.: That may be passed through, affording a passage through, passable, pervious: perviae transitiones, thoroughfares, passages, Cic.—As Subst.: pervium, īi, n. A thoroughfare, passage: Tac. II. Fig.: A. Open: cor mihi nunc pervium est, i. e. tight or easy: Plaut.—B. Accessible: nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.

**pervolo**, are, v. pervolgo.

**pervolū-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. intens. [pervol-o] To fly through or around, to flit about: omnia pervolatit late loca, Virg.

1. per-vōlō, vōlui, no sup., velle (old form of the Pres. Subj., pervolūt, Lucr.), v. n. To wish greatly, to be very desirous: quem videre pervellem, Cic. 2. per-volū, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To fly through: aedes Pervolat (sc. hirundo), Virg.—2. Esp.: To fly through the world, to fly about in all directions: Rumor, ut est velox, agitatū pervolat alis, Ov. B. Meton.: To fly, or dart, through; to pass rapidly through, over, or across: sex et quinquaginta millium cistis pervolatit, Cic. II. To fly: Fig.: animus in hanc sedem pervolatit, Cic.

**pervolū-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for pervolvo; fr. pervolvo-o] To turn over books, to read: libros, Cic.

**pervolūt-tus** (for pervolv-tus), a, um, P. of pervolv-o.

**per-volvō**, volvi, vōlūtum, volvēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To roll or tumble about: aliquem in luto, Ter. II. Meton.: To turn over a book, to read: Cat. III. Fig.: To be very busy or much engaged in any thing: ut in his locis pervolvatur animus, Cic.

**pervorse**, etc., v. perverse, etc.

**pervulgā-tus** (pervolga-), a, um, 1. P. of pervulg(a)-o.—2. Pa. a. Very usual, very common: consolatioque, (Comp.) notius pervulgatūque, Gell.: (Sup.) pervulgatissima

verborum dignitas, Auct. Her.—b. Well known: maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic.

**per-vulgo** (-volgo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To communicate to the people at about or in all directions; to make publicity known, to publish, spread abroad: pramia virtutis in medicibus hominibus pervulgari, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To make one's self common, to prostitute one's self: Cic. II. Meton.: To visit often, frequent, or haunt a place: solis pervolgant lumina celum, Lucr.

**pēs**, pēdis, m. [Sans. pād, a foot (= the going thing), from root PAD, to go] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A foot of a man or beast: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrases: 1. Servus a pedibus, a footman, lackey: Cic.—2. Ante pedes esse or positum esse, To tie before one's feet, i. e. as we say, to be before one's nose, to be evident, palpable, glaring: Ter.; Cic.—3. Pedibus merere, to serve on foot, i. e. as a foot soldier: Liv.—4. Pedem conferre, or pede congruere, To bring foot to foot, or to come together with foot, i. e. to come to close quarters: Liv.; Virg.—5. Politic. t. t.: Pedibus ire in sententiam allicijus, To go about one's feet unto one's opinion, i. e. to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one: Liv. B. Esp.: Of birds Claw, talon, etc.: Virg. II. Meton.: A. A foot of a table, stool, etc.: Ov.—B. Of a sail, in the connection, Pes veli, The foot of a sail, i. e. a rope attached to a sail [for the purpose of setting it to the wind], a sheet: pede labitur equo, i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft, Ov.—Particular phrase: Pedem facere, To veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind: Virg.—C. The barrow of a litter: Cat.—D. 1. A metrical foot: Hor.—2. A verse, measure: Hor.—E. A foot, as a measure of length: Virg.—Particular phrase: Pede suo se metiri, To measure one's self by one's own foot-rule, i. e. by one's own powers or abilities, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piéd*.

**pessim-e**, sup. adv. [pessim-us] Very unfortunately, calamitously, or injuriously: Cic.

**pessimus**, a, um, v. 1. malus.

**Pessinus** (Pesi-), untis, f., Περσίνος and Περσινός. Pessinus and Pessinus; a town of Galatia celebrated for its worship of Cybele.—Hence, Pessinunt-ius, a, um, adj. Pessinuntian.

**pessulūs**, īi, m. [πάσσαλος] A bolt: Ter.

**pessum**, adv. [etym. dub.; perhaps contr. fr. ped-versum, "towards the feet"] To the ground, to the bottom, down: Lucr.—Particular expressions: 1. Pessum ire, (rarely) pessum sidere, To fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish: Tac.; Sen.—2. Pessum dare (also in one word, pessumdare or pessundare), pessum premere, To press, or dash, to the ground; to force to the bottom, i. e. to



*send to the bottom; to sink, ruin, destroy, undo; to put out of the world, put an end to:* Cic.; Plaut.; Tac.

**pest-i-fer** (-fērus), fēra, fērum, adj. [pest-is; (i); fer-o] (*Bringing pestis; hence*) 1. *Bringing pestilence, pestilential; odor, Liv.—2. Bringing destruction, destructive, baleful, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous:* res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestifère*.

**pestifer-ē**, adv. [pestifer-us] *Balefully, pestiferously:* Cic.

**pest-ilens**, entis, adj. [pest-is] (*Abounding in plague or pestilence; hence*) I. Prop.: *Pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome:* loci pestilens, Cic. (Sup.) *pestilentissimus annus, id.* II. Fig.: *Pestilent, noxious, destructive:* (Comp.) homo pestilentior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestilent*.

**pestilent-ia**, æ, f. [pestilens, pestilent-is] I. Prop.: *An infectious, or contagious, disease; a plague, pest, pestilence:* Cæs. II. Meton.: *An unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region:* Cic. III. Fig.: *A (moral) plague, pest, pestilence:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestilence*.

**pestil-itas**, atis, f. [pestilis, pestilent] (*The state of the pestilis; hence*) *Plague, pest, pestilence:* Lucr.

**pes-tis**, is, f. [prob. for per-d-tis; fr. per-d-o] (*The destroying thing; hence*) 1. a. Prop.: *A deadly (esp. an infectious, or contagious) disease; a plague, pest, pestilence; also, a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather:* Cic.; Virg.—b. Meton.: *Of a destructive thing or person:* a pest, curse, bane: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Destruction, ruin:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peste*.

**petās-atus**, a, um, adj. [petas-us] *Provided, or furnished, with a petasus, or a travelling-cap, i. e. ready for a journey:* petasati veniunt, Cic.

**petāsio** (-o), ōnis, m. = πετᾶσιον. *A shoulder or hand of pork:* Var.; Mart.

**petāsūn-cūlus**, i, m. dim. [for petason-cūlus; fr. petasos, petason-is] *A little shoulder or hand of pork:* Juv. **petāsus**, i, m. = πέτασος. *A travelling hat, or cap, with a broad brim:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *petase*.

**petaurum**, i, n. = πέταυρον. *A stage or spring-board, used by tumblers and rope-dancers:* Juv.

**Petēllia** (-īlia, -ellia), æ, f., Περηλία. *Petelig, Petelia, or Petellia; a very ancient town in the Brutian territory, north of Croton, colonised by Lucanians, near the mod. Strongoli:*—Hence, **Petēll-inus** (Petell-), a, um, adj. *Petelium*.

**pēt-esso** (-isso), no perf. nor sup., essere, 3. v. a. intens. [pet-o] *To re-peakedly, or eagerly, strive after, or seek for, any thing; to pursue any thing:* Cic.

**Petilius**, ii, m. *Petilius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Petili-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Petilius; Petilian.*

**pēt-itō**, ōnis, f. [pet-o] 1. a. Prop.: *An attacking; hence, an attack, a blow, thrust, pass:* Cic.—b. Fig.: *An attack made in words before a court of justice:* Cic.—2. a. Prop.:

*A laying claim to any thing; a suit, petition, in private or civil cases:* Quint.—b. Meton.: *A right of claim; a right to bring an action of recovery:* Cic.—3. A requesting, beseeching: a request, petition for any thing: Pl.—4. Politic. l. t.: *An applying, or soliciting, for office; an application, solicitation, candidatship:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétition*.

**pēt-itor**, ōnis, m. [id.] 1. Law l. t.: *A claimant, plaintiff, in private or civil suits:* Cic.—2. *An applicant, or candidate, for an office:* Hor.

**pēt-itum**, i, n. [pet-o] *A request, entreaty:* Cat.

**pētītūr-ō**, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. desid. [peto, (Fut. Act. Part.) petiturus] *To desire to sue for office; to long to become a candidate:* Cic.

1. **pēt-itus**, a, um, P. of pet-o.

2. **pēt-itus**, ūs, m. [pet-o] 1. *An inclining towards any thing:* Lucr.—2. *A desire, request:* Gell.

**pēt-o**, ivi and ii, itum, ēre (Perf., petisti, Virg.: petiti, id.; Ov.), 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root PAT, "to fall," "to fly"] I. a. Prop.: *To fall upon; to throw one's self upon:* petimus terram, Virg. B. Meton.: *In a hostile sense:* 1. *To attack, assault, assail, rush at, etc.:* aliquem, Virg.—2. *To aim at, aim a blow at, thrust at, etc.:* cuius latus mucro ille petebat, Cic. C. Fig.: *To attack, assail:* aliquem epistolā, Cic. II. *To fly, with the accessory notion of "towards;" hence* A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To seek, direct one's course to, repair or go to, make for, travel, or journey towards, etc.:* loca calidiora, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To seek for the purpose of protection; to flee to, take refuge at or in:* ut Persæ non castra, sed naves, peterint, Nep. B. Meton.: *Of things:* 1. Gen.: *To proceed, go, etc., towards:* campum petit annis, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Torise upwards, or tower towards:* mons petit astra, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To seek, demand, require:* Cic.: pones ab aliquo. *To seek satisfaction from some one, i. e. to inflict punishment, or revenge one's self, upon some one:* Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To demand or claim at law, to bring an action or to sue for any thing:* calumniā litium alienos fundos, Cic.—b. *To beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat, etc.:* a to open, Cic.—c. Politic. l. t.: *To apply or solicit for an office, to be a candidate for office:* consulatum, Cic.—d. *To woo, court, make suit to:* multū illam petiere, Ov.—e. *To solicit a person, to seek or long for a thing:* ut viros sepius peteret, quam peteretur, Sall.—f. *To endeavour to obtain, or pursue; to seek, strive after any thing:* eloquentie principatum, Cic.: navis atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere, Hor.—g. *To fetch any thing, etc.:* gemittis alto de corde, Ov.—h. *To take, betake one's self to:* aſſum cursum, Cic.

**pētōritum** (-orrītum), i, n. [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] *A petoritur or petorritum; i. e. an open four-wheeled carriage:* Hor.

**Pētōsirīs**, idis, m. *Petosiris: I. Prop.: An Egyptian mathematician and astrologer. II. Meton.: For a mathematician, astrologer:* Juv.

**Petovio**, ōnis, f. *Pelovio: a city of Pannonia (now Pella).*

1. **petra**, æ, f. = πέτρα. *A rock, crag, stone (pure Lat., saxum):* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pierre*.

2. **Petra**, æ, f., Πέτρα. *Petra: 1. A city of Arabia Petrea (now the ruins of Wadi Musa).—2. A city of Pieria.—3. A city of Thrace.—4. A city of Umbria (called Petra Portusa).—5. A hill near Dyrhachum.*

**Petrēus**, ii, m. *Petreus; a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war.*—Hence, **Petrē-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Petreus; Petrean.*

**Petrini**, ōrum, m. *The Petriani; the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily.*

**Petrinum**, i, n. *Petrinum; a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania.*

**Petrōcōrii**, ōrum, m. *The Petrocorii; a Gallic tribe in Aquitania (in the mod. Périgueux).*

**Pettālus**, i, m. *Pettalus; the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus.*

**pētūla-nē**, ntis, P. of obsol. petul(a)-o, from pet-o. (*Falling upon, attacking, assailing; hence*) I. Gen.: *Forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, freakish, petulant:* (Sup.) imitatio petulantissima, Petr. II. Esp.: *Wanton, lascivious; petulans in nobili virgine*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *petulant*.

**pētūlan-ter**, adv. [for petulante-r; fr. petulans, petulant-is] *Pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly:* vivere, Cic. (Comp.) petulantius, id. (Sup.) petulantissime, id.

**pētūlant-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] (*The quality of the petulans; hence*) 1. *Sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance:* Cic.—2. *Carelessness, heedlessness:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *petulance*.

**pētul-usc**, a, um, adj. [peto, through obsol. petul-o; cf. petulans init.] *Butting, apt to butt, with the horns or head:* hædi, Virg.

**Peucētia**, æ, f. *Præcētia; a region of Apulia.*—Hence, **Peucēti-us**, a, um, adj. *Peucetian*.

**pexus** (for pect-us), a, um 1. P. of pect-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: *Combed; Meton.*) *Of garments: That has the nap on; new:* tunica, Hor.

**Phæāces**, um, m., Φαίakes. *The Phæacians; the fabled luxurious inhabitants of the Isle of Scheria (anciently Corcyra).*—Sing.: **Phæax**, æcis, m. (Prop.: *A Phæacian; Fig.*) *Of a man in good case:* Hor.—As Adj.: *Phæacian:* Phæax populus, Juv.—Hence, 1. **Phæac-ia**, idis, f. *A poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phæacia:* Ov.—2. **Phæac-us** (-lus), a, um, adj. *Phæacian.*

**Phædra**, æ, f., Φαῖδρα (*Bright one*). *Phædra; a daughter of King Minos, of Crete, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus.*

**Phædrus**, i, m., Φαῖδρος (Id.). *Phædrus: 1. A pupil of Socrates, a*

native of Myrsinus, in Attica, after whom Plato named one of his dialogues.—2. An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero.—3. A freedman of Augustus, a Thracian by birth, and author of some well-known Latin fables.

**Phæstum**, *i, n.*, Φαῖστος. **Phæstum**: 1. A town of Crete, near Cortyna, founded by Minos.—Hence, **a. Phæstias**, *ādis*, *f.* A Phæstian woman.—**b. Phæstius**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phæstum; Phæstian.—2. A town of Thessaly on the Eurotas.

**Phæthōn**, *ontis, m.*, Φαίθων (Shining one). **Phæthōn**: 1. Son of Helios and Clymene.—Hence, **a. Phæthont-eus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phæthōn.—**b. Phæthont-ias**, *ādis, f.* A Phæthontiad, i.e. a sister of Phæthōn.—2. An epithet of the sun: *Virg.*

**Phæthūsa**, *æ, f.*, Φαέθουσα (Shining one). **Phæthūsa**: a sister of Phæthōn.

**phalangæ** (*pa-*), *ārum, f. pl.* = φαλαγγες. **I. Gen.**: Poles to carry burdens on, carrying-poles: **Pl. II. Esp.**: Wooden rollers (to place under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them along): **Cæsar**.

**phalangitæ**, *ārum, m.* = φαλαγγίται. Soldiers belonging to a phalanx; phalangites: **Liv.**

**Phalantus**, *i, m.*, Φάλαντος. **Phalantus**: a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum.

**phalanx**, *angis, f.* = φαλαγξ. **I. Gen.**: A band of soldiers, a host drawn up in close order; a phalanx: **Virg. II. Esp.**: **A.** Among the Athenians and Spartans: A division of an army drawn up in battle array; a battalion, phalanx: **Nep.**—**B.** The Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx (a compact parallelogram of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): **Nep.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. phalange**.

**Phalāris**, *Idis* (*Acc.*, Phalarin, **Clau.**), *m.*, Φάλαρις. **Phalaris**: a tyrant of Agrigento (about 560 B.C.) for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. He caused Perillus to be the first to suffer by it; but afterwards experienced the same punishment himself at the hands of his exasperated subjects.

**phalēræ**, *ārum, f.* = τὰ φάλαρα: 1. A smooth, shining ornament for the breast (worn as a military decoration or mark of distinction): **Cic.**—2. A trapping for the forehead and breast of horses, etc.: **Virg.**

**phalēr-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [phaleræ] (Provided with phaleræ; hence) **I. Prop.**: Wearing an ornament for the forehead and breast: equi, **Liv. II. Fig.**: Decorated, ornamented: dicta, fine speeches, **Ter.**

**Phalēris**, *is, m.* **Phaleris**: a Trojan, slain by Turnus;—**Acc.** Phalerim, **Virg.**

**Phalērum**, *i, n.*, Φαληρόν. **Phalerum**: the oldest harbour of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall, with a Demos of the same name.—

Hence, **I. Phalēr-eus** (mostly trisyll.), *ēi*, and *ēos, m.*, Φαληρέυς. One of, or from, Phalerum; a Phalerian.—2. **Phalēr-icus**, *a, um, adj.*, Φαληरीκός. **Phalerian**.

**Phānæ**, *ārum, f.*, Φαναί. **Phanæ**: a harbour and promontory in the Isle of Chios (now Capo Mastico), noted for its wine.—Hence, **Phān-æus**, *a, um, adj.* **Phanæan**.

**Phantāsos**, *i, m.*, Φάντασος. **Phantāsos**: a son of Somnus.

**1. Phāon**, *ōis, m.* = Φάων. **Phaon**: a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho, but whom he did not love in return.

**2. Phāon**, *ontis, m.* **Phaon**: a freedman of the Emperor Nero.

**phārētra**, *æ, f.* = φαρέτρα. **A** quiver: **Virg.**; **Hor.**

**phārētr-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [pharētra] Furnished, or provided, with a quiver; wearing or having a quiver; quivered: **Virg.**

**pharmaceutria**, *æ, f.* = φαρμακeutρία. A sorceress: **Virg.**

**pharmacōrōla**, *æ, m.* = φαρμακοπόλη. A vender of medicines; a quack: **Cic.**; **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. pharmacopole**.

**Pharnāces**, *is, m.*, Φαρνακής. **Pharnāces**: the name of two kings of Pontus.

**Pharsālos** (*-us*), *i, f.*, Φάρσαλος. **Pharsalos** or **Pharsalus**: a city of Thessaly, where Cæsar defeated Pompey (now Farsa).—Hence, **Pharsāl-ius** (*-icus*), *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Pharsalus; Pharsalian.—**As Subst.**: **Pharsālīa**, *æ, f.* (sc. terra) The region about Pharsalus: **Cæsar**.

**1. Phārus** (*-os*), *i, f.*, Φάρος. **Pharus** or **Pharos**. **I. Prop.**: An island near Alexandria, in Egypt, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse (now Pharillon).—Hence, **Phar-itæ**, *ārum, m.* The inhabitants of Pharus. **II. Meton.**: **A.** The lighthouse in the island of Pharos.—**B.** Egypt.—Hence, **Phar-ius**, *a, um, adj.* Egyptian. ¶ Hence, **Fr. phare**.

**2. Phārus**, *i, m.* **Pharus**: a Trojan, slain by Turnus.

**Phāsēlis**, *Idis, f.*, Φασηλῖς. **Phaselis**: a town of Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia (now Tekrona).—Hence, **Phāsēl-itæ**, *ārum, m.*, Φασηλίται. The inhabitants of Phaselis, the Phaseliens.

**phāsēlōs** (*-ellus, fas-*), *i, m.* and *f.* = φασηλός. **I. Prop.**: A species of bean with an edible pod; French beans, kidney-beans: **Virg. II. Meton.**: A light vessel (in the shape of a kidney-bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus; sometimes also of burned and painted clay): **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. phasēlōs** (*fas-*).

**Phāsīs**, *Idis* or *Idos* (*Acc.*, also, **Phasin**), *m.*, Φάσις. **Phasis**: a river in Colchis, which flows into the Euxine Sea (now Rion or Rioni).—**Voc.** **Phasi**, **Ov.**—Hence, **1. Phās-is**, *Idis, adj. f.* **Phasian**.—**As Subst.**: (Prop.) The Phasian; Meton.) The Colchian; i.e. Meæda.—**2. Phās-iācus**, *a, um, adj.*: **a.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the Phasis; Phasian.—**b.** Meton.: Colchian.—**3. Phās-iānus, *a, um, adj.* Of, or be-**

longing to, the Phasis; Phasian: aves, pheasants, **Pl.**—**As Subst.**: **Phasianæ**, *æ, f.* (sc. avis), *-us* (*fas-*), *i, m.* (sc. ales) **A pheasant**: **Pl.**; **Suet.**—**4. Phās-ias, *ādis, adj. f.* (Prop.: **Phasian**; Meton.) **Colchian**.—**As Subst.**: **Phasias**, *ādis, f.* (sc. mulier) **Meæda**: **Ov.****

**phasma**, *ātis, n.* = φάσμα. **An apparition, spectre, phantom**: 1. The title of a comedy of Menander: **Ter.**—2. The title of a poem by a mimograph named Catullus: **Juv.**

**Phēgeus**, *i* and *ēos, m.*, Φηγεύς (He of the oak). **Phēgeus**: 1. The father of Alpheibœa.—Hence, **a. Phēg-eus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phēgeus; Phēgean.—**b. Phēgis**, *Idis, f.* Daughter of Phēgeus, i.e. Alpheibœa.—2. A Trojan.

**Phēnōs** (*-us*), *i, f.*, Φένεος. **Phenœos** or **Pheneus**: a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name, the fabled Stygian waters (now the village Phœa).—Hence, **Phēnē-ātæ**, *ārum, m.* The inhabitants of Pheneus; the Phenœans.

**phengitēs**, *æ, m.* = φεγγίτης. **Phengite**, selenite, or crystallised gypsum (used for window-panes): **Suet.**

**Phēræ**, *ārum, f.*, Φεραί. **Pheræ**: 1. The capital of Thessalia Pelasgiotis, the residence of Admetus (now Firino).—Hence, **Phēr-æus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phēræ; Pherean: vacce, i.e. of Admetus, **Ov.**—**As Subst.**: **Phēræi**, *ārum, m.* (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Phēræ.—2. A city of Messenia, a colony of Sparta (near the mod. Kalamata).

**Phērēcl-æus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phereclus (who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen); Phereclean: **puppis, Ov.**

**Phērēcydes**, *is, m.*, Φερεκύδης. **Pherecydes**: 1. A philosopher from Scyros (about 540 B.C.), an instructor of Pythagoras.—Hence, **Phērēcyd-æus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Pherecydes; Pherecydean.—2. An Athenian chronicler, about B.C. 480.

**Phēres**, *ētis, m.*, Φήρες. **Pheres**: a Trojan: (*Acc.*) Phereia, **Virg.**

**Phērētīādēs**, *æ, m.*, Φερητιάδης. **A son of Pheres**, a king of Phēræ, i.e. Admetus.

**phīāla**, *æ, f.* = φιάλη. **A broad, shallow drinking-vessel; a saucer**: **Juv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. (old) phiale**, (*mod.*) *fole*. **Phīale**, *ēs, f.*, Φιάλη. **Phiale**: a companion of Diana.

**Phidīas**, *æ, m.*, Φειδίας. **Phidias**: a famous sculptor, contemporary with Pericles, who made the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympius.—Hence, **Phidī-æus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phidias; Phidian.

**Phidippides**, *is, m.*, Φειδιππίδης. **Phidippides**: a famous Athenian courier.

**Phīlādēphēni**, *ārum, m.* The **Phīlādēphēni**: the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia in Lydia; **Phīlādēphians**.

**Phīlādēlphus**, *i, m.*, Φιλάδελφος. (**Living one's brother or sister**). **Phīl**



*adelphus*; a king of Egypt, founder of the great Alexandrian library.

**Philæni**, ὄνυμ, m. (Gr. Gen. Plur., Philænôn), Φιλαινοί. *Philæni*; two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive.

**Philammon**, ὄνις, m., Φιλάμμων. *Philammon*; a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer.

**Philémō** (-on), ὄνις, m., Φιλήμεν. *Philémō* or *Philemon*; a rustic, the husband of Baucis.

**Philippi**, ὄνιμ, m., Φιλίπποι (Horse-loving). *Philippi*; a city of Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius (now Filibeh).—Hence, **Philipp-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Philippi*; *Philippian*.

**Philippus**, i, m., Φίλιππος (Horse-lover). *Philip*. I. Prop.: The name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great.—Hence, **Philipp-ēus** (-ēus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Philip*; *Philippian*; *Philippic*. II. Meton.: A gold coin struck by King Philip: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Philippe*; also *Philippique*.

**Philistus**, i, m., Φίλιστος. *Philistus*; a Greek historian of Syracuse, an imitator of Thucydides.

**philitia** (in MSS. also *phiditia*), ὄνυμ, n.=φιλίτια, φιδίτια, and φειδίτια. The public meals of the Lacedæmonians: *Cic.*

**Phillyrides**, æ, v. *Philyra*.

**Philoctēta**, -ēs, æ, m., Φιλοκτήτης (He that loves acquiring or possessing). *Philocteta* or *Philoctetes*; a son of Peas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a companion of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.—Hence, **Philoctēt-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Philoctetes*; *Philoctetan*.

**philōlōgia**, æ, f.=φιλολογία. *Love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philologie*.

**philōlōgus**, a, um, adj.=φιλολόγος. *Of, or belonging to, learning*; *learned, literary*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philologue*.

**Philomēla**, æ, f., Φιλομήλη (Lover of sheep). *Philomela*. I. Prop.: Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne; she was changed into a nightingale. II. Meton.: The nightingale: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philomèle*.

**philōsōphīa**, æ, f.=φιλοσοφία. I. Prop.: *Philosophy*: *Cic.* II. Meton.: A. A philosophical subject or question: *Nep.*—B. Plur.: *Philosophical systems or sects*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philosophie*.

**philōsoph-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [*philosoph-us*]. To apply one's self to philosophy; to philosophise: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philosophor*.

**philōsōphus**, a, um, adj.=φιλό-

σοφος. *Philosophical*: *sententia*, *Auct.* ap. Gell.—As *Subst.*: 1. *philosoph-us*, i, m. (sc. homo) A philosopher: *Cic.*—2. *philosoph-a*, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A female philosopher: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philosophe*.

**philtrum**, i, n.=φίλτρον (That which causes to love). A love-potion, *philter*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philtre*.

1. **philyra** (-ūra), æ, f.=φιλύρα (The linden-tree; hence) The inner bark of the linden-tree: *Hor.*

2. **Philyra**, æ, f., Φίλυρα (Linden-Tree). *Philyra*; a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and the mother of the centaur Chiron. She was changed into the centaur Chiron.—Hence, 1. **Philyr-ēus** (-ēus), a, um, adj. *Philyrean*.—2. **Philyr-ides** (Phillyr-), æ, m. A son of Philyra, i. e. Chiron.

**phimus**, i, m.=φίμος. A dice-box: *Hor.*

**Phineus**, ēi and ēos, m., Φινεύς. *Phineus*: 1. King of Salmidessus, in Thrace. He possessed the gift of prophecy, but was struck with blindness for having deprived his sons of sight, in consequence of a false accusation made against them by Idoea, their stepmother.—Hence, a. **Phin-ēus** (-ēus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phineus*; *Phinean*.—b. **Phin-ides**, æ, m. A male descendant of Phineus.—2. Brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone.

**Phintia**, æ, f. *Phintia*; a city of Sicily.

**Phintias**, æ, m. *Phintias*; a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.

**Phlēgēthon**, ontis, m., Φλεγέθων (Burning, Blazing). *Phlegethon*; a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water.—Hence, 1. **Phlēgēthont-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Phlegethontean*.—2. **Phlēgēthont-is**, idis, adj. *Phlegethontian*.

**Phlēgon**, ontis, m., Φλέγων (Burning). *Phlegon*; one of the four horses of the sun.

**Phlegra**, æ, f., Φλέγρα (A burning thing). *Phlegra*; a country of Macedonia, afterwards called *Pallene*, where the giants are fabled to have been struck with lightning when fighting with the gods.—Hence, **Phlegr-æus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: *Phlegrean*.—2. Meton.: Of a battle-field, etc.: *Destructive, bloody*: campus, i. e. *Pharsalus*, Prop. 1. **Phlegr-æus**, a, um, v. *Phlegra*.

2. **Phlegr-æus**, i, m., Φλεγραιός. *Phlegreus*; one of the Centaurs.

**Phlēgyē**, ārum, m., Φλεγυῖαι (The fiery or red ones). The *Phlegyæ*; a people from Thrace or Thessaly, who destroyed the temple at Delphi.

**Phlegyas**, æ, m., Φλεγυῖας (The fiery or red one). *Phlegyas*; the son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, and father of Izion and Coronis.

**Phlius**, untis (Acc. untā), m., Φλιούς (The thing overflowing with moisture). *Phlius*; a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis.

**Phōbētor**, ōris, m., Φοβήτωρ (Terrifier). *Phobētor*; a son of Morpheus. **phōcā**, æ, -e, ēs, f.=φώκη. A seal, sea-dog, sea-calf: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. phoque*.

**Phocæa**, æ, f., Φωκαία. *Phocæa*; a maritime town of Ionia, a colony of the Athenians, the inhabitants of which fled to escape from Persian domination, and founded Massilia (now Fokia).—Hence, 1. **Phocæ-ensis**, e, adj. *Phocæan*.—As *Subst.*: **Phocæ-ens-ium**, m. (sc. cives) The *Phocæans*.—2. **Phoc-æi**, ὄνυμ, m. The *Phocæans*.—3. **Phoc-æus**, a, um, adj. *Phocæan*.—4. **Phōc-enses**, ium, m. The *Phocæans*.

**Phocion**, ōnīs, m., Φωκίων. *Phocion*; an Athenian general.

**Phōcis**, Idīs, f., Φωκίς. *Phocis*; the country between Boeotia and Ætolia, in which were the mountains of Parnassus and Helicon, the Castalian spring, and the River Cephissus.—Hence, 1. **Phōc-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Phocian*.

*juvenis*, i. e. *Pythæus*, son of King Strophius of Phocis, *Ov.*—2. **Phōc-ii**, ὄνυμ, m. The *Phocians*.—3. **Phōc-æius**, a, um, adj. *Phocian*.

**Phocus**, i, m., Φώκος. *Phocus*; a son of Æacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus.

**Phœbas**, ādis, v. *Phœbus*.

**Phæbe**, ēs, f., Φοιβή (Radiant One). *Phæbe*: 1. a. Prop.: The moon-goddess, sister of Phœbus, i. e. Diana, Luna, or the moon.—b. Meton.: Night: *tertia*, *Ov.*—2. A daughter of Leda and sister of Helen.—3. A daughter of Leucippus.

**Phæbēum**, i, n., Φοιβέιον. A temple of Phæbus.

**Phæb-igēn-a**, æ, m. [*Phæb-us*; (i); gen-o] *Phæbus*; an appellation of Esculapius.

**Phæbus**, i, m., Φοῖβος (Radiant One). *Phæbus*; a poetical appellation of Apollo.—Hence, 1. **Phæb-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Phæbean*, *Apollinean*.—2. **Phæbas**, ādis, f. (A priestess of Apollo; hence) The inspired one, the prophetess: *Ov.*

**Phœnice**, ēs, -ia, æ, f., Φοινίκη. *Phœnice* or *Phœnicia*: 1. A country of Syria, very celebrated for its purple; its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon.—Hence, a. *Phœnices*, um, m. The *Phœnicians*, celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of Carthage.—b. **phœnic-ēus** (phœn-, fœn-), a, um, adj. Purple-red: *vestes*, *Ov.*—c. **Phœnisus**, a, um, adj. *Phœnician*: *exsul*, i. e. *Anna*, *Ov.*—2. A town of Epirus.

**phœnicoptērus**, i, m.=φοινικόπτερος (scarlet-winged). The flamingo: *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. phœnicoptère*.

1. **Phœnix**, icis, m., Φοινίξ. *Phœnix*; the son of Amyntor, who was given by Peleus to Achilles as a companion in the Trojan war.

2. **phœnix**, icis (Acc. phœnica, *Ov.*), m. The *phœnix*; a fabulous bird in Arabia. It was said that it lived 500 years, and that from its ashes a young

*phœnix* arose: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phœnix*.

**Phōlōe**, ἔς, *f.*, Φολόη. **Pholoë**: 1. A forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.—2. A female slave of Creta.

**Pholus**, *l. m.*, Φῶλος. **Pholus**: 1. A Centaur, son of Ixion.—2. A Trojan. **phōnasus**, *l. m.*, = φωνασκος (singing-master). A teacher of singing and declamation: Suet.

**Phōnōlēnides**, *æ. m.*, A son of *Phononius*; one of the *Lapithæ*.

**Phorbas**, *antis, m.*, Φόρβας. **Phorbas**: the name of several mythic personages.

**Phorcus**, *l. -ys, f.*, Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, *-v.* **Phorcus** or **Phorcys**: 1. Son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, and of the Grææ, who was changed after death into a sea-god.—Hence, *a.* **Phorc-ys**, ἴδος, *-is, f.*, A female descendant of *Phorcus*.—*b.* **Phorc-ynis**, *idos and f.*, The daughter of *Phorcus*, i. e. Medusa.—2. A Latin.

**Phormio**, ὄνις, *m.* **Phormio**: 1. The name of a parasite in Terence, in a play of the same name.—2. *a.* Prop.: A peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who delivered a lecture in the presence of Hannibal on the duties of military commanders and on the art of war.—*b.* Meton.: Of a silly person, who talks about things which he does not understand: Cic.

**Phōrōneus** (trissyll.), ἔτι and ὄς, *m.*, Φωρωνεύς. **Phoroneus**: a son of Iachus, king of Argos, and brother of Io.—Hence, **Phōrōn-is**, *idis, f.*, The *Phoronide*, i. e. Io: Ov.

**Phrāates** (hātes), *æ. m.*, Φραάτης. **Phraates** or **Phraates**: the name of several kings of Parthia.

**phrēnēsīs**, *is, f.*, = φρενέσις. **Madness**, delirium, phrensy: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phrénésie* (fr.).

**phrēnētīcus** (-iticus), *a, um, adj.*, = φρενῆτικός. **Mad, delirious, frantic**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phrénétique* (fr.).

**Phrixus**, *l. m.*, Φρίξος (Bristling One). **Phrixus**: a son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece; he there sacrificed the ram and hung up its golden fleece in the grove of Ares, whence it was afterwards brought back to Greece by Jason and the Argonauts.—Hence, **Phrix-ēus** (**Phryx-**), *a, um, adj.*, Of, or belonging to, *Phrixus*; *Phryzean*.

**Phryges**, *um, m.*, Φρύγες. **I. Prop.**: The *Phrygians*, a people of Asia Minor, noted among the ancients for their indolence and stupidity, and also for their skill in embroidering in gold.—Sing.: **Phryx**, ἴγης, *m.*, A *Phrygian*.—Hence, *a.* **Phryg-ia**, *æ, f.*, The country of *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor, divided into *Phrygia Major* and *Minor*.—Hence, **Phryg-i-us**, *a, um: i. Prop.*: *Phrygian*.—*As Subst.*: **Phrygiæ**, *arum, f.* (sc. mulieres) *Phrygian women*.—2. Meton.: Trojan.—*B.* **Phryx**, ἴγης, *adj.* *Phrygian*. **II. Meton.**: The *Trojans*.

**Phthas**, *m.*, Φθάς. **Phthas**; the *Egyptian Vulcan*.

**Phthia**, *æ, f.*, Φθία. **Phthia**; a city of *Thessaliotis*, the birthplace of *Achilles*.—Hence, *1.* **Phthi-as**, ἄδης, *f.*, A *Phthian woman*.—2. **Phthi-ōtēs** (-otes), *æ, m.*, A *Phthiotē*.—Hence, *a.* **Phthi-ōt-is**, *idis, f.*, Φθιωτίς. *Phthiotis*; a district of *Thessaly* in which *Phthia* lay.—*b.* **Phthi-ōt-icus**, *a, um, adj.*, Φθιωτικός, (Prop.: Of the *Phthiotians*; Meton.) *Thessalian*.—3. **Phthi-us**, *a, um, adj.*, Of, or belonging to, *Phthia*: vir, i. e. *Achilles*, Prop.

**phthīsis**, *is, f.*, = φθίσις. **Consumption**, *phthisis*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phthisie*.

**phy**, interj. *Pish! tush! Ter.* **Phyæces**, *æ, m.*, *Phyaces*; a king of the *Getæ*.

**Phylacē**, ἔς, *f.*, Φυλακή (Prison). **Phylacē**: 1. A city of *Thessaly*, where *Protesilaus* reigned.—Hence, *a.* **Phyl-lac-ēis**, *idis, adj.*, *f.*, *Phylacian*.—*b.* **Phyl-lac-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Phylacian*: conjux, i. e. *Laodamia*, Ov.—*c.* **Phyl-lac-ides** (**Phyllac-**), *æ, m.*, A man of *Phylacē*; i. e. *Protesilaus*: Ov.—2. A city of the *Molossians* in *Epirus*.

**phylarchus**, *l. m.*, = φύλαρχος. The chief of a tribe, a prince, emir: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phylarque*.

**Phyle**, ἔς, *f.*, Φύλη. **Phyle**; a fortress in *Attica*.

**Phyllēis**, *idis, adj. f.*, Φυλλήτις.—**Phyllēus**, *a, um, adj.*, Φυλλήτιος. Of, or belonging to, *Phyllus* in *Thessaly*; *Phylleian*.

**Phyllis**, *idis and idos* (Acc. *Phyllida*), *f.*, Φύλλις. **Phyllis**: 1. Daughter of *Sithon*, King of *Thrace*; she was changed into an almond-tree.—2. A woman's name: Virg.

**Phyllus**, *li, m.*, *Phyllius*; a *Bœotian* who was in love with *Cygnus*.

**Phyllodōcē**, ἔς, *f.*, *Phyllodoce*; a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*.

1. **phýsica**, *æ, -e, f.*, = φυσική. **Natural science, natural philosophy, physics**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physique*.

2. **phýsica**, *orum, v. phisicus*.

1. **phýsic-æ**, *adv.* [physis-us] In the manner of naturalists, physically: Cic.

2. **phýsico**, *es, v. phisica*.

**phýsicus**, *a, um, adj.*, φυσικός. Of, or belonging to, natural philosophy, or physics; natural, physical: ratio, Cic.—*As Subst.*: 1. **phýsicus**, *i, m.* (sc. homo) A natural philosopher: Cic.—2. **phýsica**, *orum, n.* (sc. studia) **Physics**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physique*. **phýsiognōmon**, ὄνις, *m.*, = φυσιογνώμων (a knower of nature). A physiognomist: Cic.

**phýsiolōgía**, *æ, f.*, φυσιολογία. Knowledge of nature; natural philosophy, physiology. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physiologie*.

**piā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [pi(a)-o] That may be expiated, expiable: fulmen, Ov. **piāctil-aris**, *e, adj.* [piacul-um] (Belonging to piaculum; hence) Atoning, expiatory, piacular: sacrificia, Liv.—*As Subst.*: **piacularia**, *um,*

*n.* (sc. sacra) **Expiatory offerings**. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piaculaire*.

**piā-cūlum**, *i, n.* [pi(a)-o] (That which serves for appeasing; hence) **I. Prop.**: A propitiatory sacrifice: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: A. An animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim: Virg.; Liv.—B. An expiation or atonement for anything: Liv.—C. A remedy: Hor.—D. Punishment: Liv.—E. A wicked action, sin, crime, guilt: Liv.

**piā-men**, *inis, n.* [id.] (The expiating thing; hence) An atonement: Ov.

**pi-c-a**, *æ, f.* [prob. for pig-a; fr. pi(n)-go] (The painted one; i. e. the partly-coloured or variegated one; hence) A pie, magpie: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pie*.

**pi-c-aria**, *æ, f.* [pix, pic-is] (A thing pertaining to pix; hence) A place where pitch is made; a pitch-hut: Cic.

**pi-c-ēa**, *æ, f.* [id.] The thing pertaining to pix; hence) The pitch-pine: Virg.

**Pic-ēnum**, *i, n.* [acc. to Fest., from pic-us] (A thing pertaining to picus; hence) **Picenum**; a district in the eastern part of Italy which produced fruits and oil of excellent quality (the territory of the mod. Ancona).—Hence, 1. **Picen-s**, *entis, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Picenum*; *Picene*.—*As Subst.*: **Picentes**, *ium, m.* (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of *Picenum*, the *Picenes*.—2. **Picēn-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Picene* (only of things; whereas *Picens* is used both of persons and things).

**pi-c-ūs**, *a, um, adj.* [pix, pic-is] **I. Prop.**: Of pitch: fulmen, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Black as pitch, pitch-black: nubes, Ov.

**pi-c-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [id.] To bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar: dolia, Suet.

**pic-tor**, *ōris, m.* [for pig-tor; fr. pi(n)-go] A painter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peintre*.

**pic-tūra**, *æ, f.* [for pig-tura; fr. id.] **I. Prop.**: A Gen.: **Painting**, the art of painting: Cic. **B. Esp.**: A painting (of the face): Plant. **II. Meton.**: A. A painting, picture: Cic.—B. Of embroidery: Lucr.—C. Of painting in mosaic: Virg. **III. Fig.**: A painting, picture in words: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peinture*.

**pic-tū-ratus**, *a, um, adj.* [pictur-a] (Provided or furnished with pictura; hence) 1. Partly-coloured, variegated: volucres, Claud.—2. Embroidered: vestes, Virg.

**pic-tus** (for pig-tus), *a, um: i. P.* of pi(n)-go.—2. *Pa. a.* (Prop.: Painted; fig.) Unreal, merely apparent, empty, vain: metus, Prop.—*b.* Coloured, variegated: volucres, Virg.—*c.* Of style: Ornamented, ornate: (Comp.) *Lysiā nihīl potest esse pictius*, Cic.

1. **pic-us**, *i, m.* [prob. for pig-us; fr. pi(n)-go] (The painted one; i. e. the variegated, speckled, etc., one; hence) **I. Prop.**: A woodpecker: Plant. **II. Meton.**: **Picus**; a son of Saturn, grandfather of *Latinus*, king of the aborigines, and a soothsayer; he



was changed by Circe, whose love he had slighted, into a woodpecker. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pic*.

**pi-o**, adv. [pi-us] 1. *Piously, religiously*: ut deos pie coleamus, Cic.—2. *Dutifully, affectionately*: (Sup.) quod utrumque plissime tulit, Sen.

**Piōs** (-us), i, m., Πιεσος. *Pieros* or *Pierus*; a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses.—According to others, A Macedonian, father of the nine Muses.—Hence, 1. **Piōr-is**, Idis or Idos, *f. Daughter of Pierus*; a Muse.—Plur.: **Pierides**, um, *f. The Muses*.—2. **Piōrius**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Pierian*.—b. Meton.: *Thestalian*.—As Subst.: **Pieris**, ārum, *f. (sc. puellae) The Muses*.

**pi-ſtas**, ātis, *f. [pi-us]* (The quality of the pius; hence) I. Prop.: A. With respect to the gods: 1. Gen.: *Piety*: Cic.—2. Esp.: *Conscientiousness, scrupulousness*: Ov.—B. With respect to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, etc.: *Duty, dutifulness, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude*, etc.: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A. *Justice*: Virg.—B. *Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion*: Suet.—C. *Personified*: *Piety*; as a goddess: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piété*; also *piété*.

**pi-g-ſo**, ſi, and itum est, ēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. As a verb person: To feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of a thing: verba pigenda, Prop. II. In 3rd pers. sing. mostly impers.: A. Prop.: It irks, troubles, displeases, chagrins, disgusts one; I, (thou, he, etc.) dislike, loathe, etc.: ad pigendum, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing) me fratris piget, Ter.: (with Gen. of thing) incepti lucisque, Virg.: (with Inf.) cognoscere, id. B. Meton.: 1. For penitence, it repents one; I (thou, he, etc.) repent, am sorry, grieve, etc.: quod nos post piget, Ter.: pigere eum facti cepit, Just.—2. It makes one ashamed; I (thou, he, etc.) am ashamed: fateri pigebat, Liv.

**pi-g-er**, ra, rum, adj. [pig-ſo] I. Prop.: *Reluctant, unwilling, averse*: (Sup.) gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. II. Meton.: A. *Backward, slow, dull, lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive*: piger videbare, Cic.: (Comp.) pigriora sunt ista remedia, operate too slowly: Col.: (with Gen.) militiae piger et malus, Hor.—B. *Sluggish, i.e. that makes sluggish, numbing*: sopor, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pigre*.

**piget**, v. pigeo.

**pigment-ārius**, ſi, m. [pigment-um] (One pertaining to pigmentum; hence) A dealer in paints or unguents: Cic.

**pig-mentum**, i, n. [pi(n)g-o] (The painting thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. *Paint*: Cic. II. Fig.: Of style: *Coloring, ornament*: Cic.

**pignērā-tor**, ōris, m. [pigner(a)-or] One who takes a pledge; a pledgee, mortgagee: Cic.

**pignēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [pignus, pigner-is] I. Prop.: To give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn, mortgage: unionem, Suet. II. Fig.: To pledge one's life, etc.: pigneratos habere animos, Liv.

**pignēr-or**, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. a. [id.] (Prop.: To take as a pledge; hence, Fig.) 1. To make one's own, to appropriate: Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic.—2. To accept as certain: quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old.) *pignorer*.

**pig-nus**, ōris and ēris, n. [prob. for pag-nus; fr. pa(n)g-o] (The binding, or fastening, thing; hence) I. Prop.: A pledge, gave, pawn, security, mortgage: Cic.; Liv.; Tac. II. Fig.: A. A pledge, token, assurance, proof: Cic.—B. Of children as pledges of love: Liv.; Prop. III. Meton.: The object of a wager; a wager, stake: Virg.

**pigr-e**, adv. [piger, pigr-i] Slowly, sluggishly: transiens, Sen.: (Comp.) *pigrius*, Luc.

**pigr-esc-o**, no perf. nor sup., eſcēre, 3. v. n. inch. [id.] To become slow or sluggish: Pl.

**pigr-itiā**, æ, -itiles, ēi, *f. [id.]* (The quality of the pigr; hence) *Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, indolence*: Cic.; Liv.

**pigr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [id.] To be indolent, slow, dilatory: Lucr.

**pigr-or**, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. [id.] To be slow, slack, dilatory: Cic.

1. **pila**, æ, *f. [etym. dub.]* 1. A mortar: Pl.—2. A pillar: Hor.—3. A pier or mole of stone: Virg.

2. **pila**, æ (Gen. Sing., pilā, Lucr.), *f. [etym. dub.]* I. Prop.: A ball, playing-ball: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of the ballot or ball used by judges in voting: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bille*.

**pil-ānus**, i, m. [pil-um] (One belonging to a pilum; hence) A *triarius* (one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle): Ov.

1. **pilā-tus**, a, um, P. of pil(a)-o. 2. **pil-ātus**, a, um, adj. [pil-um] (Provided, or furnished, with a pilum; hence) Armed with javelins: Virg.

**pilē-ātus**, a, um, adj. [pile-us] (Provided, or furnished, with a pileus; hence) Covered with the pileus or felt-cap, wearing the pileus: Liv.

**pilentum**, i, n. [etym. dub.] An easy chariot or carriage (used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried): Virg.

**pilōd-lus**, i, m., -lum, i, n. dim. [pileus, (uncontr.) Gen.] *pileo-i* A small felt-cap, a skull-cap: Hor.

**pilūs**, i, m., -um, i, n. = pilos: I. Prop.: A felt cap or hat (made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at entertainments and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom): Plaut.; Pers. II. Meton.: *Liberty, freedom*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pilēus*.

**pil-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [etym.

dub; prps. akin to ψιλ-ω, "to strip bare"] A. To deprive of hair, make bald: Mart.—B. To plunder, pillage: Amm. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peler, piler*.

**pil-ſus**, a, um, adj. [i. pil-us] (Full of pilus; hence) *Hairy, shaggy*: genae, Cic.: (Comp.) *pilosiora folia*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piloux, pelu, poilu*.

**pil-um**, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *PIŠI*, *conterere*; whence, Lat. *pinso*] (The bruising, or crushing, thing; hence) I. Prop.: A pounder, pestle of a mortar: Cato. II. Meton.: The heavy javelin of the Roman infantry (which they hurled at the enemy at the commencement of the action, and then took to their swords): Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pilon*, "a pestle;" also, (old) *pila, pilum*, "a javelin."

**Pil-umnus**, i, m. [pil-um] (The one having the pilum) *Pilumnus*; a Roman deity, the personification of the pilum, and the fabled ancestor of Turnus.

1. **pilus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A hair: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: A hair, a trifle; usually joined with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poil*.

2. **pil-us**, i, m. [akin to pil-um] I. Prop.: The division of the triarii in the Roman army: so, alone: refers *pili prœmia*, Mart.—With *primus* (so, mostly: in the Gen. written as one word, *primipili*): Cæs. II. Meton.: *Primipilus* (in Inscr. also *primopilus*), The chief centurion of the triarii, Cæs.; Liv.

**Pimplēis** (Pipl-), Idis and Idos, *f. Πιμπληϊς*. (A thing or person belonging to Pimpla—a hill and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses; hence) A muse: Hor.

**Pimplēus** (Pipl-), a, um, adj. *Pimplean*; hence, sacred to the Muses: mons, Cat.—As Subst.: **Pimplēa** (Pipl-), æ, *f. (sc. puella) A Muse*: Hor.

**pina**, æ, v. 2. *pinna*. **Pinārius**, ſi, m. *Pinarius*; the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.—Hence, **Pināri-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Pinarii; *Pinarian*.

**Pinārus**, i, m., Πινάρος. *Pinar*: A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with *Æschylus*.—Hence, **Pinār-ſeus**, a, um, adj. *Pinadic*.

**Pindus** (-os), i, m., Πίνδος. *Pindus* or *Pindos*; a lofty mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia and Epirus, the seat of the Muses (now *Mezzara*).

**pin-ētum**, i, n. [pin-us] (Thing supplied with pine- or fir-trees; hence) A pine-wood, pine-grove: Ov.

**pin-ſus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of the pine, pine, pine: ardor, a fire of pine-wood, Virg.

**pin(g)-o**, pinxi, pictum, pingere, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *PIŶJ*, *colorare*] I. Prop.: To represent pictorially with the pencil or needle; hence) A. To paint: *tabulas*, Cic.—B. To embroider: *picti tori*, Ov.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) *pictus ac tantus et barbara tegmina currum*, Virg. II. Meton.: A. To paint, stain,

colour with any thing: sanguineis frontem moriset tempora pingit, Virg. — **B.** To adorn, decorate, embellish: bibliothecam aliquare, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of speech: To paint, colour, embellish: in verbis pingendis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peindre*.

**pingue-sco**, no perf. nor sup., escere, 3. v. n. [pingui-s] **I.** Prop.: To become, or grow, fat: piscis, Pl. **II.** Meton.: A. To be plumped out, well-grown: frumenta pinguescunt, Pl. — **B.** To grow, or become, fertile: sanguine . . . pinguescere campos, Virg.

**pinguis**, *e*, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *PAJ*, *crecere*] (Increased, added; hence) **I.** Prop.: Fat: pinguis Thebanus, Cic. (Sup.) pinguisimus hadul, Juv. — As Subst.: **pingue**, is, n. Fat, Virg. **II.** Meton.: A.: 1. Fat, rich, fertile; also, plump, in good condition: ficus, plump, juicy, Hor.: (Comp.) sanguine pinguior campus, Hor. — 2. Fertilizing: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. — **B.** Of wine: Rich, oily: Hor. — **C.** Of colour: Dull, faint: Pl. — **D.** Bedaubed, besmeared: pinguis crura luto, Juv. — **E.** Thick, dense: caelum, Cic. — **F.** Of taste: Dull, insipid, not sharp, not pungent: sapor, Pl. **III.** Fig.: A. Of the mind: Dull, gross, heavy, stupid, doltish: pingue sed ingenium mansit, Ov. — **B.** Calm, quiet, comfortable, easy: pingui membra quiete levat, Ov.

**pin-i-fer**, fera ferum, adj. [pinus; (i); fer-o] Pine-bearing, that produces pines: Mænalus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinifère*.

**pin-i-ger**, gëra, gërum, adj. [pinus; (i); ger-o] Pine-bearing: caput, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinigère*.

1. **pinna**, (pina), *e*, f. v. penna.

2. **pinna** (pina), *e*, f. = pinna. A species of mussel; the sea-pen: Cic.

**pinn-i-ger**, gëra, gërum, adj. [1. pinna; (i); ger-o] Feather-bearing, i. e. feathered, winged: Amor, Lucr.

**pinn-i-ráp-us**, i, m. [pinna = penna; (i); rap-io] A peak-snatcher, i. e. a gladiator who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, and which he tried to snatch away: Juv.

**pinnotères** (-thères), *e*, m. = πιννοτήρης or πιννοθήρης. The pinna-guard; a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and fabled to keep watch over it: Cic; Pl.

**pins-itus**, a, um, P. of pins-o.

**pins-o** (pis-), pinsi and pinsit, pinsum, pinsitum and pistum, pinsère, 3. v. a., and pins-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *PISE*, *conterere*] To beat, pound, bray, bruise, crush: o Jane a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, Pers.

**pin-sus** (for pins-sus), a, um, P. of pins-o.

**pinus**, a, and i, f., πινύς. **I.** Prop.: A pine, pine-tree: a fr. Ar-tree: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of any thing made of pine: A ship: Virg. — **B.** A torch: Virg. — **C.** A garland of pine-leaves: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pin*.

**pi-o**, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [pi-us] **I.** Prop.: To seek to appease; to ap-

pease, propitiate by sacrifice: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. **II.** Meton.: A. To honour with religious rites, to celebrate: aras ture, Prop. — **B.** Of sacred rites: To perform: Prop. — **C.** To purify with sacred rites: si quid tibi plandum fuisset, Cic. — **D.** To make or seek to make good; to atone for, expiate: effugiem statuerè, nefas quæ triste paret, Virg. — **E.** To punish, avenge: culpam morte, Virg. — **F.** To free from madness: jubet te piari de meâ pecuniâ, Plaut.

**pîper**, ëris, n. [akin to Sanscrit *pippati*; Persian *bîber*; Gr. *πέπερ*] *Pepper*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poivre*.

**pîpilo**, no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. n. [onomatop.] To pip, chirp: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piailleur, piauier*.

**Pîræ-us** (trisyll.), (-æus), i, m., Πειραιεύς, a, ñrum, n. The Piræus, Piræus, or Pirææ, the port of Athens, about five Roman miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls (now Porto Dracone or Porto Leone). — Hence, **Pîræ-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Piræus, Piræan.

**pîrâta**, *e*, m. = περπατῆς (An attempter or attacker) A sea-robber, corsair, pirate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pirate*.

**pîrâticus**, a, um, adj. = περπατικός, Of, or belonging to, a pirate or pirates: piratical: myoparo, Cic. — As Subst.: **pîrâtica**, *e*, f. Piracy: Cic.

**Pîrène**, ës, f., Πειρήνη. Pîrene; a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus), said to have been opened by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus; hence sacred to the Muses. — Hence, **Pîrën-is**, idis, adj. f., Πειρηνίς. Of, or belonging to, Pîrene; Pîreian.

**Pîrithôus**, i, m., Πειριθόος. Pîrithous; a son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he descended, in company with Theseus, to the infernal regions, to carry away Proserpine; but scas, together with Theseus, seized and detained in chains. Theseus was afterwards rescued by Hercules, who vainly endeavoured to save Pîrithous also.

**pîrum**, i, n. A pear: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poire*.

**pîrus**, i, f. A pear-tree: Virg.

**Pîrustæ**, ærum, m. The Pîrustæ; a people of Illyria.

**Pîsa**, *e*, Πῖσα. Pîsa; a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated. — Hence, **Pîsæ-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pîsa; Pîsean. — As Subst.: **Pîsæa**, *e*, f. (sc. puella) The Pîsean maiden; i. e. Hippodamia.

**Pîsæ**, ærum, f. Pîsæ; a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pîsa in Elis (now Pisa). — Hence, **Pîs-ænus**, a, um, adj. Pîsan. — As Subst.: **Pîsani**, ñrum, m. (sc. incolæ). The Pîsans.

**Pîsander**, dri, m., Πεισανδρος (Persuader of men). Pîsander; a son of Polyctor, and one of Penelope's suitors.

**Pîsaurum**, i, n. Pîsaurum; a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pîsaurus (now Pesaro). — Hence, **Pîsaur-ensis**, *e*, adj. Pîsaurian.

**pîscâ-tor**, ñris, m. [pisc(a)-or] A fisherman, fisher: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pêcheur*.

**pîscâtor-ius**, a, um, adj. [piscator] Of, or belonging to, fishermen; fishing-; naves, fishing-smacks, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pescatoire*.

**pîscâ-tus**, ñs, m. [pisc(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: A fishing, catching of fish: Plaut; Pl. **II.** Meton.: Fishes, fish: Plaut; Cic.

**pîsc-iculus**, i, m. dim. [pisc-is] A little fish: Cic.

**pîsc-ina**, *e*, f. [id.] (A thing pertaining to piscis; hence) **I.** Prop.: A pond in which fish are kept; a fish-pond: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A pond (for bathing or swimming, whether of warm or cold water); a basin, pool: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piscine*.

**pîscin-arius**, ñi, m. [piscina] (One pertaining to a piscina; hence) One fond of fish-ponds: Cic.

**pîscis**, is, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A fish: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: As a constellation: Pisces, The Fishes, a constellation: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poisson*.

**pîsc-or**, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. n. [pisc-is] To fish: piscemur, venemur, Hor. — Prov.: Piscari aureo hamo, To fish with a golden hook; i. e. to seek small advantage at great risk, Suct. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pêcher*.

**pîsc-ösus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of fishes, abounding in fish: amnes, Ov.

**Pîsidæ**, ærum, m., Πισιδæ. The Pîsidæ; a people of Tauris, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians. — Hence, **Pîsid-ia**, *e*, f. The country of the Pîsidæ; Pîsidia.

**Pîsistrâtus**, i, m., Πεισιππατος (Persuader of the army). Pîsistratus:

1. A tyrant of Athens. — Hence, **Pîsistrâtidæ**, ærum, m. The Pîsistratidæ, i. e. Pîippias and Hippiarchus, sons of Pîsestratus. — 2. A Boeotian chief, a friend of the Romans.

1. **pîso**, ëre, v. pinso.

2. **Pîso**, ñis, m. [1. pîso] Pîso, i. e. the Mortar; a Roman cognomen in the gens Calpurnia. — Hence, **Pîsôn-ianus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Pîso; Pîsonian.

**pîs-tor**, ñris, m. [pis-o = pinso] (The bruiser, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: One who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill; a miller: Pl. **II.** Meton.: A baker: Cic. — **B.** A surname of Jupiter, because, when the Romans were besieged in the Capitol, he gave them the idea of hurling bread, as though they had an abundance of it, at the besieging Gauls: Ov.

**Pîstôrîum**, ñi, n. Pîstôrîum; a city of Etruria, where Catiline was defeated and slain (now Pistoia). — Hence, **Pîstôrî-ensis**, *e*, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pîstôrîum; Pîstorian.

**pîstril-la**, *e*, f. dim. [for pîstrina] A little, pîstrin-a]

**pîstr-in-a**, *e*, f. [contr. fr. pîstorina; fr. pîstor] (A thing pertaining to a pîstor; hence) A bakehouse, bakery: Pl.

**pîstrin-ensis**, *e*, adj. [pîstrin-a]



*Of, or belonging to, a pounding-mill; mill:—* jumenta, Suet.

**pistr-inum**, *i, n.* [contr. fr. *pistor-inum*; fr. *pistor*] [*A thing pertaining to a pistor*; hence] **1.** *a. Prop.*: A place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, mill (usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes by a slave by way of punishment): Cic. — **b. Fig.**: Of wearisome, oppressive labour, drudgery: Cic. — **2.** A bakery: Suet.

**pistris** (*pr-*), *is*; **pistrix** (*pr-*), *icis, f.* = *πίστρις, πρίστρις*. **I. Prop.**: Any sea-monster; a whale, shark, sawfish: Virg.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The constellation of the Whale: Cic. — **B.**: **1.** A species of swift-sailing ship: Liv. — **2.** The name of a ship in the fleet of Æneas: Virg.

**pis-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *pis-o* = *pinso*.

**Pitāne**, *ēs, f.* *Πιτάνη*. Pitane; a city on the Æolic coast of Asia Minor (now Sandarlík).

**Pithēcūsa**, *æ, æ, ārum, f.* *Πιθηκούσα* (Ape-Islands). *Pithēcusa* or *Pithēcuse*; an island (prop., the western and larger of two islands; whence the plur.) in the Tyrrhenian Sea, not far from Cumæ (now Ischia).

**Pittacus** (*-os*), *i, m.*, *Πιττακός*. Pittacus or Pittacus; one of the seven wise men of Greece.

**Pittheus** (*dissyll.*), *ēi* and *ēs, m.*, *Πιτθεύς*. Pittheus; a king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Æthra the mother of Theseus. — Hence, **1.** **Pitthēus** (*-ēius*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pittheus*; Pitthean. — **2.** **Pitthēis**, *īdos, f.* *Πιτθηΐδα*, daughter of Pittheus, i.e. Æthra.

**pituita** (In poets sometimes scanned as a trisyll.), *f.* [prob. akin to Gr. *πύσις, πύσις*] (*The spit thing*; hence) *Pilegm, rheum*: Cic.; Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pituite*.

**pituit-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] (*Full of phlegm, phlegmatic*: homo, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pituiteux*).

**pīus**, *a, um* (Comp.), only magis pius: — *Sup.*, piissimus, condemned by Cicero; but very frequent in the post-Aug. age), *adj.* [akin to Sans. root *pū*, to purify] (*Purified*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** Pious, devout, etc.: pio vatis ab ore, Ov. — *As Subst.*: **1.** pii, ōrum, *m. (sc. homines)*: **A. Gen.**: Pious or devout persons: Cic. — **b. Esp.**: The departed pious, i.e. the blessed: Cic.; Ov. — **2.** pium, *i, n.* Pious, or devout, conduct; piety, etc.: Ov. — **B.** Of conduct towards parents, etc.: *Affectatione, tender, kind, etc.*: Æneas, Virg. — **C.** With reference to one's country, etc.: *Loyal, patriotic*: bellum, waged for one's country or allies, Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Honest, upright: quæstus, Cato. — **B.** Of a wine jar: Benevolent, kind, gentle: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pie, pieux*.

**pīx**, *pīcis, f.* = *πίσις*. Pitch: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. poix*.

**placā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [*plac(a)-o*] **1.** *a. Prop.*: Of living beings, feelings, etc.: *Easy to be pacified, easily appeased, placable*: (Comp.) omnia sequora et placabiliora, Cic.: inimicis te placab-

ilem præbes, Anct. Her. — **b. Fig.**: Of things: *Placable, mild, gentle*: placabilis aria Danae, Virg. — **2.** That can pacify, etc.; *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating*: Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. placable*.

**placābil-itas**, *ātis, f.* [*placabil-is*] (*The quality of the placabilis*) *Readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. placabilité*.

**placā-men**, *inis, n.* [*plac(a)-o*] (*The appeasing thing*; hence) *A means of pacifying or appeasing, a lenitive*: Liv.

**placā-mentum**, *i, n.* [*id.*] (*id.*) *A means of pacifying or appeasing, a lenitive*: Cic.; Pl.

**placāt-e**, *adv.* [*placat-us*] *Quietly, gently, calmly, composedly*: ferre, Cic.: (Comp.) placatus, *id.*

**placā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*plac(a)-o*] *A pacifying, appeasing, propitiating*: Cic.

**placā-tus**, *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of *plac(a)-o*. — **2.** *Pa.*: **a. Prop.**: *Soothed, calmed, quiet, gentle, still*: (Comp.) placator animus, Liv.: (*Sup.*) quies placatissima, Cic. — **b. Fig.**: *Calm, quiet, peaceable*: maria, Virg.

**placē-us**, *ntis*: **1.** *P.* of *place-o*. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Pleasing, charming, dear*: uxor, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaisant*.

**placēt-a**, *æ, f.* = *πλακοῦς, πλακοῦτος*. A cake: Hor.

**Placēntia**, *æ, f.* *Placentia*; a city of Gallia Cispadana on the Po (now Piacenza). — Hence, **Placēt-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Placentia*; *Placentian, Placentine*. — Hence, **Placētini**, *ōrum, m. (sc. cives)* *The Placentines*.

**plac-ēo**, *ūi* and *itus* *sum, itum, ēre* (once in *Part. Fut. Pass.*: dos placenda, Plaut.), **2. v. n.** [perhaps akin to Sanscrit root *pāṭ*, Gr. *φίλ*, whence, *φίλειν*, to love] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To please, to be pleasing or agreeable*; to be welcome or acceptable, to satisfy: quod spiro et placeo — si placeo — tuum est, Hor.: non placet Antonio consilium meum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *Placere sibi, etc.*, To be pleased, or satisfied, with one's self; to flatter one's self; to pride, or plume one's self: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Placet alicui, or simply placet, It pleases one, it seems good to one; it is one's opinion, I, etc., am of opinion*; *I, etc., hold*: Cic.; Hor. — **B. Politic.**: *I. I. To be resolved upon; to be willed, ordered, determined*: placitum est mihi, ut . . . Brundisium ducerem copiam, quam, etc., Cic. — **2.** Non placere, To be forbidden: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaire*; also (subst.) *plaisir*.

**placīd-e**, *adv.* [*placid-us*] *Softly, gently, quietly, calmly, peacefully, placidly*: ferre dolorem, Cic.: (Comp.) placidius, *Sall.*

**plac-īdus**, *a, um, adj.* [*plac-eo*] (*Pleasing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Gentle, quiet, still, calm, mild, peaceful*: placidum placidum mollemque reddidi, Cic.: (*Sup.*) placidissima pax, *id.* **II. Meton.**: *Of plants, trees, etc.*: *Not wild, fruitful*: (Comp.) arbores placidiores, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. placide*.

**plācītum**, *i, v. placitus*.

**plāc-ītus**, *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of *plac-eo*. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable*: artes, Tac.: (with *Dul.*) paci, Virg. — *As Subst.*: placitum, *i, n.*: **a. Prop.**: *That which is pleasing or agreeable*: Virg. — **b. Meton.**: *An opinion, sentiment*; a determination, order: Pl.

**plāc-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [prob. akin to *plac-eo*] **I. Prop.**: *Of living beings, passions, etc.*, as objects: **A. Gen.**: *To quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, pacify*: animum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To reconcile; to make or cause to be at peace*: ipsos reipublice, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of things as objects*: *To appease, calm, pacify, etc.*: iratum ventrem, Hor. **III. Meton.**: *To endeavour to appease, etc.*: non si trecentis . . . places illichrymabilem Plutona tauris, Hor.

**1. plāga**, *æ, f.* = *πληγή*. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A blow, stroke, stripe*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of atoms striking together*: *The shock*: Cic. — **2.** *A blow which wounds or injures*: a stroke, cut, thrust; a wound: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaie*.

**2. plāg-a**, *æ, f.* [akin to *πλαῖς, πλαῖος*, "a flat surface"] **I.** *Of the sky, etc.*: **a. A region, quarter, tract, etc.: Virg. — **b. A zone: Virg. — **2.** *Of the earth*: *A region, district, canton*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plage*.****

**3. plāg-a**, *æ, f.* [akin to *πλεκεω*, root of Gr. *πλέκω*, "to entwine, plait," etc.] *The entwined, or plaited, thing*; hence] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *A hunting-net, snare, gin*: Cic.; Hor. — **B.** *A spider's web*: Pl. — **C.** *A bed-curtain*: Var. **II. Fig.**: *A snare, trap, toil*: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt, Cic.

**plāg-ār-ius**, *i, m.* [*plagi-um, man-stealing*] — found perhaps only in late Latin] (*One belonging to plagiary*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A man-stealer, kidnapper*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A literary thief, plagiarist*: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plagiaire*.

**plāg-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [*1. plag-a*] (*Abounding in plaga*; hence) *Fond of flogging*: Orbilius, Hor.

**plāg-ūla**, *æ, f. dim.* [*3. plag-a*] **I. Prop.**: *A bed-curtain, a curtain*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: *A sheet (of paper)*: Pl.

**planc-tus**, *ūs, m.* [for *plang-tus*; fr. *plang-o*] **I. Gen.**: *A striking or beating accompanied by a loud noise*; a banging, rustling, roaring: Luc. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A beating of the breast, arms, and face in mourning*: Sen. **B. Meton.**: *Waiting, lamentation, groaning; a groan, etc.*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plainte*.

**plān-e**, *adv.* [*plan-us*] **I. Prop.**: *Simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly*: (Comp.) planius dicere, Cic.: (*Sup.*) planissime explicare, *id.* **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *Wholly, entirely, completely, quite*: plane bene, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *In affirmative answers, Certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so*: Plaut.

**plang-o**, **plaxi**, **planotum**, **plangere**, 3. v. a. and n. [*plax*, root of *πλάσσω*, to strike] I. Gen.: *To strike, beat*, esp. with a noise: *tympana palmas*, Cat. II. Esp.: *A. Prop.*: 1. *To beat the breast, head, etc.*, as a sign of grief: *femur dextra*, Ov.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To beat one's self in agony*, etc.: Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Neut.: *To lament aloud, wring the hands*: *planxere sorores Naiades* . . . *Planxere et Dryades*: *plangentibus alsonat Echo*, Ov.—2. Act.: *To bewail*: *Memphitem bovem (i. e. Apim)*, Tib. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaindre*.

**plang-or**, **oris**, m. [*plang-o*] I. Gen.: *A striking, beating, attended with noise*: Auct. Her.; Ov. II. Esp.: *A beating the breast or face in token of grief; loud mourning, wailing, lamentation*: Cic.; Ov.

**plangun-cūla**, *ae*, f. dim. [*for plangon-cula*; fr. *πλῆγῶν*, *πλῆγῶνος*] *A little wax doll*: Cic.

**plān-i-pes**, **ōdis**, m. [*plan-us*; (i); pos] (*Flat-foot*) *A kind of pantomime or ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus*: Juv.

**plān-itas**, **ātis**, f. [*plan-us*] (*The quality of the planus*; hence) *Plainness, distinctness, perspicuity*: Tac.

**plān-ities**, **ei**, **-itia**, *ae*, f. [*id.*] (*A being flat; flatness*; Concr.) *A flat or even surface, level ground, a plain*: Lucr.; Cic.

**plān-o**, **avi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. [*id.*] *To make level, flat, or even*: *vias*, Coripp. **plan-ta**, *ae*, f. [*plan-o*] (*The flattened thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A sole, sole of the foot*: Virg. II. Meton.: *A. Of any part of a vegetable set in the ground for propagation*; *a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, sucker, graft, scion, slip, cutting*: Cic.; Virg.—B. *A set, slip*: Pl.—C. *A plant, in gen.*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plant, planle*.

**plant-āria**, **lum**, n. [*plant-a*] (*Things pertaining to a planta*; hence) I. Prop.: *Setts, slips, or young trees*: *vera*, Virg. II. Meton.: *The hair*: Pers.

I. **plā-nus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*either for plāt-nus*, fr. *πλάτ-νς*; or for plao-nus, fr. *πλάς*, *πλάκ-ος*] I. Prop.: *Even, level, flat, plain*: *latus*, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) *adversus planior*, Liv.: (*Sup.*) *planissimus*, Cic.—As Subst.: *planum*, 1. n. *Level ground, a plain*: Sall.—Particular phrase: *Law t. t.*: *E planum*, *On level ground, below, not on the bench, i. e. out of court, extra-judicial*: Suet. II. Fig.: *A. Lovely, inconsiderable, humble*: *homo*, Sen.—B. *Plain, clear, distinct, intelligible*: *planum facere*, *to make plain, clear, or intelligible*; *to set forth*, Cic.—Particular phrase: *De plano*, *Without difficulty, easily*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plan, plain*; also (*subst.*), *plaine*.

2. **plānus**, 1. m. = *πλάνους*. *A vagrant, vagabond; a juggler, impostor, cheat*: Cic.

**Plātææ**, **ārūm**, *f.*, *Πλαταιαί*. *Platææ*; *a city of Boeotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians*

(now *Palæo-Castro*).—Hence, **Plātæenses**, **lum**, *m.* *The Platæans*.

**plātālēa**, *ae*, *f.* *The spoonbill*: Cic. **plātānus**, 1. (*Gen.*, *platanus*, Virg.), *f.* = *πλάτανος* (*The wide or spreading thing*): *The platane or Oriental plane-tree*: Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. platane, plane*.

**plātēa**, *ae*, *f.*, *πλατεία*. *A broad way in a city, a street*: Ter.; Cæs.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. place*.

**Plātō** (**-on**), **ōnis**, *Πλάτων* (*The wide or spreading one*). *Plato or Platon*: 1. *A celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, instructor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academic philosophy*:—*Greek Acc.*: *Platona*, Hor.—Hence, **Plātōnicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Plato*; *Platonice*.—As Subst.: *Platonici*, **ōrum**, *m.* (*sc. discipuli*) *Followers of the Platonic philosophy*; *Platonists*.—2. *An obscure Epicurean of Sardis, contemporary with Cicero*.

**plaudo** (**plo-**), **plausi**, **plausum**, **plaudere**, 3. v. a. and n. [*etym. dub.*] I. Act.: *To clap, strike, beat any thing*: *plausis alis*, Ov.: *choros pedibus*, *to execute a choral dance, slumping with the feet*, Virg. II. Neut.: *A. Gen.*: *To clap, strike, beat*: *alis Plaudentem figit sub nube columbam*, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: *To clap the hands (in token of approbation)*; *to applaud*, *clap*: *manus suas in plaudendo consumere*, Cic.: *usque Sessuri, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat*, Hor.—2. Meton.: *a. To express approbation, to approve, applaud*: *plaudit sepultis*, Hor.—b. *With Personal pron.* in Dat.: *To applaud one's self, to be satisfied or well contented with one's self*: *populus me sibilat*: *at mihi plaudo Ipse domi*, Hor.

**plaus-ibilis**, *ae*, *adj.* [*plaudo*, (*Sup.*) *plaus-um*] *Deserving applause, praiseworthy, pleasing*: *nomen*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plausible*.

**plau-sor**, **ōris**, *m.* [*for plaud-sor*; fr. *plaud-o*] *One who claps applause; an applauder*: Hor.

**plaus-trum** (**plos-**), 1. n. [*for plaud-trum*; fr. *id.*] (*The accomplisher of clapping, etc.*; hence, in reference to the noise made by its movement) I. Prop.: *A waggon, wain, cart*: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: *The constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear*: Ov.

1. **plau-sus** (*for plaud-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *plaud-o*.

2. **plau-sus**, **ūs**, *m.* [*for plaud-sus*; fr. *plaud-o*] I. Gen.: *A clapping sound; the noise that arises from the beating or striking together of two bodies*: Virg.; Pl. II. Esp.: *A clapping of hands (in token of approbation)*; *applause*: Cic.

**Plautus** (**Plōt-**), 1. m. *Plautius* or *Plotius*; *a Roman name*.—Hence, **Plauti-us** (**ānus**, **Plot-**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, a Plautius* (*Plotius*); *Plautian*, *Plottian*.

**Plautus**, 1. m. *Plautius* (*i. e. Flat-foot*); *an Umbrian cognomen*: e. g. *T. Marcus Plautus*, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of the Umbrian vil-*

*lage Sarsina*.—Hence, **Plaut-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Plautus*; *Plautian*.

**plēbē-cūla**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [*plebes*, old Gen. *plebe-i*] *The common people, populace, mob, rabble*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plebécule*.

**plēbē-lus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the common people or commonalty*; *plebeian*: *familla*, Cic. II. Meton.: *In a contemptuous sense*: *Plebeian*; *i. e. common, vulgar, mean, low*: *licet concurrant plebei omnes philosophi*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plébicien*.

**plēbes**, *is* and *ei*, v. plebs. **plēb-i-cōl-a**, *ae*, *comm.* [*plebs*, *pleb-is*; (i); *col-o*] *One who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plébicole*.

**plēbi-scitum**, 1. n. (*Abl.*, *plebis scitu*, Decret. ap. Cic.) [*for plebis-scitum*] *A decree or ordinance of the people*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plébiscite*.

**plēb-s** (**-es**), *is*, and (*esp. anciently*) *ei* and *i*, *f.* [*akin to Gr. πλῆθ-ος*] (*The multitude or many*; hence) I. Prop.: *As a political division of a state*: *A. At Rome*: *The common people, the commons or commonalty, the plebeians* (*opp. to the patricians, senators, and knights*; whereas *populus* signifies the collective people, including, therefore, the Senate): *Sall.*; Cic.—B. *At other places than Rome*: *The mass or bulk of the people; the common people, commonalty* (*opp. to the higher ranks*): Cic. II. Meton.: *The populace, the lower class or order, the mass*: *Liv.*; Hor. III. Fig.: *Of deities*: *The lower order or rank*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plèbe*.

1. **plec-to**, **plexi** and **plexit**, **plexum**, **plectere**, 3. v. a. [*akin to πλέκ-ω*] I. Prop.: *To plait, braid, interweave*: *plexæ coronæ*, Lucr. II. Meton.: *To twist, bend, turn*: *monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phæd.*

2. **plec-to**, *prps.* *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *tēre*, 3. v. a. [*akin to πλῆθ-ω*, root of *πλῆθ-ω*, to strike] I. Prop.: *To strike, punish with blows*: *tergo plector*, Hor. II. Fig.: *Pass.*: *A. To be punished*: *multis in rebus negligentia plectimur*, *from, or because of, negligence*, Cic.—B. *To be blamed, censured, found fault with*: *ne quā in re jure plecteretur*, Nep. III. Meton.: *Of the wind*: *To lash*: *Venusinæ Plectantur silvæ* (*sc. Euro*), Hor.

**plectrum**, 1. n. = *πλῆκτρον* (*a striker, an instrument to strike with*): 1. Prop.: *A little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument*; *a quill*, *plectrum*: Cic.—2. Meton.: *a. A lyre, or lute*: Tib.—b. *A lyric poem, lyric poetry; a strain*: Hor. **Plēias** and **Plēias** (*dissyll.*) (**Plī-as**), **ādīs**, *f.*, *Πληιάς* and *Πλειάς* (*Sailing One*; or else, *Dove*). *A Pleiad*; *one of the Seven Stars*: usually plur.: *Pleiades* (*Plaiades*), *Πλειάδες*. *The Pleiades or Pleiads; the constellation of the Seven Stars* (*pure Lat.*, *Vergilian*); *acc. to the myth., the seven daughters*



of *Atlas* and *Pleione*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pléiades*.

**Pléione**, *ēs, f.*, Πληϊώνη. *Pleione*; daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, wife of *Atlas*, and mother of the *Pléiades*.

**Plennymrium**, *īl, n.*, Πληννύριον. *Plennymrium*; a promontory of Sicily, near *Syracuse* (now *Punta di Gigante*).

**plén-e**, *adv.* [plen-us] 1. Full to the top, etc.: *vassa plene infundere*, Pl.—2. Fully, wholly, completely, thoroughly, largely: *plene aliquid perficere*, Cic. (Comp.) *plenius*, Ov. (Sup.) *plenisime*, Pl.

**plén-ítido**, *inis, f.* [plen-us] (The quality of the plenus; hence) 1. Thickness, stoutness, etc.: Pl.—2. Fullness, completeness, etc.; uncontracted form, etc.: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plénitude*.

**plē-nus**, *a, um, adj.* [ple-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Filled, full: (Sup.) *plenisimis velis navigare*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *domus plena calati argenti*, id.: (with Abl.) *plena domus ornamentis*, id.—Adverbial expression: Ad plenum, To repletion, copiously: Virg. B. Esp.: Of bodily size: Stout, bulky, portly, plump, corpulent: *vulpecula pleno corpore*, Hor.: *sus plena*, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Filled, satisfied: *quum plenus languet amator*, sated with love, Hor.—B. Loaded, laden, etc.: *vitis*, Ov.: (with Gr. Acc.) *crura thymo plene* (sc. apes), Virg.—C. Entire, complete, full, whole: *annus*, Cic.—Adverbial expression: In plenum, On the whole, generally: Pl.—D. Of the voice: Sonorous, full, clear, strong, loud: *vox grandior et plenior*, Cic.—E. Of letters, syllables, words: Full: at full length, not contracted, unabridged: Cic.—F. Full, abundant, plentiful, much: *pecunia*, Cic.—G. Of age: Full, ripe, mature: *jam plenis nubilis annis*, marriageable, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: Full, filled: (with Gen.) *laboris*, Virg.: (with Abl.) *expectatione*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Complete, finished, ample, copious: *oratio*, Cic.—2. Full, abounding, rich: *pleno ore laudare*, with full mouth, i. e. fully, liberally, heartily, Cic.: (with Gen.) *quis plenior inimicior fuit C. Mario*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plein*.

**plē-o**, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. [akin to πλε, πλν, root πλε-ημι] To fill, to fulfil: (old word) Fest.

**plér-ique**, *ec, v.* *plerusque*.

**plē-rus**, *a, um, adj.* [ple-o] (Filled; hence) Very many, a very great part, most: Cic.

**plēr-us-que**, *plera-que*, *plerum-que*, *adv.* [a strengthened form from plerus] 1. Sing.: The larger, or greater, part of: *juventus pleraque Catiline favēbat*, Sall.—As Subst.: *plerum-que*, *n.* The greatest part: *Europæ*, Liv.—Adverbial expression: *Plerumque*: a. For the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently: Cic.—b. Often, frequently: Tac.—2. Plur.: Very many, a very great part, the most, most: *plerique Belgæ*, Cæs.: (with Partitive Gen.) *pleræque gentium*, Pl.—As Subst.: a.

*plerique*, *m.*: (a) Most, or very many, persons: Cic.—(b) Several, a large number, a very considerable portion: Tac.—b. *pleraque*, *n.* Most, or very many, things: all things: Cic.

**Pleumostii** (-oxii), *ōrum, m.* The *Pleumostii* or *Pleumoxii*; a people of Belgic Gaul.

**Pleuron**, *ōnis, f.*, Πλευρών. *Pleuron*; a city of *Ætolia*.—Hence, **Pleur-ōn-ius**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Pleuron*; *Pleuronian*.

**plexus** (for plect-sus), *a, um, P.* of plect-o.

**plíc-itus**, *a, um, P.* of plíc-o.

**plíc-o**, *avi* (ñi, acc. to *Prisc.*), *ātum* and *itum*, *are, i. v. a.* [akin to πλέ-ω] I. Gen.: To lay, or wind, together: to fold, fold up: *Lucr.* II. Esp.: Of a snake: To fold or coil: *seque in sua membra plicantem*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plier*, *plisser*, *plier*.

**Plinius**, *īl, m.* *Pliny*: 1. C. *Plinius Secundus*, also called *Majus* (the Elder), author of an encyclopedical work in 37 books.—2. C. *Plinius Cæcilius*, nephew of no. 1., also called *Junior* (the Younger), author of *Letters* and a *Panegyric* on the Emperor *Trajan*.

**Plisthēnes**, *is, m.*, Πλισθηνης. *Plisthēnes*; son of *Pelops*, brother of *Atræus* and *Thyestes*, father of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, who were brought up by his brother *Atræus* (whence they are called *Atridae*).—Hence, **Plisthēn-ius**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Plisthēnes*; *Meton.*) Of, or belonging to, *Agamemnon*.

**plōrā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [plor(a)-o] Lamentable, deplorable: Claud.

**plōrāt-us**, *is, m.* [id.] I. Prop.: A weeping, weeping, lamenting: Pl.; Liv. II. Meton.: Of the weeping or bleeding of a tree: Pl.

**plōr-o**, *avi*, *ātum*, *are, i. v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *PLU*, *fluere*] (To make to flow, to weep; hence, with the accessory notion of accompanying noises, etc.) I. Neut.: A. Gen.: To call out or cry aloud: Fest. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of grief: To wail, lament, to weep aloud: *plorando fessus sum*, Cic. II. Act.: To weep over any thing; to lament, bewail: *turpe commissum*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *plor*; (mod.) *pleurer*.

**plostel-lum**, *i, n. dim.* [for *ploster-lum*; fr. *plōstr-*um, *plōst(e)r-i*] A small wagon or cart: Hor.

**plōstrum**, *i, v.* *plaustrum*.

**plōxēmum** (-īmum, -ēnum), *i, n.* [Gallie word] A wagon-box: Cat.

**plūma**, *ec, f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A small, soft feather (next the skin, and under the larger feathers or coarser hair):—Plur.: Fine, soft feathers; down: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: Collectively: Down feathers: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of the first beard: *Down*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plume*.

**plumb-ūs**, *a, um, adj.* [plumb-um] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, lead; made of lead, leaden, lead-; glans, *Lucr.* II. Meton.: A. Lead-*en*, blunt, dull: *gladius*, Cic.—B. Lead-*en*, bad: *numus*, Plaut.—C. Lead-

*en*, i. e. heavy, oppressive, burdensome: *Auster*, Hor. III. Fig.: A. Lead-*en*, i. e. heavy, weighty: ira, Plaut.—B. Lead-*en*, dull, stupid, stolid: in physics *plumbi sumus*, Cic.

**plumb-um**, *i, n.* [akia to Gr. μόλυβδος, μόλυβος] I. Gen.: Lead: *dolia plumbo vincto*, Cato: *plumbum album*, *ñn*, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. A leaden ball or bullet: Ov.—B. A leaden pipe: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plomb*.

**plūm-ūs**, *a, um, adj.* [plum-a] (Pertaining to pluma; hence) Made of or with down; stuffed with down; down-; culcita, Cic.

**plūm-y-pes**, *ēdis, adj.* [plum-a; (i); pes] Feather-footed, with feathered feet: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumipède*.

**plūm-o**, *avi*, *ātum*, *are, i. v. a.* [plum-a] I. Prop.: To cover with feathers, to feather: *plumato corpore corvus*, Poët. ap. Cic. II. Meton.: A. To embroider: *pars auro plumata nitet*, Luc.—B. To cover with scales: *loricæ plumatæ*, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumer*.

**plūm-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (Full of pluma; hence) Full of down or feathers, covered with feathers, feathered: *accupium*, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumeux*.

**plū-o**, *plūi* or *plūvi*, *no sup.*, *plūēre*, 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *PLU*, *fluere*] (To flow down; hence) I. Prop.: To rain: sanguinem pluvie senatui nunciatum est, Cic. II. Fig.: To rain: nec de concussa tantum pluit illic glandis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pleuvoir*.

**plūres**, *v. plus*.

**plūr-ies** (-iens), *adv.* [plus, plur-is] Often, oftentimes, frequently: Cæs.

**plūrfarī-am**, *adv.* [plurifari-us] In many parts or places: Suet.

**plūr-ifari-us**, *a, um, adj.* [plus, plur-is] Manifold, very numerous: *munera plurifaria*, Suet.

**plūrim-um**, *sup. adv.* [plurim-us] 1. Most: *quam plurimum ille dilexit*, Cic.—2. At the most or utmost: *ex aqua datur ... plurimum drachma*, Pl.

**plū-rim-us**, *a, um, sup. adv.* [PLE, root of *ple-o*; (i); superlative suffix *lis* = *ple-i*-issimus; changed as follows: *plei*-simus, *pli*-simus, *plōi*-simus, *plōi*-rūmus, *plū*-rūmus] (Most or very full; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of number, extent, or degree: 1. Gen.: a. Sing.: Very much: *Attice plurimum salutem* (sc. dico), Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) Ut plurimum, As the utmost thing, at the utmost: Pl.—(b) Quam plurimum, As much as possible: Cic.—As Subst.: plurimum, *n.* Most of a thing, etc.: Cic.—b. Plur.: (a) Very many: *plurima verba*, Cic.—(b) Most: *plurimæ consilii partes*, Cic.—As Subst.: plurimi, *ōrum, m.* (sc. homines): (a) The most; the largest or greatest number: Sall.—(ß) With quam: As many as possible: Sall.—2. Esp.: Sing.: a. When or where a thing is most; hence, (a) Of the sun: At the fullest, i. e. most powerful: Ov.—(b) Of a wood, etc.: Thickest: Ov.—(c) Of a

river, etc.: *At the fullest or highest*: Ov.—(d) *Of a fountain: Most copious*: Ov.—(e) *Of the moon: At the full*: Mart.—(f) *Of fire: Raised to its utmost power*: Virg.—b. In collective force: *Very many* a; i. e. *very many, very numerous*: *oleaster plurimus*, Virg.—In Adverbial force: *Mostly, chiefly, principally, exceedingly, very much*: Ov.—As Subst.: *plurimus*, i. m. (sc. homo) *Very many a one, very many persons*: Ov.—B. *Of time: Very much, very frequently; most often*: Ov.—C. *Of size: Very large, very ample or extensive, etc.*: Virg. II. Fig.: *Plurimi* (sc. pretii): A. *At a high value; very highly, exceedingly, very much*: Nep.—B. *Of high importance, very important*: Cic.

1. *plūs*, *pluris*, comp. adj.; *Plur*: *plures*, *plura* (for class. *neut. plur. plura*, the form *pluria* was employed in ante-class. Latinity:—the *Gen. Plur.* *plurium* has, however, remained the predominant form) [contr. and changed fr. *ple*-or; fr. *ple*-o; with comparative suffix, or] (*Fuller*; hence) I. *Gen.*: A. Sing.: (so, prps. only as *neut. Subst.*): *More*: *tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet*, Cic.: *plus dapis*, Hor.—B. *Plur.*: *More*: *quos plures esse intelligo, quam tuam*, Cic.—As Subst.: a. *plura*, *lum*, n. *More things*: Quint.—b. *plures*, *lum*, m. (sc. homines) *Euphemistic for The dead*: Plaut. II. Esp.: A. Sing.: 1. *Of value*: A. Prop.: *Pluris pretii, or simply pluris*: *Of higher value*: Var.; Cic.—b. Fig.: *Pluris*, *Of more value or importance*: Cic.—2. *Of cost or price*: *Pluris*, *At a higher sum, dearer*: Cic.—B. *Plur.*: *Several, very many*: *plura castella*, Cæs.: *plures, dies*, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. *plures*, *lum*, m. (sc. homines) *Several, very many persons*: Cic.—2. *plura*, *lum*, n. (sc. verba) *Very many words*: Cic.

2. *plūs*, *adv.* [Adverbial *Neut.* of 1. *plūs*]: 1. a. *More*: *apud me argumenta plus, quam testes valent*, Cic.—b. *Too much, overmuch*: *quem res plus nimio delectatur secundæ*, Mutæ quæter, Hor.—2. *Of time*: *More, oftener*: *non plus, quam semel*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plus*.

*plus-cūlus*, a, um, adj. dim. [for *plur-cūlus*; fr. *plus*, *plur*-is] *Somewhat more, a little more; rather*: *minus plusculā suppellectile opus est*, Ter.—Adverbial expression: *Plusculum*, *Somewhat more, rather more*: *Plant.*—As Subst.: *plusculum*, i. n. A somewhat larger amount: Cic.

*plūtūs*, i. m., -um, i. n. [etym. dub.]: 1. A *pent-house, shed, or mantlet* (made of hurdles covered with raw hides, and used to protect besiegers): Cæs.—2. A *permanent breastwork, a parapet*, on towers, etc.: Cæs.—3. a. Prop.: *The backboard, back of a settee or couch*: Suet.—B. Meton.: A *couch, dining couch*: Prop.—4. A *book-sheaf, bookcase*: Juv.

*Plūto* (-on), *ōnis* (Gr. Acc. *Plutona*, Hor.), m., *Πλούτων* (One having wealth). *Pluto* or *Pluton*: *the king of*

*the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune*.—Hence, *Plūtōn-i-us*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pluto*: *Pluton-i-an*.—As Subst.: *Plutonia*, *drum*, n. pl. (sc. regna) *The domains of Pluto; a pestilential district in Asia*: Cic.

*Plūtus*, i. m., *Πλούτος* (Wealth). *Plutus*; *the god of riches*.

*plūvia*, *æ*, v. *pluvius*.

*plūvi-ālis*, e, adj. [*pluvi*-a] *Of, or belonging to, rain; rainy*: *Auster, raining*: Virg.: *fungi, produced by rain*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pluvial*.

*plū-vius*, a, um, adj. [*pluv*-o] *Rainy; rainy*: *aque*: Cic.: *Hyades, raining*: Virg.—As Subst.: *pluvia*, *æ*, f. (sc. aqua) *Rain*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pluie*.

1. *po'*. An old form of *post*; as, *po' meridiem*, mentioned by Quint.

2. *po*, or *pot*, *insep. prep.* (*poti*=*πρός*). A prefix denoting power or possession, or giving emphasis to the meaning of a verb; as in *polleo*, *polliceor*.

*pōcil-lum*, i. n. dim. [for *poculum*; fr. *pocul*-um] *A little cup*: Liv. *pō-cūlum*, i. n. [akin to *πώ-ω*=*πίνω*] (*That which serves for drinking from or out of*; hence) I. Prop.: *A drinking vessel; a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. *A drink, draught, potion*: Virg.; Hor.—B. *A drinking bout, a carouse*: Cic.—C. *A draught of poison*: Cic.

*pōdāger*, gri, m.=*ποδαγρός*. One who has the gout; a gouty man: Claud. *pōdāgra*, *æ*, f.=*ποδάγρα*. The gout in the feet: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *podagre*.

*Pōdātrius*, li, m., *Ποδαλείριος*. *Podaltrius*: 1. Son of *Æsculapius*, a celebrated physician.—2. A Trojan who followed *Aeneas* into Italy.

*pōd-ex*, *icis*, m. [for *ped-ex*; fr. *ped*-o] *The fundament, anus*: Hor.

*pōdium*, li, n.=*πόδιον*. A parapet or balcony: Suet.

*Pōas* (Pæ-), *antis*, m., *Πόας*. *Pæas* or *Peas*: the father of *Philoctetes*.—Hence, 1. *Pœantiādes* (Pœ-ant-), *æ*, m. The son of *Pœas*, i. e. *Philoctetes*.—2. *Pœant-i-us* (Pœ-ant-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pœas*: *Pœantian*: *proles*, i. e. *Philoctetes*, Ov.—As Subst.: *Pœantius*, li, m. (sc. heros) i. e. *Philoctetes*: Ov.

*Pœcile*, *æ*, f., *Ποικίλη* (Variegated). *Pœcile*: the picture gallery; a celebrated hall or portico at Athens.

*pœma*, *ātis* (Abl. *Plur.*, *pœmat-is*: Plaut.; Cic.: *pœmatibus*, Auct. Her.), n. = *ποίημα* (That which is made). A composition in verse, a poem. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poème*.

*Pœmēnis*, *idīs*, f. (One pertaining to a *ποῖνής*; i. e. a sheep-dog). *Pœmēnis*; the name of a dog.

*pœna*, *æ*, f. [akin to Gr. *ποινή*; both being obtained from the Sanscrit root *pō*, *purificare*] (*The purifying or acquitting thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Indemnification, compensation, satisfaction, expiation, punishment, penalty*:

Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Personified; Pena*; the goddess of Punishment or Vengeance: Cic.—B. *Hardship, torment, suffering, pain, etc.*: Sen.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peine*.

*Pœni*, *drum*, m. *The Pœni or Phœnicians*, i. e. *Carthaginians* (descended from the Phœnicians).—Sing.: *Pœnis*, i. m.: 1. Gen.: A *Carthaginian*.—2. Esp.: a. *The Carthaginian*, i. e. *Hannibal*: Cic.—b. Collectively: *si uterque Pœnis Serviat uni*, i. e. *the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain*, Hor.—Hence (a) *Pœn-us*, a, um, adj. *Punic, Carthaginian*: Virg.—(b) *Pœn-icus* (Pūn-), a, um, adj.: (a) Prop.: *Punic, Carthaginian*: *litæ*, Cic.: *fides*, i. e. *bad faith, perfidy*, Sall.—(B) Meton.: *Of the Phœnician colour, purple-coloured, purple-red*: *punica rostra* (sc. *psittaci*), Ov.—(c) *Pœn-icēus* (Pūn-), a, um, adj.: (a) Prop.: *Carthaginian*: *pomum*, i. e. a pomegranate, Ov.—(B) Meton.: *Of the Phœnician colour, purple-coloured, purple-red*; *red*: *tæniæ*, Virg.

*Pœnice*, *æ*, v. *Pun*. *pœnio*, *ire*, v. *punio* *init.* *pœnite-ndus*, a, um, *P. of pœnite-o*. To be repented of, blameable, objectionable: *magister*, Liv.

*pœnite-ns*, *ntis*: 1. *P. of pœnite-o*.—2. Pa.: *Rueing, repenting, repentant*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénitent*.

*pœnitent-ia*, *æ*, f. [*pœnitens*, *pœnitent-is*] *Repentance, penitence*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pénitence*.

*pœn-ītō* (pæn-), *ītāi*, no sup., *ītēre*, 2. v. a. *intens*, and *impers.* [*pœnio*=*punio*] (*To punish, torment, disturb*; hence) I. Personal: Act.: *To cause to repent, to displease*: *me hæc conditio non pœnitet*, Plaut. II. Impersonal: A. *It repents, one, etc.*, i. e. *I, you, etc., repent*; *I, etc., repent, am sorry, grieve, rue, etc.*: *eos*, Cic.: *bonæ mētis*, Sen.: *me consilii*, Cic.: *efficient ut me non didicisse minus pœniteat*, id.: *vis pœnitendi*, id.—B. *It disconcerts or displeases one*; i. e. *I, etc., am vexed, angry, offended*: *senectutis suæ eum pœniteret*, Cic.

*Pœnis*, i, *Pœnus*, a, um, v. *Pœni*. *pōēsis*, *is*, f.=*ποίησις* (A making). I. Prop.: *The art of composing poems; poetry, poesy*: Quint. II. Meton.: A poem, poems: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poésie*. *pōēta*, *æ*, m.=*ποιητής* (A maker). I. Gen.: A *maker, producer*: Plaut. II. Esp.: A *poet*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poète*.

*pōētica*, *æ*, v. *pōēticus*. *pōētic-æ*, *adv.* [*pōētic-us*] *Poetically: after the manner of a poet, or of the poets*: *loqui*, Cic.

*pōēticus*, a, um, adj.=*ποιητικός*. *Poetic, poetical*: *verbum*, Cic.—As Subst.: *pōētica*, *æ*, f. (sc. ars)=*ποίησις*. *The poetic art, poetry, poesy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poétique*.

*pōētria*, *æ*, f.=*ποίητρια* (A female maker). A poetess: Cic.

*pol* (lengthened form *edepol*), *interj.* [*Pollux*] *By Pollux! indeed! truly!* Plaut.; Ter.; Hor.

*Pōlēmo* (-on), *ōnis*, m., *Πολέμων*



(Man of war). **Polemo** or **Polemon**:  
 1. A Greek philosopher at Athens, a  
 disciple of Xenocrates and teacher of  
 Zeno and Arcesilas. — Hence, **Pōl-  
 emōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. Polemonian.  
 — 2. A king of Pontus after Mithrida-  
 tes. — Hence, **Pōlēmōn-iācus**, a,  
 um, adj. Polemonian.

**pōlenta**, æ, f. [akin to *πολυντρα*]  
 Peated barley, pearl-barley. Ov.

**pōl-io**, i, vi and i, itum, ire (Imperf.  
 polibant, Virg.), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.;  
 prps. 2. po; Li, root of li-no] (To  
 greatly smear or rub over; hence) I.  
 Prop.: To smooth, furbish, polish:  
*dædala signa polire*, Lucr. II. Meton.:  
 A. Gen.: To set off, adorn, de-  
 corate: *domus polita*, i. e. well-ordered.  
 Phaed. B. Esp.: I. of garments:  
 To give a gloss to by scouring, to finish,  
 etc.: Pl. — 2. Pass. in reflexive force:  
 To adorn one's self, set one's self off,  
 decorate one's self, etc.: Plaut. III.  
 Fig.: To polish, refine, improve, adorn,  
 etc.: orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *polir*.

**pōlit-e**, adv. [polit-us] In a polished  
 manner, exquisitely, elegantly: *dicere*,  
 Cic. (Comp.) *politius*, id.: (Sup.) *politissime*, Auct. Her.

**Pōlites**, æ, m., Πολίτης (Citizen).  
*Polites*; a son of Priam.

**pōliti-a**, æ, f. = πολιτεία. The State;  
 the name of one of Plato's works.

**pōliticus**, a, um, adj. = πολιτικός.  
 Of, or belonging to, civil polity or to the  
 State; political: *libri*, Script. ap. Cic.  
 ¶ Hence, Fr. *politique*.

**pōli-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of poli-o. —  
 2. Pa.: a. Of persons: Polished, ac-  
 complished, refined, cultivated, *polite*;  
 homo, Cic. (Comp.) *politor*, Val.  
 Max. (Sup.) *politissimus*, Cic. — b.  
 Of things: Polished, refined, cultivated,  
 elegant: *oratio*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poli*.

**Polla**, æ, f. [another form for  
 Paula, Paula] Polla; a woman's name.

**poll-en**, inis, n., -is, inis, comm.  
 [prob. akin to *πάλλω*, to shake] (The  
 shaken, i. e. sifted, thing; hence) I.  
 Prop.: Fine flour, mill-dust: Ter.  
 II. Meton.: Fine dust of other  
 things: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pollen*.

**polle-ns**, ntis, 1. P. of polle-o. —  
 2. Pa.: Strong, mighty, able, powerful,  
 potent: *animus abunde pollens*, Sall.  
 (with Gen.) *vinī pollens Liber*, Plaut.  
 (with Gr. Acc.) *soror cuncta pollentis*  
*virī*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puissant*.

1. **pollent-ia**, æ, f. [pollens, pol-  
 lent-is] I. Prop.: Might, power:  
 Plaut. II. Meton.: Personified:  
 Pollentia; the goddess of Power or of  
 Victory. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puissance*.

2. **Pollentia** (Polen-), æ, f.  
 (Might or Power). Pollentia or Polentia

1. A city of Picenum (now Urbisaglia).  
 — 2. A city of Liguria. — Hence, **Poll-  
 ent-inus** (Polen-), a, um, adj. Of,  
 or belonging to, Pollentia; Pollentian.

**pollent-ius**, comp. adv. [pollens,  
 pollent-is] More powerfully: Claud.

**pol-lēo**, lūi, nō sup., lēre, 2. v. n.  
 [contr. fr. pot-valeo] I. Prop.: A.  
 Gen.: To be strong, powerful, or potent;  
 to be able; to prevail, avail: *pollere*,

regnare, Cic. — B. Esp.: Of medicines,  
 charms, etc.: To be potent or efficacious:  
 Pl. II. Meton.: To be of much  
 worth; to be valued, esteemed: *quum*  
*questu multum pollent*, Pl. ¶ Hence,  
 Fr. *pouvoir*.

**poll-ex**, icis, m. [poll-eo] (The  
 powerful, or strong, thing; hence, with  
 esp. reference to the hands and feet)  
 I. Prop.: A. The thumb: Cæs.;  
 Hor. — B. The great toe: Suet. II.  
 Meton.: A. A short twig (of a vine):  
 Pl. — B. A knob or protuberance (on  
 the trunk of a tree): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
 (old) *pouce*, (modern) *pouce*.

**poll-icēor**, icēitus sum, icēri, 2.  
 v. dep. a. and n. [for pot-licēor] (To  
 bid, or offer, largely, or very much;  
 hence) I. Act.: To hold forth, offer,  
 promise any thing: *montes auri pol-  
 licens, montains of gold*, i. e. boundless  
 wealth, Ter.: *pollicēor hoc vobis*, Quir-  
 ties, bonā fide, Cic. II. Meton.: To  
 make a promise, to promise: ante ad-  
 ventum meum liberalissime erat pol-  
 licitus tuis omnibus, Cic. Perf.  
 Part. in Pass. force: Promised: fides,  
 Ov.: torus, id.

**poll-icita-tio**, ōnis, f. [poll-icit(a)-  
 or] A promising, a promise: Cæs. ¶  
 Hence, Fr. *pollicitation*.

**poll-icitor**, itus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.  
 intens. a. and n. [poll-icor] I. Act.:  
 To promise a thing: tibi operam,  
 Plaut. II. Neut.: To make promises,  
 to promise: largiundo atque pollicit-  
 ando magis incendere, Sall.

**poll-ic-ium**, i, n. [id.] Something  
 promised, a promise: Ov.

**poll-ic-itus**, a, um, P. of pollic-eor.  
**poll-ino-tus** (for poll-ing-tus), a,  
 um, P. of poll-ing-o.

**pol-ling-o**, linxi, linctum, lingēre,  
 3. v. a. [for pot-lingo; fr. pot; root  
 ling, akin to Sanscrit root *liṅh*, obtin-  
 ere] (To anoint greatly; hence, of the  
 dead) To anoint a corpse, etc., and  
 prepare it, etc., for the funeral pile:  
*pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat*,  
 Plaut.

**poll-ic-ēo**, polluxi, pollicitum, pol-  
 licēre, 2. v. a. [prps. only another form  
 for pollic-o] I. Prop.: Relig. t. t.:  
 To place upon the altar as a sacrifice to  
 the deity; to offer, to present as a sacri-  
 fice: *decumiam partem Herculi*, Plaut.  
 II. Meton.: A. To serve up as a  
 dish: non ego sum pollicita pago, I  
 am no dish for the village (like the Eng.  
 saying, I am meat for your master),  
 Plaut. — B. To entertain, to treat with  
 a thing: *polluctus virgis servus*, Plaut.

**poll-uc-tus**, a, um, P. of poll-uc-eo.  
**pol-lūo**, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a.  
 [prps. for pot-luo] (To greatly wash;  
 hence, in bad sense) I. Prop.: To  
 soil, defile, pollute: *dapes ore*, Virg.  
 II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To defile morally;  
 to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishon-  
 our, desecrate: *pacem*, Virg.: *jura*,  
 Cic. B. Esp.: To violate, dishonour  
 a woman: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *polluer*.

**poll-ū-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of poll-u-o.  
 — 2. Pa.: Polluted, i. e. vicious, un-  
 chaste: femina, Liv.: (Comp.) *pollutior*  
*senectus, more vicious, more sinful*,

Sil.: (Sup.) *pollutissimus dives*, A. pp.  
 ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pollu*, (mod.)  
*pollué*.

**Pollux**, ācis (collat. form of the  
 Nom., **Pōllūces**, Plant.), m., Πο-  
 λυεύκης (Very Sweet, or Very Bright).  
*Pollux* or *Polluces*; a famous pugil-  
 list, son of Tyndarus and Leda, and  
 brother of Castor, in connection with  
 whom, as the constellation of the Twins  
 (Gemini), he served as a guide to  
 mariners.

**pōlius**, i, m. = πόλιος. I. Prop.: A.  
 Gen.: The end of an axis, a pole: Ov.;  
 Pl. B. Esp.: The north pole: Ov.  
 II. Meton.: A. The heavens: Virg.  
 — B. The world, earth, etc.: Hor. ¶  
 Hence, Fr. *pôle*.

**Polusca**, æ, f. *Polusca*; a small  
 and very ancient town in Latium.

**Pōlyænus**, i, m., Πολύαινος  
 (Much-praised). *Polyænus*; a mathe-  
 matician, a friend and follower of  
 Epicurus.

**Pōlybius**, ūi, m., Πολύβιος (With  
 much life; Long-lived). *Polybius*; a  
 celebrated Greek historian.

**Pōlyclētus** (-itus), i, m., Πολύ-  
 κλειτος (Very Renowned). *Polyclētus*  
 or *Polyclitus*. I. Prop.: A celebrated  
 Greek sculptor from Argos, or Sicyon,  
 contemporary with Pericles. II. Meton.:  
 One possessed of the talent of  
*Polyclētus*: Cic.

**Pōlycrātes**, is, m., Πολυκράτης  
 (Very Mighty). *Polycrates*; a prince  
 of Samos, celebrated for his good for-  
 tune, but at last crucified by the Persian  
 governor Oroetes.

**Pōlydāmas**, antis, m., Πολυδάμας  
 (Subduer of many). *Polydamas*; a  
 Trojan, son of Pantheus, and friend of  
 Hector.

**Pōlydectes** (-ta), æ, m., Πολυδέκ-  
 τēs (Receiver of many). *Polydectes*; a  
 king of Seriphus, who brought up Per-  
 seus.

**Pōlydōrus**, i, m., Πολυδώρος (One  
 having many gifts). *Polydorus*; a son  
 of Priam and Hecuba. — Hence, **Pōly-  
 dōr-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of *Polydorus*,  
*Polydorean*.

**Pōlygnōtus**, i, m. = Πολύγνωτος  
 (Well-known). *Polygnōtus*, a Greek  
 painter and statuary.

**Pōlyhymnia**, æ, f., Πολυμνία  
 (She of many hymns). *Polyhymnia*;  
 one of the Muses.

**Pōlyidus**, i, m., Πολυίδης (The  
 seer of much). *Polyidus*; a soothsayer,  
 a native of Corinth.

**Pōly-mēstor** (-mēstor), ōris, m.,  
 Πολυμήστωρ and Πολυμήστωρ  
 (Very mindful — The one of much  
 counsel). *Polymentstor* and *Polymentstor*;  
 a king of Thrace, the husband of Iliona,  
 daughter of Priam, and the murderer  
 of Polydorus.

**pōlyphāgus**, i, m. = πολυφάγος  
 (One who eats much). A glutton, gorm-  
 andizer: Suet.

**Pōlyphēmus**, i, m., Πολύφημος  
 (One with mighty voice). *Polyphēmus*;  
 the one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, who was  
 blinded by Ulysses.

**Pōlyphētes**, æ, m., Πολυφείτης

(He who roams much). *Polyphates*; a Trojan, priest of Ceres.

**pōlypus**, i, m. = πολυπους or ἄολιο, πωλυπος (Many-footed). A *polytus* (the Roman poets always use the o long). I. **A. Prop.**: A sea-polytus: Ov. B. Fig.: Of rapacious men: Plaut. II. *A polytus in the nose*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *polype*.

**Pōlyxēna**, æ, f., Πολυξένη (The very hospitable one). *Polyxēna*; a daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave.—Hence, **Pōlyxēnus**, a, um, adj. Of *Polyxēna*, *Polyxēnian*.

**pōm-ārius**, a, um, adj. [pom-um] Of, or belonging to, fruit or fruit-trees; fruit: seminarius, Cato.—As Subst.: 1. **pomarius**, ii, m. (sc. homo) A fruit-seller, fruiterer: Hor.—2. **pomarum**, ii, n. = a. A fruit-garden, orchard: Cic.—b. A store-room for fruit; a fruit-loft: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pommerie*.

**pō-mēridiānus** (post-), a, um, adj. [for post-meridianus] In the afternoon, postmeridian: tempus, Cic.

**pō-mēr-yum** (=mēr-ium), ii, n. [for post-mēr-ium; fr. post; mēr-us = murus, or for pos-mēr-ium; fr. pos=por, changed from pro; mēr-us] (That which is behind, or in front of, the murus; hence) The *pomerium*; the open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini), and limiting the city auspices: Cic.

**Pōmētia**, æ, f., (-i, ōrum, m., Virg.) *Pometia* or *Pometii*; a very old town of the Volsci, in Latium, also called Suessa *Pometia* (prps. the mod. Torre Petrara or *Mesa*).—Hence, **Pōmētinus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pometia*; *Pometian*.

**pōm-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [pom-um; (i); fer-o] Fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing: arbor, Pl.: autumnus, Hor.

**pōmēr-ium**, ii, v. pomerium.

**Pōm-ōna**, æ, f. [pom-um] (The one having fruit; hence) *Pomona*; the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees: Ov.

**pōm-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of, or abounding in, fruit: horti, Tib.

**pōmpa**, æ, f., = πομπή. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A solemn procession, a public procession of any kind: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: A procession at the Circensian games: Liv.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. A train, suite, retinue, row of persons or things: Cic.; Tib.—B. Parade, display, ostentation, pomp: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pompe*.

**Pōmpēii**, ōrum, m. *Pompeii*; a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79.—Hence, **Pōmpē-ani**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of *Pompeii*; the *Pompeians*.

**Pōmpēius** (trisyll.) or **Pōmpēius** (quadrisyll.), i, m. *Pompeius*; a Roman name; esp. Cn. *Pompeius Magnus*, the triumvir.—Hence, **Pōmpē-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a *Pompeian*.—As Subst.: 1. **Pōmpēiani**, ōrum, m. (sc. amici

or milites) The adherents, or soldiers, of *Pompey*; *Pompey's party*, *Pompey's troops*.—2. **Pōmpēianus**, i, m. One of *Pompey's party*, etc.; a partizan of *Pompey*.

**Pōmpilius**, ii (Gen. *Pompill*, Hor.), m. *Pompilius*; a Roman name; esp. Numa *Pompilius*, the second king of Rome.—Hence, **Pōmpili-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pompilius*; *Pompilian*.

**pōmpilus**, i, m. = πομπίλος (Conductor; Escort). The *pompilus*: 1. The pitot-fish, rudder-fish: Ov.—2. The nautilus: Pl.

**Pōmpōnius**, ii, m. *Pomponius*; a Roman name; esp. T. *Pomponius Atticus*, a friend of Cicero, whose life is written by *Nepos*.

**Pōmpt-inus** (Pont-), a, um, adj. [Pont-i-us] (Pertaining to a Pontius) The *omptine* or *Pontine*: palus, the extensive marshy district exposed to the inundations of the Amasenus and Ufens, still called the *Pomptine* (*Pontine*) *Marshes*.

**pōmum**, i, n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root PŪSH, nutritre] (The nourishing thing; hence) I. Prop.: Fruit of any kind: Virg. II. Meton. = pomus: A fruit-tree: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potomme*.

**pōmus**, i, f. [akin to pomum; v. pomum init.] (The nourishing, or feeding, thing; hence) A fruit-tree of any kind: Tib.

**pōndēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pondus, ponder-is] I. Prop.: To weigh a thing: semper anatorum ponderat illa sinūs, Prop. II. Fig.: To weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon: verborum delectum aurium judicio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pondérer*.

**pōndēr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of pondus; hence) Of great weight, weighty, heavy, ponderous. I. Prop.: (Comp.) lana ponderosior, Var.: (Sup.) ponderosissimi lapides, Pl. II. Fig.: epistola, weighty, significant: Cic.

**pōnd-o** [Abl. of obsolete pond-us, i; for pend-us; fr. pend-o] I. Prop.: Adv.: By weight, in weight: Liv. II. Meton.: Indect. noun: A pound: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic.

**pond-us**, ēris, n. [for pend-us; fr. id.] (A weighing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A weight; a weight used in a scale: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Heaviness, weight of a body: Cic.—2. Balance, equipoise, equilibrium: Cic.—B. A heavy body; a weight, mass, load, burden: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Weight, consequence, importance, consideration, authority: Cic.; Hor.—B. Oppressive weight, burden: Ov.—C. Weight of character, i. e. firmness, constancy: Prop.

**pōne**, adv. and prep. [prps. contr. from posine, posne, akin to Gr. ποτι for πος] I. Adv.: After, behind, back: Cic.; Virg. II. Prep. C. Acc.: Behind: pone quos ante ante labantur, Cic.

**pō-no**, pōsū, pōstum, pōnēre (old form of the perf., pōsi, Plaut.—) *Part. Perf.* *Syncope*, pōstus, a, um,

*Lucr.*), 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contr. fr. po-sino, to let down; but rather for pos-no, fr. root pos] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put or set down a person or thing: to put, place, set, lay, etc.: pedem, Cic.: genu, Ov.: tabulas in arario, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: a. Of troops: To place, set, post, station, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Of a camp: To pitch: Cæs.—2. To set up, erect, build: templa, Virg.—3. To form, fashion works of art: Alcinodum duo pocula fecit, Virg.—4. To set, set out, plant trees, etc.: Hor.—5. To lay, stake, wager, as a forfeit; to lay down, propose, as a prize: præmium, Liv.—6. Commercial t. t.: To put out at interest; to lend; to invest: pecuniam Quærit Kalendis ponere, Hor.—7. To place, set, appoint a person, e. g. as a guard, accuser, etc.: custos in frumento publico positus est, Cic.—8. To serve up, set before one at table: illa (sc. ova) memento Ponere, Hor.—9. To lay aside, take off, put down, lay down, as clothing, arms, books: arma, Cæs.: librum, Cic.—10. To lay in the grave, etc.; to bury, inter: te, amice, nequirit Conspicere, et patriâ decedens ponere terrâ, Virg.—11. To adjust, set in order, arrange: capillos, Ov.—12. Of the winds: To fall, abate: [Abs.] Zephyri posuere, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To set, place, put, lay a thing: pone ante oculos lætitiarum senatus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To lay out, spend, employ a thing, esp. time, in any thing: sumptum, Cic.: diem tecum, id.—2. To put, place, count, reckon, consider a thing in or among certain things: aliquid in beneficii loco, Cic.—3. To appoint, ordain, make something: leges, Cic.—4. In speaking or writing: To lay down as true; to state, assert, maintain, allege: pono satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, Cic.: idne pro certo ponerem, Liv.—5. To put hypothetically, to assume, suppose: positum sit igitur in primis, etc., Cic.—6. To propose, offer, fix upon a theme for discussion: Cic.—7. To put away, leave off, dismiss, forego, lay down, surrender: puer iram collegit, et ponit, temere, etc., Hor.—8. Of an attempt, etc.: To make the first essay, or attempt, at any thing; to begin, etc.: eum ipsum rudimentum adolescentie, bello lacescentem Romanos, posuisse, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pondre*; also, from root POS, posere.

**pon-s**, tis, m. [akin to Sanscrit root PAND, a strengthened form of PAD, ire] (That which serves for going; hence) I. Gen.: A bridge: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. II. Esp.: A. The bridge (at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the septum, to deposit their votes): Cic.—B. A wooden drawbridge (to be let down from besieging towers to the walls of a town or fortress): Tac.—C. A plank bridge (thrown from a vessel to the shore): Virg.—D. The deck (of a ship on which the military engines were placed): Tac.—E. A floor (of a tower): Virg.—F. A wooden bridge (on a narrow wall between two towers): Virg.—G. Bridge; as a geographical



**proper name.** *So, Pons Argentens (the modern Argens); Script. ap. Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. pont.*  
**pont-iculus**, *i. m. dim.* [pons, pont-is] *A little bridge; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ponticule.*

**pont-i-fex (-ū-fex)**, *icis, m.* [etym. dub.; perhaps for pont-i-fac-s; fr. Sanscrit root *pū*, *purificare*; part. præs. *pūant*; contracted *punt* or *pont*; (i); fac-io] *A Roman high-priest, a pontif; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. pontife.*

**pontific-ālis**, *e, adj.* [pontifex, pontific-is] *Of, or belonging to, a pontifex; a pontifex; pontific: auctoritas, Cic.: honos, of the Pontifex Maximus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. pontifical.*

**pontific-ātus**, *ūs, m. [id.]* *The office, or dignity, of a pontifex; the pontificate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pontifical.*

**pontific-ius**, *a, um, adj. [id.]* *Of, or belonging to, a pontifex; pontific: libri, Cic.*

**Pontinus**, *a, um, v. Pomptinus.*  
**Pont-ius**, *ī, m.* [akin to *pētr-ē*; hence=Quintus] *Pontius; a Roman name: esp. C. Pontius, a Samnite general who surrounded the Romans at the Caudine Pass.*

**pont-o**, *ōnis, m. [1. pons, pont-is]* *(The thing having a pons; hence) A kind of Gallic transport, a punt: Cass. ¶ Hence, Fr. ponton.*

**1. pontus**, *i, m.=πόντος, I. Prop.* *The sea: Virg. II. Meton.: A deep: maris, Virg.—B. A sea-wave: Virg.*

**2. Pontus**, *i, m.=Πόντος, I. Prop.* *The Pontus or Black Sea (called in full Pontus Euxinus): Cic. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: The region about the Black Sea; Pontus: Cic.; Ov.—Hence, Pont-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pontus; Pontic. B. Esp.: Pontus, a province of Asia Minor.*

**pōp-a**, *ae, m.* [etym. dub.] *A popa; a Roman inferior priest; a priest's assistant, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe: Cic.; Pers.*

**pōp-ānum**, *i, n.=πανάριον. A sacrificial cake: Juv.*

**pōpel-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [for populus; fr. popul-us] *The rabble, mob, populace: Hor.*

**Popillus (Popill-)**, *ī, m. Popilius or Popilius; a Roman name.—Hence, Popili-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Popilius; Popilian.*

**pōp-ina**, *ae, f. (πῆνω, πῆνω, to cook) (The cooking thing; hence) I. Prop.: A cook's shop, victualling house, eating-house: Hor. II. Meton.: The food sold at a cook-shop: Cic.*

**pōpin-o**, *ōnis, m.* [popin-or, to gormandize] *A frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer: Hor.*

**popes**, *itis, m.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.: The ham of the knee; the hough: Liv. II. Meton.: The knee: Virg.; Hor.*

**Popl-i-cōl-a (Publ-, -cōlla)**, *ae, m* [popl-us=populus; (l); col-o] *(The one honouring the people, or treating*

*the people with attention, etc.) Popicula or Publicola; a cognomen of P. Valerius and of his descendants.*

**poplus**, *i, v. l. populus inst.*  
**Poppæa**, *ae, f. Poppæa; the wife of the Emperor Nero.—Hence, Poppæ-anus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Poppæa.*

**poppysma**, *ātis, n., -us, i, m.=πώπυσμα and πώπυρος. A smack-ing or clucking with the tongue: Juv.; Pl.*

**pōpūl-a-bilis**, *e, adj.* [popul(a)-or] *That may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible: populabile flammæ, Ov.*

**pōpūl-a-bundus**, *a, um, adj. [id.]* *Laying waste, ravaging: Liv.*

**pōpūl-āris**, *e, adj. [1. popul-us]* *I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, the people; proceeding from, or designed for, the people: leges, Cic.: aura, Hor.—As Subst.: popularia, lum, n. (sc. sub-sella) The seats of the people in the theatre; the common seats: Suet. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. Agreeable to the people; popular: quid tam populare, quam pax? Cic.—2. Of, or belonging to, the same people or country; native, indigenous: flumina, of the same district, Ov.—As Subst.: popularis, is, m. (sc. homo): a. Prop.: A countryman, fellow-countryman: Cic.; Ov.—b. Fig.: Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc.: A companion, partner, associate, accomplice: Ter.; Sall.—3. Of, or belonging to, the people; attached or devoted to the people; popular, democratic: homo, Cic.—As Subst.: populares, lum, m. (sc. fautores) The people's party, the democrats: Cic. B. Meton.: Of animals or plants: Belonging to, or of, the same region, country, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. populaire.*

**pōpūl-ār-it-as**, *ātis, f. [popular-is]* *(The quality, or state, of the popularis; hence) 1. Popularity (but only subjectively); an effort to please the people, a courting of popular favour, popular bearing: Tac.—2. A being of the same country, fellow-citizenship: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. popularité.*

**pōpūl-ār-iter**, *adv. [id.] 1. After the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly: loqui, Cic.—2. In a popular manner, popularly: agere, Cic.*

**pōpūl-ā-tio**, *ōnis, f. [popul(a)-or]* *I. Prop.: A laying waste, ravaging, plundering, spoiling, devastation: Cass. II. Meton.: Things plundered, plundered, booty: Liv. III. Fig.: Destruction, corruption, ruin: morum, Pl.*

**pōpūl-a-tor**, *ōris, m. [id.] A devastator, ravager, plunderer: Liv.; Ov.*

**pōpūl-a-trix**, *icis, f. [id.] She that wastes or destroys: Claud.*

**pōpūl-a-tus**, *ūs, m. [id.] A laying waste; a devastating, devastation: Claud.*

**pōpūl-ē-us**, *a, um, adj. [popul-us]* *Of, or belonging to, poplars; poplar-: frondes, Virg.*

**pōpūl-ī-fer**, *fēra, fērum, adj. [2. popul-us; (i); fer-o]* *Poplar-bearing: Ov.*

**pōpūl-i-scitum**, *i, n. (or, better, populi scitum). A decree of the people: Cic.*

**pōpūl-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [1. popul-us]* *(To spread or pour out people over a country; hence) I. Prop.: To lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate, spoil, plunder, pillage: provinciam, Cic. II. Meton.: To destroy, ruin, spoil: populatque ingentem farris acervum Curculio, Virg.*

**Pōpūlōnia**, *ae, f., -ium, ī, n., -ī, ōrum, m. Populonia, Populonum, or Populonii; a town on the coast of Etruria (now the ruins of Popponia, near Piombino).—Hence, Pōpūlōn-enses, lum, m. The inhabitants of Populonia, the Populonians.*

**pōpūl-or**, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [1. popul-us]* *(To spread or pour out people over a country, etc.; hence) To lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate, spoil, plunder, pillage: agros, Cic.: Equos, Liv.*

**1. populus** (old form **poplus**), *i, m.* [prob. for pol-pul-us; fr. πολ-ús reduplicated] *(The many; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A people: Liv. B. Esp.: The Roman people: 1. As embodying the whole state: Cic.—2. As distinct from the Senate: Liv.—3. Opp. to the plebs: Liv. II. Meton.: A. The populace: Mart.—B. The persons in a place; the civil population: Nep.—C. A multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number of persons or things: Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) people, (mod.) people.*

**2. populus**, *i, f.* [etym. dub.; prps. pal-pal-us; fr. παλ-λαμα, to quiver, quake, etc.] *(The quivering thing; hence) A poplar, poplar-tree (sacred to Hercules): Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. peuplier.*

**porc-a**, *ae, f. [porc-us] A female swine, a sow: Cato.—By poet. license for a male swine, a boar: Virg.*

**porcel-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [for porculus; fr. porcul-us] *A little pig (whether tame or wild): Suet.; Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. porcneau.*

**porc-us**, *a, um, adj. [porc-us]* *Of a hog, hog's, swine's: polimenta, Plaut.—As Subst.: porcina, ae, f. (sc. caro). Swine's flesh, pork: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. porcine.*

**Porcius**, *ī, m. [porc-us]* *(One pertaining to porcus; hence) Porcius; a Roman name.*

**porcū-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [for porculus; fr. porcus, (uncontr. Gen.) porco-i] *A young swine, young pig, porker: Plaut.*

**porcus**, *i, m.* [old Italian *pōrcus*, Var.] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A tame swine, a hog, pig: Cic. B. Esp.: Collectively: Hogs, pigs, swine: Cic. II. Fig.: Of a glutton: Pig, hog: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. porc.*

**porgo**, *ēre, v. porrigo inst.*  
**porphyr-ēticus**, *a, um, adj. [porph-ύρα] Purple-red: marmor, Suet.*

**Porphyri-on**, *ōnis, m. Πορφυρίων (One having or wearing purple). Porphyri-on: one of the giants.*

**porrec-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [for porrectio; fr. porrig-o, through true recto]

**PORREG** *A stretching out, extending, extension:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porrection*.  
**porrec-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of por-rigo*, through true root **PORRIG**.—2. *Pa.: a.* (Prop.: *Stretched out*; Fig.) *Wide-spread, extended:* famaque et imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortum Solis, Hor.—b. *Of troops, etc.: Extended, stretched, or spread out:* (Comp.) *porrector acies*, Tac.—c. *Spread or stretched out:* frons, Plant.—d. *Of localities: Extended, extensive, long, etc.*: Cæs.; Hor.—e. *Laid out at full length; laid or stretched out:* senex, i. e. dead, Cat.—f. *Protracted, lengthened:* mora, Ov.

**por-rictio**, rēci, rectum, rictōre, 3. v. a. [correct form in the old relig. lang. of proijcio] *To lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods: cruda exita in mare porricit*, Liv.—Prov.: *Inter cæsa et porrecta, Between the slaying and the offering of the victim*, prps. = at an unseasonable time: Cic.

1. **por-rigo**, rēxi, rectum, rigēre (contr. form, porgite, Virg.), 3. v. a. [for por-rego; fr. por = pro; rego] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To stretch or spread out before one's self; to put forth, reach out, extend: utraque celo Brachia porrexit*, Ov. *B. Esp.: 1. Of troops, etc.: To extend: Sall.—2. Pass. In reflexive force: a. To stretch or spread one's self out; to stretch out, extend: Virg.; Ov.—b. Of localities, etc. To stretch out, extend, lie: Pl.—3. To lay at full length, to stretch on the ground: hosteni, Liv.—4. To hold forth, reach out, offer, present: munera, Ov.: dextram alicui, Cic. *II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To extend, stretch out, increase: quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, Restat?* Ov. *B. Esp.: To extend, offer, grant a thing: praesidium clementibus*, Cic.*

2. **porrigo**, inis, f. [etym. dub.] *1. Of persons: Scurf, dandriff: Hor.—2. Of animals: prps. The mange: Juv.*

**Porrīna**, æ, f. *Porrīna: a Roman goddess, worshipped by women* (prps. only another name for Carmentis).

**porro**, adv. [πῶρῳ] *I. Prop.: In space: Forward, onward, further on, to a distance; at a distance, afar off, far: inscius Æneas, quæ sint ea flumina porro*, Virg. *II. Meton.: A. In time: 1. Of old, aforesaid, formerly: Ov.—2. Henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future: Liv.—B.: 1. Again, in turn: Cic.—2. In the progress of an argument, or in a sequence of ideas: Then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides: Sall.: Cic.*

**porrum**, i, n., -us, i, m. [πῶρον] *A leek, scallion: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. poireau, porreau.*

**Porsēna** (-enna), æ, m. *Porsēna or Porsenna: a king of Etruria, who made war on Rome on account of the banished Tarquins.*

**por-ta**, æ, f. [prob. for per-ta; fr. περ-α, whence πόρ-ος] *(The thing passed through; hence) I. Prop.: A gate of a city, fortress, camp, house, etc.: Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. An*

*avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, pass, door, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—B. The fundamen-* *tal:* Cat. *III. Fig.: Gate, way, means, etc.: et quibus e portis occurri cuique decoret*, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porte*.

**portā-tio**, ōnis, f. [port(a)-o] *A carrying, carriage, conveyance: Sall.*

**por-tendo**, di, tum, dēre [Inf. Pres., portendire, Plant.], 3. v. a. [an ancient collat. form, belonging to relig. lang., from pro-tendo, "to stretch forth;" hence] *I. Gen.: To point out, indicate future events, misfortunes, etc.; to foretell, predict, presage, portend: magnitudinem imperii*, Liv. *II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To foreshadow itself (as a sign); to impend, etc.: quid spei Latinis portendi?* Liv.

**portent-ifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [portent-um; (i); fer-o] *Portent-bringing, i. e. monstrous, etc.: Ov.*

**portent-ific-us**, a, um, adj. [for portent-i-fac-us; fr. portent-um; (i); fac-o] *(Causing a portent, etc.; hence) Marvellous, monstrous, unnatural, extraordinary: venena*, Ov.

**portent-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [portent-um] *I. Prop.: Full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, hideous, revolting, etc.: aliqua portentosa*, Cic. (Comp.) *quo quid fieri portentosis potest?* Sen. (Sup.) *portentosisima genera ciborum*, Suet. *II. Meton.: Relating to, or of, wonderful things, etc.: scientia*, Pl.

**porten-tum**, i, n. [for portendum; fr. portend-o] *I. Prop.: (The presaging thing; hence) A sign, token, omen, portent: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. A monster, monstrosity: Cic.; Hor.—B. A marvellous or extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story: Cic. III. Fig.: In a moral sense: A monster of depravity, etc.: Cic.*

**porten-tus** (for portend-tus), a, um, P. of portend-o.

**Porthmeus** (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m. = Πορθμῆος. *The ferryman (a name given to Charon): (acc.) Porthmea*, Juv.

**portic-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [portico-us] *A small gallery or portico: Cic.*

**port-icus**, ūs, f. [port-a] *(A thing pertaining to a porta; hence) I. Prop.: A walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico: Cic. II. Meton.: A. The entrance or porch of a tent: Auct. ap. Cic.—B. A long shed or gallery (to protect soldiers in sieges): Cæs.—C. The Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics (from σῶα, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. portique, porche.*

**por-tio**, ōnis, f. [akin to πόρ-ω, to give, offer] *(A giving; or offering; Concr. A thing given or offered; hence) I. Prop.: A share, part, portion: Pl.; Juv. II. Meton.: A relation to any thing; proportion: Curt.—A verbal expressions: Pro portione, portione, ad proportionem, etc., In*

*proportion, proportionally: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. portion.*

1. **port-itor**, ōris, m. [port-us] *(One doing, i. e. pertaining to, portus; hence) I. Prop.: A toll-gatherer (at a seaport); a receiver or collector of customs; a custom-house officer: Cic. II. Fig.: Of a prying woman: Plaut.*

2. **port-itor**, ōris, m. [port-o] *I. Gen.: A carrier, conveyer: Claud. II. Esp.: A. A ferryman, boatman, sailor, mariner: Sen.—B. The ferryman; i. e. Charon: Prop.*

**por-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *in-tens.* [etym. dub.; but prob. like fer-o, akin to Gr. φέρ-ω, Sanscrit root bhū; and so, a freq. of fero] *I. Prop.: To bear or carry along; to convey any thing heavy: ad onera portanda*, Cæs.: ne forte sub alii Fasciculum portes librurum, Hor. *II. Fig.: To bear, carry, bring: portantia verba salutem*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. porter.

**portōr-ium**, i, n. [porto, through obsol. portor=portitor] *(A thing pertaining to a portor; hence) Carrier's tax, paid by the carrier; i. e.: 1. A tax, toll, duty, impost (paid on goods imported or exported): Cæs.—2. A tax paid for the right of hauling goods about the country; a hawker's or pedlar's tax: Cic.*

**port-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [port-a] *A small gate: Liv.*

**Port-ūnus** (-umnus), i, m. [port-us] *(The one belonging to portus; hence) Portumnus; the protecting god of harbours (also called Palæmon).*

**portū-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [portus, unconstr. Gen.] *portu-is] Full of, or abounding in, harbours: having many harbours: navigatio minime portuosa*, Cic. (Comp.) *portuosior*, Sall.

**por-tus**, ūs, m. [akin to, and from the same root as, por-ta; cf. porta init.] *(An approaching or entering; Concr., A thing approached or entered; hence) I. Prop.: A harbour, haven, port: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: The mouth (of a river): Ov. III. Fig.: A place of refuge, an asylum, retreat: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. port.*

**Pōrus**, i, m. = Πῶρος. *Porus; a king of India.*

**po-sco**, pōposci, no sup., pōscere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, for pet-sco; fr. pet-o] *I. Gen.: A. With personal subjects: 1. To ask for urgently; to beg, demand, request, desire: peccatis veniam*, Hor.: ut imperator pugna addesset, Tac.: pōscunt majus poculis (c. bibere), i. e. they challenge to drink from larger cups: id.—2. a. With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing: To demand, etc., something of one; to ask, etc., one for something: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberam pōscere, Cic.—b. Pass. with Acc. of thing: (a) To be asked for something; something is asked or demanded of one: pōsceris exta bovis, Ov.—(b) To be called upon or invoked (to inspire a poet, or to sing): aversus Apollo Pōscitur invitā verba pigenda lyrā, Prop.—B. Of things as subjects: To demand, require, need: quod res



poscere videbatur, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** To demand for punishment, to ask to be given up: accusant li, quos populus poscit, Cic.—**B.**: 1. To call one: ego poscor Olympo, *Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat*, Virg.—2. To call upon, invoke: supplex tua amina posco, Virg.—**C.** In selling: 1. To ask, demand for a thing: to offer at a price: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plant.—2. To ask, bid, offer a price for a thing: equi poscit praudo? Plant.

**Pōsides**, e, m. *Posides*; a freedman of the Emperor Claudius.

**Pōsidōnius**, li, m., Ποσιδώνιος (One belonging to Poseidon or Neptune). *Posidonius*; a celebrated Stoic of Rhodes, a disciple of Panaetius, and instructor of Cicero.

**pōs-itō**, ōnis, f. [POS, root of po(s)-no] **I.** Prop.: A putting, placing, setting: Col. **II.** Fig.: A placing, use of a word: Quint. **III.** Meton.: A position of the body or of places; a posture, situation: Sen.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *position*.

**pōs-itor**, ōris, m. [id.] A builder, founder: Ov.

**pōs-itura**, ō, f. [id.] (Prop.: A placing; Meton.) A thing placed; hence, structure, creation, formation, etc., of the universe: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posture*.

1. **pōs-itus**, ō, um: 1. P. of po-no, through true root pos.—2. Pa.: Placed, lying, standing, situate, etc.: a. Prop.: Of localities, etc.: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of a person in sleep: somno positus, laid in sleep, i. e. lulled to sleep, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posé*.

2. **pōs-itus**, ōis, m. [POS, root of po(s)-no] (A putting or placing; hence) **I.** Gen.: Position, situation, etc.: Ov.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: Disposition, order, arrangement: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poste*.

**posses-sio**, ōnis, f. [for possed-sio; fr. possid-eo, through true root POSSED] **I.** Prop.: A possessing, possession: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A thing possessed; a possession, property, esp. an estate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *possession*.

**possession-cūla**, ō, f. dim. [for possession-cula; fr. possessio, possession-is] A small possession, a small estate: Cic.

**posses-sor**, ōris, m. [for possed-sor; fr. possid-eo, through true root POSSED] A possessor: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posseur*.

1. **posses-sus** (for possed-sus), a, um, P. of possid-eo, through true root POSSED.

2. **posses-sus** (for possid-sus), a, um, P. of possid-o.

**pos-sidēo**, ōdī, ōssum, ōdēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sedeo] To continue sitting down in a place, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: To have and hold, to be master of, to own, possess: partem agri, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: To take possession of, to occupy: forum armatis catervis, Cic. **III.** Fig.: To possess, to have a thing: magnam possidet religionem pater-

nusque maternusque sanguis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posséder*.

**pos-sido**, ōdī, ōssum, ōdēre, 3. v. a. [for pot-sido] (id.) **I.** Prop.: To take possession of, to possess one's self of: Cic.: circumdānus humor Ultima possidet, Ov. **II.** Fig.: To take possession of, possess itself of, occupy: totum hominem, totamque ejus preturam possederat, Cic.

**pos-sum**, pōtūi, posse (old forms, potissum or potis sum, for possum, Plaut.: potissum for possum, id.: potissim for possum, id.: potesse for posse, id.: possim, id.: possies, id.: possiet, id.—In the Pass.: potestur, Lucr.), v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pot-is; sum] **I.** Gen.: To be able, have power; I (thou, he, etc.) can: quantum valeam, quantumque possin, Cic.: facere non possum, id. **II.** Esp.: To be able, to have influence or efficacy, to avail: poterant per vim et scelus plurimum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pouvoir*, (je) *puis*.

**post**, adv. and prep. [prob. contr. from pone est] **I.** Adv.: A. Prop.: Of place: Behind, back, backwards: servi, qui post erant, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of time: Afterwards, after: multis post annis, many years after, Cic. **II.** Prop.: With Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place: Behind: post caretta, Virg. **B.** Fig.: After, inferior to, less regarded than, beneath, etc.: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor. **C.** Meton.: Of time: After, since: post M. Brutum proconsulem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puis*.

**post-ēa**, adv. [prob. for post-cam] **I.** Prop.: Of time: After this or that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards: postea fuerat, Cæs.: postea loci, Sall.: non multo postea, not long after, Cic.—Particular combinations: A. Postea inde or deinde, Then, after that, and afterwards: Liv.—B. Postea quam (also, as one word), After that: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of order or succession: Afterwards, then, besides: quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui? Cic.

**posteaquam**, v. postea.  
**poster**, era, erum, etc., v. posterus.  
**postēr-itās**, ātis, f. [poster-us] (The state of the posterus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Of animals: Offspring: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postérité*.

**post-ērus** (-er), a, um, adj. (Comp., posterior, us; Sup., postremus or postumus, a, um) [post] **I.** Pos.: Coming after, following, next, ensuing, future: dies, Cic.: postera Crescam laude, in the esteem of posterity, Hor.—As Subst.: postēri, ōrum (Gen. Plur. posterum, Tac.), m. (sc. homines) Coming generations, descendants, posterity: Cic.—Elliptical expressions: A. Posero (sc. die), On the following day, next day: Tac.—B. In posterum: 1. (sc. diem), To the following day, next day: Cæs.—2. (sc. tempus), In the future, for the future: Cic. **II.** Comp.: A. Prop.: That comes,

or follows, after; next in order, time or place; latter, later: posteriores cogitationes, Cic.—A. Adverbial expression: Posterius, Later, afterwards: Cic.—As Subst.: posteriora, um, n. The after or hinder parts: Ov.—**B.** Fig.: Inferior, of less account or value, worse: ut luce posteriora libertate ducas, Cic. **III.** Sup.: A. Postremus: 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: The hindmost, the last: acies, the rear, Sall.—Elliptical expression: Ad postremum (sc. tempus), At last, finally, ultimately: Liv.—b. Esp.: Where a thing is last; the end, or last part, of any thing: postrema in comedia, Plaut.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Non in postremis (sc. e. in primis), Especially: Cic.—(b) Postremo, At last, finally, in the last place: Cic.—(c) Postremum, For the last time: Cic.—2. Fig.: The last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst: homines postreml, Cic.—**B.** Postūmus (acc. to an erroneous derivation from post-humus, sometimes also written posthumus): 1. Gen.: The last: postumna spes, App.—2. Esp.: Of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will: Late-born, posthumous: tua postuma proles, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. Comp. *postérieur*.

**post-fēro**, no perf. nor sup., ferre, v. a. (Prop.: To carry, or bring, after; Fig.): To esteem less: libertati opes, Liv.

**post-gēn-iti**, ōrum, m. [post; gen-o] (Persons born afterwards; hence) Posterity, descendants: Hor.

**post-hābēo**, hābūi, hābitum, hābēre, 2. v. a. To place or set after: to esteem less, postpone, neglect: serialudo, Virg.

**post-hac**, adv. After this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future: Cic.; Virg.

**post-hinc**, adv. After this, hereafter, henceforward: Virg.

**post-hoc** (also written as one word, posthoc), adv. Afterwards: Hor.

**posthūmus**, a, um, v. posterus.

**post-leus**, a, um, adj. [post] That is behind, hinder, back-, posterior: postice partessedium, Liv.—As Subst.

**posticum**, i, n. A back-door: Hor.

**postidēa**, adv. [lengthened form for postea] After that, afterwards: Plaut.

**post-illā** (also, written as one word, postilla), adv. [prob. for post-illam] After that, afterwards: Cat.

**pos-tis**, is (Abl. Sing., postl, Ov.), m. [Pos, root of po(s)-no] (A putting or placing; concr. a thing put or placed; hence) **I.** Prop.: A post, door-post: Cic.; Ov.—Particular phrase: Of one who consecrates a temple, etc.: Tenere postem, To hold, or lay hold of, the door-post: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: A door: Virg.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: A door: videtur Ceruere res animus, sublati postibus ipsis, i. e. the eyes, Lucr.

**post-limīn-ium**, i, n. [post; limen, limin-is] (That which pertains to being behind the threshold; hence) Post

*lminium*; i. e. a return to one's old condition and former privileges; the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges; the right of recovery; reprisal: Cic.—A verbal expression: Postliminio, *By the right of postliminium*: Cic.

*postmeridiānus*, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

*post-mōdo*, adv. *Afterwards, presently; shortly*: Hor.; Liv.

*post-mōdum*, adv. *Afterwards, presently, shortly*: Liv.

*post-pōno*, pōnī, pōstūm, pōn-ēre, 3. v. a. *To put after, postpone; to esteem less; to neglect, disregard*: ut omnia postponere videretur, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *postposer*.

*postpōs-itus*, a, um, P. of post-pot(s)-no, through true root POSTPOS.

*post-pūto*, āvi, tām, āre, 1. v. a. *To regard as secondary; to esteem less; to disregard*: Ter.

*post-quam* (also written as two words, post quam, conj. I. Prop.: *After that, after, as soon as, when*: unde decimo die postquam a te discisseram, Cic. II. Meton.: *Since, because*: Plaut.

*post-rēmo*, etc., v. posterus.

*post-r-i-die* (dīo), adv. [contr. fr. poster-i-die; i. e. poster-o; (i); die] *On the day after, the following or next day*: vomere, Cic.: (with Acc. of time) ludos, id.: (with Gen.) ejus diem, Cæs.

*post-scēn-ium*, ī, n. [post; scen-a] (Prop.: *That which is behind the scenes*; Fig.) *Secret, mystery*: vitæ, Lucr.

*post-scribo*, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. *To write after or under; to add in writing*: Tac.

*postulā-tio*, ōnis, f. [postul(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. *A claim (of a deity upon men)*; a demand (for a forgotten sacrifice): Cic.—B. *A complaint, expostulation*: Plaut.; Ter.—C. *In a court of justice*: 1. *A complaint, application for redress*: Suet.—2. *An application (to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint)*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postulation*.

*postulā-tor*, ōris, m. [id.] *A claimant; esp. a plaintiff*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postulateur*.

*postulā-tum*, ī, n. [id.] *A thing demanded; a demand, request*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postulat*.

1. *postulā-tus*, a, um, P. of postul(a)-o.

2. *postulā-tus*, ūs, m. [postul(a)-o] *A claim or demand in a court of justice; a suit*: Liv.

*postūlo*, āvi, tām, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.; usually referred to posco] I. Gen.: *To ask, demand, require, request, desire*: idem, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) me duas orationes, Cic.; dub. II. Esp.: A. *Law t. t.*: *To summon, arraign before a court; to prosecute, accuse, impeach*: Gabinium tres ad huc factiones postulavit, Cic.: (with Abl. of charge) Cordum postulaverat repetundis, Tac.: (with

Gen. of charge) Dolabellam repetundarum postulavit, Suet.—B. *Law t. t.*: *Of a legal inquiry from the praetor or other magistrate; also, from one's opponents, a person for some purpose connected with the law, etc.*: *To demand*: questionem, Liv.: quum in P. Gabinium . . . L. Piso delationem nominis postularet, Cic.—C. *To dispute or expostulate about a thing*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postuler*.

*Postūlmus* (Posth-), ī, m. *Postumus* or *Posthumus*; a Roman name.—Hence, *Postūlm-us* (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Postumus*: *Postumian*.

*postūmus*, a, um, v. posterus.

*potus*, a, um, v. pono init.

*pot*, insepar. prefix, v. 2. po.

*pōtēns*, entis, P. of possum; but only used as Pa. I. Gen.: *Able, mighty, powerful, potent* (Comp.) ne quis ex plebe contra potentiores auxilii egeret, Cæs.: (with Gerund in di) quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quæ velit, Quint. II. Esp.: A. *Having power over, ruling over, master of a thing*: (with Gen.) diva potens Cyprī, that reigns over Cyprus, i. e. Venus, Hor.—B. *Fit for, capable of anything*: (with Gen.) hostes neque pugnae, neque fugæ satis potentes cæduntur, Liv.—C. *Partaking of, having attained a thing*: (with Gen.) voti, Ov.—D. *Strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent*: (Sup.) potentissima prima et summa ponantur, Quint.: herba potens ad opem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potent, puissant*.

*pōtēnt-ātus*, ūs, m. [potens, potent-is] *The condition of the potens; hence* *Political power, rule, dominion, command*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potentat*, "a potentate."

*pōtēnt-ter*, adv. [for potent-ter; fr. id.] I. Gen.: *Strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually*: (Comp.) potentius lectu fulmineo, Hor. II. Esp.: *According to one's ability or powers*: lecta potenter res, Hor.

*pōtēnt-ia*, æ, f. [fr. id.] I. Prop.: *Might, force, power*: Ov.; Liv. II. Meton.: *Efficacy, virtue*: Ov.; Pl. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Ability, faculty, capacity*: Just. B. Esp.: *Political power, authority, sway, influence*: Cic.

*pōtēsse*, pōtēssim, v. possum init.

*pōtēs-tas*, ātis, f. [for potent-tas; fr. potens, potent-is] *The quality of the potens; hence* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Ability, power of doing any thing*: Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Esse in potestate alicujus, To be in one's power; to be subject to, to obey him*: Cic.—2. *Esse in suā potestate, or suæ potestatis, To be one's own master*: Nep.; Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *Political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty*: Cic.; Liv.—2. *Magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy*: Cic.—3. *Of things*: a. *Power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value*: Virg.—b. *Nature, quality, property*: Lucr. II. Fig.: A. *Power, control,*

*command, over self, etc.*: Cic.—B. *Power, ability, possibility, opportunity*: Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Facere potestatem, To give opportunity, leave, permission*, Cic.—2. *Facere potestatem alicujus rei, To allow or grant one the opportunity, or means of doing, etc., something*: Cic.—3. *Potestatem sui facere: a. To allow others to see or have access to one; to give an opportunity of conversing with one*: Cic.—b. *To give an opportunity of fighting with one*: Cæs. III. Meton.: A. *Of men*: 1. *person in office; a public officer; a magistrate; a power, etc.*: Cic.—B. *Of a deity*: A ruler, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potestat*.

*pōtēstur*, v. possum init.

*Pōthnus*, ī, m., Πόθνης (Much-desired). *Pothinus*; the assassin of Pompey.

*potin'*, 1. = potissime; potin' es? i. e. potes? can you? are you able? Ter.—2. = potissime est, i. e. potest: potin' ut desinas? can you leave off? i. e. pray leave off, Ter.

*pōt-īo*, ōnis, f. [pot-o] I. Prop.: *A drinking*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *A drink, draught, etc.*: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *A poisonous draught*. Cic.—2. *A medicinal potion or draught*: Cels.—3. *A magic potion, philtre*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potion, poison*.

*pōtīōn-ātus*, a, um, adj. [potio, potion-is] *(Provided with a potio; hence)* *Presented with, or given, a drink, or draught of any thing*: Suet.

1. *pōt-īor*, itus sum, īri (acc. to third conj.) *potimur, Virg.*: potētur, Cat.: potēmur, Ov.; 4. v. dep. [pot-is] I. Prop.: *To become master of; to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive*: urbem, Cic.: (with Gen.) regni, id.: (with Abl.) imperio, Cæs.: (without Object) libidines ad patium incitantur, Cic. II. Fig.: *To be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*: commoda, Ter.: (with Gen.) Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, has the chief power in the universe, Cic.: (with Abl.) voluptatibus, Cic.: (without Object) qui tenent, qui potiuntur, id.

2. *pōtior*, ius. Comp. of potis.

*pōtis*, e (in the positive rarely declined), adj. (Comp., pōtior, ius; Sup., pōtissimus, a, um) [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit pa-tis, "lord," "ruler," from root Pā, "to support," "to rule"] I. Pos.: *(Ruling; hence)* A. Prop.: *Powerful, mighty*: divi, Var. B. Meton.: *Able, capable, possible*. so, in particular phrases and combinations: 1. *Potior potest = potest: He, she, or it is able, or can*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Potis sunt = possunt, They are able*: Plaut. II. Comp.: (Prop.: *More powerful*; Meton.) *To be preferred; that may, or can be, preferred; preferable*: illa semper potiora duxisti, quæ, etc., Cic.: novissime locum potiorum rure beato? Hor. III. Sup.: (Prop.: *Most powerful*; Meton.) *The chief, principal, most prominent, most important*: quid potissimum sit, Cic.: (with Partitive Gen.)



potissimos libertorum veneno interfecisse creditus est, Tac.

**potissim-e (-um), potissim-e (-um),** adv. [potissim-us] *Chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all:* Cic.

**potissimus, v.** possum init.

**Pōtītus, ii, m.** *Potitius: the name of a Roman gens.* — Plur.: **Pōtītī,** ōrum, m. *The Potitii; priests of Ilerculea.*

**pōti-tus, a, um, P.** of 1. poti-or. **pōtiun-cūla, æ, f. dim.** [for potion-cula; fr. potio, potion-is] *A small draught or potion:* Suet.

**pōtius, adv.** [adverbial neut. of potior] *Rather, preferably, more: nec vero imperia expetenda, ac potius non accipienda, Cic.: (with quam) perperus est omnia potius quam consensio indicaret, id.: (with words involving a comparative notion) Utique potius quam Romæ... esse... maluisset, id.*

**Pōtīnē, ōrum, f., Ποτνια** (Revered or August), *Pōtīnē, a village in Boeotia, on the Asopus: in its neighborhood were pastures which made animals mad.* — **Pōtīn-ās, ōdis, adj. f., Ποτνιαδ.** *Of Pōtīnē, Potnian.*

**pō-to, tāvi, tātum** or **tum, tāre, i. v. a. and n.** [akin to Sanscrit root पृ, bibere; Gr. πίνω=πινω]. I. Act.: **A. Prop.**: *To drink:* aquam, Suet. **B. Meton.**: 1. Of things as subjects: *To drink up; to suck or draw in; to absorb:* potentia vellera fucum, Hor.—2. Of personal subjects: *To produce, cause, bring on, or fall into, through drinking:* Plaut. II. Neut.: **A. Gen.**: *To drink: si est potare velit, Cic. B. Esp.: *To drink, tope, tippie:* frui voluptate potandi, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) totos dies potabatur, id.*

**pō-tor, ōris, m.** [for pot-tor; fr. pot-o] 1. *A drinker:* Hor.—2. *A hard drinker; a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler:* Hor.

**pō-trix, icis, f.** [for pot-trix; fr. id.] *A female tippler:* Phaed.

**pōtū-lenta, ōrum, n.** [2. potus, (uncontr. Gen.) potu-is] *(Things full of, or abounding in, potus; hence) Things fit for drinking; drinkables, drinks:* Cic.

**pōtū-lentus, a, um, adj.** [id.] *(Abounding in tipping; hence) Drunken, intoxicated:* Suet.

1. **pōt-us, a, um, adj.** [pot-o] I. *That has been drunk; drunk, drunk up, drained, etc.*: poti... face tenuis cadi, Hor. II. *Prop.*: *Drinking, tipping:* Meton. *Drunk, intoxicated:* domum bene potus seroque redieram, Cic.

2. **pōt-us, ūs, m.** [for pot-us; fr. pot-o] 1. **A. Prop.**: *A drinking:* Cic.—b. **Meton.**: *A drink, a draught:* Cels.—2. *Drinking, tipping, toping:* Pl.

**præ, adv. and præp. c. Abl.** [akin to præ] I. **A. Prop.**: *Before:* abi præ Adv.; Jam ego sequar, go before, go in advance, Plaut. **B. Fig.**: *As a particle of comparison, in connection with ut and quam (also written in one word, preut and praquam), in comparison with, compared with:* Ter;

**Plant. II. Præp. c. Abl.** **A. Prop.**: *Of place: Before:* cavendum erit, ut a tergo potius quam præ se flumen habeat (sc. villa), before it, Col.: præ se ferre, Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. *In comparison with, compared with:* cunctaque præ Campo et Tiberini flumine sordet, Hor.—2. *For, because of, by reason of, on account of:* nec loqui præ maiore potui, Cic. III. *In composition:* **A. Prop.**: *Of place:* 1. **Gen.**: *Before, in front:* præiudicium.—2. **Esp.**: **a.** *In advance, before:* prægradior.—b. *Forwards:* prælabor.—c. *At tip or extremity:* præcedo.—d. *In the presence of a person or persons; publicly:* prælego, nō II. **B. Meton.**: 1. *Of place:* **A. Past:** prælego, nō I.—2. *Beyond, above, higher than:* præcello.—c. *Forth, from out of something:* præsilio.—2. *In time:* **a.** *Before, sooner:* *before than another, etc.*: præbibio.—b. *Before proper time, prematurely:* præcans.—c. *Before usual time, early:* prægermino.—d. *Beforehand:* præcaveo.—e. *In the first place or instance:* præcipio.—3. *Of degree, etc.*: **a.** *Beyond or more than another:* præhoco.—b. *Very, very much, exceedingly:* præcalvus.—c. *Too much, over, excessively:* præfidens.—d. *Quite, completely, fully:* præcido, nō II.—e. *Augmentative of simple form:* præcingo, prætexo.—4. *Of power, authority, etc.*: *Before, over:* præficio, præsum.

**præ-ācū, ōcū, ōcūm, ōcūre, 3. v. a.** *To sharpen before or at one end; to sharpen at the head, tip, or point:* Cæs. **præ-ācū-tus, a, um, i. P.** of præ-aci-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Sharpened before or at the end, pointed:* sudas, Sall.

**præ-altus, a, um, adj.** 1. *Very high:* rudes, Liv.—2. *Very deep:* paludes, Tac.

**præ-bō, būi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a.** [contr. from præ-hibeo; fr. præ; habeo] I. **Prop.**: *To hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer:* præbere ad contumeliam os, Liv. II. **Meton.**: *To give, grant, furnish, supply:* sponsalia alicui, Cic.—b. 1. **Gen.**: *To give up, surrender:* Romanos præbūre hosti ad cædem, Liv.—2. **Esp.**: *With Personal pron., or simply præbō:* *To give up, or surrender, one's self:* Liv.; Ov. III. **Fig.**: **A.** *To give, furnish, render:* operam reipublice, Liv.—b. 1. **Gen.**: *To show, exhibit:* Ciceroni singularem fidem præbuit, Nep.—2. **Esp.**: *With, or with ellipse of Personal pron.:* **a.** *To show, or exhibit, one's self as something; to prove one's self something:* (with second Acc. of further definition) se in his malis hominem præbuit, Cic.—b. *To yield or resign one's self; to submit:* se legibus, Sen.—c. *To cause, produce, originate, give rise to:* opinionem timoris, Cæs.—d. *To permit, allow, let a thing be done:* quæ toties rapta est, præbuit ipsa rapi, suffered herself to be carried off, Ov.

**præ-bībo, bībī, bībītum, bībēre, 3. v. a.** *To drink before, drink to one:* cui venenum præbiberat, Cic.

**præb-ita, ōrum, n.** [præb-eo] *Things supplied, or furnished, for support; an allowance:* annua, Suet.

**præb-īto, ōnis, f.** [id.] *A supplying, furnishing, providing:* Just.

**præb-ītor, ōris, m.** [id.] *A giver, furnisher, supplier:* Cic.

**præb-ītus, a, um, P.** of præb-so. **præ-cāldus, a, um, adj.** *Very warm, hot:* potio, Tac.

**præ-calvus, a, um, adj.** *Very bald:* caput, Suet.

**præ-cānus, a, um, adj.** *Gray before one's time:* Hor.

**præ-cau-tus** (for præcav-tus), **a, um, P.** of præcav-eo.

**præ-cāvō, cāvī, cautum, cāvēre, 2. v. a. and n.** 1. **Act.**: *To guard against beforehand; to seek to avert, obviate, or prevent:* res mihi tota provisata atque præcauta est, Cic. II. **Neut.**: *To take care or heed beforehand; to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware:* ab insidiis, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) quod ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat, Cæs.

**præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. a. and n.** 1. **Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To go before, precede a person or thing:* aliquid, Suet. **B. Fig.**: *To surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel:* Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Cæs. II. **Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To go before, precede:* opus esse et ipsos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Cæs. **B. Fig.**: *To surpass, excel:* ut vestræ fortuna: meis præcedunt, Plaut. Hence, *Fr. præceder.*

**præcell-ens, entis, i. P.** of præcell-o.—2. **Pa.**: *Surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished:* Of persons or things: vir ingenii præcellentis, Gell.: (Comp.) arbor pomis et suavitatis præcellentior, Pl.: (Sup.) vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, Cic.

**præ-cello, prps. nō perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. and n.** (To rise beyond, higher than, or above some object; hence) 1. **Act.**: *To surpass, excel any one:* aliquam fecunditate, Tac. II. **Neut.**: **A.** *To distinguish one's self, to excel:* mobilitate, Lucr.—b. *To provide, or rule, over:* genit, Tac.

**præ-celsus, a, um, adj.** *Very high or lofty:* locus, Cic.

**præ-cen-tio, ōnis, f.** [for præcantio; fr. PRÆCANT, true root of præcant-o] *A singing, or playing, before a sacrifice, a battle, etc.; a prelude:* Cic.

1. **præ-cep-s, capitās, adj.** [for præcapit-s; fr. præ; caput, capit-is] I. **Prop.**: *Of living beings:* **A. Gen.**: *Head-foremost, headlong:* hic se precipitem tecto dedit, threw himself headlong from the roof, Hor.—d. *Adverbial expression:* In præceptis, headlong; Tac. **B. Esp.**: *Of persons rushing, etc., rapidly:* Head-foremost, in headlong haste: aliquem præcipitum agere, Cic. II. **Meton.**: *Of things:* **A.** *Of localities:* *That run down suddenly in front:* 1. e. steep, precipitous: fossæ, Ov.—As Subst.: præceptis, capit-is, n. *A steep place, a precipice:* Virg.—b. *Sinking, declining:* sol præcipitum

*ia et iniquo currum, Virg.—C. Swift, rapid, rushing, violent: annis, Hor.: nox, fleeting, transient, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: Headlong, hasty, rash, precipitate: præceps celeritatis dicendi, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Rash, hasty, inconsiderate: Of persons or things: homo in omnibus consiliis præceps, Cic.—2. Inclined to any thing: præceps in avaritiam, Liv.—3. Dangerous, hazardous, critical: alca, Hor.—As Subst.: præceps, Iphitis, n. Great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances: Liv.*

**2. præceps, adv.** [1. præceps] *Headlong, head-foremost: Tac.*

**præceptio, ñis, f.** [for præceptio] *fr. PRÆCAP, true root of præceptio* I. Prop.: (A taking beforehand; hence) The right of receiving in advance: Pl. II. Fig.: A. A previous notion, preconception: Cic.—B. A precept, injunction: Cic.

**præceptor, ñis, m.** [for præceptor; fr. id.] A teacher, instructor, preceptor: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précepteur*.

**præceptrix, icis, f.** [for præceptrix; fr. id.] A preceptress: Cic.

**præceptum, i, n.** [for præceptum; fr. id.] 1. A maxim, rule, precept, etc.: Cic.—2. Precept, injunction, direction, bidding: Cic.—3. An order, command; an instruction from a superior: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précepte*.

**præceptus, a, um, P.** of præceptio, through true root PRÆCAP.

**præcerpo, psi, ptum, përe, 3. v. a.** [for præcarpo] I. A. Prop.: To crop, pluck, cull, gather, etc., before another: messes, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To deprive one of, etc.: fructum officii, Cic.—2. To lessen, diminish, etc.: ne gratiam novitatis . . . epistolæ loquacitate præcerpam, Pl. II. (Prop.) To cull, gather, pluck, etc., before the proper or full time; Fig.) To anticipate: lætitiâ, Liv. III. To crop, browse, or nibble, off at the tip, etc.: ne germinum tenera præcerpant boves, Pl.

**præcerptus, a, um, P.** of præcerpo.

**præcertatio, ñis, f.** A contest for precedence: Auct. Her.

**præcido, cidi, cisum, cide, 3. v. a.** [for præcædo] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To cut off at the end or tip; to cut off the extremity of any thing; to cut off: pennæ præcise non crescent, Pl.—2. Esp.: To cut off a thing from the extremity of any thing; to cut off: polices, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To cut off, take away: nunquam ipsimet nobis præcideremus istam licentiam libertatemque vivendi, Cic.—2. In speaking: a. To cut a matter short; to be brief; b. To break off, or finish, abruptly: Auct. Her.—b. Without Object: To settle a thing briefly, or at once; to be concise, etc.: brevi præcidiâ, Cic.—3. Of connections: To cut asunder, rend abruptly: amicitias, Cic.—4. Of a wish or request: A. To put an end to it; to refuse, decline, deny, etc.: Cic.—b. Without Object: To give a denial or refusal, etc.: Cic. II.: A. Gen.: To

cut quite through, to cut completely: coteum novaculâ, Cic. B. Esp.: Of a vessel: To knock to pieces; to break up, destroy: Cic. III. To beat, or strike, very much; to bruise, batter, smash, etc.: præcideo tu illi, Plant.

**præcinctus** (for præcingtus), a, um, P. of præcingo.

**præcingo, cingi, cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.** A. Gen.: To gird about, to gird: aliquem, Mart. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To gird one's self: Ov.; Hor. II. Meton.: To surround, encircle with any thing: frontem vallo, Prop.

**præcino, cinti, centum, cinere, 3. v. a. and n.** [for præcano] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To foretell, predict: magnum aliquid populo Romano, Cic. B. Fig.: Of animals, etc., or things as subjects: To forebode, etc.: lucos præcinnisse fugam, Tib. II. Neut.: (Prop.) To sing forth; Meton.: To utter an incantation: carmine quum magico præcinnisset anus, Tib. III. To sound forth first, to give the signal previously, or first: tubâ præcinnente, Flor. IV. Neut.: Of instruments, etc., as subjects: To give forth sounds, or notes, before or at, to be played before or at: magistratum epulis, fides præcinnit, Cic.

**præcipiens, entis, P.** of præcipio.—As Subst.: One who gives instruction, a teacher: Cic.

**præcipio, cëpi, ceptum, cipëre, 3. v. a. and n.** [for præcapio] A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To take, get, or receive beforehand: a publicanis pecuniam, Cæs.; iter, etc., To take a journey, etc., before some one else; i. e. to get the start of one, etc., Liv.—2. Esp.: Milit. i. t.: To take, or seize, beforehand; to preoccupy: quinquerebus Piraum præcipit, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To take or obtain in advance, to anticipate: omnia præcipit atque animo necum ante peregi, Virg.—2. Esp.: a.: (a) Act.: To give rules or precepts about a thing: quicquid præcipies, esto brevis, Hor.—(b) Neut.: To give rules or precepts; to lay down rules, etc.: quum de eloquentiâ præcipias, Cic.—b. To give information about any thing to any one: tempestatum rationem, Cic.—c. To give orders, instructions, etc., about: ipsi numerumque modumque carinis præcipiant, Virg.—d.: (a) Act.: To teach, instruct in: præcipe lugubres Cantus, Hor.—(b) Neut.: To give instructions to; to instruct, teach, etc.: juvenibus, Suet.—e. To enjoin, direct, order, bid, etc.: tibi hoc amicissimo animo præcipio, Cic.

**præcipitans, ntis, P.** of præcipit(a)-o.

**præcipitans, ter, adv.** [for præcipitans; fr. præcipitans, præcipitans] With impetuous haste, precipitately: Lucr.

**præcipitum, i, n.** [præcipit-o] I. Prop.: A falling headlong, a falling down: Pl. II. Meton.: That down which one falls headlong; a steep place, abrupt descent, precipice: Suet. III.

Fig.: Of circumstances, etc.: A steep place, precipice: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préциpe*.

**præcipit-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. and n.** [præceps, præcipit-is] I. Act.: A. Prop.: Of living objects: 1. Gen.: To throw or cast headlong, or head foremost; to precipitate: pontibus infirmis præcipitasse senes, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To throw, or cast, one's self, headlong, etc.; to precipitate one's self: Sall.; Cæs.; Cic.—b. With Personal pron.: To plunge or rush along down a road, etc.: Ter. B. Meton.: Of inanimate objects: 1. To dash or hurt violently; to throw with headlong force, etc.: currum scopulis, Ov.—2. Of the heavenly bodies, light, etc.: Pass. in reflexive force: To go down, set, etc.: Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To throw, hurl, or cast down; to cause to fall, precipitate, etc.: aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic.: in mala præcipitatus, Sall.—2. To throw down, overthrow, destroy, plunge in headlong ruin, etc.: caveque Spem festinando præcipitare meam, Ov.—3.: a. Gen.: To hurry, hurry away; to urge impetuously onward: furor iraque montem præcipitant, Virg.—b. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of age, etc.: To decline rapidly or hurry towards a close: Script. ap. Cic.—4. To hasten, hurry a thing: moras, i. e. exchange delay for haste, Virg.—5. To hasten, press, urge to do any thing: dare tempus præcipitant curæ, Virg. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: To fall down headlong; to throw one's self down: præcipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of personal subjects: A. To rush headlong or unawares into an ambush, etc.: Liv.—b. To hurry, hasten, rush with speed, or in haste: non fugis hinc præceps, dum præcipitare potestas? Virg.—2. Of things as subjects: a. To fall down headlong; to dash violently or hurriedly down: nimbi in vada præcipitant, Virg.—b. Of the heavenly bodies, etc.: To sink, set, etc.: sol, Cic.—c. Of a particular season, etc.: To close, come to an end, etc.: hiems præcipitaverat, Cæs. C. Fig.: 1. To fall, or rush, headlong into any condition, etc.: in amorem, Plant.: ad exitum, Cic.—2. To go, fall, or sink to ruin, etc.: quum ad Cannas præcipitasset Romana res, Liv.—3. To be too hasty or precipitate; to come to a hasty close: assensio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préциper*.

**præcipit-e, adv.** [præcipit-us] Especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally: Cic.; Hor.

**præcipit-us, a, um, adj.** [præcipit-o] (That is taken before other things; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Particular, peculiar, especial: præcipua fortunæ conditio, Cic. B. Esp.: That is received beforehand, special: res, Ter.—As Subst.: præcipuum, i, n. A portion of an inheritance received by anticipation, or before the general distribution of the property:



Suet. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *Special, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: amor, Cic.: *præcipuus scientiæ rei militaris*, Tac. B. Esp.: 1. Of special note or high rank: vir, Entr.—2. *Principal, chief, foremost*: præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, Entr.—As *Subst.*: With the Stoics: *præcipua*, ñrum, n. *Principal or considerable things; things that come next to absolute good*: Cic.

**præcis-e**, adv. [præcis-us] 1. *In short, in few words, briefly, concisely, shortly*: dicere, Cic.—2. *Positively, absolutely*: Cic.

**præci-sio**, ñnis, f. [for præcið-sio; fr. præcið-o] (Prop.: *A cutting off*: Fig.) Rhet. t. t.: *A breaking off abruptly*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précision*, “precision.”

**præci-sus** (for præcið-sus), a, um: 1. P. of præcið-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Cut or torn off; separated*: Trimaecia Italiæ præcisâ recessit, Manil.—b. Meton.: *Broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous*: acuta sillex præcisâs undique saxis, Virg.—c. Fig.: *Shortened, short, brief*: conclusiones, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précis*.

**præclâr-e**, adv. [præclar-us] 1. *Very clearly, very plainly*: præclare aliquid explicare, Cic.—2. a. Gen.: *Excellently, admirably, very well*: (Sup.) præclarissime aliquid facere, Cic.—b. Esp.: *As an expression of assent*: *Very good, very well*: Cic.

**præclar-us**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Very clear, very bright*: lux, Lucr. II. Meton.: *Very magnificent, splendid, excellent*: ad aspectum, Cic. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: 1. *In a good sense*: *Splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, famous, celebrated, etc.*: (Comp.) vita præclarior, Sall.: (Sup.) præclarissimum facinus, Nep.: in philosophia, Cic.: (with Gen.) eloquentiæ et fidei præclarus, Tac.—2. *In a bad sense*: *Noted, notorious, infamous, etc.*: sceleribus præclarus est, Sall. B. Esp.: *Of circumstances, rank, etc.*: *Magnificent, splendid, noble, etc.*: Hör.

**præclûdo**, si, sum, ðere, 3. v. a. (To shut in front; hence) I. Prop.: *To shut to, to close*: portas præclûsit, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. *To close a thing to anyone, i. e. to forbid access, to deprive of the use of a thing*: aditus misericordiæ iudicium, Cic.—B. *To shut up, hinder, stop, impede, etc.*: vocem alicui, Liv.

**præclû-sus** (for præclûd-sus), a, um, P. of præclûd-o.

**præ-c-o**, ñnis, m. [for præ-ci-o; fr. præ; ci-o] I. Prop.: *(One crying out before a person; hence) A crier, herald in a court of justice, at auctions, games, etc.*: Cic.: Hor. II. Fig.: *A publisher, herald*: Cic.

**præc-o-tus** (for præc-o-tus), a, um, P. of præc-o-tus.

**præ-côgito**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To think upon, ponder, or consider beforehand; to premeditate*: facinus, Liv.

**præ-cognosco**, no perf., cognit-

um, cognoscere, 2. . . a. *To foreknow, foresee*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préconnaître*.

**præ-côlo**, no perf., cultum, colere, 3. v. a. I. *To cultivate beforehand*: animi habitus, Cic. II. *To honour highly; esteem, revere*: nova et incipit, Tac.

**præ-compôno**, pôsti, pôsitum, pônere, 3. v. a. *To arrange, compose, or adjust, beforehand*: Ov.

**præcompôn-itus**, a, um, P. of præcompôn(s)-io, through true root PRÆCOMPON.

**præcon-îus**, a, um, adj. [præco, præcon-is] *Of, or belonging to, a præco or public crier*: quaestus, the office, or business, of a public crier, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **præconium**, ñ, n. (sc. munus): 1. Prop.: *The office of a public crier; to make, to be a public crier*, Cic.—2. Meton.: *A crying out in public; a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing*: Cic.; Ov.—3. Fig.: *A publishing, celebrating, laudation, commendation*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prône*.

**præ-cônsumo**, no perf., consumptum, consumere, 3. v. a. *To waste, or spend, beforehand*: vires bello, Ov.

**præ-contracto**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To feel, or handle, beforehand, i. e. in thought*: Ov.

**præ-cord-ia**, ñrum, n. [præ; cor, cord-is] *(The parts, or things, before the heart; hence) I. Prop.*: *The muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen; the midriff, diaphragm*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A. The entrails, the stomach*: Cic.; Hor.—B. *The breast, the heart*: Liv.; Virg.—C. *The body, bodies*: in terrâ ponunt præcordia, Ov.

**præ-corruptum**, no perf., corruptum, corrumpere, 3. v. a. *To corrupt, or bribe, beforehand*: aliquem donis, Ov.

**præ-cox**, cociis, adj. [for præ-cox-e; fr. præ; coxu-o] I. Prop.: *Ripe before time; early ripe, premature*: precocius: allium præcox, Pl. II. Meton.: A. *Of trees*: *Bearing fruit before the usual time; early bearing*: caprifici præcozes, Pl.—B. *Of places*: *Where fruits ripen early*: situs, Pl. III. Fig.: *Over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely*: ingeniorum præcozes, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précoce*.

**præcul-tus** (for præcol-tus), a, um, P. of præcol-o.

**præ-cûpidus**, a, um, adj. *Very desirous, or fond, of anything*: Suet.

**præcurr-ens**, entis, P. of præcurr-o.—As *Subst.*: **præcurrentia**, ñum, n. plur. (Things preceding) Rhet. t. t.: Antecedents: Cic.

**præ-curro**, cûrri, cûrri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To run before, hasten on before, precede*: præcurrent equites, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. *To precede, go on before*: eo fama jam præcurrerat de prælio Dyrrhacino, Cæs.—2. *To surpass, excel*: vos, qui mihi studio præcurritis, Cic. II. Act.: (Prop.): *To run, or hasten, before a person or thing*: Fig.) A. Gen.: *To precede*,

go before: rationem neque præcurrant appetitus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *Of arguments*: *To anticipate, combat in advance*: illud præcurrere cogor, Lucr.—2. *Of time of living, etc.*: *To precede*: horum uterque Isocratem ætate præcurrit, i. e. older than, Cic.—3. *To surpass, excel in any quality*: aliquem iudicio, Tac.

**præcur-sio**, ñnis, f. [for præcurr-sio; fr. præcurr-o] I. Gen.: *A running or hastening before*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Milit. t. t.: *A preliminary combat, a skirmish*: Pl.—B. Rhet. t. t.: *A preparation of the hearer*: Cic.

**præcur-sor**, ñris, m. [for præcurssor; fr. id.] (One who runs before; hence) I. Gen.: *A forerunner, precursor*: Pl. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: A. *An advanced guard, vanguard*: Liv.—B. *A scout, spy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précurseur*.

**præcur-sus** (for præcurr-sus), a, um, P. of præcurr-o.

**præ-cûlto**, cussi, cussum, cûttere, 3. v. a. [for præ-quat] *To shake, wave, or brandish before or in front*: tædas, Ov.

**præda**, æ, f. [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to preliendo; acc. to others to prædium] I. Prop.: *Property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Of animals*: *An animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase; prey, game*: Hor.—B. *Of fish*: *Prey*: Ov.—C. *Of a person*: *Prey*: Virg. III. Fig.: *Booty, spoil, gain, profit*: maximos quaestus prædâs quo facere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proie*.

**prædâ-bundus**, a, um, adj. [præd(a)-or] *Ravaging, pillaging, plundering*: exercitus, Liv.

**præ-damo**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To condemn beforehand, to precondemn*: I. Prop.: collegam, Liv. II. Fig.: *spem, i. e. to give it up or renounce beforehand*: Liv.

**prædâ-tio**, ñnis, f. [præd(a)-or] *A plundering, pillaging*: Tac.

**prædâ-tor**, ñris, m. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: *A plunderer, pillager*.—b. Fig.: *A rapacious or avaricious man*: Tib.—2. *A taker of wild animals: a hunter*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédateur*.

**prædâtôr-îus**, a, um, adj. [predator] (Of, or belonging to, a predator; hence) *Plundering, rapacious, predatory*: Liv.

**præ-dêlasso**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To weary out or weaken beforehand*: Ov.

**præ-destino**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To determine beforehand, to predestine*: triumphos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédestiner*.

**prædi-âtor**, ñris, m. [prædi-um] (One engaged about prædium; hence) *A purchaser of mortgaged estates sold by auction; a dealer in landed estates*: Cic.

**prædiâtôr-îus**, a, um, adj. [prediator] (Of, or belonging to, a predator; hence) *Relating to the sale of estates at auction*: ius, Cic.

**prædicâ-bilis**, e, adj. [1. præ-

**diō(a)-o** Praiseworthy, laudable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédicable*.

**prædicā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. A public proclaiming; a proclamation, publication: Cic.—2. A praising, praise, commendation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédication*, "preaching."

**prædicā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who publicly commends or praises a thing; a praiser, eulogist: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "a preacher"), Fr. *prédicateur*, *prêcheur*.

1. **præ-dico**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To cry in public, make known by crying in public; to publish, proclaim: auctionem, Plaut.: ne suā voce ipsi se victores esse prædicent, Cic.: (without Object) si palam præco prædicasset, id. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: To make publicly known; to say, relate, state, declare: injuriarum, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To attribute, or assign, to anyone: quod mihi prædicabās vitium, id tibi est, Plaut.—2. To praise, laud, commend, vaunt, extol: beata vita gloriantur et prædicanda est, Cic.: (without Object) qui de meis in vos meritis prædicaturus non sum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prêcher*.

2. **præ-dico**, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: To say, or mention, before or beforehand; to premise: hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi, Ter. II. Esp.: A. 1. Prop.: Of persons: To foretell, predict: quæ Phœbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phœbus Apollo Prædixit, Virg.—2. Fig.: Of animals or things: To predict, forebode, etc.: malum hoc nobis De celo tactas memini prædicere querens, Virg.—B. To give notice or warning of, to appoint, fix: prædicta hora, Suet.—C. To advise, warn, admonish, inform, charge, command: unum illud tibi... Prædicam, Virg.: Pompeius suis prædicærat, ut Cæsaris inpetum exciperent, Cæs.: et visam esse Junonem prædicere, ne id faceret, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédire*.

**prædic-tio**, ōnis, f. [2. prædic-o] A foretelling, prediction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédiction*.

**prædic-tum**, i, n. [id.] 1. A foretelling, a prediction: Cic.—2. An agreement, concert: Liv.—3. An order, command: Liv.

**prædic-tus**, a, um, P. of 2. prædic-o.

**prædiō-lum**, i, n. dim. [prædiūm, (unconfr. Gen.) prædiō-i] A small farm or estate: Cic.

**præ-disco**, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. To learn, or make one's self acquainted with, beforehand: ventos et ocell morem, Virg.

**præ-dispositus**, a, um, adj. [præ-dispo] Prepared beforehand: nuncii, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédisposé*.

**præ-ditus**, a, um, adj. [præ-d-o] Gifted, endowed, provided with, possessed of something (above others): (with Abl.) parvis opibus ac facultatibus præditus, Cic.

**præ-dium**, ii, n. [præs, præd-is] (A thing) pertaining to a præ or money-

surety; hence) An estate, in land or houses, in town or country: Cic.

**præ-dives**, litis, adj. Very rich, very plentiful: Virg.

**præ-d-o**, ōnis, m. [præd-or] One that plunders; a plunderer, robber: Of persons or animals: Cic.; Nep.; Ov. **præ-dōcēo**, docēui, doctum, docēre, 2. v. a. To teach, instruct, inform beforehand: Sall.

**præd-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [præd-a] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To make booty; to plunder, spoil, rob: spes prædandi, Cic. B. Meton.: Part. Perf.: That has made booty; well furnished with booty: bene ego ab hoc prædatu libo, Plaut. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To plunder, pillage, rob, despoil: socios magis quam hostes prædatat, Tac. B. Meton.: To take or catch animals, birds, etc.: ovem, Ov.: pisces calamo, Prop. C. Fig.: to rob, ravish, take: singula de nobis anni prædatant euntes, Ho.

**præ-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. To draw, make, put before or in front: murum, Cæs.

**præduc-tus**, a, um, P. of præduc-o. **præ-dulcis**, e, adj. I. Prop.: Very sweet, luscious: mel, Pl. II. Fig.: Very pleasing or delightful: decus, Virg.

**præ-dūrus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Very hard: corium, Tac. II. Meton.: Very strong: corpora, Virg.

**præ-ēminēo**, ēminui, no sup., ēminere, 2. v. n. and a. (Prop.): To project forward, be prominent; Fig.) To surpass, excel: A. Neut.: qui Græcis, Sen.—B. Act.: ceteros peritū legum, Tac.

**præ-ō** (præ, Virg. Æ. 5, 186), ivi and ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a. I. Prop.: To go before, lead the way, precede: A. Neut.: ut consulis lictores præirent, Cic.—B. Act.: per avia et disrupta præibat eum, Tac. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To go before, precede: 1. Neut.: naturā præeunte, Cic.—2. Act.: ut famam sui præiret, i. e. outstrip, Tac. B. Esp.: Religious and political i. t.: To precede one in reciting a formula (as of prayer, consecration, an oath, etc.), i. e. to repeat first, to dictate anything 1. Act.: præi verba, quibus me pro legionibus deveviam, Liv.—2. Neut.: alicui, Cic. III. Meton.: A. To recite before one; to recite first for one: ut vobis voce præirent, quid iudicaretis, Cic.—B. To order, dictate something to bedone: omnia, uti decemviri præierunt, facta, Liv.

**præfā-tio**, ōnis, f. [præf(a)-or] (A speaking or saying beforehand; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: A preface, introduction, introductory expression: Suet. B. Fig.: Appellation, title, used in addressing a person: Pl. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. Religious and Political i. t. used before doing, etc., something: A form of words, formula: Cic.; Liv.—2. Introductory speech or observations: Pl. B. Meton.: Of books: A preface: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préface*.

**præfec-tūra**, æ, f. [for præfao-tura; fr. præficio, through true root PRÆFAC] (A setting before or over; hence) I. Gen.: The office of one set over anything; the office of a president or overseer; a presidency, superintendence, prefecture: Plaut.; Suet. II. Esp.: A. The presidency or office of chief, in various civil and military offices: Hirt.; Pl.—B. Of a country or town: A prefectship, prefecture: Cic.; Nep.—C.: 1. Prop.: The administration of a province: Suet.—2. Meton.: a. A prefecture; i. e. an Italian city governed by Roman authorities (prefect) and according to their edicts: Cic.—b. The territory of a prefecture; a district, province, government: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfecture*.

1. **præfec-tus**, a, um, P. of præficio, through true root PRÆFAC.

2. **præfec-tus**, i, m. [for præfatus; fr. præficio, through true root PRÆFAC] I. Gen.: One placed in office, put in authority, appointed to direct, etc.; an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect, etc.: nec vero præfectus mulieribus præponatur, Cic.: morum, Nep.: (with Dat.) moribus, Cic. II. Esp.: As a title of particular officers, civil or military: President, commander, prefect, etc.: ærarii or ærario, A treasurer: Pl.: annonæ, a superintendent of grain or of the markets, Tac.: castrorum or castris, a quartermaster, id.: classis or simply præfectus, an admiral, Cic.: also, a captain of a ship, Tac.: fubrum, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer, Cæs.: equitum, or simply præfectus, a commander of the cavalry, as we say, a colonel or general of cavalry, Hirt.; Cic.: cohortum, commander of the auxiliary cohorts, Sall.: legionis (in the time of the emperors, the same that was previously called legatus legionis), a commander of the legion (our colonel), Tac.: regis or regius, a commander-in-chief, generalissimo, Nep.: pretorio or prætorii, a commander of the imperial body-guard, prætorian prefect, Tac.: urbi or urbis, governor of the city of Rome (in the times of the republic, appointed only to represent the consul during the absence of the latter; under the emperors, a perpetual office with a particular jurisdiction), Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfet*.

**præ-fēro**, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bear before, to carry in front: manūs, Ov.: dextrā faciem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: To hurry past, whether on foot or horseback: Liv.; Tac.—2. To carry in front, to bear along a thing in public, and esp. in religious and triumphal processions: statuum pompā, Suet.: in triumpho signa, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present: suam vitam, ut legem, præferat suis civibus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. To place a person or thing before another in esteem; to prefer to: aliquem alicui, Cic.: pecuniam amicitia, id.—b. To choose rather, prefer: cur alter frat-



am cessare et ludere et ungi Praefertur Herodis palmetis, Hor.—2. To take beforehand, to anticipate: dicam triumphi, Liv.—3. To show, display, exhibit, discover, manifest, expose, reveal, betray: avaritiam praefertis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préférer*.

**præ-fērox**, ōcis, adj. *Very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent*: Liv.; Tac.

**præ-ferrātus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Tipped or pointed with iron*: pilum, Pl. II. Meton.: *Chained, fettered*: tribunus, Plaut.

**præ-fervidus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Very hot, burning hot, torrid*: balneum, Tac. II. Fig.: *Of anger*: *Glowing, burning, fierce*: ira, Liv.

**præ-festino**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To hasten before the time, to hasten too much*: ne deficiere praefestinent, Liv. II. Act.: *To hasten past*: sinum, Tac.

**præ-ficio**, fēcī, fecum, ficiere, 3. v. a. [for præ-facio]. I. Prop.: *To set or place over anything as officer, superintendant, leader, etc.; to place in authority over, appoint to the command of*: imperatorem bello, Cic. II. Fig.: *To place in, set over*: nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possumus, Cic.

**præ-fid-ens**, entis, adj. [præ; fid-] *Trusting too much, over-confident*: sibi, i. e. *self-confident, rash*, Cic.

**præ-figo**, fīxi, fīxum, fīgere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity of*: arma puppibus, Virg. II. Fig.: *To mark, stamp, set a brand upon anything*: nigrum theta (i. e. Θ, as a sign of death on Roman inscriptions) vitio, to mark crime with the black theta, i. e. to condemn it, Pers. III. Meton.: A. *To tip, head, point, etc.*: praefigunt ora capistris, i. e. muzzle, Virg.—B. *To close, block up*: prospectus omnes, Pl.—C. *To pierce, transfix with something*: latus, Tib.

**præ-fīno**, fīnīvi and fīnīli, fīnitum, fīnire, 4. v. a. *To determine, fix, or appoint beforehand*: to prescribe: cetera, Cic.: (without Object) *praefinire non est meum*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfinir*.

**præfīnit-o**, adv. [præfīnit-us] *In the prescribed manner*: loqui, Ter.

**præfīni-tus**, a, um, P. of præfīni-o.

**præfixus** (for præfig-sus), a, um, P. of præfig-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfixe*.

**præ-fōr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [præ; flos, flor-is] (Prop.): *To deprive of blossoms beforehand*; Fig.: *To lessen, diminish, tarnish*: gloriam victoriae, Liv.

**præ-fūo**, fluxi, fluxum, fūdere, 3. v. n. and a. *To flow by or past*. I. Neut.: *Infima valle praefluit Tiberis*, Liv. II. Act.: *Anfudis, Qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli*, Hor.

**præ-fūc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for præ-fauc-o; fr. præ; faux, faucis] *To put, etc., something before the throat*; hence, with the accessory

*notion of pressure*: *To choke, strangle, suffocate*: animas viam, Ov.

**præ-fōdo**, fōdi, fōssum, fōdere, 3. v. a. I. *To dig before, or in front of*: portas, Virg. II. *To bury previously*: aurum, Ov. III. *To dig beforehand*: scrobes, Pl.

**præ-fōcundus** (-fēcundus), a, um, adj. *Very fruitful*: Pl.

**præ-for**, fatus sum, fari, i. v. dep. n. and a. I. Gen.: *To say, or utter, beforehand*; to premise, *præface*: A. Act.: *quæ de deorum naturâ præfati sumus*, Cic.—B. Neut.: *introlit adolescens, et præfatur arrogantius*, Gell. II. Esp.: A. In a religious sense: 1. *To utter first, beforehand, or preliminarily*: carmen, Liv.—2. *To address a prayer beforehand to*: divos, Virg.—B. *To mention beforehand, to name in advance as authority*: Pl.—C. *To bespeak*: to ask, or crave, *beforehand, or previously*: venium, App.—D. *To foretell, predict, prophesy*: talia præfantes . . . Parææ, Cat.

**præfract-e**, adv. [præfract-us] *Sternly, inflexibly, resolutely*: ærarium defendere, Cic.: (Comp.) *præfractius*, Val. Max.

**præfract-us**, a, um: 1. P. of præfragi(-ng-o), through true root PRÆFRAG.—2. Pa.: a. In Rhetoric: *Broken, abrupt*: (Comp.) *præfractor*, Cic.—b. In character: *Stern, harsh, inflexible*: Val. Max.

**præ-frigidus**, a, um, adj. *Very cold*: Auster, Ov.

**præ-fringo**, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for præ-frango] I. *To break off at the tip, or extremity*: me caulis præfringatur, Cato. II. *To break completely*: to shiver, shatter, etc.: hastas, Liv.

**præ-fulcō**, fulsi, fultum, fulcire, 4. v. a. I. *To put a prop before a thing*; i. e. *to prop up, support a thing*: Fig.: *primum illud præfulci*, Cic. II. *To place before as a prop or stay*: Fig.: *me suis negotiis, i. e. use me as a prop*, to, Plaut.

**præ-fulgēdo**, fulsi, no sup., fulgere, 2. v. n. I. *To shine, or glitter, in front of*: nitor smaragdi collo præfulget tuo (sc. pavonis), Phaed. II. *To glitter, or shine, at the extremity, end, etc.*: leonis Pellis . . . præfulgens ungibus aureis, Virg. III. *To shine greatly, to glitter very much*: A. Prop.: *equitatus phaleris præfulgens*, Gell. B. Fig.: *præfulgebant Cassius atque Brutus*, Tac. IV. *To shine too much, to glitter over much, to be too brilliant*: Fig.: Auct. Her.

**præful-tus** (for præfulc-tus), a, um, P. of præfulc-o.

**præ-gēldus**, a, um, adj. *Very cold*: in locis prægelidis, Liv.

**præ-germīno**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. *To bud forth early*: Pl.

**præ-gestio**, lvi or li, itum, ire, 4. v. a. *To desire greatly*: Cic.

**præ-gen-ans**, antis (-as, ātis, Plaut.; acc. to some, also, Cic.), adj. [prob. for præ-gen-ans; fr. præ; gen-o] *In the state preceding the bringing forth*; hence) I. Prop.: *With*

*child, pregnant*: of animals, *big with young*: iuxor, Cic.: aqua, Pl. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *Full, large-sized, swollen*: cucurbita, Col.—2. *Full of, swollen with anything*: prægnans stamino fusus, Juv.—B. In comedy: *Of blows*: *hard, stout, smart*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prégnant*.

**prægnas**, ātis, v. prægnans init. **præ-grācilis**, e, adj. *Very slender, very lank*: proceritas, Tac.

**præ-grandia**, e, adj. I. Prop.: *Very large, huge*: locusta, Suet. II. Fig.: *Very great, powerful*: senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers.

**præ-grāvis**, e, adj. I. Prop.: *Very heavy*: onus, Ov. II. Fig.: A. *Very heavy, oppressive, burdensome*: servitium, Pl.—B. Of persons: *Very wearisome*: ignavo principi prægravis, Tac.

**præ-grāv-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [præ; grav-is] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To exceed in weight, preponderate*: ne prægravet fructus parte aliquâ, Pl. B. Fig.: *To preponderate*: prægravant cetera facta, Suet. II.: A. Act.: 1. Prop.: *To press very much, or heavily, upon*: to oppress with weight, weigh down, etc.: prægravata tellis acuta, Liv.—2. Fig.: *To weigh, or bear, down*: to depress, press down; qui prægravat artes infra se positas, i. e. by his superiority, Hor.—B. Neut.: (Prop.): *To be very heavy*: Fig.: *To be oppressive or burdensome*: exonerare prægravante turbâ regnum cupiens, Liv.

**præ-grēdiōr**, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [for præ-gradiōr] I. *To go before, or in advance*: to precede: A. Neut.: *praegredientes amici*, Cic.—B. Act.: *nuntios*, Liv. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To go by or past*; to pass; to pass by: castra, Liv. B. Fig.: *To surpass, excel*: qui tantum alios prægressus es, etc., Sall.

**prægres-sio**, ōnis, f. [for prægred-sio; fr. prægred-ior] *A going before, precedence*: Fig.: *cause*, Cic.

**prægres-sus** (for prægred-sus), a, um, P. of prægred-ior.

**prægrastā-tor**, ōris, m. [prægrast(a)-o] (One who tastes food before served on the table) *A foretaster, taster*. I. Prop.: *Halotus spado, prægrastator*, Suet. II. Fig.: *libidinum tuarum*, Cic.

**præ-gusto**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: *To taste beforehand*: cibos, Ov. II. Meton.: *To take and eat, or drink, beforehand*: medicamina (= antidota), Juv.

**præ-hībēo**, hībādi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for præ-habeo] (To hold before or forth; hence) I. Prop.: *To furnish, supply, give, etc.*: vestem, Plaut. II. Fig.: *Of words*: *To utter, speak*: Plaut.

**præ-ens**, ēntis, P. of præ-eo, through true root PRÆI.

**præ-jācēo**, jācādi, jācētum, jācēre, 2. v. n. and a. *To lie before, be situated in front of anything*. I. Neut.: *mare præiacens Asiae*, Pl. II. Act.: *campus castra præiacet*, Tac.

**præjudicā-tus**, a, nm: 1. *P. of præjudic(a)-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: Decided beforehand, prejudged: opinio, Cic. — *As Subst.*: **præjudicatum**, i, n.: A. Something decided beforehand: Liv. — b. A previous opinion, prepossession: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *préjugé*.

**præjudicōrum**, i, n.: 1. a. Prop.: A preceding judgment, sentence, or decision; an examination (for the purpose of ascertaining facts, which might serve for future proceedings): Cic.; Quint. — b. Meton.: A precedent, example: Cæs. — 2. A decision made beforehand, or before the proper time: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *préjudice*.

**præjudicō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. I. Judicially: To judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand; to *præjudge*: Cic. II. Extra-judicial: To give a preliminary judgment: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *préjuger*.

**præjūvo**, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre, i. v. a. To aid beforehand: Tac.

**prælabōr**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. With living beings as subjects: To glide forwards or onwards; to swim, etc., along: insula, in quam Germani nando prælabebantur, Tac. — B. With things as subjects: To glide along or onwards; to flow along: quam juxta prælabitur amnis, Luc. II. Act.: To glide past, to hasten by: rotis prælabi flumina Pise, Virg.

**præ-lambo**, lambi, lambitum, lambere, 3. v. a. To lick, or taste, beforehand or first: Hor.

**prælap-sus** (for prælab-sus), a, um, P. of prælab-or.

**præ-largus**, a, um, adj. Greatly abounding in, very full of: Pers.

**præ-lā-tus**, a, um, P. of præfero [præ; lā, root of lātum; v. fero init.]. ¶ Hence, (subst.) *Fr.* *prélat*; *Eng.* *prélate*.

**præ-lautus**, a, um, adj. Very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious: Suet.

**prælec-tus** (for præleg-tus), a, um, P. of præleg-o.

**præ-lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, lēgēre, 3. v. a. I. To sail or coast past or by a place: Campaniam, Tac. II. To read anything before, or in the presence of, others; to read anything to others, with explanatory remarks; to lecture upon an author, etc.: auctores, Quint.

**præ-līgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To bind round, tie about, something: sarmenta cornibus boum, Liv. II. Meton.: To bind up, tie up: os, Cic.

**prællum**, ii, v. prællum.

**præloc-ūtus** (for præloqu-utus), a, um, P. of præloqu-or.

**præ-longus**, a, um, adj. Very long: hasta, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *prélonge*.

**præ-lōquor**, lōcūtus or lōquutus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. n. I. Gen.: To speak first or beforehand; to speak before another; to forestall in speaking: Plaut. II. Esp.: A. To foretell, predict, etc.: Prop. — B. To say or speak beforehand by way of introduction; to premise: Pl.

**præ-lūcō**, luxi, no sup., lūcēre, 2. v. n. I. To shine before one, etc.: ne ignis noster facinorū præluceat, Phaed. II. To shine forwards, to cast light forwards: Fig.: amicitia bonā spe præluceat in posterum, Cic. III. To carry or hold a light before some one; to light one: quum fulgur . . . servum prælucentem examināset, Suet. IV. To be more bright, beautiful, splendid, resplendent than something else; to surpass anything in brightness, beauty, or splendour: nullus in orbe sinus Baſis præluceat amœniæ, Hor.

**præ-lūdo**, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. and a. (Prop.): To play beforehand; Fig.: To give a prelude of what is about to happen: Mariana rables intra urbem præluserat, etc., Flor. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *pré luder*.

**præ-lustr-is**, e, adj. [præ; l. lustr-] Very illustrious or magnificent: Ov.

**præmandā-ta**, ōrum, n. [præmand(a)-o] (Things commanded beforehand; hence) A writ of arrest: Cic.

**præ-mando**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To order or command beforehand: ut conquereretur, præmandavi, Script. ap. Cic. II. Meton.: To order or procure beforehand: puerum, Plant.

**præ-mātūrus**, a, um, adj. Too early, untimely, premature: hiems, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *prématuré*.

**præ-mēdicā-tus**, a, um, adj. [præ; medic(a)-o] (Charmed beforehand; hence) Protected beforehand by charms: Ov.

**præmēditā-tio**, ōnis, f. [præmedit(a)-o] A considering beforehand, premeditation: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *préméditation*.

**præ-mēditōr**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. To think over; to muse or deliberate upon beforehand; to premeditate: præmeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic.: (without Object) tentans citharam et præmeditans, *preluding*, Tac. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Previously considered, premeditated: mala præmeditata, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *préméditer*.

**præmētū-ens**, entis: 1. P. of præmetuo. — 2. Pa.: Fearing beforehand: (with Gen.) ovis præmetuens doli, Phaed.

**præ-mētūen-ter**, adv. [for præmetuent-ter; fr. præmetuens, præmetuent-is] Anxiously, solicitously: errorem vitare, Lucr.

**præ-mētūo**, mētūi, mētūtum, mētūere, 3. v. n. To fear or be in fear beforehand: Cæsar præmetuens suis, Cæs.

**præmi-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [præmi-um] To stipulate for a reward: Suet.

**præ-mitto**, misi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To send forward or before; to dispatch in advance: edictum, Cæs.: mihi literas, Cic. II. Fig.: To send out in advance: premissi vocē; Hoc age, i. e. when he had first said, Suet.

**præ-m-ium**, ii, n. [for præ-em-ium, fr. præ; em-ere] (A taking beyond or above others; Concr. That which is taken beyond or above others; hence) I. A. Prop.: Profit derived from booty, booty: Ov.; Prop. B. Meton.: Game killed, prey: Hor. II. A. Gen.: Profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction: Lucr.; Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: a. Reward, recompense: Cic.; Pl. — b. Ironically: Reward, for punishment: Ov. — 2. Meton.: An act deserving a reward, an exploit: Virg.

**præ-molestia**, æ, f. Trouble beforehand, apprehension: Cic.

**præ-mōlior**, mōlitus sum, mōliri, 4. v. dep. To prepare, or make preparations for, beforehand: res, Liv.

**præ-mōnēo**, mōnui, mōnitum, mōnēre, 2. v. a. I. Gen.: To forewarn; to advise or admonish beforehand; to premonish; to remind beforehand: ut te premonerem, Pl.: me præmonēbat, ut magnopere cavere, Cic. II. Esp.: To foretell, foreshow, predict, presage: igne Pelagio Ilion arsurum, Ov.

1. **præmōn-itus**, a, um, P. of præmon-eo.

2. **præmōn-itus**, ūs, m. [præmon-eo] A forewarning, premonition: Ov.

**præmonstrā-tor**, ōris, m. [præmonstr(a)-o] One who shows, or points out, beforehand; a guide, director: Ter.

**præ-monstro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Gen.: To show beforehand; to point out the way; to guide, direct: currenti spatium, Lucr. II. Esp.: To denote beforehand; to predict, presage, prognosticate: aliquid populo, Cic.

**præ-mordēo**, morsū or mordī, morsum, mordēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To bite at the end or tip: linguam, Luc. II. Meton.: To bite off, snap off, crib: ex hoc Quoduncque est . . . Discipuli custos præmordet, etc., Juv.

**præ-mōriōr**, mortūus sum, mōri or mōriri, 3. v. dep. I. Prop.: To die early or prematurely; to die: Ov. II. Fig.: Of the senses, etc.: To decay prematurely: Pl.

**præmor-sus** (for præmord-sus), a, um, P. of præmord-eo.

**præmor-tuus**, a, um: 1. P. of præmori-or. — 2. Pa.: Dead: a. Prop.: membra, Ov. — b. Fig.: pudor, Liv.

**præ-mūnio**, mūnivi, mūnitum, mūnīre, 4. v. a. [præ; mūnio] I. Prop.: To fortify, or defend, in front: aditūs operibus, Cic. II. Fig.: A. I. Gen.: To fortify, protect, secure: genus dicendi præmunium, Cic. — 2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To defend, secure, protect one's self: Suet. — B. To place a thing before another for defence or strengthening: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *prémunir*.

**præmūnī-tio**, ōnis, f. [præmūnio] Of an orator who prepares the minds of his hearers for what he has further to say: A strengthening or fortifying; a preparation, premonition: Cic.

**præ-narro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To tell, or relate, beforehand: rem, Ter.

**præ-nāto**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.



and a. I. Neut. *To swim before*, Pl. II. Act.: *To flow past*: domos, Virg. **Præneste**, is, n. and f. *Præneste*; a town of Latium, famed for the beauty of its roses, for its nuts, and still more for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it (now Pulestrina).—

Hence, **Præneste-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Præneste*; *Prænestine*.—As Subst.: **Prænestini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Prænestines*. **præn-ntēō**, ntīti, n. sup., ntēre, 2. v. n. *To shine or glitter much, brightly*, etc. I. Prop.: *cur tibi junior prænēnt, appear more attractive*, Hor. II. Fig.: *virtus*, Vell.

**præn-nōmen**, inis, n. I. Prop.: *(The name before the name of the gens; hence) The first name; prænomen*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *An appellation or title placed before a person's name*: prænomen Imperatoris, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. prænomen.

**præn-nosco**, nōvi, nōtum, noscēre, 3. v. a. *To learn, or become acquainted with, beforehand*; *to foreknow*: futura, Cic.

**prænō-tiō**, ōnis, f. [PRÆNO, true root of prænō-sco] *A previous notion, preconception, innate idea*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prænotion.

**præn-nūbius**, a, um, adj. *Very cloudy*; *very dark or gloomy*: Ov.

**prænunci-a**, æ, f. [prænunci-o] *That which foretells; an indication; omen, token*, etc.: Cic.

**prænunciō**, are, etc., v. prænunt. **præn-nūntiō** (-nuncio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To announce or publish beforehand*; *to foretell, foreshow, predict*: aliqui instinctu afflatusque divino futura prænunciāt, Cic.

**prænunti-us** (prænunci-), ū, m. [prænunti-o] *A foreteller; one who announces beforehand*; *a harbinger*: lucis prænunciū ales, i.e. the cock, Ov.

**præoccupā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [præoccup(a)-o] *A seizing beforehand, pre-occupation*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. préoccupation.

**præ-occūpo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: *To seize upon, to take possession of or occupy beforehand, to preoccupy*: iter, Cæs. B. Fig.: *To preoccupy, take possession of, etc., beforehand*: preoccupati beneficio animi, Liv. II. *To anticipate in doing; to hasten, etc., to do*: legem præoccupaverunt ferre, Liv. III. *To anticipate, prevent, be beforehand with, etc.*: ne alteruter præoccuparet, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. préoccuper.

**præ-opto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To choose or wish rather; to desire more; to prefer*: præoptantes exilium modicum domi fortunam, Liv.

**præ-pando**, pandi, passum, and pansum, pandēre, 3. v. a. *To open or spread before; to spread out, extend*: I. Prop.: *patulā præpandit* (sc. rupes) cornua fronte, Virg. II. Fig.: *præpandere lumina menti*, Lucr.

**præpārā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [præpar(a)-o] *A getting or making ready; a preparing, preparation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. préparation.

**præpārāto**, v. præparatus. **præpārā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of præpar(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Prepared, provided with anything*: bene præparatum pectus, Hor.—Adverbial expression: *Præparato or ex præparato, With preparation*: Quint.; Liv.

**præ-pāro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To get or make ready beforehand; to prepare*: I. Prop.: *locum domestici belli causā jam antea præparaverant*, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. *With Personal pronoun*: *To prepare one's self; to get one's self ready*: Pl.—B. *To make preparations for*: quum . . . quæ instare videntur, præparet, Cic.—C. *To provide*: res necessarias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. préparer.

**præ-pēd-iō**, ivi, or ii, itum, iro, 4. v. a. [præ; pes, ped-is] *To put something before the feet; hence*: I. Prop.: *To shackle*: equos, Tac. II. Meton.: *To hamper, embarrass, encumber, etc.*: sese prædā, Liv. III. Fig.: *To hinder, obstruct, impede*: singultu medios præpediente sonos, Ov. **præ-pendēō**, pendi, n. sup., pendēre, 2. v. n. *To hang before, to hang down in front*: circum turrim præpendentes, Cæs.

**præ-pe-s**, pētis, adj. [for præpet-s; fr. præ; root pæ, whence Gr. πρῆ-ομαι, Lat. pe-na, pen-na] I. Prop.: *Angural t.t.*: *Flying forwards or before one*: penna, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Swift of flight, flying quickly onwards, fleet, rapid*: Virg.—B. *Swift, quick, rapid, etc.*: volatūs, Pl.—C. *Winged*: Jovis armiger, Virg.—As Subst.: præpes, ētis: 1. Fem. (sc. avis) *A bird*: Ov.—2. Masc. (sc. equus) *A winged horse*: Ov.—b. (sc. homo) *A winged man*: Lucr.

**præ-pil-ātus**, a, um, adj. [præ; 2. pilā] *Furnished at tip (i.e. tipped) with a ball or button*: missilia, Liv.

**præ-pinguis**, e, adj. (*Very pinguis*: hence) 1. *Very fat*: sues, Pl.—*Very rich or fertile*: solum, Virg.

**præpolle-nis**, ntis: 1. P. of præpolle-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: *Very powerful*: Liv.—b. Esp.: *Very influential, of great weight*: Liv.

**præ-pollēō**, n. perf. nor sup., pollēre, 2. v. n. I. Gen.: *To exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful*: Tac. II. Esp.: *To be of great weight or importance; to have great influence, etc.*: Tac.

**præ-pondēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To be of greater weight; to preponderate*: Sen. II. Act.: *To outweigh*: Fig.: Cic.

**præ-pōno**, pōsti, pōstum, pōnere (Part. Perf.), præpōstus, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To put or set before, to place first*: panca, Cic.; versus, in primā fronte libelli, Ov. B. Esp.: *To place or set over as chief, commander, or superintendent; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge or command of; to appoint or depute as*: aliquem provinciam, Cic. II. Fig.: *To set before or above, to prefer*: saltem republicæ vitæ suæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. préposer.

**præ-porto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bear, or carry, before*: tela, Lucr. **præpōs-itiō**, ōnis, f. [præpo(s)-no; through true root PRÆPOS] 1. (Prop.: *A putting before; Meton., That which is put before; hence*: Gram. t.t.: *A preposition*: Cic.—2. *A placing, or setting, before, a preferring, preference*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. préposition.

**præpōs-itum**, i, n. [id.] (*A thing set before, or above, others; hence*) *With the Stoics: A preferable, or advantageous, thing, but which is not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc.*: Cic.

1. **præpōs-itus**, a, um, P. of præpo(s)-no, through true root PRÆPOS. 2. **præpōs-itus**, i, m. [præpo(s)-no; through id.] (*One set, or placed, over another or others; hence*) I. Gen.: *A prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. *An officer in the army*: Tac.—B. *Of the governor of a province*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. préposé, prévôt.

**præ-possūm**, pōtūi, posse, v. n. *To be very powerful, or more powerful; to have the superiority, get the upper hand*: Mæcelones præpotuere, Tac.

**præpostēr-e**, adv. [præposter-us] *In a reversed order, irregularly*: Cic.

**præ-postērus**, a, um, adj. (*The last part, etc., in advance or foremost; hence*) I. Prop.: *Reversed, inverted*: natalis, Pl. II. Meton.: *Absurd, preposterous*: imperator, Cic.: consilia, id.

**præpōstus**, a, um, v. præpono inii.

**præ-pōtens**, entis, adj. *Very able or powerful*: viri, Cic.: (with Gen.) rerum omnium præpotens Jupiter, id.—As Subst.: præpotens, entis, m. *A very powerful person*: Cic.

**præ-prōpēranter**, adv. *Very hastily, very rapidly*: Lucr.

**præprōpēr-e**, adv. [præproper-us] *Very quickly, very hastily, with over-haste*: Liv.

**præ-prōpērus**, a, um, adj. *Very or too quick or hasty; over-hasty, sudden, precipitate*: I. Prop.: *festinatio*, Cic. II. Fig.: *ingenium, i.e. rash*, Liv.

**præ-pūtiūm**, ū, n. [vox hybrida; præ; πρῆθιον] *The prepuce*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. prépuce.

**præques-tus** (for præquer-tus), a, um, P. of obol. præquer-or; fr. æs; queror. *Having complained beforehand*: multa præquestus, Ov.

**præ-rádiō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To beam, or glitter, forth*: pilenta præradiant, Claud. II. Act.: *To shine*: præradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov.

**præ-rāpidus**, a, um, adj. *Very swift, very rapid*: Sen.

**prærep-tus** (for prærap-tus), a, um, P. of prærip-io, through true root PRÆRAP.

**præ-rigescō**, rigdi, n. sup., rigescēre, 3. v. n. *To become exceedingly*: ita præriguisse mandis, Tac.

**præ-rīpio**, rīpui, reptum, rīpēre

**3 v. a.** [for præ-rapio] **I.**: (To take away a thing before another; hence) To snatch or tear away, to carry off: alius laudem, **Cic.** **II.**: **A.** Prop. **I.** Gen.: To snatch away before the proper time; to carry off prematurely: deorum beneficium festinatione, **Cic.**—**2. B. sp.**: To forestal, anticipate: (without Object) non præripiam, **Cic.** **B.** Meton.: To take away quickly: oscula, **Lucr.**

**præ-rōdo**, prps. no perj., rōsum, rōdere, **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: To gnaw at the extremity, end or tip: digitos, manūs, **Plaut.** **II.** Meton.: To gnaw, bite, or nibble off: præroso hamo, **Hor.**

**præ-rōgātivus**, æ, v. prærogativus. **præ-rōgātivus**, a, um, adj. [prærog(a)-o] (First-asked; hence) **I.** Prop.: That is asked before others for an opinion; that votes before or first: prærogative: centuria, **Cic.**—As Subst.: **prærogativa**, æ, f. (sc. tribus or centuria) **A.** Prop.: The prærogative tribe or century, i. e. the tribe or century to which it fell, by lot, to vote first in the Comitia: **Cic.** **B.** Meton.: **1.** A previous choice or election: **Liv.**—**2.** A sure sign, token, prognostic, omen: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: Of, or belonging to, the prærogative century; arising from the prærogative century: omen prærogativum, the omen arising from the century that voted first, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** prærogative.

**præ-rōgātus**, a, um: **1. P.** of prærog(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: Asked before: **Cic.**

**præ-rōgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** To ask before another, to ask first: sententias, **Suet.**

**præ-rōsus** (for prærod-sus), a, um, **P.** of prærod-o.

**præ-rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, **3. v. a.** To break or tear off before or in front: funes, **Cæs.**

**præ-rup-tus**, a, um: **1. P.** of præru(m)p-o, through true root PRÆRUP.—**2. Pa.**: (Broken or torn off; hence) **a.** Prop.: Of places: Steep, abrupt, rugged: saxa, **Cic.**: mons, **Virg.** (Comp.) præruptior collis, **Col.**: (Sup.) præruptissima saxa, **Hirt.**—As Subst.: **præruptum**, i, n. A steep, abrupt, or rugged place; a precipice: **Liv.**—**B. Fig.**: (a) Of persons: Hasty, rash, precipitate: juvenis animo præruptus, **Tac.**—(b) Of things: (a) Hard, stern: dominatio, **Tac.**—(β) Critical, extreme: periculum, **Vell.**

**præ-s**, prædis, m. [prob. contr. fr. præ-vad-s; fr. præ-s; vad-is; cf. late form præ-vid-es] (One who is an especial vas;—or, one who becomes vas in the presence of witnesses, etc.; hence) A surety, bondsman (in money matters; whereas vas denotes a surety in general): **Cic.**

**præ-sāgio**, sāgivi or sāgii, sāgitum, sāgire, **4. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: To perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of a thing: hoc ipsum præsagens animo, **Liv.** **II.** Meton.: To forebode, foreshow, predict, presage: galli canendo Bæotii præsagivere victoriam, **Pl.**

**præ-sāgi-tio**, ōnis, f. [præ-sāgi-o]

A presentiment, foreboding; the faculty of divining or presaging: **Cic.**

**præ-sāg-iūm**, ii, n. [præ-sāgi-o] A presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage: **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** præ-sage.

**præ-sāg-us**, a, um, adj. [id.] Foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic, presaging: responsa, **Tac.**: (with Gen.) mens præsaga mali, **Virg.**

**præ-scio**, scivi or seti, scitum, scire, **4. v. a.** To know beforehand, to foreknow: hæc, **Suet.**

**præ-scisco**, scivi, scitum, sciscere, **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: To find out or learn beforehand: animos vulgi, **Virg.**

**præsci-us**, a, um, adj. [præsci-o] Foreknowing, prescient: corda, **Virg.**: (with Gen.) præsciuri rei, **Tac.**

**præ-scribo**, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: To write before or in front; to prefix in writing: monumentis nomina, **Tac.** **II.** Meton.: To trace out: lineamenta, **Pl.** **III.** Fig.: **A.** To order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe: hoc, **Cic.**: senatus, quæ sunt agenda, præscribo, **id.**: (Impers. Pass.) quum ei præscriptum esset, ne, etc., **id.**: (without Object) ut majorum jura moreque præscribitur, **id.**—**B.** To dictate: carmina, **Tib.**—**C.** To plead as an excuse or in defence; to use as a pretext: aliquid, **Tac.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** prescrire.

**præscrip-tio**, ōnis, f. [for præscrib-tio; fr. præscrib-o] **A.**: **1.** Prop.: A writing at the commencement of anything; a prefixing anything in writing: **Tac.**—**2.** Meton.: An inscription, title, commencement, preamble: **Cic.**—**B.**: (Prop.: An ordering, appointing; Meton.) A precept, order, rule, law: **Cic.**—**C.** An excuse, pretext, pretence: **Cæs.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** prescription.

**præscrip-tum**, i, n. [for præscrib-tum; fr. præscrib-o; fr. id.] **1.** (That which is traced out; hence) A boundary-line, a boundary, etc.: **Lucr.**

—**2.** (That which is ordered, enjoined, etc.; hence) **a.** A precept, order, rule: **Cæs.**; **Cic.**—**b.** A task, lesson, etc.: **Sen.**

**præscrip-tus** (for præscrib-tus), a, um, **P.** of præscrib-o.

**præ-sēco** (-sico), sēcti, sēcātum and sēcātum, sēcāre, **1. v. a.** **I.** Gen.: To cut off at the tip or extremity; to cut off or out: partem, **Ov.** **II.** Esp.: Of the nail: To pare: **Hor.**

**præ-sēctus**, a, um, **P.** of præseco-o.

**præ-sens**, entis (Abl. Sing., of persons, usually præsentē; of things, præsentī), adj. [præ-s-um] **I.** Prop.: That is before one; in sight or at hand; present, in person: præsens tecum egi, myself, in person, **Cic.**: præsens sermo, communication by word of mouth, **id.**—As Subst.: **præsentia**, ium, n. Present circumstances, the present state of affairs, etc.: **Tac.** **II.** Meton.: A. That happens, or is done, immediately; immediate, instant, prompt, ready, direct: præsens pœna sit, **Cic.**—**B.** That operates immediately or quickly; instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful: (Comp.) quom non præsentium ullum, etc., **Virg.** (Sup.) præsentissima pericula, **Quint.**

—**C.** Of disposition or character: Present, collected, resolute: animus, **Cic.**—**D.** Present, aiding, favouring, propitious: dea, tu præsens, nostro succurre labori, **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** présent.

**præ-sētio**, ōnis, f. [for præsent-sio; fr. præsent-io] A feeling beforehand; hence) **1.** A foreboding, presentiment: **Cic.**—**2.** A preconception: **Cic.**

**præ-sen-sus** (for præsent-sus), a, um, **P.** of præsent-io.

**præ-senti-la**, æ, f. [præsens, præsent-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A being before, in view, or at hand; presence: **Cic.**; **Virg.**—Particular phrase: In præsentia: **1.** For the present, at present, now; at the time, then: **Cic.**—**2.** Present, at hand: **Nep.** **B.** Esp.: Of the mind: Readiness in emergencies, presence, resolution, courage: **Cæs.**; **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: Impression, efficacy, effect: **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** présence.

**præ-sentio**, sensi, sensum, sentire, **4. v. a.** To feel or perceive beforehand; to have a presentiment of; to presage, divine: dolos, **Virg.**: (without Object) animo: (Impers. Pass.) præsensum est, **Liv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** presentir.

**præ-senti-sco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: [præsenti-o] To begin to have a presentiment of: **Ter.**

**præ-sēp-o**, is, n., -es (-is), is, f.; -ia, æ, f. [præsep-o] (The thing fenced in front, or barricaded; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** An inclosure of any kind; a stable, stall, fold, pen: **Virg.**: Cæto; **Var.**—**B.** A crib, manger: **Phaed.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** A hut, hovel, dwelling: **Plaut.**—**B.** Of bees: A hive: **Virg.**—**C.** A tavern, etc.: **Cic.**—**D.** A crib for a table: **Hor.**

**præ-sēpio**, sepsi, septum, spēire, **4. v. a.** To fence in front, block up, barricade: omni aditu præsepto, **Cæs.**

**præsep-tus**, a, um, **P.** of præsep-io.

**præ-ser-tim**, adv. [præ; 2. ser-o] (By an arranging before; hence) Especially, particularly: **Cic.**

**1. præse-s**, præsidis, adj. [for præsid-s; fr. præsid-eo] Guarding, protecting, defending: locus, a place of refuge: præsidēs dñi, **Tac.**—As Subst.: **præsēs**, ldis, m. (sc. homo, etc.). A guardian, defender, protector: **Cic.**; **Liv.**

**2. præse-s**, præsidis, m. [id.] One that presides over persons or things; a president, superintendent, head, chief, ruler: **Virg.**; **Suet.**

**præsēdēs**, ntis, **P.** of præside-o.—As Subst.: A president, director, ruler: **Tac.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** président.

**præ-sidēo**, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, **2. v. n.** and **a.** [for præ-sēdeo] **I.** Prop.: To sit before, or in front: sellā curuli, **Cic.** **II.** Fig.: **A.** To guard, protect, defend: **1.** Neut.: Gallia, quæ semper præsidet . . . huic imperio, **Cic.**—**2.** Act.: Gallia litus, **Tac.**—**B.** To preside over, to have the care or management of, to superintend, direct, command: **1.** Neut.: ut idem ad portas urbanis præsideat rebus, **Cæs.**—**2.**



**Acot.** exercitum, to command: Cæs.

¶ Hence, Fr. *présider*.

**præsid-arius**, a, um, adj. [*præsid-um*] (*Of, or belonging to, a præsidium*; hence) *That serves for defence or protection*: milites, garrison soldiers, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présidaire*.

**præsid-ium**, i, n. [*præsid-eo*] (*A guarding, protecting, or defending*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Defence, aid, assistance, protection, help*: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. Gen.: *Defence, assistance, protection*: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *Milit.* **L. l.**: **a.** *A garrison, soldiers, troops, forces in garrison*: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** *An escort, guard, etc.*: Nep.—**c.** *A post, outpost, picket, etc.*: Cæs.—**B.** *A post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp*: Cic.—**C.** *Means of aid, help, assistance of any kind*: Cic.; Nep. **III.** Fig.: *Of persons: Defence, assistance, protection*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préside*.

**præ-significo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* To show, or signify, beforehand; to foreshow, *presignify*: Cic.

**præ-sign-is**, e, adj. [*præsign-um*] (*Having a mark above or beyond others*; hence) *Distinguished before or above others*; remarkable, illustrious, excellent: *præsignia* tempora cornu, Ov.

**præ-silio**, prps, *no perf. nor sup.*, *silire*, *4. v. n.* [*for præ-silio*] *To leap before or forth*; hence) *Of tears: To spring or gush forth*: Plaut.

**præ-sōno**, sōnūi, sōnitum, sōnāre, *v. n.* *To sound before*: *præsonuit* solenni tibia cantu, Ov.

**præ-spargo** (-*spargo*), sparsi, sparsum, spargere, *3. v. a.* *To scatter, or streu, before*: Lucr.

**præstā-bilis**, e, adj. [*2. præst(a)-o*] *Surpassing, pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent*: (with *Dat.*) (*Comp.*) *dignitas præstabilior*, Cic.: *reipublicæ*, id.

**præsta-ns**, antis, *1. p.* of *præst(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** Gen.: (a) *Of persons: Pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: (*Comp.*) *virginibus præstantior*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) also, with *Dat.*) *præstantissimus sapientie*, Tac.—(b) *Of things: Pre-eminent, excellent, remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished*: *natura*, Cic.: *præstanti corpore Nymphæ*, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *Efficacious, powerful*: *medicina*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *préstant*.

**præstant-ia**, æ, *f.* [*præstans, præstant-is*] *Pre-eminence, superiority, excellence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préstance*.

**præsto-s**, præstitis, adj. *comm.* gen. [*for præsta-(t)-s*; from *præst(a)-o*] (*Standing before*; hence, as an epithet of deities) *Presiding, protecting*: *Lares*, Ov.

**præ-stig-ia**, æ, *f.* (mostly plur.) [*cym. dub.*; but prob. fr. *præsti(n)g-uo*, through root true *PRÆSTIG*] (*An extinguishing or obscuring*; hence, in reference to anything whereby the mental powers are, for a while, extinguished or obscured) **I.** Prop.: *An illusion, deception, sleight, feat oflegerdemain or magic, etc.*: Cic. **II.**

**Fig.**: *Trickery, deception, etc.*: Cic.

¶ Hence, Fr. *prestige*.

**præ-stinguo**, stinxi, stinctum, stinguere, *3. v. a.* (*Prop.*) *To extinguish*; (*Fig.*) *To weaken, obscure, etc.*: *fata animi ejus aciem præstinxerant*, Vell. **præ-stitūo**, stitūi, stitutum, stitūere, *3. v. a.* [*for præ-statuo*] *To determine or appoint beforehand*; to prescribe: *nulla præstituta die*, Cic.

**præstī-tus** (*for præsta-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *præst(a)-o*, through true root *PRÆSTA*.

**1. præsto**, adv. [*cym. dub.*: perhaps *præst-o*, fr. *obsol. adj. præst-us*, standing before: fr. *2. præst-o*] *At hand, ready, present, here*: *ibi mihi præsto fuit L. Lucilius*, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **1.** *Præsto esse*: **a.** *To arrive or appear*: *Auct. Her.*—**b.** *To present one's self in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose*: Cic.—**2.** *Præsto esse, etc., or adire*: *To be at hand, to attend or wait upon, to serve*, *ad*: Cic.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présto*.

**2. præsto**, stitūi, stitutum, stitūere, *1. c. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To stand, or take up a stand, before or in front*: *dum primæ præstant acies*, Luc. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Neut.*: *To stand out, be superior, distinguish one's self*: (with *Dat.*) *ceteris*, Cic.—*Particular expression*: *Præstat, etc.*; *It is, etc.*, preferable or better: *motus præstat componere fluctus*, Virg.—**B.** *Act.*: **1.** *To surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel*: *quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute præstantur*, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** *To become surety for; to answer or vouch for; to warrant, be responsible for; to take upon one's self*: *quem tamen ego præstare non poteram*, Cic.—**b.** *In purchases, etc.*: *Pass.*: *To be made good*: *dammum*, Cic.—**3.** *To fulfil, discharge, maintain, perform, execute*: *amicitiæ jus*, Cic.—**4.** *To keep, preserve, maintain, retain, etc.*: *pacem cum aliquo*, Liv.: (with second *Acc.* of further definition) *socios salvos præstare*, Cic.—**5.**: **a.** Gen.: *To show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest*: *virtutem*, Cæs.—**B.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To show, prove, or behave, one's self or itself, as*: *præsta te eum, qui, etc., show thyself such, as, etc.*: Cic.—**6.**: **a.** *To give, offer, furnish*: *quam senatui sententiam præstaret*, Cic.: *alicui auxilium*, Entr.—**b.** *To offer, expose*: *caterve hostium terga præstare, i. e. to flee*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétre*.

**præ-stōl-or**, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. n.* and *a.* [*for præ-stell-or*; fr. *pr*; *στέλλ-ομαι*] (*To place one's self before*; hence) *To stand ready for, to wait for, expect a person or thing*. **I.** *Neut.*: *ut in Formiano tibi præstolere*, Cic. **II.** *Act.*: *quem præstolare, Parmeno, hic ante ostium?* Ter.

**præstric-tus** (*for præstrig-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *præstri(n)g-o*, through true root *PRÆSTRIG*.

**præ-stringo**, strinxī, strictum, stringere, *3. v. a.* **I.** *To bind very much; to bind fast or hard; to bind or draw close together*: *pollices nodo præ-*

*stringere*, Tac. **II.**: (*To bind or fasten in front*; hence) **A.** *Prop.*: *To bind around, to wind about something*: *tempora sertis*, Stat. **B.** *Meton.*: **1.** *Of weapons: To make blunt, dull, etc.*: *aciem ferri*, Pl.—**2.** *To blind, obscure, etc.*: *cujus dignitas et splendor præstringebat, credo, oculos Vatini*, Cic. **C.** Fig.: *Of the mind: To obscure, dim, render dull, etc.*: *aciem animi*, Cic.

**præstruc-tus**, a, um: **1.** *P.* of *præstruo*, through true root *PRÆSTRUC* (*v. struo inil.*)—**2.** *Pa.*: *Prepared*: *præstructus bellis civilibus hostis*, Claud.

**præ-stru-o**, struxī, structum, strūere, *3. v. a.* **I.**: **A.** *Prop.*: *To build before, or in the first place, as a preparation for other buildings; to lay a foundation*: Col. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To make ready or prepare beforehand for anything*: *fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, ut, etc.*, Liv.—**2.** *To arrange or contrive beforehand*: *quum præstrutum utrumque consulto esset*, Suet. **II.**: (*Prop.*) *To build up something in front*; *Meton.*) *To block or stop up; to render impassable*: *ille aditum vasti præstruxerat objice montis*, Ov.

**præ-sūdo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* *To sweat beforehand*: *dum matutinis præsudat solibus aer*, Claud.

**præsul**, tiliis, *c.* [*for præsil*; fr. *præsil-o*] *One who leaps or dances before others*; a public dancer: Cic.

**præsultā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [*præsult(a)-o*] *One who leaps or dances before others*; a public dancer: Liv.

**præsul-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, *1. v. n.* *prop.* [*for præsal-to*; fr. *præsil-o*, through true root *PRÆSAL*] *To leap or dance before*: *præsultare hostium signis*, Liv.

**præ-sum**, fūi, esse, *v. n.* (*To be before a thing or person*; hence) **I.** *Prop.*: *To be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend*: *in provinciâ*, Cic.: (with *Dal.*) *omnibus Druidibus præst urus*, Cæs. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *To be the chief person, to take the lead in*: *non enim parvum ille Ti. Gracchi temeritatis, sed præfuit*, Cic.—**B.** *To protect, defend*: *præsunt mœnibus Urbis*, Ov.

**præ-sūmo**, sumpsi and sumsi, sumptum and sumtum, sūmere, *3. v. a.* **1.**: **A.** *Prop.*: *To take before, take first or beforehand*: *presumendo remedia municiat corpus*, Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To perform beforehand, to anticipate*: *heredum officia*, Pl.—**2.** *To spend, or employ, beforehand*: *fortunam luxu*, Tac.—**3.** *To imagine, represent, or picture, to one's self beforehand*: *spe bellum*, Virg.—*Particular expression*: *Præsumptum habere, To presuppose, take for granted*; Tac.—**4.** *To see before, to foresee, to infer beforehand, to believe, suppose, presume*: *fortunam alieujus*, Tac. **II.** *To take before the proper time*: *diadema*, Claud.

¶ Hence, Fr. *presumer*.

**præsum-p-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [*præsum-o*]

**1. Gen.**: *A taking beforehand a*

using, or enjoying, in advance; anticipation: Pl.—2. A representing to one's self beforehand; a conception, supposition, presumption: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présomption*.

**præsum-ptus** (-tus), a, um: 1. P. of *præsumo*.—2. Pa.: Taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived: suspicio, Tac.

**præ-sūo**, sūi, sūtum, sūere, 3. v. a. (To *seu* in front; to *seu* over, *seu* up; hence) To cover over: hastam foliis, Ov. **præ-sū-tus**, a, um, P. of *præsumo*. **præ-tac-tus** (for *præt-ag-tus*), a, um, P. of *præt-ag*(ng)-o, through true root PRÆTAG.

**prætec-tus** (for *præt-eg-tus*), a, um, P. of *præt-ego*.

**præ-tēgo**, texti, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. To cover over, to shelter, protect: cavo prætēgit are caput, Prop.

**præ-tendit**, tendi, tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To stretch forth or forward, to extend: prætē-taque fortē Tela tenent dextrā, Ov. B. Meton.: Of the sight: To set or place forth: Pl. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To spread before, or in front: cordi prætenditur membrana, Pl.—2. Esp.: To spread, draw, hold, or place a thing before another: vestem oculis, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: a. Of places, etc.: To stretch out before or in front of, to lie over against or opposite to: Liv.; Tac.—b. Of a camp, force, etc.: To lie, be pitched, or stationed, before or over against: Tac.; Claud.—2. To prefix a statement, preface, etc.: to preface a statement, etc., with: decreto sermonem, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. To hold out or bring forward as an excuse; to allege, pretend: hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, to allege in excuse for, Cic.—2. To allege, assert a thing: nec conquis unquam Prætendit tædas, i. e. I never pretended to be your husband, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétendre*.

**præ-tēto**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To feel, search, or grope out beforehand, to examine previously: manu silvas, Ov. B. Fig.: To test or try beforehand: vires, Ov. II. To hold before one's self: prætendat pallia lævā, Claud.

**præt-en-tus** (for *prætend-tus*), a, um, P. of *prætendo*.

**præ-tēpescō**, tēpūi, no sup., tēpescere, 3. v. n. To glow strongly: Fig.: Of love: Ov.

**præ-ter**, adv. and prep. [præ, with the demonstrative suffix ter] I. Adv.: Past, by, beyond, in the fig. sense; i. e., a. Comparatively: Before, beyond, above, more: quod mihi videre facere præter quam res to adhortatur tua, Ter.—B. Exceptionally: Except, excepting, unless, save: cavendus sunt quadam familiaritates, præter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. II. Prep.: a. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place: Præ, by, before, along: præter castra copias transduxit, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: Over, beyond; against, contrary to: præter naturam præterque fatum, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Beyond, above, more

than: præter ceteros laborabis, Cic.—b. Besides, in addition to: ut præter se denos ad colloquium adduceret, Cæs.

—c. Besides, except: hoc nemini, præter me, videtur, Cic. III. In composition: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: Past, beyond: prætergredior.—2. Esp.: a. By, past: præterlabor.—b. Across, over, beyond: prætervolans, no. II. B. Fig.: Beyond, besides, in addition: præterea.

**præter-āgo**, no perf., actum, āgere, 3. v. a. To drive by or past: diversoria nota Præteragens equus, Hor.

**præter-ēā**, adv. [for *præter-eam*; fr. *præter*; is, (Acc. fem. sing.) eam] 1. Beyond this or that, besides: Cic.—2. Besides, moreover: Cic.—3. Henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter: Virg.

**præter-ēo**, ivi (and more freq. li), itum, ire, v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To go by or past; to pass by: nec, quæ præterit, hora redire potest, Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To go by or past, to pass by: hortos, Cic.: ripas Flumina prætereunt, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. To pass by an evil, to escape a danger: nescis, quid mali præterieris, Ter.—2. Præterit, etc., aliquem, The matter, etc., escapes, etc., one, i. e. is unperceived, unknown: Cic.—3.: To pass by or over, i. e. a. To pass over, leave out, omit, not mention: libidines, Cic.: partem orationis silentio, id.—b. To pass over, omit, make no use of: locus, qui præteritus negligentia est, Ter.—c. To pass over, omit, leave out, in reading, writing, etc.: syllabas, Suet.—d. To neglect or forget to do a thing: dicere, Plaut.: præterire tamen non potui, quin et scriberem ad te, etc., Script. ap. Cic.—e. In elections, legacies, invitations, donations, etc.: To pass over, take no notice of, neglect, reject, exclude anyone: fratris filium, Cic.—f. To go beyond, to surpass, excel: virtus alios tua præterit omnes, Ov.

**præter-ēquit-a**-ns, ntis, P. of *præter-ēquit*(a)-o. Riding by: Liv.

**præter-ferō**, no perf., lātum, ferre, v. a. To carry by or past: Pass.: To come, run, drive, or fly past: latebras eorum præterlata acies est, Liv. **præter-flūo**, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: To flow by or past: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) amnis præterfluens moenia, Liv. II. Fig.: To go by or past, to pass away: prospicere venientem voluptatem, nec præteritam præterfluere sinere, to escape, vanish, Cic.

**præter-grēdiōr**, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. n. [for *præter-gradiōr*] I. Prop.: To walk or march past; to go or pass beyond: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) castra, Cic. II. Fig.: To surpass, excel: qui tantum alios prætergressus es, Sall.

**præter-iens**, prætereuntis, P. of *prætere-o*, through true root PRÆTERI.

**præter-i-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of *prætere-o*, through true root PRÆ-

TERI.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Gone by, past, past and gone, departed: nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. præteritum, i. n. (That which is past; hence) Things done in time past, past conduct: Suet.—2. præterita, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. facta) Things gone by, the past: Cic. b. Esp.: departed, deceased, dead: fas est præteritis semper amare viros, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préterit*

**præter-lābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. n. I. Prop.: To glide by or past: præterlabentia flumina, Quint.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) quum tumulum præterlabere recortem, Virg. II. Fig.: To slip away ante præterlabitur (sc. definitio), quam percepta est, Cic.

**præter-lā-tus**, a, um, P. of *præterfero*, through *præter*, and root LA; v. *fero* init.

**præter-māgo**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To go by or past: Lucr.

**prætermis-sio**, ōnis, f. [for *prætermitt-sio*; fr. *prætermitt-o*] 1. A leaving out, omission: Cic.—2. A passing over, neglecting: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétermis-sion*.

**prætermis-sus** (for *prætermitt-sus*), a, um, P. of *prætermitt-o*.

**præterm-itto**, misi, mīssum, mittere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: a. living objects: To allow, suffer, or permit to go past: qui neminem prætermiserit, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To allow, etc., to slip or pass by: nullum diem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To omit, neglect: quid Libonen prætermisurum sceleris putas? Cic.—2. In reading or writing: To pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit: ne illud quidem prætermittam, Cic.: quod dignum memoria visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus, Cæs.—3. To pass by, overlook: Ter.; Lucr.

**præter-nāvigō**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To sail by or past: Suet.

**præter-quā**, adv. Beyond, besides, except, save: Cic.; Liv.

**prætervec-tio**, ōnis, f. [for *præterveh-tio*; fr. *præterveh-or*] A riding, sailing, or passing by: omnium, Cic.

**prætervec-tus** (for *præterveh-tus*), a, um, P. of *præterveh-or*.

**præter-vēhor**, vectus sum, vēhi (in *thesis*, præter erant vecti, Ov.), 3. v. dep. n. I. Prop.: To be borne past, to drive, ride, or sail by: qui prætervehabantur, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) Dulichios portās, Ov. II. Meton.: Of foot soldiers: To pass by: cito agmine foras prætervecti, Tac. III. Fig.: To pass by or over: aliquid silentio, Cic.

**præter-vōlo**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. A. Prop.: Of winged creatures: To fly past or by: prætervolans aquila, Suet. B. Fig.: To slip by, to escape: sententiæ acutæ non auctorum hominum sensus prætervolant, Cic. II.: A. To fly across or over: Fig.: raptim prætervolat (sc. hasta) auras, Sil.—B. To pass over cursorily: proposita, Cic.



**præ-texo**, texti, textum, texēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To weave before or in front; so, prps. only in *Pa. prætextus*, no. 2. II. Meton.: A. To fringe, edge, border, etc.: amictus, Ov.—B. To cover the border, or edge, of anything; to fringe: prætextit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg.—C. Of nations, etc., as objects: To touch, or border, upon: utraque nationes Rheno prætextuntur, Tac.—D. To furnish, provide, with anything: omnia, quæ aguntur accerrime, lenioribus principis natura prætextuit, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext: cupiditatem triumphali, Cic.—B. To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, with anything: hoc prætextit nomine culpam, Virg.

**prætexta**, æ, v. l. prætextus.  
**prætext-atus**, a, um, adj. [prætext-a] (Provided, or furnished, with a pretexta; hence) I. Prop.: Clothed with, or wearing, the toga prætexta: pupillus, Cic.—As Subst.: prætext-atus, i, m. (sc. homo) One who wears the toga prætexta: Liv. II. Fig.: Veiled or disguised; hence, equivocal, licentious: verba, Suet.: mores, Ov.

**prætex-tum**, i, n. [prætex-o] 1. (A thing made and placed in front; hence) An ornament: Fig.: reipublicæ, Sen.—2. (A thing pretended, alleged as an excuse, etc.; hence) A pretence, excuse: Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétexte*.  
1. **prætex-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of prætex-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. Prop.: Woven at the front, or edge: toga prætexta, The edged toga; i. e. the toga, or outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and certain priests at Rome, and, also, by freeborn children of both sexes: Cic.—As Subst.: prætext-a, æ, f. (sc. toga) = toga prætext-a: Cic.; Prop.—b. Meton.: Clothed with, or wearing, the toga prætext-a: senatus, Prop.—As Subst.: prætext-a, æ, f. (sc. fabula) A tragedy; because characters wearing the toga prætext-a were introduced into it: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétexte*.  
2. **prætex-tus**, ūs, m. [prætex-o] 1. (A weaving in front; hence) Outward appearance, show, etc.: Tac.—2. (A pretending, etc.; hence) Pretence, pretext: colour: Tac.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétexte*.

**præ-timēdo**, timēdi, m. sup., timēre, 2. v. n. To be in great fear, or greatly afraid: Plaut.; Sen.  
**præ-tingo**, tinxī, tinctum, tingēre, 3. v. a. To dip in, or moisten, beforehand: semina veneno, Ov.

**præ-tor**, ōris, m. [for præ-tor, from præ-o, through true root PRÆ] (One who goes before; hence) I. Gen.: A leader, head, chief, president: Cic.: prætor maximus, i. e. the dictator, Liv.: ærarii, president of the treasury, Tac. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A prætor; a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice, first chosen A.U.C. 387; after the first Punic war there were two: prætor urbanus for Roman citizens, and prætor peregrinus for stran-

ers: Cic. B. Meton.: A præproctor; an officer who, after the administration of the prætorship, was sent as governor to a province: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préteur*.

**prætor-i-ānus**, a, um, adj. [prætor-i-um] Of, or belonging to, the body-guard; prætorian: miles, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétorien*.

**prætor-ium**, i, v. prætorius.

**prætor-i-us**, a, um, adj. [prætor] (Of, or belonging to, a prætor; hence)

1. Of, or belonging to, a general: cohorts, the cohort or body-guard attached to a general, a prætorian cohort, Cæs.: navis, the flag-ship, the admiral's ship, Liv.: porta, the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly toward the enemy (opp. to the porta decumana, which was on the side furthest from the enemy), Cæs.—As Subst.: prætorium, i, n.: a. (sc. tabernaculum): (a) Prop.: A general's tent: Cæs.—(b) Meton.: A council of war, held in the general's tent: Liv.—b. (sc. agmen) The prætorian band, the imperial body-guard, the guards (the commander was styled præfectus prætorio): Tac.—2. Of, or belonging to, the prætor or prætors: prætorian: jus, proceeding from the prætor, consisting of his decisions, Cic.—As Subst.: prætorius, i, m. (sc. homo) One who has been prætor, an ex prætor: Cic.—3. Of, or belonging to, the præproctor; præproctorian: domus, Cic.—As Subst.: prætorium, i, n. (sc. ædificium): a. Prop.: The official residence of the governor in a province: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A palace: Juv.—(b) A magnificent building, a splendid country-seat: Juv.—(c) Of the cell of the queen-bee: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *prétoire*.

**præ-torquēo**, no perf., tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. To twist forward, twist round: Plaut.

**prætor-tus** (for prætorqu-tus), a, um, P. of prætorqu-eo.

**præ-trēpida-nus**, nūs, P. of obsol. præ-trepid(a)-o. Trembling greatly, very hasty or impatient: mens, Cat.

**præ-trēpidus**, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Trembling very much: cor, Pers. II. Fig.: Trembling greatly, very anxious, disquieted: prætrepidus vixit, Suet.

**præ-timūdus**, a, um, adj. Much swollen, puffed up: Claud.

**præ-tūra**, æ, f. [for præ-tura; fr. præ-o, through true root PRÆ] (A going before; hence) The office, or dignity, of a prætor (or one who goes before); the prætorship: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préture*.

**præ-umbrans**, ntis, P. of obsol. præ-umbr(a)-o. (Prop.: Casting a shade before; Fig.) Darkening, obscuring: Tac.

**præ-ūro**, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. 1. To burn at the end or tip, for the purpose of hardening: hastam, Liv. II. Of cold: To nip, or pinch, exceedingly: membra, Pl.

**præus-tus** (for præur-tus), a, um, P. of præur-o.

**præut**, v. præ.

**prævāle-ns**, ntis: 1. P. of prævāle-o.—2. *Pa.*: Very strong, very powerful: populus, Liv.: mons, Pl.

**præ-vālēs**, vāliti, m. sup., vālere, 2. v. n. I. A. Gen.: To be very powerful, superior, or distinguished: prævalet arcu, Stat. B. Esp.: Of remedies, etc.: To be of great virtue, efficacy, or power: P. II. A. Gen.: (To be powerful beyond some person or thing; hence) 1. Physically: To obtain or have the superiority, to prevail, etc.: Pl.—2. Morally: a. To get the upper hand, to prevail, etc.: auctoritas Cluvii prævalet, Tac.—b. To have greater weight, influence, or power: certamen accerrimum, amita potius, an mater, apud Nerone prævalet, Tac.—c. To have, or obtain, the advantage; to prevail, gain the day, prove successful, etc.: Pl. B. Esp.: To take the first place or rank; to rank foremost in estimation, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévaloir*.

**præ-vālidus**, a, um, adj.: 1. a. Prop.: Very strong, very powerful, possessing great strength: juvenis, Liv.—b. Fig.: (a) Very powerful, mighty, or influential: urbes, Liv.—(b) Prevalent, prevailing: vitia, Tac.—(c) Mighty, i. e. great, imposing, etc.: equitum Romanorum prævalida nomina, Tac.—2. Strong beyond due measure or proportion; too strong: Of the soil: Virg.

**præ-vallo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To fortify in front: pontem, Hirt.

**prævaricā-tio**, ōnis, f. [prævaric(a)-or] A stepping out of the line of duty, a violation of duty:—esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, prevarication: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévarication*, “prevarication.”  
**prævaricā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who violates his duty:—esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, a sham accuser or defender, a prevaricator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévaricateur*, “a prevaricator.”

**præ-vāric-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [præ; varic-us] I. Prop.: To spread the legs very wide apart in walking; to straddle very much, to walk crookedly, not to walk straight: Pl. II. Fig.: A. To walk crookedly in the discharge of one's duty, not to act uprightly:—esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, to make a sham accusation or defence, to collude, prevaricate: Cic.—B. To favour collusively: (with Dat.) accusationi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévariquer*.

**prævec-tus** (for præveh-tus), a, um, P. of præveh-or.

**præ-vēhor**, vectus sum, vēhi, 3. c. dep. I.: A. Of personal subjects: To ride before or in advance: per obliqua campi, Liv.: equo, Virg.—B. Of weapons as subjects: To fly in advance, or forwards: misilia hostium prævehuntur, Tac. II. Of a river:

To be borne or carried by; to rush rapidly past: Germaniam prævehitur Rhenus, Tac.

præ-vēlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To put a veil, or cover, before any object; to veil or cover over: Claud.

præ-vēlox, ōcis, adj. Very fleet, quick, or swift: Quint.

præ-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire (in tmesis, præquedum veniens, Virg.), 4. v. n. and a. I. Prop.: A. Neut.: To come or go before, to precede: Lucifero præveniente, Ov.—B.: 1. Act.: To come before, get the start of, anticipate; to prevent: ut beneficio prævenirent desiderium plebis, Liv.—2. Pass.: To be prevented, hindered, etc.: præventus morte, Ov. II. Fig.: To surpass, excel, be superior: fecunditate, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévenir*.

præven-tus, a, um, P. of præven-to.

præ-verro, verri, versum, verrere, 3. v. a. To sweep or brush before: veste vias, Ov.

præ-vertō (-vorto), verti, ver-sum, vertere, 3. v. a. (To turn before; hence) I. To prefer: aliquid, quod hinc sermoni prævertendum putes, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To go before, precede, outstrip, outrun: ventos cursu pedum, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. To be beforehand with; to anticipate: fata aliquem, Ov.—2. To render useless: usum opportunitas prævertit, Liv.—3. To take possession of beforehand; to pre-occupy, prepossess: amore animos, Virg.—4. To surpass in worth, outweigh, exceed, be of more importance: bello quicquam, Liv.—5. To turn one's attention first or principally to; to look first of all to; hinc rei prævertendum existimavit, Cæs.—6. To do or attend to first or in preference: prævertendum sibi esse dixit, Liv.—7. To apply one's self particularly to a thing: ad interna, Tac.

præ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. [Id.] (Prop.: To go before, precede; Fig.) 1. To be beforehand with; to anticipate: pulchre prævertor viros, Plaut.—2. To turn one's attention first or principally to; to look first of all to: illic prævertatur, Hor.—3. To do, or attend to, first or in preference: Plaut.; Liv.

præ-vidēo, vidi, visum, vidēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To see first or beforehand: an quia prævisos in aquâ timet hostia cultros? Ov. II. Fig.: To see beforehand; to foresee: non præviderant impetum hostium milites, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévoir*.

prævi-sus (for prævid-sus), a, um, P. of prævid-eo.

præ-vīlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To corrupt or vitiate beforehand: hunc (sc. gurgitem) dea prævitavit, Ov.

præ-vī-us, a, um, adj. [præ: vi-a] Going before, leading the way: prævius autem, Ov.

præ-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To fly before or in advance: Cic.

præ-smāticus, i, m. = πραγματικός. One skilled in the business of the law; one who furnished orators and advoca-

cates with materials for their speeches: Cic.

pran-d-ō-so, prandi, pransum, prandēre, 2. v. n. and a. [prob. contr. fr. pran-ed-eo; fr. Doric πρᾶν = πρᾶν; root ED; cf. edo init.] (To eat early in the morning; hence) I. Neut.: To take an early morning meal; to take breakfast; to breakfast: Caninio consule, scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. II. Act.: To breakfast on anything; to take as a breakfast, or prps., a luncheon: lusciniās, Hor.

prand-ium, i, n. [prand-co] (An eating early in the morning; hence, Concr.) I. Prop.: That which is taken early in the morning; an early meal; a breakfast; prps. luncheon, taken before noon, composed of bread, fish, cold meats, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: Of the feed, or fodder, of animals: Plaut.

pran-sor, ōris, m. [for prand-sor; fr. prand-co] One that eats breakfast or partakes of a meal in the forenoon; a guest: Plaut.

pran-sus (for prand-sus), a, um: 1. P. of prand-co.—2. Pa.: That has breakfasted: pransus non avide, Hor.

prat-ensis, e, adj. [prat-um] Growing or found in meadows; meadow-fungi, Hor.

prātū-lum, i, n. dim. [for prato-lum; fr. pratum, (uncontr. Gen.) prato-i] A small meadow: Cic.

prātum, i, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A meadow: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Meadow-grass: Ov.—B. Of the sea: A broad field, plain: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *prat*; (mod.) *prair*.

præ-ve, adv. [prav-us] Improperly, wrongly, aniss, ill, badly: prave cœnabat, Cic. (Sup.) pravissume, Sall.

prāv-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the prāvus; hence) 1. Crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity: Cic.—2. a. Irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness: Cic.—b. Of character, etc.: Viciousness, untowardness, perverseness, depravity: Cic.; Tac.

prāvus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed: membra, Cic.: talus, Hor.—Particular phrase: In pravum, Into crookedness: Tac. II. Fig.: Perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad: (Comp.) quo pravus nihil esse possit, Cic. (Sup.) pravisimus homo, Vell.

Praxitéles, is, m., Πραξιτέλης. Praxiteles: 1. A celebrated Greek statuary.—Hence, Praxitél-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Praxiteles; Praxitelian.—2. An artist in bas-relief in the time of Pompey.

præcāri-o, adv. [precari-us] By entreaty or request: Cic.

præcā-rius, a, um, adj. [prex, prec-is] (Of, or belonging to, prex; hence) 1. Obtained by begging, entreaty, or prayer: incolumitas, Script. ap. Cic.—2. (Prop.): That may be obtained by entreaty; hence, the issue being

regarded as uncertain: Meton.) Doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious: forma, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préciaire*.

præcā-tio, ōnis, f. [prec(a)-or] I. Prop.: A praying, prayer: Cic. II. Meton.: A form of prayer: Pl.

præcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who requests, entreats, or beseeches; an intercessor: Plaut.

præcīe (-tiae), ārum, f. The pre-tiae; a species of vine: Virg.

Præciāni, ōrum, m. The Preciani; a people of Gallia Aquitania.

præc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root PRATSH or PRACHH, rogare] I. Gen.: A. Act.: 1. With personal objects: To ask, beg, pray, beseech, entreat, address entreaties to: socios, Virg.: deosque precetur et oret, Ut redat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor.—2. With things as objects: To ask, beg, pray, for something; or, that something may take place, etc.: a quibus bona precaremur, Cic.—B. Neut.: To pray, beg, entreat, make entreaties, etc.: cui me Fortuna precari . . . voluit, Virg.: ut illis præmium daret, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of the gods: 1. Neut.: To pray, offer prayers, make supplications: desine fata deum ficti sperare precando, Virg.—2. Act.: a. To pray to; offer prayers to; supplicate: deos, Cic.—b. To ask something of, or from, the gods in prayer: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) quod precarer deos, etc., Cic.—B. To wish, express a wish, for something for one: In a good or bad sense: salutem, Cic. (without Object) male precari, to utter imprecations, etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prier*.

præ-hēndo (synop. prendo), id, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [præ; obsol. hend-o, akin to Fr. *prendre*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lay hold of firmly, seize, catch, grasp, snatch, etc.: dexteram, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To lay, or catch, hold of; to detain one in order to speak with him: aliquem, Cic.—2. To seize, take by surprise, catch: in patenti Prensus Ægeō, Hor.—3. Poet.: To take in with the eye, to reach with the eye: aliquid oculis, Lucr. II. Fig.: Of the mind: To seize, apprehend, comprehend: quum animus ipsum moderantem pene prehendit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prendre*.

præhen-so (pren-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [for prehend-so; fr. prehend-o] I. Gen.: To grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of: brachia manu, Hor. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: To take hold of, seize, in order to detain a person: ex-euntium mands, Liv. B. Meton.: To sue or solicit for an office: patres, Liv.: (without Object) prenat unus P. Galba, sollicitis for the consulship, Cic.

præhen-sus (pren-) (for prehend-sus), a, um, P. of prehend-o.

Prælius (Pri-) lacus. The Lake Pretius or Pritius; a small lake in Etruria (now Lago di Castiglione).

præ-lum, i, n. [for pre-m-lum; fr. prem-o] (The pressing or squeezing thing; hence) A wine-press, oil-press: Virg.



**prēm-o**, pressi, pressum, prēmēre, a. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. With personal subjects: *To press, squeeze, etc.*: anguem, Virg.—2. With things as subjects: *To press, rest heavily on, etc.*: non trabes Hymettie premunt columnas, etc., Hor.—Particular phrases: Premere ubera: a. *To milk*: Ov.—b. Premere vestigia alieuius, *To tread in, to follow, one's footsteps*: Tac.—c. Premere frenu dente, *To bite, to champ the bit*: Ov.—d. Premere ore (or morsu) aliquid, *To chew, eat*: Ov.—e. Pressum lac, i. e. *Cheese*: Virg.—f. Premere aëra, *To press the air, i. e. to fly*: Lucr. B. Esp.: 1. *To press a place, etc., with one's body, etc.*: scdilia, i. e. *sit on the seats*, Ov.—2. *To press firmly or closely*: pede presso, *foot to foot, in close ranks*, Liv.: laqueo collum pressissime paternum, Hor.—3. *To press together, to close*: oculos, Virg.: os, id.—4. *To press tightly: to hold fast or firmly; to grasp*: frena manu, Ov.—5. *To press into, force in, etc.*: presso sub vomere, Virg.—6. *To press down, cause to sink down, etc.*: aliquem, Ov. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *To touch, reach, arrive at, fall upon, etc.*: littora, Ov.—2. *To keep close to, to hug the shore, etc.*: litus, Hor.—B. *To cover; to conceal by covering*: fronte crimem, Virg.—C. *To make, form, or shape anything by pressing*: quod surgente die mulsera horisque diurnis, Nocte premunt, they make into cheese, Virg.—D. In war, the chase, etc.: 1. *To press hard or close*: hesitantes, Cæs.: spumantis apri cursum clamore, Virg.—2. *To pursue closely: adversarios acrisus, Nep.*—E. *To press down, burden, load*: presse quum jam portum tetigere carinae, Virg.—F. *To mark with anything by pressure: multā via pressa ruta*, Ov.—G.: 1. Gen.: *To let down, lower*: per æthera currum, Ov.—2. Esp. Pass. in reflexive force: *To lower one's self or itself; to sink down*: Virg.—H. *To form, or make, by sinking something into the ground, etc.; to make anything deep; to sink low*: sulcum, Virg.—J. *To set, plant, etc.*: virgulta per agros, Virg.—K. *To strike to the ground, strike down*: famulos, Virg.—L. *To shorten, tighten, draw in*: pressis habenis, Virg.—M. *To keep short, prune*: falce vitem, Hor.—N. *To check, arrest, stop*: sanguinem, Tac.: vestigia, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *To press, press upon, oppress*: necessitas enim tanta premebat, ut, etc., Cic.—B. *To weigh down, oppress*: mentem formidine pressus, Virg.—C. *To press, urge, push, press hard, etc., with words, accusations, etc.*: me verbo premis, Cic.—D. *To urge, press, call upon; to importune with requests, etc.*: quum ad exundum premeretur, Nep.—E. *To pursue, follow*: argumentum, Cic.—F. *To cover over, hide, etc.*: con cordes anime nunc, et dum nocte premuntur, Virg.—G. *To suppress, conceal, hide*: iram, Tac.—H. *To keep close*: hæc responsa . . . non ipse suo [omit] ore Latinius, Virg.—J.: 1.

With reference to the object: *To disparage, depreciate, etc.*: famam carminum ejus premebat Nero, Tac.—2. With reference to the subject: *To surpass, exceed, etc.*: si titulos annosque tuos numerare velimus, Facta premeant annos, Ov.—K. *To compress, abridge, condense, etc.*: hæc enim, quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno premebat, Cic.—L. *To check, arrest, repress, restrain*: sub corde gemitum, Virg.

**prendo**, ēre, v. prehendo.  
**prensā-tio**, ōnis, f. [prens(a)-o, v. prehensio] A soliciting, suing, canvassing for an office: Cic.

**prensio**, ōnis, v. prehensio.

**preonso**, āre, v. prehensio.

**pren-sus** (for prend-sus), a, um, P. of prend-o.

**press-e-o**, āre, [press-us] I. Prop.: Closely, tightly; putare, Pall.—2. Fig.: a. Of pronunciation: *Shortly, neatly, trimly*: loqui, Cic.—b. Of style, etc.: (a) Concisely, not diffusely: Cic.—(b) Without ornament, simply: Cic.—(c) Closely, exactly, correctly, accurately: (Comp.) pressius, Cic.

**press-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [for prems-o; fr. prem-o] *To press*: cincteres ad pectora, Ov.: pressare ubera, *to press the teats, i. e. to milk*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. presser.

1. **pres-sus** (for prems-sus), a, um; P. of prems-o.—2. Pa.: Of an orator or of speech: a. *Compressed, concise, plain, without ornament*: (Comp.) in concionibus pressior, Pl.—b. *Close, exact, accurate*: Of persons or things: Thucydides ita verbi sapienter et pressus, ut, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence (adv.), Fr. press, "near."

2. **pres-sus**, ūs, m. [for prems-sus; fr. prem-o] A pressing, pressure: Cic.

**prēster**, ēris, m. = πρηστέρ [The burner]: 1. A prester; i. e. a *very whirlwind*, which descends in the form of a pillar of fire; a water-spout, sand-spout: Lucr.—2. A species of serpent (the bite of which causes a burning thirst): Luc.

**prētios-e**, adv. [pretios-us] In a costly manner, expensively, richly, splendidly: vasa pretiose calata, Cic. (Comp.) pretiosius sepeperi, Curt.

**prēti-gēs-us**, a, um, adj. [preti-um] (Full of pretium; hence) I. Prop.: Of great value, valuable, precious: (Comp.) fulvo pretiosior are, Ov.: (Sup.) pretiosissimis rebus, Cic. II. Meton.: a. *Of great cost, costly, dear, expensive*: Thais, Prop.—B. *That gives a great price, extravagant*: emptor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. précieux.

**prē-ti-um**, ūs, n. [akin to πρη-σάει, to buy] (That which buys or purchases; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Money, wealth, etc.*: converso in pretium deo, i. e. into a shower of gold, Hor. B. Esp.: *Money spent for anything*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Worth, value, price in money, etc.*: Cic.—B. *Wages, reward*: Plant.; Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Worth, value*: quales ex hac die expeririund cognovit, perinde opere eorum pretium faceret, would

estimate their services, Liv.—B.: 1. In a good sense: *Pay, hire, wages, reward, price*: pretium curæ or operæ, a reward for trouble, i. e. a thing worth while, of importance, etc., Pl.; Cic.—2. In a bad sense: a. *Retard, punishment*: et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor.—b. *Bribery*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prix.

**prex**, ēcis (in Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsolet; most freq. in Plur.), f. [for prex; fr. preo-or] (The asking thing; hence) I. Gen.: A *prayer, request, entreaty*: Cic.; Hor. II. Esp.: A. A *prayer to a deity*: Cic.; Ov.—B. A *curse, imprecation*: Cæs.—C. An *intercession*: Cat.

**Prīāmus**, i, m., Πρίαμος. Priam: 1. A son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polyxena, Cassandra, etc.; he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.—Hence, a. **Prīām-ēs**, ūdis, f., Πριαμῆς. Priam's daughter.—b. **Prīām-ēlus**, a, um, adj., Πριαμῆος. Of, or belonging to, Priam.—c. **Prīām-ides** (Pri in poets), æ, m., Πριαμίδης. (A Prop.) A son of Priam.—(b) Meton.: Plur.: The Trojans.—2. A son of Polites, and grandson of no. 1.

**Prīāpus**, i, m., Πρίαπος. I. Prop.: Priapus, the god of Procreation; hence, of gardens and vineyards, where his statues were placed. II. Meton.: A lecherous person: Cat.

**prī-dem**, adv. [for præ-dem; fr. præ; suffix, dem] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A long time ago, long since, in time long past: Plaut.—Particular combinations: 1. *Quam pridem, How long ago; how long since, etc.*: Cic.—2. *Non pridem, Not long ago, a little while ago, a short time since*: Ter.—3. *Non (haud) ita pridem, Not so very long ago, etc.*, Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: *In former times, formerly, previously, in time past, in old times*. Just. II. Meton.: *Lately*: Plaut.; Cic.

**prīdī-ānus**, a, um, adj. [prīdī-e] Of, or belonging to, the day before; that happened, was used, eaten, etc., the day before; yesterday's: opsonia, Suet.

**prī-dī-e**, adv. [for præ-dīe; fr. præ; dies, (Abt.) die] On the day before: cui quum pridie frequentes essetis, Cic.: (with quam) pridie quam ego Athenas veni, id.: (with Gen.) pridie ejus diei, Cæs.: (with Acc.) pridie Idæ, Cic.

**Prīēne**, ēs, f., Πριήνη. Priene; a maritime town of Ionia.

**prim-æv-us**, a, um, adj. [prim-us; æv-um] (Having the first, or earliest, age; hence) In the first period of life, young, youthful: Virg.

**prim-āni**, ōrum, m. [prim-a (legio)] Soldiers of the first legion: Tac.

**prim-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [prim-us] (Of, or belonging to, the primus; hence) One of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. primaire.

**prim-i-gēn-us**, a, um, adj. [prim-us; (i); gen-o] (First-begotten, or first

born: hence) *First of all, original: dies, Lucr.*

**primipil-āris** (primo-), *is, m.* [primipil-us] (*One belonging to the first manipule of the triarii; hence) The captain, or centurion, of the first manipule of the triarii: Suet.*

**primipilus** (primo-), *i, v. 2. pilus.*

**prim-itiāe** (-iciāe), *arum, f.* [prim-us] (*The first things of their kind, firstlings; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of the soil: First-fruits: Ov.—B. Of other things: The first things: Tac. II. Fig.: The first things: primitiæ juvenis miseræ, his first unhappy essays, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. premières.*

**prim-itus**, *adv. [id.] From the first; at first, for the first time: Cat.*

**prim-o**, *adv. [prim-us] At first, at the beginning, first-usly: Ter.; Sall.; Cic.*

**primord-ium**, *ii, v. primordius.*

**prim-ordi-us**, *a, um, adj.* [prim-us; ordi-or] (*Beginning first; hence) Original: semen, Col.—As Subst.: primordium, ii, n. (separated and transposed, ordia prima, Lucr.): 1. Gen.: A first beginning, origin, commencement: Cic.—2. Esp.: The beginning of a new reign: Tac.*

**prim-ōris**, *e, adj.* [prim-us] (*Of, or belonging to, the primus; hence) 1. Of place: a. Gen.: First, foremost: dentes, Pl.—b. Esp.: The first, or fore-part, etc., of anything; the tip, end, extremity, etc., of: labra, Cic.: acies, Tac.—2. Of rank or dignity: The first, chief, principal: feminae, Tac.—As Subst.: primores, um, m. (sc. homines) The men of the first rank; the chiefs, nobles: Hor.; Tac.*

**prim-um**, *adv. [prim-us] At first, first, in the first place, in the beginning: primum suo, deinde omnium, e conspectu remotis equis, Cæs.—Particular phrases and combinations: 1. Primum omnium, First of all: Cic.—2. In connection with ut, ubi, simul ac, nunc, or quum, As soon as: Cic.; Ter.—3. Primum dum (also in one word, primumdum), In the first place, first: Plaut.*

**pri-mus**, *a, um, adj. Sup.* [for præ-mus; fr. præ; with superlative suffix, mus] *I. Prop.: A. Of order: The first, first: primus vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic.: prima consiliorum, Tac.—Adverbial expression: In primis, Among the first: Nep.—As Subst.: prima, ōrum, n. (sc. elementa) The first principles, or elements, of things: Lucr.—B. Of place: 1. Gen.: First, fore, foremost: locus, Nep.: dentes, the front teeth, Pl.—Adverbial phrases: a. In primo: (a) In front, in the van: Liv.—(b) At the commencement, in the first part: Cic.—b. In primis, Amongst the foremost, in the foremost ranks: Sall.—c. In primum, To the front: Liv.—As Subst.: prima, ōrum, n. The first part of a thing: prima viā, Lucr.—2. Esp.: Where a thing is first, etc., i.e. the first or fore part of anything: in primā provinciā, at the very entrance of the*

*province, Cic.—C. Of time: 1. Gen.: First, earliest: anni, Ov.—Adverbial expression: a. A primo, From the beginning, at the first: Cic.—b. In primis, In the first place: Sall.—As Subst.: prima, ōrum, n. The first beginnings, etc.: belli, Liv.—2. Esp.: When a thing is first or earliest, i.e. the commencement, beginning, rise of anything: soli, the rising sun, Virg. II. Fig.: Of rank, station, or estimation: The first, chief, principal, most excellent, eminent, distinguished, noble: homo, Cic.: genere, et nobilitate, et pecuniā sui municipii facile primus, id: primas partes (or primas) agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank: Ter.; Cic.—Particular phrase: Cum primis, and, in primis (also written in one word, imprimis), With or among the first; chiefly, especially, principally, particularly: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. premier.*

*1. prin-cep-s*, *ipis, adj. c.* [for prim-cap-s; fr. prim-us; cap-io] (*Taking the first place, or taken the first; hence) I. Prop.: First in time or order: principes ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic.: principes ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat Agmen, Virg.—As Subst.: A. principes, ipis, m. (sc. homo): 1. The first person in order, on a list, etc.: principes senatus, i.e. the senator whose name stood first on the censor's list, Liv.—2. a. In a good sense: An originator of anything; one who originates, or first delivers, or declares, an opinion, etc., respecting anything; one who first counsels any particular course: Cæs.—b. In a bad sense: A plotter, contriver, deviser, etc.: Cic.—3. The first person, or founder, of a family; an ancestor: Virg.—B. Milit. t. l.: 1. principes, um, m. (sc. milites). The second line of soldiers, i.e. the line between the Hastati and Triarii; they took their name, acc. to Varro, from fighting with swords from the commencement of the battle; acc. to Vegetius, from their having been originally stationed in the van: Liv.—2. principes, ipis, m. (sc. ordio): a. Prop.: A company or division of the principes: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A centurion, or captain, of the principes: Cæs.; Liv.—(b) The office of centurion of the principes; the centurionship, or captaincy, of the principes: Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: The first, chief, most eminent, most distinguished, etc.: in regendā civitate principes, Cic.—As Subst.: principes, ipis, comm. gen. (sc. homo): 1. In a good sense: A chief, head, leader, a leading person, etc.: Cic.—2. In a bad sense: A head, leader, etc.: Cic.—B. Esp.: Principal, high, noble, most noble, etc.: principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor.—As Subst.: principes, ipis, comm. gen. (sc. homo): 1. A chief, etc.: Principes juventutis, Chief of the youth; a title: a. Under the Republic: Of the noblest of the Roman knights: Cic.—b. In the time of the emperors: Of the heir to the throne: Tac.—2. A prince, i.e. a ruler,*

*sovereign, emperor: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. prince.*

**Principes**, *ipis, m.* [1. principes] *Principes; a celebrated flute-player at Rome.*

**princip-ālis**, *e, adj.* [principes, princip-is] *1. First, original: causa, Cic.—2. Of, or belonging to, the Principes: via, the road near to which the Principes had their station in the camp, Liv.—3. Of rank, station, or estimation: First, chief, principal: pici principales in auguriis, Pl.—4. Of, or belonging to, a prince or ruler; princely, imperial: matrimonium, Tac.: majestas, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. principal.*

**princip-ātus**, *ūs, m.* [id.] (*The state or condition of the principes; hence) 1. A beginning, origin: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: The first place, pre-eminence: Cic.—b. Esp.: The chief place in the state or the army; the post of commander-in-chief: Cic.—3. Reign, rule, sovereignty, dominion: Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. principauté.*

**principi-ālis**, *e, adj.* [principium] (*Pertaining to the principium; hence) That is from the beginning, original: tempus, Lucr.*

**princip-ium**, *ii, n.* [principes, princip-is] (*That which pertains to the principes; hence) 1. a. Gen.: A beginning, commencement, etc.: Cic.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Principio, a principio, in principio, At, or in, the beginning; at first: Cic.—(b) Principio atque, As soon as: Plaut.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: Plur.: Beginnings, foundations, principles, elements: Cic.—(b) Meton.: (a) Polit. t. l.: That which makes a beginning or votes first: Liv.—(β) A beginner, originator: Græcia principium moris fuit, Ov.—2. Plur.: a. Prop.: The foremost ranks, the front line of soldiers; the front or van of an army: Liv.—b. Meton.: The principia (a large open space in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, together with the standards, etc.; here councils, etc., were held): Liv.; Just.—3. Precedence, first place or rank: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. principe.*

**pri-or**, *-us, Gen., ōris, comp. adj.* [for præ-or; fr. præ; comparative suffix, or] *I. Prop.: Former, previous, prior; frequently it is to be translated first; priore ætate, in the former summer, last summer, Cic.—As Subst.: priōres, um, m. (sc. homines). Forefathers, ancestors; the ancients: Virg.; Ov. II. Fig.: Better, superior, preferable, more excellent, or important: color puniceæ flore prior rosæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. prieur.*

**prisc-e**, *adv.* [1. prisc-us] *In the old-fashioned manner, strictly: Cic.*

**pris-cus**, *a, um, adj.* [absol. pris, akin to præ, pro, pñ] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, former times; old, olden, ancient, antique: viri, Cic.: tempus, Ov. B. Esp.: Ancient and venerable: prisca gens mortalium, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Former, previous: quid si prisca requit*



Venus? Hor.—B. *Old-fashioned, i.e. dried, severe: parens, Cat.*

**pris-tīnus**, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: Former, early, primitive, pristine: gloria, Cic. B. Esp.: Just past, preceding, previous, of yesterday: diei pristini perfidia, Cæs. II. Meton.: *Old-fashioned, old, former, early: mores, Plaut.*

**pristis**, v. pistris.  
**prī-us**, comp. adv. [Adverbial neut. of pri-or] 1. Before, sooner: prius exire de vitā, Cic.—Particular combination: Prius quam (or as one word priusquam): a. Prop.: Before that, before: Cic.—b. Fig.: Sooner, rather: Cic.—2. Formerly, in former times: hæc prius fuere: nunc, etc., Cat.

**priva-nus**, ntis, P. of priv(a)-o.—As Subst.: **privantia**, lum, n. *Privations: Cic.*

**priv-ātim**, adv. [priv-us] (By a being singly: hence) I. Gen.: Apart from state affairs, for one's self, as an individual, in private, privately: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Apart, separately, especially, particularly: Pl.—B. At home: Liv.

**privā-tio**, ōnis, f. [priv(a)-o] A taking away, removal of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *privation*.

**privā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of priv(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Apart from the state, peculiar to one's self; of, or belonging to, an individual person; private: ædificia, Cæs.—Adverbial expressions: (a) In privato, In private: Liv.—(b) In privatum, For private use: Liv.—(c) Ex privato, From one's private property: Liv.—Particular expression: Vir privatus, or simply privatus, A private person, one who is not a magistrate, or in any public office: Cic.—b. Esp.: In the time of the emperors: Private, i.e. not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family: homo, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *privé*.

**Privernum**, i, n. *Privernum; a town of Latium (now Piperno):*—Hence, **Privern-as**, ātis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Privernum: *Privernian*.—As Subst.: 1. **Privern-as**, ātis, m. (sc. ager) The territory of Privernum.—2. Plur.: **Privernātes**, lum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Privernum.

**priv-ī-gen-us**, i, m., -a, æ, f. [contr. from priv-i-gen-us (-a); fr. priv-us; (i); gen-o] (One brought forth, or begotten, separately; hence) A stepson; a step-daughter: Cic; Hor.

**priv-ī-leg-ium**, ii, n. [priv-us; (i); lex, leg-ium] (A thing pertaining to a particular law; hence) 1. In a bad sense: A bill or law (against a person): Cic.—2. In a good sense: An ordinance (in favour of a person); a privilege, prerogative. Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *privilege*.

**priv-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [priv-us] (To make privus; hence) I. To bereave, deprive of anything: aliquem vitā, Cic. II. To free, release, deliver from anything: aliquem injuriā, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *priver*.

**privus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Single: dies, Lucr. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: Each, every: particula venti, Lucr.—2. Esp.: Distinctively: One each: ut privos lapides silices secum ferent, etc. a stone, Liv.—B. One's own, private, peculiar, particular: tunica, Liv.: trimemis, Hor.

1. **prō** (by transposition por, as in por-rigo), adv. and prep. [akin to Sanscrit pra, Gr. πρo, Lat. prae] I. Adv.: (not found in the Prop. meaning of Before; but only in Meton. meaning of) According, in proportion: A. Prout, or (more commonly) prout, According as, in proportion, accordingly, proportionably as, just as, as: Cic.—B. Pro quam, In proportion as, just as: Lucr. II. Prop. c. Abl.: A. Prop.: Of place: 1. Gen.: Before, in front of: sedens pro æde Castoris, Cic.—2. Esp.: With the accessory notion of presence in the front part, on the edge or brink of a place: On, or in, the front of: often to be translated by a simple on, at, or in: pro suggestu, on the front part of the tribune, or, as we would say, on the tribune, Cæs.: pro tribunali, before, or at, the tribunal, Cic.; pro litore, in front of, upon the shore, Tac. B. Meton.: 1. On, in favour of, for the benefit of: pro patriā mori, Hor.—2. a. (a) Gen.: In the place of, instead of, for: pro vitulā statuis dulcem Aulide natam, Hor.—(b) Esp.: In connection with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute: Pro consule, pro prætor, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc. (which phrases were afterwards joined into one word, as proconsule, prætor, proquaestore, promagistro, etc.), Proconsul, prætor, proquaestor, vice-director, etc.: Cic.—b. For, the same as, just as, as: quum pro damnato mortuque esset, Cic.—c. For or on account of: pro vecturā solvere, Cic.—3. In proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, for, etc.: decet, quidquid agas, agere pro viribus, Cic. III. In composition: A. The o is long in some words, in others short (through the influence of the Gr. πρo): prætor, prætor, etc.—B. Signification: 1. Prop.: Of place: a. Gen.: Before, in front: propono.—b. Esp.: Before, in the presence of, openly: protestor, promulgo.—2. Meton.: a. In local relations: (a) Before, in height; above: promontorium.—(b) Forwards, with motion: onwards: procedo, procuro.—(c) Forwards, without motion; in a forward direction: proclino, proclivis.—(d) Forwards, in a downward direction, downwards, down: proclido, proclido.—(e) Forth, out of a place: etc.: produco.—(f) Out, at length: produco.—b. Of time: (a) Before: proavus.—(b) Beforehand: prodico.—(c) Long ago, in remote time: proactor.—(d) To distant time, long hence, etc.: procrastino.—c. Of order: In the first place, before anything else: prorogo, no. II.—d. Of rank, degree, etc.: (a)

Before, or beyond, others: probus.—(b) Presiding over, etc.: pronuba.—(c) Beyond, above, besides: proporro.—e. Of sound: Forth, out, aloud: proclamo, proloquo.—f. For, in the place of, instead of: proconsul, prodictator.—g. For, in behalf of: procuro.—h. In comparison of, or with: proportio.—j. In accordance with: prosper.—k. (Before, and so outside of; hence) Negative: protestus.—3. Fig.: Before, forwards: prorogo, no. I. ¶ N. B. Prob. without force: proficio, no. II. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pour*.

2. **prō** or **prōh**! interj. An exclamation of wonder or lamentation, O! Ah! Alas! Ter.; Cic.; Ov.

**prōāgōrus**, i, m. = προαγορος (He who speaks for or on behalf of others). The praogorus (a title of the highest magistrate in some towns of Sicily): Cic.

**prō-auctor**, ōris, m. A remote ancestor or founder: Suet.

**prō-āvia**, æ, f. A grandfather's or grandmother's mother; a great-grandmother: Suet.

**prōāv-itus**, a, um, adj. [proav-us] (Provided with a proavus; hence) Of, or belonging to, a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors; ancestral: regna, Ov.

**prō-āvus**, i, m. I. Prop.: A grandfather's or grandmother's father; a great-grandfather: Cic. II. Meton.: Forefather, ancestor: Cic.

**prōbā-bilis**, e, adj. [prob(a)-o] I. Prop.: That may be proved; likely, credible, probable: causa, Cic. II. Meton.: Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, commendable, laudable, good, fit: (Comp.) probabilior populo orator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probable*.

**prōbābil-itas**, ātis, f. [probabil-is] (The state of the probabilitas; hence) Probability, credibility: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probabilité*.

**prōbābil-iter**, adv. [id.] 1. Probably, credibly: Cic. (Comp.) probabilius accusare, id.—2. Laudably, fitly, well: Vell.

**prōbā-tio**, ōnis, f. [prob(a)-o] I. Gen.: A trying, proving; a trial, inspection, examination: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Approbation, approval, assent: Cic.—B. Proof, demonstration: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probation*.

**prōbā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] An approver: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "one who tries"), Fr. *probateur*.

**prōbā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of prob(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Tried, tested, proved, of approved goodness, good, excellent: ætas, Cic. (Sup.) probatissima femina, id.—b. Meton.: Pleasing, agreeable: (Comp.) ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.

**prōb-e**, adv. [prob-us] I. Prop.: Rightly, well, properly, fitly, opportunely, excellently: quem tu probe meministi, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Well, fitly, very, very much, greatly, finely, capitally, bravely: tui similis est probe, Ter.—B. In response, by way of applause:

*Well done! good! bravo! (Sup.)* probissime, very well, Ter.

**prōb-itas**, ātis, f. [prob-us] (*The state, or quality, of the probus; hence*) Goodness, worth, uprightness, honesty, probity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probité*.

**prōb-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob-us] **I.** To try, test, examine, inspect, judge of anything in respect of its goodness, fitness, etc.: tus probatur candore, etc., Pl.: amicitias utilitate, Ov. **II.** A. Gen.: To esteem as good, serviceable, fit, just, etc.; to be satisfied with, to approve a thing: Istam rationem, Cic.: (without Object) quis est, qui non probet? id. **B.** Esp.: To declare anything well done, to express approbation of, to approve a thing: domum, Cic. **III.** A. Gen.: To represent or show a thing to be good, serviceable, fit, right, etc.; to make acceptable, to recommend: officium acdiligentiam, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal Pron.: To make one's self acceptable: Cic.—**2.** To make a thing credible; to show, prove, demonstrate: crimen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prouver*.

**prōbr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [prob-um] (*Full of probum; hence*) Shameful, ignominious, infamous: crimen, Cic. ¶ (*Sup.*) probrosissimus, Claud.

**prōbrum**, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Disgrace, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A.: **1.** Gen.: A shameful or disgraceful act: Cic.; Sall.—**2.** Esp.: Unchaste or immodest conduct; lewdness, unchastity: Cic.—**B.** Abuse, insult, reproachful language; a reproach, libel: Cic.

**prōb-us**, a, um, adj. [prob] (*That is before others; hence*) **I.** a. In a good sense: Good, excellent, superior: res, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: Thorough, complete, for, etc., anything bad: lena, Plant.—**2.** a. Prop.: Upright, excellent, virtuous, good: (Comp.) gnatus probator, Plant.—As Subst.: probus, i, m. An upright, virtuous, or good person: Cic.—b. Meton.: Of money: Good, unadulterated, sound: argentum, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probe*.

**Prōcas**, æ, v. Procas.

**prōcāc-itas**, ātis, f. [procac, procac-is] (*The quality of the procax; hence*) Boldness, shamelessness, impudence: Cic.

**prōcāc-iter**, adv. [id.] Boldly, impudently, wantonly: finem proccaciter sermoni imponere, Curt.: (Comp.) proccacius, Liv.: (Sup.) proccacissime, Curt.

**Prōcas** (-a), æ, m. *Procas* or *Proca*; a king of Alba.

**prōc-āc**, ācis, adj. [proc-o] (*Prone to ask, etc.; hence*) Bold, shameless, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton: **I.** Prop.: Of persons, disposition, etc.: in lacessendo, Cic.: (Comp.) proccaciores estis vos, Plaut.: (Sup.) proccacissima ingenia, Tac.: (with Gen.) procax otii, id. **II.** Fig.: Of things: Auster, i. e. stormy, Virg.

**prō-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To go forth, or forward; to advance, proceed: In medium, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. t. t.:

To go forward, advance: In aciem, Liv.

—**2.** Of an orator: To come forward before the people: Liv.—**3.** Of an actor: To come forward, make one's appearance, etc.: Plaut.—**4.** To show one's self, make one's appearance: cum purpuræ veste processit, Cic.—**5.** Of processions: To go on, set out, advance, proceed, etc.: funus interim procedit; sequimur, Ter. **II.** Meton.: Of place, etc.: To advance, extend: ita ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Pl. **III.** Fig.: A.: **1.** Of time, etc.: To advance, pass, elapse: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.—**2.** Of persons: To advance in age: Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: To come, or go, forth; to appear; to present, or show, one's self: nunc volo subducto gravius procedere vultu, i. e. to conduct myself more gravely, to undertake more serious matters, Prop.—**2.** Esp.: To go, or get, on; to advance, make progress: qui in optimo genere philosophiæ tantum processeris, Cic. **C.** To run on, continue, remain: ut iis stipendia procederent, Liv.—**D.** To go on: altera jam pagella procedit, Cic.—**E.**: **1.** Gen.: To turn out, succeed, prosper: non satis ex sententiâ eventum dicendi procedere, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: To turn out or succeed well: si consilia processissent, Liv.—**F.** To turn out favourably for; to result in favour of; to benefit, be of use to one: benefacta mea republica procedunt, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proceder*.

**prōcell-a**, æ, f. [procell-o] (*The thing driving or dashing forward; hence*) **I.** Prop.: A violent wind by which things are prostrated; a storm, hurricane, tempest: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: A storm, tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence: Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. t. t.: a. A charge, onset, sudden attack of cavalry: Liv.—b. Of a fierce battle: Flor.—**2.** Of a storm of eloquence: Quint.

**prō-cello**, no perf. nor sup., Ære, 3. v. a. To drive, impel, dash, or cast forward: Plaut.

**prōcell-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [procell-a] Full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous: ver, Liv.: Notus, Ov.

**prō-cēr**, ēris (old form, procerus), m. [procr. akin to Sanscrit cir-as, "the head"] Gr. κάρα; Lat. cer in cerebrum; with pro] (*Having the head before or above others; hence*) A chief, noble, leading man, prince: Cic.; Virg.

**prōcēr-itas**, ātis, f. [procer-us] (*The state or quality of the procerus; hence*) **1.** A high growth, height, tallness: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** Length: Cic.—**3.** Length in pronunciation or rhythm: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *procerité*.

**prōcēr-ius**, comp. adv. [id.] More extended, to a greater length: Cic.

**prō-cērus**, a, um, adj. [procr. akin to procer; cf. procer tili.] (*Having the head before or above others; hence*) **I.** Prop.: High, tall: Of living beings or things: (Comp.) quid abiète procerius? Pl.: (Sup.) procerissima populi, Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. Attaining height, becoming tall, reaching a considerable height: est plerisque proceras

pueritia, Tac.—**B.** Long, extended, etc.: collum, Cic.—**C.** Outstretched, uplifted, upraised: palmæ, Cat. **III.** Fig.: Long, extended in pronunciation or rhythm: numerus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proçère*.

**prōcēs-sio**, ōnis, f. [for proced-sio; fr. proceed-o] A marching onward, an advance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procession*.

**1.** **prōcēs-sus** (for proced-sus), a, um, P. of proced-o.

**2.** **prōcēs-sus**, ūs, m. [for proced-sus; fr. proceed-o] A going forward, advance, course, progression, progress, process: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proçès*.

**Prōchŷta**, æ, -e, Æs, f., Προχῡτη. Prochyta or Prochyte; a small island near Campania (now Procida).

**prō-cīdo**, cīdi, no sup., cīdere, 3. v. n. [for pro-cado] To fall forwards, or down; to fall flat, or prostrate: ad pedes, Liv.

**Proclila**, æ, f. Proclilla; the mother of Agricola.

**prō-clinc-tus**, ūs, m. [for procing-tus; fr. pro; cing-o] (*A girding up; hence*) Milit. t. t.: A preparing or equipping one's self for battle; readiness for action: Tac.—Particular phrase: Testamentum facere in proclinctu, To make one's will on the battlefield (one of the three ways of making a will): Cic.

**prōclāmā-tor**, ōris, m. [proclam(a)-o] A crier, bawler, vociferator (said of a bad advocate): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclamateur*.

**prō-clāmo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To call or cry out; to vociferate, etc.: magnâ proclamata voce Dioces, Virg. **II.** Act.: To call, cry out, or vociferate something, or that something is, etc.: patre proclamante se filium jure cæsum judicare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclamer*.

**prō-clino**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline: mare in litora, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Part. Pass.: Inclining or verging to a consummation, tottering to its fall: proclinatâ jam re, Script. ap. Cic.

**prō-cliv-e**, adv. [procliv-is] **1.** Downwards: proclive labuntur, rush downwards, Cic.—**2.** Easily: (Comp.) multo proclivius, Lucr.

**prō-cliv-is**, e, adj. [pro; cliv-is] (*Having a slope forwards; hence*) **I.** Prop.: Of places: Sloping, steep, going downwards or downhill: via, Liv.—As Subst.: proclive, is, n. A slope, descent, declivity: Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: Going downwards, or downhill: Claud. **III.** Fig.: A. Downward, descending, declining: cursus, Cic.—**B.** Inclined or disposed to a thing; liable, prone, subject; ready, willing: (Comp.) ad comitatum proclivior, Cic.—**C.** Easy to be done: Illa facilia, proclivius, jucunda, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclive*.

**prōcliv-itas**, ātis, f. [procliv-is] (*The state, or condition, of the proclivis; hence*) **1.** (Prop.) Sleepiness



Meton.) *A steep descent, declivity*: Hirt.—2. *A tendency, disposition, proneness, propensity, proclivity*: ad morbos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclivus*.

**proclivus**, a, um, adj. [for proclivus, fr. proclin-o] (*Inclining, or bending, forwards*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Of places: *Sloping, steep*: Sen. **II. Meton.**: *Impetuous, rapid, violent*: impetus, Lucr.

**Procoe**, es, v. *Progne*.

**proco-o**, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.; **procor**, atus sum, ari, 1. v. dep. [akin to proco-or; cf. precor init.] *To ask, demand*: Var.; Cic.; Sen.

**proconsul** (also written separate, pro consule; abbreviated, procos.), is, m. **I. Prop.**: *A pro-consul; one who at the close of his consulship in Rome (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, or military commander under a governor*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the Senate: *A governor in the provinces of the Senate*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proconsul*.

**proconsul-aris**, e, adj. [proconsul] *Of, or belonging to, a proconsul; proconsular*: vir, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proconsulaire*.

**proconsul-atus**, us, m. [id.] (*The office of a proconsul*; hence) **I. The dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship: Tac.—2. *A propraetorship*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proconsulat*. **procor**, ari, v. proco.**

**procrastinatio**, ōnis, f. [procrastin(a)-o] *A putting off to the morrow or from day to day; procrastination*: Cic.

**procrastin-o**, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [pro; crastin-us] (*To put off till the morrow*; hence, in gen.) *To put off, defer, delay, procrastinate*: rem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (mod.) *procrastiner*.

**procrēstio**, ōnis, f. [procre(a)-o] *A begetting, generation, procreation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procréation*.

**procrēstator**, ōris, m. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A parent*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A creator, etc.*: Cic.

**procrēstrix**, icis, f. [id.] *She that brings forth, a mother* (Fig.): Cic. **procrēto**, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *A to beget, generate, procreate*: filios, Cic.—**B.** *To bring forth, produce*: fetūs, Cic.—**C.** *Of children, etc.*: Pass.: *To be born, brought forth, etc.*: to be begotten: hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To produce, make, cause, occasion*: tribunatus, cuius primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procrēter*.

**pro-cresco**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, crescēre, 3. v. n. **I.** *To grow forth, spring up, arise, proceed*: Lucr. **II.** *To grow up, grow larger, increase*: Lucr.

**Procris**, is and Idis, f., Πρόκρις. *Procris*; a daughter of the Athenian king Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who shot her in a wood, mistaking her for a wild beast.

**Procrustes**, es, m., Προκρούστης. 495

(He who beats out; i. e. a torturer). *Procrustes*; a noted bandit in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching those of shorter stature, and cutting off a portion of the legs of such as were taller, until in either case they were equal in length to the bed. He was slain by Theseus.

**pro-cubo**, cubūi, cubitum, cubāre, 1. v. n. *To lie stretched out, to lie along*: Virg.

**pro-cūdo**, cūdi, cūsūm, cūdēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: (*To strike forwards*; hence) *To beat, thrust, or drive forwards*: aēra, Lucr. **II.**: *A. Prop.*: *To beat out, to fashion or make by hammering, to forge*: enses, Hor. **B. Meton.**: **1.** As the result of beating on the forge, *To sharpen by hammering*: durum proculd arator Vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg.—**2.** *To bring forth, produce*: ignem, Lucr. **C. Fig.**: **1.** *To form, cultivate*: procudenda lingua est, Cic.—**2.** *To forge, i. e. to bring forth, produce*: voluptatem, Lucr.

**procul**, adv. [procello; root PROCL-] (*Driven forward*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Of place*: In the distance, at a distance, a great way off, far, afar off, from afar: non procul, sed presentes, templa sua dii defendunt, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Far, distant, remote*: assentatione procul amoveri, Cic.

**pro-culco**, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [for pro-calco] **I. Prop.**: *To tread down, trample upon*: pedibus virum, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To trample upon, tread under foot, despise*: proculcato senatu, Tac.

**Proclūsus**, ūi, m. *Procleus*; a Roman knight intimate with Augustus.

**pro-cumbo**, cubūi, cubitum, cumbēre, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To lean, or bend forwards*: olli certamine summo Procumbunt, i. e. they bend to their oars, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Of supplicants, the wounded, etc.*: *To fall forwards, to fall or sink down, to prostrate one's self*: qui, vulneribus confecti, procubuisse, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: *A. Of inanimate subjects*: *To lean forwards, bend down, sink*: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, i. e. were beaten down, Cæs.—**B.** *To fall or sink down*: in voluptatibus, Sen.

**procrūstatio**, ōnis, f. [procr(a)-o] **1.** *A caring for, taking care of, having the charge of a thing*; a charge, superintendence, administration, management, procurator: Cic.—**2.** *Religious t. t.*: *A expiation, expiatory sacrifice*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procurator*.

**procrūstator** (the first o scanned short, Ov.), ōris, m. [procr(a)-o] **1.** *One who takes care of, or attends to, a thing*; a manager, etc.: Plaut.—**2.** *A manager for another*; an agent, deputy, etc.: Cic.—**3.** *A manager of an estate, etc.*; a bailiff, steward, etc.: Cic.—**4.** (*One holding a public charge, or administration*; hence) **a.** *An administrator, superintendent, etc.*: regni, i. e. a viceroys, Cæs.—**b.** *In the time of the emperors, One who had charge of the imperial revenues in a province*; an

*imperial collector*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procurateur*.

**procrūst-trix**, icis, f. [id.] (*A female manager, etc.*; hence) *A governor, protectress*: Cic.

**pro-cūro** (the first o scanned short, Tib.; Ov.), avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. and n. **I. Gen.**: *To take care of, attend to, look after*: **A.** corpora, Virg.—**B. Neut.**: bene procuras mihi, Plaut. **II. Esp.**: **A. Act.**: *To look after, take care of, or manage the affairs of a person*: rationes negotique, Cic.—**B. Neut.**: *To hold a public charge, or administration*; to be a procurator: Pl.—**C.** *Religious t. t.*: **1. Act.**: (*To attend to omens, etc.*, for the purpose of averting any portended evil; hence) *To avert, expiate by sacrifice, etc.*: mactra, Cic.—**2. Neut.**: *To make expiation or atonement*: Liv.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procurer*.

**pro-curro**, cūcurri and curri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To run forth, rush forward*: procurrere longius ardent, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Of locality*: *To run, or jut, out, to extend, project*: terra procurrit in sequor, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *To go on, advance*: ut productus studio ultra facile procurras, Auct. Her.

**procrūsatio**, ōnis, f. [procrusa-(a)-o] *Milit. t. t.*: *A charge, onset*: Liv.

**procrūsator**, ōris, m. [id.] (*A forerunner*; hence) *Milit. t. t.*: *A skirmisher, sharpshooter*: Liv.

**procrūs-so**, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n. intens. [for procrūs-o; fr. procrūs-o] *Of skirmishers*: *To run forth; to sally out, make attacks or onsets*: Liv.

**procrūs-sus**, us, m. [for procrūs-sus; fr. id.] (*A running forth or forwards*; hence) *Milit. t. t.*: *A charge, onset*: militum, Liv.

**pro-curvus**, a, um, adj. *Curved forwards, crooked, winding*: falx, Virg. **1. procrūs**, i, v. procrui.

**2. procrūs**, i, m. [procr-o] (*One who asks*; hence) **1.** *A wooer, suitor*: Hor.—**2.** *Of candidates*: *A beggar, suitor*: Cic.

**Procrūon**, ōnis, m., Προκρούων (*Fore-dog*). *Procyon*; a constellation that rises before the dog-star: Hor.

**prodac-tus** (for prodag-tus), a, um, P. of prodig-o, through true root PHODAG.

**pro-dēambūlo**, a, i, atum, are, 1. v. n. *To walk forth, take a walk*: Ter.

**pro-d-ēo**, ūi, atum, ire, v. n. [pro; (d); eo] **I. Prop.**: *To go or come forth*: foribus, Ov.: ex porta, Cæs.: in aciem, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of elevations*: *To stand out, project*: immodico prohibant tubere talli, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: **1.** *To come forth, show itself, appear*: consuetudo prodire cōperit.—**2.** *To come up, become the fashion*: quanta tot prodierint colores, Ov.; Cic.—**B.** *To go forwards, advance, proceed*: est quadam prodire tentis, Hor.

**prodēsse**, v. prosum.

**pro-dico**, dixi, dictum, dicēre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To say beforehand*; to foretell, predict: hominibus ea, Cic. **II.** *To*

*appoint, or fix, for a later time; to put off, defer: diem, to adjourn the time of trial, Liv.*

**prō-dictātor**, ōris, m. *A predictor: Liv.*

**prōdic-tus**, a, um, *P. of prodico. prodigē, adv. [prodig-us] Lavishly, extravagantly: vivere, Cic.*

**prodig-ens**, entis, *P. of prodigo. prodigēt-is*, æ, f. [*prodigens, prodigēt-is*] *Extravagance, profusion, prodigality: Tac.*

**prodigī-ālis**, e, *adj. [prodigī-um] (Of, or belonging to, a prodigium; hence) Unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious: res, Amm.*

**prodigīāl-iter**, adv. [*prodigī-ālis*] *Unnaturally, in a strange manner, wonderfully, prodigiously: Hor.*

**prodigī-ōsus**, a, um, *adj. [prodigī-um] (Full of prodigium; hence) Unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvellous, prodigious: atria Circes, Ov.: (Comp.) nihil prodigiosius, Trebell. ¶ Hence, Fr. prodigieux.*

**prōdig-um**, ī, n. [*for prodicium; fr. pro; root dic; cf. digitus inil.*] *A pointing out or showing beforehand; hence I. Prop.: A prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy: Cic. II. Meton.: A monster, prodigy: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. prodige.*

**prōdig-ō**, ēgi, actum, īgere, 3. v. a. [*for pro-digo; fr. pro; (d); ago*] *I. Prop.: To drive forth, to drive to a place: sues in lutosos limites, Var. II. Meton.: To squander away, to lavish, waste: sua, Tac.*

**prōdig-us**, a, um, *adj. [prodig-o] I. Prop.: Wasteful, lavish, prodigal: homines, Cic. (with Gen.) aris, Hor.—As Subst.: prodigus, ī, m. (sc. homo) A squanderer, spendthrift: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Rich, abounding in anything: (with Gen.) locus prodigus herbe, Hor.—B. Of the ground: Rich, fertile: tellus, Ov. III. Fig.: Lavish, prodigal, profuse: (with Gen.) animæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. prodigue.*

**prōd-ītō**, ōnis, f. [*prod-o*] *A discovering, betraying: a discovery, betrayal, treason, treachery: Cic.*

**prōd-ītor**, ōris, m. [*id.*] *A betrayer, traitor. I. Prop.: patriæ, Cic. II. Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellæ, Hor.*

**prōd-ītus**, a, um, *P. of prod-o.*

**prō-do**, dīdi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. *I. A. Gen.: To put, or bring, forth: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To put forth in writing, i. e. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: quæ scriptoræ Græciæ prodiderunt, Cic.—2. To publish, proclaim, announce, a person as having been appointed, elected, etc., a public officer of any kind: Cic.—3. a. To make known, disclose, discover, etc.: consocios, Cic.—b. To betray perfidiously: classē prædonibus, Cic.—4. To give up, surrender, abandon: vitam, et pecuniā, Ter. II.: A. To hand down, transmit, bequeath: sacra posteris, Cic.—B. To propagate: qui genus alto a sanguine Tencri Proderet, Virg.*

**2. v. a. To teach publicly, to show by teaching, to inculcate: Hor.**

**prōdrōmus**, ī, m. = *πρόδρομος* (Forerunner). *Prodromus, a north-north-east wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star: Cic.*

**prō-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere (produce for produxisse, Ter.).

**3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead, or bring forward or forth: copias pro castris, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Of an actor: To represent, perform: Cic.—2. To expose for sale: ancillam, Ter.—3. To draw or place one thing before another: scamnum lecto, Ov.—4. To draw or stretch out; to lengthen out, extend: ferrum incude, Juv.—5. To conduct to a place: non tu um rus hinc modo produxe aiebas? Ter.—6. To conduct to the grave (as a corpse or a funeral procession): nec te tua funera mater Produxi, Virg. II. Meton.:**

**A.: 1. Of a father: To beget: Cic.—2. Of a mother: To bring forth, bring into the world; bear, produce: Sil.—B. Of a deity as subject: To cause nothing to bring forth; to increase: sobolem, Hor.—C. In pronunciation: To lengthen, draw out, dwell upon, prolong: Cic. III. Fig.: A. To bring forward to distinction; to raise, promote, advance: regem ad dignitatem, Cic.—B. To lead, induce one to do anything: producti sumus, utloqueremur, Auct. Her.—C. To draw or drag out; to lengthen out, prolong, protract: prorsus iuvenide cœnam produximus illam, Hor.—D. To put off; to amuse, delude: aliquem falsâ spe, Ter.—E. Of time: To pass, spend: diem, Ter.—F. To bring up, educate: luevo monitu pueros producit avaros, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. produire.**

**prōduc-ta**, ōrum, n. *plur. [product-ō] (Things brought forward before others; hence) Preferable things (transl. of Gr. προηγμένα): Cic.*

**product-e**, adv. [*product-us*] *In a lengthened manner, long: producte dicere literam, Cic.: (Comp.) productius, Gell.*

**prōduc-tio**, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *1. A lengthening in pronunciation: Cic.—2. A lengthening, prolonging: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. production.*

**prōduc-tus**, a, um: **1. P. of product-o.—2. Pas.: (Drawn out in length; hence) A. Prop.: (a) Gen.: Long, lengthy: (Sup.) productissimum flagellum, Col.—(b) Esp.: Milit. t. t.: Drawn out, extended: manus equitum, Tac.—b. Fig.: Long, lengthened, drawn out, extended, protracted: (Comp.) neve minor, neu sit quinto productior acta Fabula, Hor.—c. Meton.: In pronunciation: (a) Long, dwell upon, prolonged: Cic.—(b) Made long, lengthened by increase of a syllable or syllables: Cic.**

**prōgēmōn**, ī, n., *προηγμένον* acc. to the Stoic philosophy, *A preferable thing: Cic.*

**prōliā-tor** (*prælia-*), [*præli(a)-or*] ōris, m. *A fighter, warrior, combatant: Tac.*

**prœli-or** (*præli-*), ātus sum, āri,

**1. v. dep. n. [prœli-um] I. Prop.: To join battle, fight, engage in fight: prœlians interficitur, Cæs. II. Fig.: To fight, contend: vehementer prœliatus sum, Cic.**

**prœlium** (*præ-*), īi, n. [*etym. dub.; acc. to some pro; ian*] **I. Prop.: A battle, combat: Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. II. Fig.: A. Of inanimate subjects: A battle, combat: Virg.—B. Contest, strife: Cic. III. Meton.: A foe, warrior, combatant, etc.: Tac.**

**Prætus**, ī, m., *Προτορος. Prætus; a king of Tyrris, brother of Acrisius.—Hence, Præti-des*, um, f., *Προτιδες. The Prætiades or daughters of Prætus, who, being punished with madness by Juno for their pride, imagined themselves to be cows.*

**prōfān-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*profan-us*] *To render unholy, deprive of sanctity, unhallow, desecrate, profane: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv.*

**prō-fān-us**, a, um, *adj. [pro; fan-um] (Being before, or in front of, a temple; i. e. outside of it, as opp. to being within it; hence) I. Prop.: Unholy, not sacred, common, profane: procul o, procul este profani, Conclamat vates, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Wicked, impious: mens, Ov.—B. Ill-boding: bubo, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. profane.*

**prōfec-tio**, ōnis, f. [*for profac-tio; fr. profic-iscor, through root PROFAC*] **I. Prop.: A going away, setting out, departure: Sall. II. Meton.: Of things: The source: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Astronom. t. t.) profectio.**

**prōfect-o**, adv. [*for pro-fact-o; fr. pro; fact-um*] *Actually, indeed, really, truly, certainly: Cic.*

**1. profec-tus** (*for profac-tus*), a, um, *P. of profic-iscor, through root PROFAC.*

**2. profec-tus** (*for profac-tus*), a, um, *P. of profic-io, through true root PROFAC.*

**3. profec-tus**, ūs, m. [*for profac-tus; fr. profic-io, through id.*] *Advance, progress, effect, increase, growth: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. profit, "profit."*

**prō-fēro**, fēli, lātum, fēre, v. a. **I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To carry or bring out, to bring out: numos ex arcâ, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To extend, stretch, or thrust out: digitum, Cic.—b. With Personal pron.: To raise one's self, show one's self, appear: Suet. B. Meton.: 1. To extend, enlarge: castra, Cæs.—2. To put off, defer, adjourn, procrastinate affairs: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic.—C. Fig.: 1. With Personal pron.: To raise, elevate one's self: Sen.—2. To bring out, make known, produce in public: ejus (sc. orationis) proferendâ arbitrium, Cic.—3. To bring forth, produce, discover, make known, reveal: indicia communis exiti, Cic.—4. To bring forward, quote, cite, mention: libros, Cic.—5. To extend, enlarge: fines officiorum, Cic.—6. To impel: si paulo longius pietas Cæcilium protulisset, Cic.—7. To lengthen out: prōlong: ille ut depositi**



proterret fata parentis. Virg. II. Of plants, etc.: To bring forth, bear, produce, yield: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. proférer.

**profes-sa, æ, f.** [for profat-sa; fr. profit-eor, through true root PROFAT] *A woman who has given in her name to the ediles; hence) A public prostitute: Ov.*

**profes-sio, ōnis, f.** [for profat-sio; fr. id.] *1. A public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession: Pl. —2. A promise: Vell.—3. a. Prop.: A public declaration or specification of one's person, name, property, business, etc.—b. Meton.: (a) A public register of persons or property: Cic.—(b) A business or profession which one publicly pursues: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. profession.*

**profes-sor, ōris, m.** [for profat-sor; fr. id.] *A public teacher, professor: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. professeur.*

**professōr-ŭs, a, um, adj.** [professor] *Of, or belonging to, a public teacher; professorial: lingua, Tac.*

**profes-sus** (for profat-sus), a, um: *1. P. of profit-eor, through true root PROFAT.—2. Pa.: Known, manifest, confessed: culpa, Ov.*

**prō-festus, a, um, adj.** I. Prop.: *Non-festival, not kept as a holiday, common; of days, working-days: Liv; Hor.*

**prō-ficĭo, fēcĭ, fectum, fēcĭre, 3. v. n. a.** [for pro-facio] I. Neut.: *(To make a person or thing to be forwards or in advance; hence) A. Prop.: To go forward, advance, make progress, etc.: quum quingeremĭ sola non proficeret, Pl. B. Fig.: 1. a. Gen.: To go forward, advance, make progress: in philosophiā, Cic.—b. Esp.: To profit, derive advantage, avail, prevail, gain: opportunitate loci, Cies.; (Impers. Pass.) quum nihil profectum esset, Cic.—2. To be useful, serviceable, advantageous, profitable, etc.: a. Gen.: nulla res tantum ad dicendum profecit, quam scriptio, Cic.—b. Esp.: Of remedies: radice vel herba Proficiente nihil, Hor.—3. To conduce, tend, help, contribute to an object: parvare certamina in summam totius profecerant spel, Liv. II. Act.: To make, bring about, accomplish: qui, ut nihil aliud, hoc tamen profecit, Cic.*

**prō-ficĭo-ris, fectus sum, fēcĭsci, 3. v. dep. n. in ch.** [for pro-facio-ris; fr. pro; facĭo] *(To begin to make one's self to be forwards; hence) I. Prop.: To set out, go, march, travel, depart, etc.: ad aliquem, Cic. (with double Dat.) subsidio Lacedæmonis, Nep. II. Meton.: To be going, or about to go; to intend to go, to a place: potin' ut me ire, quo profectus sum, sinas? Plaut. III. Fig.: A. 1. Gen.: To go, come, proceed: ad reliqua, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Prop.: To set out, begin, commence: ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde, etc., Cic.—b. To come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate: ex medicinā, Cies.—B. To proceed to, or to do, a*

thing; to belake one's self to: ad somnum, Cic.

**prō-fītōr, fessum sum, fītāri, 2. v. dep.** [for pro-fateor] I. Gen.: *To declare publicly, to freely own, acknowledge, avow; to profess: rationem, Cic. Particular phrase: Profitēri se aliquem or esse aliquem, To declare, or confess, one's self to be something, or that one is something: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of an art, science, etc.: To profess, etc.: philosophiam, Cic.—B. To be a teacher, or professor: quum omnes qui profitentur, audiero, Pl.—C. To give evidence, make a deposition against accomplices: indicium, Sall.—D. To offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise: operam, Cic.—E.: 1. To make a public statement, or return, of property, business, etc.: frumentum, Liv.—2. Profitēri nomen, or simply profitēri, To give in one's name, announce one's self: Liv.; Sall. B. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Promised; voluntarily proposed or offered: sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, Ov.*

**prōfligā-tor, ōris, m.** [proflig(a)-o] *(One who ruins his property; hence) A spendthrift, prodigal: Tac. ¶ Hence (from the late Lat. meaning of "one who dashes to the ground"), Fr. profigateur, "a corrector."*

**prōfligā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of proflig(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Cast down, wretched, miserable: mæore profligatus, Cic.—b. In a moral sense: Corrupt, dissolute, abandoned, profligate: (Sup.) profligatissimus, Cic.—c. Of time: Advanced: profligatus ætatis homo, Sen.**

**prō-fligō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** I. Prop.: *To strike, or dash, to the ground, to cast down, overthrow, overcome, conquer: copias hostium, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To overthrow, ruin, destroy: rempublicam, Cic.—B. To bring almost to an end; to finish, dispatch: bellum, Cic.*

**prō-flō, flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. v. a.** I. Prop.: *To blow forth, breathe out: flammæ, Ov. II. Fig.: To blow, or breathe out: profabat pectore somnum, i. e. was snoring, Virg. III. Meton.: To melt, or liquefy, by blowing: massam, Pl.*

**prōflū-ens, entis: 1. P. of proflo-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Flowing along: aqua, Cic.—As Subst.: f. (sc. aqua) Running water: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of speech: Flowing, fluent: Cic.; Tac.**

**prōflū-ē-ter, adv.** [for profluent-ter; fr. profluens, profluent-is] (Prop.) *Flowingly; Fig.) Easily: Cic.*

**prōflū-ē-ia, æ, f.** [fr. id.] *A flowing river: Cic.*

**prō-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: To flow forth or along: si lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. II. Fig.: To flow forth, issue, proceed: cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profluēbat, Auct. Her.**

**prōflū-ŭm, ūi, n.** [for profugŭ-ŭm; fr. proflo-o, through root PROFLU-ŭ; v. flūo int.] *A flowing forth; a flowing, flow: sanguinis, Lucr. prō-for, fātus sum, fāri, 1. v. dep.*

*a. I. To say, or speak out; to say, speak: plura, Hor. II. To foretell, predict, prophesy: Lucr. B. In a pass. signif.: quoniam sunt a me multa profata, Multa tamen restant, Lucr.*

**prō-flūgĭo, flūgi, flūgitum, flūgere, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To flee before or from; to flee, fly from: domiūs, Curt. II. Neut.: A. Gen.: To flee, run away, escape: ipse permittit, profugit, Cic. B. Esp.: To flee for succor to one, take refuge with one: ad aliquem, Cæs.; Cic.**

**prōflūg-us, a, um, adj.** [profug-lo] I. Gen.: *A. Prop.: That flees or has fled; fugitive: profugus domo, Liv. B. Meton.: Fleeting hither and thither, roving, wandering, unsettled: profugi Scythæ, Hor. II. Esp.: That flees from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled: patriā profugus, Liv.—As Subst.: profugus, i. m. A fugitive, banished person, exile: Ov.*

**prō-fundo, fūdĭ, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow: sanguinem, Cic.; lacrymas oculis, Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To pour itself, etc., forth; i. e. to burst or gush forth: lacrimæ sub subito profuderunt, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To stretch at full length, to prostrate: somnus membra profudit, Lucr.—B. To pour or cast out, bring forth, produce: clamorem, Cic.—C.: 1. With Personal pron.: Of persons, animals, etc.: To pour forth, rush forth or out: Cic.; Col.—2. With Personal pron.: Of trees, etc.: To shoot out, to send out shoots: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To cast or throw away: verba ventis, Lucr. B. Esp.: 1. a. In a bad sense: To throw away, spend uselessly; to lavish, dissipate, squander: patrimonium, Cic.—b. In a good sense: To spend, sacrifice: pecuniam pro patriā, Cic.—2. Profundere vitam, etc., To pour forth one's life, etc.: to die, fall, perish, etc.: Cic.—3. a. In a bad sense: To pour out, vent: odium in aliquem, Cic.—b. In a good sense: (a) To expend, exert, employ: vires animi atque Ingenii, Cic.—(b) To set forth, show, explain: res universas, Cic.—4. With Personal pron.: To pour itself forth, i. e. to rush forth, break out: Cic.**

**prō-fundus, a, um, adj.** *(Having the bottom forwards, i. e. in advance or at some distance off; hence) I. Prop.: Deep, profound: mare, Cic. (Sup.) profundissimus gurgis, id.—As Subst.: profundum, i. n.: A. 1. Gen.: a. Prop.: A depth, deep place: maris, Suet.—b. Fig.: A depth, abyss: in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. The depths of the sea, the deep, the sea: Virg.—b. An abyss, meaning the stomach: Plaut.—B. The bottom (as opp. to top or surface): Cic. II. Meton.: A. Thick dense: silvæ, Lucr.—B. High: cælum, Virg. III. Fig.: A. In a bad sense: Deep, profound, boundless, immoderate: libidines, Cic.—B. In a good sense:*

Of persons: *Copious, rich, full, profound*: immensaque ruit profundo Pindarus etc. *i. e. with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profond*.

**prōfūs-a**, *adv.* [profusus] 1. *Lavishly, extravagantly, profusely*: (Sup.) festos et solemnēs dies profusissime celebrabat, Suet.—2. *Immoderately, beyond bounds, excessively*: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.: (Comp.) eo profusius sumptul deditus erat, Sall.

**prōfūs-o**, *ōnis*, *f.* [for profud-sio; fr. profu(n)d-o] I. Prop.: *A pouring out, shedding, effusion*: sanguinis, Cels. II. Fig.: *Prodigality*, Suet.: divitiarum et pecunie, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profusion*.

**prōfūs-us** (for profud-sus), *a, um*: 1. *P. of profu(n)d-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Prop.*: *Spread out, extended, hanging down*: (Comp.) equi coma et cauda profusor, Pall.—*b. Fig.*: (a) *Lavish, extravagant, profuse*: perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic.: (with Gen.) alieni appetens, sui profusus, *lavish of his own*, Sall.—(b) *Costly, expensive*: amare profusus epulas, Cic.—(c) *Immoderate, excessive, extravagant*: (Sup.) profusissima libido, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *profus*.

**prō-gēn-er**, *i. m.* (*A son-in-law, more remote, or further off*; hence) *A grand-daughter's husband*: Tac.

**prō-gēn-er-o**, *avi, ātum, āre*, *i. v. a.* *To beget, engender, generate*: Hor.

**prō-gēn-ies**, *ei, f.* [proginō, through root PROG-EN, v. gigno init.] (Prop.): *A begetting, or bringing forth*: Meton.: 1. *Descent, lineage, race, family*: Cic.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny*: Cic.; Virg.—*b. Fig.*: *Of poems; Offspring, progeny* (*i. e. of the poet's mind*): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *progénie*.

**prō-gēn-itor**, *ōris, m. [id.]* *The founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor*: Ov.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progéniteur*.

**prō-gēn-īt-us**, *a, um*, *P. of proginō*, through root PROG-EN, v. gigno init.

**prō-gīn-o**, *gēntū, gēntum, gign-ēre*, *3. v. a.* *To beget, bear, bring forth, produce*. I. Prop.: *to savor progenure* ferre, Ov. II. Fig.: *sensum acerbum*, Lucr.

**prō-gnā-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [pro; gna-scor] I. Prop.: *Of children or descendants*: *Born, descended, sprung from some one*: Tantalō prognātus, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *prognāti, ōrum, m. Children, descendants, etc.*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *Of plants, trees, etc.*: *Sprung, or grown, forth*: Peliasco quondam prognate vertice pinus, Cat.

**Prōgē** (Progne), *ēs, f.*, Πρόγνη. I. Prop.: *Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow*. II. Meton.: *A swallow*: Virg.

**prognostica**, *ōrum, n.* (= τὰ προγνωστικά) *The signs of the weather, prognostics*: the title of Cicero's translation of Aratus.

**prō-grād-i-or**, *gressus sum, grēdi*, *3. v. dep.* [for pro-gradi-or] *To come or go forth; to go forward, go on, advance, proceed*. I. Prop.: *ut regredi quam progredi mallet*, Cic. II. Fig.: *paulum ætate progressus*, Cic.

**prō-gres-sio**, *ōnis, f.* [for progred-sio; fr. progred-i-or] I. Gen.: *A going forth or forward; progression, advancement, progress, growth, increase*: Cic. II. Esp.: *Rhet. l. l.*: *A progression, i. e. a progressive strengthening of expressions*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progression*.

1. **prō-gres-sus** (for progred-sus), *a, um*, *P. of progred-i-or*.

2. **prō-gres-sus**, *ūs, m.* [for progred-sus; fr. progred-i-or] I. Prop.: *A going forward, advance, progress*: Cic. II. Fig.: *A setting out, commencement*: Cic.—B. *Advancement, progress, growth, increase, etc.*: in studiis, Cic.—C. *Of events*: *Course, progress*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progrès*.

**proh**, *v. 2. pro*.

**prō-hīb-ē-o**, *ūi, ūtum, āre* (*prohibes* for prohibueris, Cato: *prohibes* for prohibuerit, Plaut.: *prohibes* for prohibuerit, Cic.: — *prohibeat* scanned as a dactyl, Lucr.), *2. v. a.* [for pro-hab-ē-o] (*To hold in front, or before one*; hence) I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To hold back, keep in check, restrain, hinder, prevent, ward off, avert*: motus conatusque, Cic.: *non prohibere aquā profuente, id.*: *prædones ab insulā, id.*: *aliquem alieui, Plaut.*: *contingere mensas, Virg.* B. Esp.: *In entreaties, etc., to the gods*: *To ward off, avert*: *di prohibet minas, Virg.* II. Meton.: *A. To forbid, prohibit, a thing*: *lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria, Cic.* (without Object) *nemo hic prohibet, Plaut.*—B. *To keep away from a thing for the sake of safety; to keep, preserve, defend, protect*: *rempublicam a periculo, Cic.*: *magnū civium numerum calamitate, id.* (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) *id* *te Juppiter preserve you, Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *prohiber*.

**prō-hīb-ī-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [prohib-ē-o] *A forbidding, prohibition*: *sceleris, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *prohibition*.

**prō-hīb-īt-us**, *a, um*, *P. of prohib-ē-o*.

**prō-in**, *adv.*, *v. proinde*.

**prō-inde** (abbrev. *proin*; in poets usually *monosyll.*, Plaut.; Ter.; Cat.), *adv.* I. *Just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even*: *quā de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habeo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, just as if, the same as if, Cic.* II. In expressions of command, advice, exhortation, encouragement, etc.: *Hence, therefore, accordingly, then*: *proinde fac animum habes, Cic.*: *proinde persequamur eorum mortem, Cæs.*

**prō-jec-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [for projec-tio; fr. projic-to, through true root PROJAC] *A stretching out*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *projection*.

1. **prō-jec-tus** (for projec-tus), *a, um*: 1. *P. of projic-to*, through true

root PROJAC.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Prop.*: (a) Gen.: *Stretched out, extended, jutting out, projecting*: *projectaque saxa Pachyni Radinius, Virg.*—(b) Esp.: *Of the stomach*: *Projecting, prominent* (Comp.) *venter paulo projector, Suet.*—*b. Fig.*: 1. *Prominent, manifest*: *audacia, Cic.*—2. *Inclined, addicted to anything, immoderate in anything*: (Sup.) *projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac.*—3. *Abject, mean, base, contemptible*: *non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv.*—4. *Downcast*: *vultus, Tac.*

2. **prō-jec-tus**, *ūs* (only in Abl. Sing.), *m.* [for projec-tus; fr. projic-to, through true root PROJAC] *A jutting out, projecting, projection*: *Lucr.*

**prō-jic-tio**, *jicci, jectum, jicere*, *3. v. a.* [for pro-jac-tio] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To cast or throw forth or forwards*: *glebas in ignem e regione turris, Cæs.* B. Esp.: 1. *To fling away, throw down, arms, etc.*, in token of submission, etc.: *Cæs.*—2. *To fling away anything*: *aurum in mediā Libyā, Hor.*—3. *To cast out, expose*: *insepultos project, Liv.*—4. *Of weapons*: *a. To hold out, extend, etc.*, for the purpose of attack: *Nep.*—*b. To hold before, or in front of, one*, for the purpose of defence: *projecto præ se clipeo, Liv.*—5. *With Personal Pron.*: *To throw, or fling, one's self forward, down, etc.*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*; *Virg.* II. Meton.: *A. To cast out, expel; to exile, banish*: *immeritum . . . project ab urbe, Ov.*—B. *In architecture*: *To let any part of a building jut out, to cause to project*: *tectum, Cic.* III. Fig.: *A.* (*To throw away; i. e.*) 1. *With things as objects*: *To give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, etc.*: *lucumque perosi Projecere animas, Virg.*—2. *With personal objects*: *To neglect, desert, abandon, forsake, etc.*: *aliquem, Cæs.*—B. *With Personal pron.*: 1. *a. Gen.*: *To throw one's self, i. e. to rush into anything*: *Cic.*—*b. Esp.*: *To rush into danger*: *Cic.*—2. *To throw one's self away, i. e. to degrade one's self*: *Liv.*—3. *To obtrude itself*: *Cic.*—C. *To put off as to time; to defer, delay*: *qui ultra quinquennium projiciantur, Tac.*

**prō-lāb-or**, *lapsus sum, lābi*, *3. v. dep. n.* I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To glide forwards; to slide, or slip, along; to fall, or slip, down*: *elephanti prolabantur, Liv.* B. Esp.: *To fall to ruin; to fall, or tumble, down*: *prolapsa Pergama, Virg.* II. Fig.: *A. To go forward, go on; to come or proceed to anything, fall into anything*: *ad orationem, Cic.*: *in rabiem, Tac.*—B. *To slip out, escape*: *ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsus verbum, Cic.*—C. *To fall, fail, err*: *timore, Cic.*—D. *To fall to decay; to sink, decline, go to ruin*: *prolapsus clade Romanum imperium, Liv.*

**prō-lap-sio**, *ōnis, f.* [for prolab-sio; fr. prolab-or] 1. *A slipping, or falling, forwards*: *Cic.*—2. *A falling or tumbling down*: *Suet.*

**prō-lap-sus** (for prolab-sus), *a, um*, *P. of prolab-or*.



**prōlā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [PROLA, root of supine of *profero*; v. *fero* *test.*] 1. An uttering or pronouncing: Liv.—2. An extending or enlarging: Liv.—3. In time: A putting off, or deferring; a delaying; a delay, postponement: Cic.; Tac.—4. A bringing forward, adducing, mentioning, quoting, citing: Cic.

**prōlā-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] 1. To lengthen, extend, enlarge: A. Prop.: agros, Tac. B. Fig.: vitam, to prolong, Tac. II. Of time: To put off, defer, delay, postpone: dies, Sall.: (without Object) sustentando ac prolatoando, Cic.

**prōlec-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for prolac-to; fr. prolacio, through true root PROLAC] To allure, entice, incite: praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov.

**prōl-es**, is, *f.* [pro; root ol, whence ol-esco] (That which grows forth; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Of persons: Offspring, progeny, child, descendant; and collect., descendants, race, progeny, posterity: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—B. Of animals: Offspring, progeny: Lucr.; Virg.—C. Of plants: The produce: Virg. II. Meton.: Youth, young men: Cic.; Virg.

**prōlēt-ārius**, ii, *m.* [proles, (uncomtr. Gen.) prole-is; (t); suffix, arius—the ordinary rule for the formation of words in arius points to an obsolete Gen. prole-it-ius] (One pertaining to proles; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Proletarius; i.e. a citizen of the lowest class, who served the state not with his property, but only with his children: Cic. II. Meton.: adj. Low, common: sermo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prolétaire*.

**prōl-ēcio**, lixi (Not. Tir. p. 149), no sup., lēre, 3. v. a. [for pro-lacio] 1. To allure, or entice, forth: amos me huc proleci, Plaut. II. To entice, allure, incite: ceteros ad spem, Tac.

**prōlix-eo**, adv. [prolix+us] Largely, abundantly, copiously: prolixie cumulate facere aliquid, Cic.: (Comp.) prolixius, Suet.

**prōl-ixus**, a, um, adj. [for pro-laxus] 1. Prop.: Stretched far out, long, broad: capillus, Ter.: ramus, Suet. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Long, extended: (Sup.) prolixissimus labor, Jul. Valer. B. Esp.: 1. Comprehensive in meaning: (Comp.) prolixius significare, Gell.—2. Of circumstances: Favourable, fortunate: oetera spero prolixia esse, Cic.—3. Of disposition, etc.: Well-disposed, obliging, courteous: natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proluxe*.

**prōlōc-ūtus** (proloquo-), a, um, *P.* of proloquo-or.

**prōlōgus**, i, *m.* = πρόλογος. 1. Prop.: A. Preface, or introduction, to a play: a prologue: Ter.; Suet. II. Meton.: The player who delivers the prologue: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prologue*.

**prōlōquor**, lōcūtus or lōquūtus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. n. and a. J.: A. Act.: To speak out, utter, declare, say: cogitata, Ter.—B. Neut.: To speak forth or out; to speak: apud vos proloquar, Plaut. II. To foretell, predict:

proloquar; atque utinam patriae sin verus aruspex, Prop.

**prō-lūb-ium**, ii, *n.* [pro; lub-eo] Will, desire, inclination: Ter.

**prō-lūdo**, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. To practice beforehand, to prelude. I. Prop.: sparsa ad pugnam proludit arenā, Virg. II. Fig.: sententiis, Cic.

**prō-lūdo**, lūi, lātum, lūēre, 3. v. a. 1. To wash forth or out, to cast out: genus omne nantium Litore in extremo... ductus Proluit, Virg. II. To wash off or away: tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Cæs. III. To moisten, wet, wash: A. Gen.: in vivo prolue rore mandis, Ov. B. Esp.: Of drinking: pracedoria mulso, Hor.

**prōlū-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for prolud-sio; fr. prolud-o] (Prop.: A. Preluding; Meton.: A. Preliminary exercise, trial, essay: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prolusion*.)

**prōlū-tus**, a, um, *P.* of proludo. **prōlū-vies**, ēi, *f.* [proluo] An overflow, inundation: Lucr.: alvi, i.e. filth cast forth, excrements, id.

**prō-merc-ālis**, c, adj. [pro; merx, merc-is] (Of, or belonging to, that which is for or as, merchandise; hence) That is dealt in, that is bought and sold: vestes, Suet.

**prō-mēro**, mērdi, mēritum, mēre, 2. v. a., and prō-mērōr, mērtus sum, mērti, 2. v. dep. I. Prop.: To get, gain, acquire, obtain for one's self; to earn anything: promerendi beneficii locus, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To deserve, merit: In a good or bad sense: paratores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic.: levius punitus, quam sit ille promeritus, id.—B. To deserve to obtain or have something, etc.: Virg.

**prōmēr-itus**, i, *n.* [promer-eor] 1. Desert, merit: Lucr.—2. Demerit, guilt: Hirt.

**Prōmētheus** (trisyll.), ēi, and ēos, *m.*, Προμηθεύς (Forethinker). **Prometheus**. I. Prop.: A son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He formed men of clay, and animated them by means of fire brought from heaven, for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture, or, as some say, an eagle, fed upon his entrails, until, at last, it was slain by Hercules.—Hence, A. **Prōmēth-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Prometheus; Promethean.—B. **Prōmēth-ides**, ē, *m.* The son of Prometheus, i.e. Deucalion. II. Meton.: Of a skillful potter. Juv.

**prōmīne-na**, ntis, 1. *P.* of promine-o.—2. Pa.: Projecting, prominent: collis, Liv.: (Comp.) prominentior cauda, Pl.—As Subst.: a. A projection: Tac.—b. A summit, height: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prominent*.

**prō-mīno**, mīnū, no sup., mīnēre, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To stand or put out, be prominent, overhang, project: Phaselis prominēt penitus in altum, Liv. II. Fig.: To reach out, extend to anything: maxima pars ejus (sc. gloriæ), in memoriam ac posteritatem

promineat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prominer*.

**prōmiscu-e**, adv. [promiscu-us] In common, promiscuously: Cic.

**prō-misc-ūus**, a, um, adj. [pro; misc-eo] 1. Prop.: Mixed; not separate or distinct; without distinction, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous: cades, Liv.: conubia, i.e. between patricians and plebeians, id.—Particular phrases: A. In promiscuo esse, To be universal: Liv.—B. In promiscuo, In common: Tac. II. Meton.: Common, usual: promiscua ac villa, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *promiscue*.

**prōmī-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for promitt-sio; fr. promitt-o] A promising, promise: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promission*.

**prōmī-sor**, ōris, *m.* [for promitt-sor; fr. id.] A promiser: Hor.

**prōmī-sum**, i, *n.* [for promitt-sum; fr. id.] A promise: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promesse*.

**prōmī-sus** (for promitt-sus), a, um, 1. *P.* of promitt-o.—2. Pa.: Hanging down, long: capillus, Cæs.: barba, Virg.

**prō-mitto**, mīsi, missum, mīttere (promisti for promistisi, Ter.; promissae for promississe, Cat.), 3. v. a. and n. 1. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To let go forwards; to send or put forth; to let hang down, let grow, etc.: ramos, Col.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To put itself, etc., forth: Pl.—b. Of the hair, the beard, etc.: To let hang down, let grow: satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promississe, Liv. B. Meton.: Of sound: To draw out, prolong, dwell upon: promittitur sonus lusciniæ revocato spirito, Pl. C. Fig.: 1. Gen.: a. Act.: To promise, hold out, cause to expect, give hope or promise of, a thing: dii faxint, ut faciat ea, que promittit, Cic.—b. Neut.: To make a promise, to promise: ei de tua voluntate promisi, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To promise to come, to engage one's self to dine, sup, etc.: ad cenam mihi promitte, Phaed.—b. To promise something to a deity, i.e. to vow: donum Jovi, Cic. II.: (To send forth beforehand; hence) A.: 1. Of persons or deities: Te forebode, foretell, predict, prophesy: A. Act.: id futurum, quod evenit, exploratio possem promittere, Cic.—b. Neut.: ut primis minentur (sc. dii) extis, bene promittant secundis, Cic.—2. Of signs, omens, etc.: To forebode, give intimation of, etc.: clarum (sc. Servium) fore visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor.—B. To denote beforehand: stella... vindemiæ maturitatem promittens, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promettre*.

**prō-m-o**, mpsi (msi), mptum (matum), mēre, 3. v. a. [pro; em-ere] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To take, give, or bring out or forth; to produce: pecuniam ex erario, Cic. B. Esp.: To put one's self forth, i.e. to come forth, or out: latique cavo se robore promunt, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To bring, put, or draw forth: nunc promenda

**ubi sunt consilia.** Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To bring to light, disclose, utter, tell, express, relate, etc.: rerum ordinem, Veil.*

**prō-mont-ōrium** (scanned as a quadrisyll., **prōmontōrium**, Ov. M. 15, 709), *i. n.* [pro; mons, mont-ūs] (*A thing pertaining to the foremost part of a mountain or mountains; hence*) 1. *The highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge:* Liv.—2. *A part of a mountain projecting into the sea; a headland, promontory:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promontoire*.

**prōmō-tā, ōrum, n.** [for *promov-ta; fr. promov-eo*] (*Things moved forward; hence*) In the lang. of the Stoics: *Things that are to be preferred, preferable things, as being next in degree to absolute good; a literal transl. of the Gr. προμῳέα.*

**prōmō-tus** (for *promov-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *promov-eo*.

**prō-mōvēō, mōvī, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. 1.** **A. Prop.:** 1. *Gen.:* *To move forwards, push onwards, cause to advance:* saxa vectibus, Cæs.—2. **B. Esp.:** *a. To cause a person to move forwards, to take a person on with one:* ibi te video, et promovebo, Cic.—**B. Milit. t. t.:** (a) *Of troops:* To advance: Hirt.; Just.—(b) *Of a camp:* To move onwards: Liv.—(c) *Of military engines:* To bring up, etc.: Tac. **B. Meton.:** *To extend, enlarge, etc.:* Ostiā tenuis mēnia promovere, Suet. **C. Fig.:** 1. *Gen.:* *To bring to pass, effect, accomplish:* promovere parum, Ter.—2. **B. Esp.:** *a. (a) Of things as objects:* *To enlarge, increase:* doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, Hor.—(b) *Of persons as objects:* *To advance, prefer, promote:* Suet.—**b. To bring to light, reveal: arcana, Hor.—**c. To put off, defer, postpone: nuptias alicui, Ter.—**2. To move forth or from: unum promorat vix pedem triclinio, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promouvoir*.******

**prompt-e, adv.** (1. **prompt-us**) 1. *Readily, quickly, without delay, willingly, promptly:* dare operam, Tac.: (Sup.) **promptissime**, Pl.—**B. Easily:** (Comp.) **promptius** expediam, Juv.

**1. prom-ptus (-tus), a, um:** 1. **P.** of *prom-o*.—2. **Pa.:** (Brought to light, exposed to view; hence) *a. Prop.:* *Visible, apparent, evident, manifest:* (Sup.) nihil tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditatis promptissimum esset, Cic.—*As Subst.:* **prompta, ōrum, n.** *Things that meet the sight, etc.:* Tac.—**B. Meton.:** (a) *At hand, i. e. prepared, ready, quick, prompt:* fidem alicui promptam expositamque præbere, Cic.—(b) *Prepared, ready, quick; prompt, inclined, disposed to or for, anything:* ad bella suscipienda, Cæs.: (Comp.) **haud quisquam manu promptior erat**, Liv.: (with *Gen.*) **animi**, Tac.—(c) *Brave, courageous:* Tac.—(d) *Easy, practicable:* expugnatio, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prompt*.

**2. prom-ptus (-tus), ūs** (only in *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [prom-o] (*Prop.:* *A taking, or bringing, out, or forth;*

*Meton.:* 1. *An exposing to view, a being visible, visibility;* only in the phrase, in *promptu* (esse, habere, ponere, etc.), *public, open, visible, manifest, before the eyes:* Cic.; Sall.; Plaut.—2. *Readiness;* only in the phrases in *promptu esse* or *habere, to be at hand, to have ready:* Cic.—3. *Ease, facility;* only in the phrase in *promptu esse, to be easy:* Ov.

**promptus, a, um, v. promptus.**  
**prōmulgā-tio, ōnis, f.** [promulg-(a) o] *A making publicly known, a publishing, promulgation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promulgation*.

**prō-mulg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [for *promulg-o*; fr. *pro*; vulg-us; cf. letter M.] (*To spread forth in presence of the multitude; hence*) 1. *Gen.:* *To make known, to teach, etc.:* Pl. **II. Esp.:** *Polit. t. t. To expose to public view (as a bill, a law, etc.): to make known, publish, promulgate:* Cic.; Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promulguer*.

**prō-mulsis, Idis, f.** [etym. dub.] *A relish of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc., served first at a Roman banquet; a whet, antepast:* Cic.

**prōm-us, i, m.** [prom-o] (*The one bringing forth or out; hence*) *A giver out, distributor of provisions; a cellarer, steward, butler:* Plaut.

**prō-mūtūs, a, um, adj.** *Paid over beforehand, advanced:* Cæs.

**prō-nēpos, ōtis, m.** *A great-grandson:* Cic.

**prōncea, æ, f.** = *πρόνοια*. *Providence:* Cic.

**prō-nōmīnā-tio, ōnis, f.** [pro; nomin(a)-o] *A naming, or giving of a name, for, or in the place of, something else; a figure of speech by which another epithet is substituted for a proper name; e. g. Africanī nepotes, for Græcchī:* Auct. Her.

**prō-nūb-a, f. adj.** [pro; nub-o] **I. Prop.:** *Presiding over marrying or marriage:* Juno, Virg.: *Tisiphone, Ov. II. Meton.:* *Of things pertaining to a marriage:* Bridal: flamma, Claud.

**prōnūntiā-tio (pronuncia-), ōnis, f.** [pronunti(a)-o] 1. *A public declaration, or publication; a proclamation:* Cæs.—2. *Of a judge:* *A decision:* Cic.—3. *a. Rhetor. t. t.:* *Delivery, manner:* Cic.—**b. Logic. t. t.: *A proposition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prononciation*.**

**prōnūntiā-tor (pronuncia-), ōris, m.** [id.] *A relater, narrator:* Cic.

**prōnūntiā-tum (pronuncia-), i, n.** [id.] *An axiom, proposition:* Cic.

**prō-nūntio (-nuncio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.** (*To tell or report in the presence of persons, or publicly; hence*) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** 1. *Act.:* *To make publicly known; to publish, proclaim, announce:* quas (sc. leges) ipse pronuntiavit, Cic.: *palam de sellā pronuntiavit esse ejus nomen recepturum, id.—2. Neut.:* *To make an announcement, pronounce a decision, etc.:* quum consules pronuntiavissent, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To declare one as some-*

*thing; i. e. to declare one elected to an office, etc.:* (with *second Acc. of further definition*) *pronunciant eos prætores, Liv. II. Meton.:* **A.:** 1. *Gen.:* *To speak anything in public; to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, anything:* **a. Act.:** *versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.—b. Neut.:* *agere et pronunciare, Cic.—2. Esp.:* *Of an actor:* *Neut.:* *To speak on the stage; to represent a part or person:* Pl.—**B. To tell, report, relate, narrate, announce, etc.: *eadem, quæ Litævis pronuntiaverat, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. prononcer.*  
**prō-nūper, adv.** *Quite lately:* Plaut.**

**prō-nūrus, ūs, f.** *A grandson's wife:* Ov.

**prō-nus, a, um, adj.** [pro; cf. *πρᾶνός* or *πρῶνός* = *pronus*] (*Belonging to what is before or in front; hence*) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** 1. *Of living beings:* *Turned, bent, inclined, leaning or hanging forwards; stooping, bending down:* *pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to strike, Virg.—2. Of things:* *Bending forwards or downwards, going or inclined downwards:* *quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, flowing down, Hor.—As Subst.:* **pronus, i, n.** *That which is downward; a slope, etc.:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** *Of the heavenly bodies or the day:* *Setting, sinking, declining:* Orion, Hor.—**II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** *Inclined, disposed, prone to anything:* (Sup.) *ad indulgentiam pronissimus, Capit. B. Esp.:* 1. *Inclined to favour, favourable to anything:* *misericordia in Germanicum pronior, Tac.—2. Easy, without difficulty:* *omnia virtuti prona esse, Sall.*

**prōcēmium, ī, n.** = *προκήμιον*. **I. Prop.:** *An introduction, preface:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** *A beginning:* *rixæ, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. proème.*

**prōpāgā-tio, ōnis, f.** [propag(a)-o] 1. *A setting, planting, etc.:* Cic.—2. *a. Prop.:* *Of persons:* *A begetting, procreating, propagating; propagation:* Cic.—**b. Fig.:** *An originating, obtaining, establishing, etc.—3. An extending, enlarging, increasing:* Cic.—4. *Of time:* *A prolonging, continuing, extending:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propagation*.

**prōpāgā-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] *As enlarger, extender:* *provincia, Cic. (dub.). ¶ Hence, Fr. propagateur.*

**1. prō-pāg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [pro; PAG, root of pa(n)-g-o] **I. Prop.:** *To fasten or fix forwards; to peg down; to set:* *vitem in quassulum, Cato. II. Meton.:* **A. Of trees, plants, etc.: *To increase, propagate by means of layers that are fastened, or that fasten themselves, into the ground:* Pl.—**B. Of living creatures: *To beget, procreate, propagate, etc.:* *dulcem ducunt vitam, prolemque præpangant, Lucr.:* *ut propāgando possit præcūdere prolem, id. III. Fig.:* **A. To extend, enlarge, increase: *finis imperii propagavit, Cic.—B. Of time:* *To prolong, continue, extend:* *vitam*******



anapio, Cic.—C. To propagate: vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. propagator.

**prō-pāg-o**, Inis, f. [id.] (That which is fastened, or fixed, forwards; hence) I. Prop.: Of trees, etc.: A layer, setting, etc.: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of men, beasts, or deities: Offspring, descendant, child; children, race, stock, breed, progeny, posterity: Virg.; Ov.

**prō-pālā**, ade. Openly, publicly, manifestly: Cic.

**prō-pātūlus**, a, um, adj. Open in front, not covered up, open, uncovered: locus, Cic.—As Subst.: **propatulum**, i, n. An open, exposed, or uncovered place; an open court: Liv.—Particular phrase: Aliquid in propatulo habere, To have something in an exposed place, i.e. to expose a thing publicly for sale: Sall.

**prope**, adv. and prep. [neut. of the adj. propis, e, obsolete in the positive: acc. to Pott, pro; Sanscrit *api*, Gr. *ἐν*.] I. Adv. (the Comp., propius, and Sup., proxime, see these articles): A. Prop.: In space: Near, nigh; quis hic loquitur prope? Plaut.—Particular expression: Prope ab, Near to, near by, hard by: Cic. B. Fig.: Of abstract proximity: 1. In time: Near, not far off: partus instabat prope, was near at hand, Ter.—2. In degree: Prope, almost: Cic.: prope firmissima civitas, Cæs. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: In space: Near, near by, hard by: non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic. B. Fig.: Of abstract proximity: 1. In time: Nigh, towards, about: prope lucem, Suet.—2. Of approach, etc.: Near to, almost to, not far from: prope seditionem ventum est, Tac.

**prōpe-diem**, adv. [prope; dies] At an early day, very soon, shortly: propediem te video, Cic.

**prō-pello** (prōpellat, Lucr. 4, 195), pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To drive before one's self; to drive, push, or urge forwards; to drive forth, to propel: hostes, Cæs. B. Esp.: To hurl, or cast, forwards; to propel, impel: aliquem in profundum, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To drive on, impel: terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.—B. To drive away, to keep or ward off: periculum vitæ, Liv.

**prōpe-mōd-o**, adv. [prope; modus] Nearly, almost: Liv.

**prōpe-mōd-um**, adv. [id.] Nearly, almost: Cic.

**prō-pendeo**, pendī, pensum, pendere (collat. form. acc. to the 3d conj.: nec dependis nec propendis, Plaut.), 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To hang forwards, hang down: lanx propendit, Cic. II. Fig.: A.: (the figure borrowed from the descending scale of a balance) To weigh more, have the preponderance: si bona propendit, Cic.—B. To be inclined, or disposed, to anything: Cic.—C. To be well disposed, favourable: Cic.

**prōpendo**, ēre, v. propendeo *in*it. **prōpens-o**, adv. [propens-us] Will-

ingly, readily, with inclination: conspiratio propense facta, Script. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) propensius, Liv.

**prōpen-sio**, ōnis, f. [for propend-sio; fr. propend-eo] Inclination, propensity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. propension.

**prōpen-sus**, a, um, adj. [for propend-sus; fr. id.] I. Prop.: Hanging down: labrum, Sol. II. Fig.: A. Inclining towards, coming near, approaching: (Comp.) disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensor, Cic.—B. Heavy, weighty, important: Cic.—C. Inclined, disposed, prone to anything: non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam, etc., Cic.—D. Well-disposed, favourable, willing, ready: (Sup.) propensissima voluntas, Hirt.

**prōpera-s**, ntis: 1. P. of proper(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Hastening, hasty, rapid, speedy: ille properans, festinans, Cic.: (Comp.) properantior urget, Claud.

**prōperān-ter**, adv. [for properant-ter; fr. properans, properant-is] Hastily, speedily, quickly: properanter accepit codicillos, Tac.: (Comp.) properantius ire, Ov.

**prōperān-tia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] A hastening, haste: Sall.

**prōperā-tio**, ōnis, f. [proper(a)-o] A hastening, haste, quickness, speediness: Cic.

**prōperāt-o**, adv. [properat-us] Quickly, speedily: Tac.

**prōperāt-us**, a, um: 1. P. of proper(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy: iter, Sall.: (Comp.) properatius tempus, Sol.—Particular phrase: Properato opus est, There is need of haste, Cic.

**prōper-e**, adv. [proper-us] Hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily: Liv.

**prōper-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To hasten, quicken, accelerate; to prepare, make, or do, with haste: iter, Tac. II. Neut.: To make haste; to hasten, be quick; ad prædā, Cæs.

**Prōperitius**, il, m. (Gen. Propertii, Ov.) Propertius; a Roman cognomen; So, Sex. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.

**prō-per-us**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prob. for pro-fer-us; fr. pro; fer-o] Carried, or borne, forward; hence) I. Gen.: Quick, speedy, hastening: properi auriga, Virg. II. Esp.: Rapidly dispatched or forwarded: litteræ, Tac.

**prō-pexus** (for pro-pect-us), a, um, adj. [pro; pro-ect-o] Combed forwards, combed down in front, hanging down: barba, Virg.; Ov.

**prōpino**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. = *propitius*. (To drink first; hence) I. Prop.: To drink something to one, to pledge one in something: propino hoc pulchro Critæ, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To drink to, or wish in drinking: tibi salutem, Plaut.—B. To give, deliver, furnish to one: hunc comendandum et deridendum vobis propino, Ter.

**prōpinqu-e**, adv. [propinqu-us] Near, at hand, hard by: Plaut.

**prōpinqu-itās**, ātis, f. [id.] (The state or quality of the propinquus; hence) 1. Of place: Nearness, vicinity, proximity, propinquity: Cæs.; Cic.—2. a. Relationship, affinity, propinquity: Cic.—b. Intimacy, friendship: Plaut.

**prōpinqu-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To bring near, bring on, hasten, accelerate: tu rite propinques Angurium, Virg. II. Neut.: To draw near, come nigh, approach: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac.

**prōp-inqu-us**, a, um, adj. [prop-e; hinc] (Being near, or not far hence; hence) I. Prop.: Of place: Near, neighbouring: propinquum prædium, Cic.: (Comp.) exsiliū paulo propinquius, Ov.—As Subst.: **propinquus**, i, n. Vicinity, neighbourhood: Liv. II. Fig.: A. Of time: Near, close at hand, not far off: reditus, Cic.—B. Of resemblance or meaning: Near, resembling, similar, like: motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic.—C. Of relationship or connection: Near, kindred, related: tibi genere propinqui, Sall.—As Subst.: 1. **propinquus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A relation, relative, kinsman: Cic.—2. **propinqua**, æ, f. (sc. femina) A female relative, kinswoman: Cic.

**prōp-ior**, Ins, Gen. ōris, comp. adj. [from the obsol. propis; whence prop-e] I. Prop.: Nearer, nigher: tumultus, Liv.: (with Gen.) caliginis, Lucr.: (with Dat.) patriæ, Ov.: (with Acc.) hostem, Hirt.—As Subst.: **prōp-iora**, um, n. (sc. loca) Places lying near: Tac. II. Fig.: A. In time: Nearer, later, more recent: epistola, Cic.—B. Of relationship: Nearer, more nearly related: Cic.—C. Of resemblance: More nearly resembling, more like: quas sceleris propiora sunt, quam religioni, Cic.—D. Of relation or connection: Nearer, more nearly related; affecting or concerning more nearly: closer; more intimate: societas, Cic.

**prōpiti-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [propiti-us] To render favourable; to appease, propitiate: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) propitier.

**prōp-itus**, a, um, adj. [prop-e] (Belonging to that which is near; hence, with respect to connection, feeling, etc.) Favourable, well-disposed, gracious, kind, propitious: hunc propitium sperant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. propice.

**prōp-ius**, comp. adv. [id.] More nearly, nearer, closer. I. Prop.: propius stabulis armenta teneant, Virg. II. Fig.: ut propius ad ea accedam quæ a te dicta sunt, Cic.

**Prōpetides**, um, f. *Πρωπετιδες*. The Propetides; Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.

**prōpōla**, æ, m. = *προπωλης* (One who sells before another, or before-

hand). A forestaller; a retailer, huckster: Cic.

**prō-pollūo**, pollūi, pollūtum, pollūere, 3. v. a. To defile, or pollute, greatly: Tac.

**prō-pōno**, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To put, place, lay, or set forth or out; to set, or hang, out; to expose to view; to display: mensus, Cic.: caput, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. To publish, publicly advertise: vectigalibus propositis, Suet.—b. To propose, offer: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg.—c. To put on table, serve up: Pl. B. Fig.: 1. To expose: vitam telis fortunae, Cic.—2. To point out, declare, represent, report, say, relate, set forth: rem gestam, Cæs.—3. a. In a good sense: To offer, propose as a reward: his praemia proposuit, Cæs.—b. In a bad sense: To threaten, denounce: exsilium, mortem, Cic.—4. To put forth, put, propose a question: Nep. II.: A. Gen.: To put, place, lay, or set before a person or thing: vos ante oculos animosque vestros aratorum direptiones proponite, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To propose as an example, etc.: aliquid sibi proponere exemplar, Cic.—2. To propose to one's self or mind; i. e. to conceive, imagine: propone tibi duos reges, Cic.—3. To propose as an object of hope; to set before the eyes: libertatis spem, Cic.—4. To propose as an object of pursuit: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Cæs.—5. To purpose, design, resolve, determine: id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, Cic.—6. To mention, state, etc.: possum fortissimos viros proponere, Cic. III.: A. Gen.: To put forth, state, say, or mention before or previously: Cic. B. Esp.: To state the first premise (of a syllogism): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. proposer.

**Prōpontis**, Idos and Idis, f., Προνποντις. The Propontis (now Sea of Marmora) between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus.—Hence, **Prōpont-iacus**, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Propontis.

**prō-porro**, adv. I. Prop.: Furthermore, moreover: Lucr. II. Meton.: Altogether, utterly, wholly: Lucr.

**prō-portio**, ōnis, f. Comparative relation, proportion, analogy, likeness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. proportion.

**prōpōs-itio**, ōnis, f. [PROPOS, true root of propo(s)itio] I. A setting forth of something; a representation respecting something: Cic.—2. A purpose, resolution, determination, etc.: Cic.—3. Logical t. t.: a. The first premise (of a syllogism): Cic.—b.: (a) A principal subject, theme: Cic.—(b) A proposition of any kind: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. proposition.

**prōpōs-itum**, i, n. [id.] I. A statement, assertion, etc.: Quint.—2.: a. Prop.: A purpose, resolution, plan, design, intention: Cic.—b. Meton.: A way, manner, or course of life: Phaed.—3.: a. Prop.: The chief premise (of a syllogism): Cic.—b. Met-

on.: The main point, principal subject, theme: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. propos.

**prōpōs-itus**, a, um, P. of propo(s)itio, through true root PROPOS.

**prō-prator**, ōris, m. A propraetor; a magistrate in the times of the republic, who, after having administered the praetorship one year in Rome, was sent in the following year as praetor to a province where there was no army: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. propraeteur.

**prōpri-e**, adv. [propri-us] I. Prop.: Specially, peculiarly, properly, for one's self, not in common: Cic. II. Meton.: Properly, accurately: Cic.

**prōpri-etas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality or condition of the proprius; hence) I. Prop.: A property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality of a thing: Cic.; Pl. II. Meton.: A. A peculiar or particular kind: Liv.—B. Ownership, right of possession or of property: Suet.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. propriété, propreté.

**prōpri-ritim**, adv. [for propri-ritim; fr. id.] Property: Lucr.

**prōpri-us**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to prope] I. Prop.: Not in common with others; one's own, proper, belonging to one's self alone; special, particular, peculiar: in propria non pelle quiescem, Hor.—As Subst.: **proprium**, i, n. A. Prop.: A possession, property, etc.: Cic. B. Fig.: A peculiarity, characteristic mark, distinguishing sign, characteristic: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Suitable, proper, fit: tempus magis mihi proprium, quam ceteris, Cic.—B. Peculiar, extraordinary, strange, singular: consilium, Script. ap. Cic.—C. Sure, certain: victoria, Cæs.—D.: 1. Of things: Lasting, permanent, firm: perenne ac proprium manere, Cic.—2. Of persons: Constant, firm, steadfast: amator, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. propre.

**prop-ter** adv. and prep. [prop-e] I. Adv.: Near, hard by, at hand: duo filii propter eubantes, Cic. II. Prep. a. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place: Near, hard by, close to: propter aquae rivum, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. On account of, by reason of, from, for, because of: parere legibus propter metum, Cic.—2. By means of, through: propter quos vivit, through whom he lives, i. e. to whom he owes life, Cic. ¶ Sometimes placed after its case.

**prop-ter-sā**, adv. [for propter-eam; fr. propter; is (Acc. Sing. Fem.) eam] Therefore, for that cause, on that account: haec propterea de me dixi, ut, etc.: Cic.: propterea, quod, because that, id.; id propterea, Ter.

**prō-pūd-um**, i, n. [pro; pud-et] (A being greatly ashamed; hence, Concr.): 1. A shameful or infamous action: Plaut.; Pl.—2. A shameful person, vile wretch, rascal, villain, a term of abuse: Cic.

**prōpugnā-cūlum**, i, n. [propugn(a)-o] (That which serves for defending; hence) I. Prop.: A bulwark, tower, rampart, etc.: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: A protection, defence: Cic.

**prōpugnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] I.

Prop.: A fighting for, defence of a place: Val. Max. II. Fig.: A defence, vindication: Cic.

**prōpugnā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: One who fights in defence of a place; a defender, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: A defender, maintainer, champion: Cic.; Suet.

**prō-pugno**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. I. To go forth to fight; to rush out to fight; to make sallies or sorties: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs. II. To fight or contend for, or on behalf of; to contend for, to defend: A. Prop.: pro suo partu propugnans, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Neut.: pro equitate, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) propugnandum esse, id.—2. Act.: absentiam suam, Suet.

**prōpulsā-tio**, ōnis, f. [propuls(a)-o] A driving back, a keeping or warding off, a repelling, repulse: Cic.

**prōpul-so**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [propello; through true root PROPUL; v. pello int.] I. Prop.: To drive back, keep or ward off, repel, repulse: hostem, Cæs. II. Fig.: To ward off, avert, repel; a capite periculum legum praesidio propulsare, Cic.

**prōpul-sus**, a, um, P. of propello, through root PROPUL; v. pello int.

**prōpūlaum** (-on), i, n. = προπύλαιον, also, **propylon**, i, n. = πρόπυλον. A gateway, entrance, esp. of the celebrated entrance to the temple ofallas in the citadel of Athens; the Propylaum: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. propylées.

**prō-quæstōre**, or **pro quæstore**. A proquaestor; a magistrate, who, after administering the quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. proquaesteur.

**proquam**, v. pro.  
**prōra**, æ, f. = πρῶρα. I. Prop.: The forepart of a ship, the prow: Cæs.; Ov. II. Meton.: A ship: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. proue.

**prō-rēpo**, repsi, reptum, rēpere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To creep forth, crawl out, come out in a gradual or unobserved manner: quum proreperunt primis animalia terris, Hor. B. Meton.: Of gums, etc.: To ooze out, exude: Claud. II. Of persons: To creep, or crawl, forwards: prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

**prōreus**, i, m. = πρῶρευς. The lookout man at the prow; the under pilot. pone metum, proreus, Ov.

**prō-rīpio**, rīpi, reptum, rīpere, 3. v. a. [for pro-rapio] I.: A. Gen.: To snatch, drag, or hurry forth: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To rush out, to hasten or hurry forth: Cic.; Sall.; Liv. II. (To snatch or hurry forwards; hence) With Personal pron., or simply proripere, To rush or hurry away: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

**prōrōgā-tio**, ōnis, f. [prorog(a)-o] 1. A prolonging, extension of a term of office: Liv.—2. A putting off,



deferring of an appointed time; *prorogation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prorogation*.

**prō-rōgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* (To propose or bring forwards, to the people a further extension of an office, etc.; hence) **I. Prop.**: To prolong, continue, extend an office, command, etc.: nequiquenniū imperium, Cæsari prorogaret, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To prolong, cause to continue, extend a thing: alterum in seculum meliusque semper Proroget ævum, Hor. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Of a family, etc.: To propagate, continue, hand down, etc.: ad sobolem prorogandam, Just. — **B.** To put off, defer, etc.: dies, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proroguer*.

**prors-um**, adv. [2. prors-us] **I. Gen.**: Forwards, onwards: cursariorum prorsum, to and fro, Ter. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: Straight on, right onwards: Plaut. **B. Fig.**: Straight-forward, without ceremony, *i. e.* wholly, absolutely: Ter.

**1. pro-rsus**, adv. [contr. fr. pro; versus] **I. Gen.**: Forwards: cedere, Plaut. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: Straight on, right onwards, directly: prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum, Plaut. **B. Fig.**: **1.** Straightway, by all means, certainly, truly, precisely, utterly, absolutely: ita prorsus existimo, Cic. — **2.** In short, in fine, in a word: prorsus in facie vultuque recordia inerat, Sall.

**2. pro-rsus** (-sus), *a, um, adv.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: Straight or right forward, right onward, straight, direct: prorsus tramite siste gradus (ad. proso), Avian. **II. Fig.**: Of style: Straight-forward, *i. e.* prosaic, in prose: oratio, prose, Quint. — As Subst.: *prosa*, æ, *f.* (sc. oratio) Prose: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prose*.

**prō-rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, *3. v. a. and n.* **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: To thrust, or cast, forth; to cause to break, burst, or rush forth; to send forth: atram prorumpit (sc. Ætna) ad æthera nubem, Virg. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **1. Prop.**: To burst, rush, or dash forth: Lucr.; Gell. — **2. Fig.**: Part. Pass.: Unrestrained, licentious: audacia, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To rush, or break, forth: to burst out: per medios audacissime prorumpunt, Cæs. — **B. Fig.**: To break, or burst, out or forth: eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem, ut, etc., Cic. **C. Meton.**: To burst out or forth; to make its, etc., appearance: præditi Tigellini lucendiū proruperat, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *prorompre*.

**prō-rūdo**, rūi, rūtum, rūere, *3. v. n. and n.* **I. Neut.**: **A.** To fall forwards, *i. e.* tumble down: motu terrore oppidum proruit, Tac. — **B.** To rush forth from a place: Cæs. — **C.** To rush forwards or onwards: in hostem, Cntr. **II. Act.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: To cast down in front; to throw down, hurl forwards to the ground, overthrow, overturn: Injurioso ne podo prorsus Stantem columnam, Hor. — **2. Esp.**: Of an enemy,

etc.: To cut, or hew, down before one; to overthrow, etc.: Tac. — **B.** With Personal pron.: To throw, or fling, one's self, etc., forth; *i. e.* to rush out, hurry forth: Ter.

**prōrūp-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *prorūp*(m)-o; through true root *PRORUP*.

**prōrū-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *proru*-o.

**prōsa**, æ, *v. 2.* prorsus.

**prōsāpia**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **A** stock, race, family: Plaut.; Cic.

**prōsā-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *i. proseo*, through root *PROSA*; *v. sero* init.

**prōscēnium**, *ii, n.* = *προσκήνιον*.

**I. Prop.**: The proscenium; the place before the scene where the actors appeared; also, the stage: Virg.; Liv.

**II. Meton.**: **A theatre**: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscénium*.

**prō-scindō**, scidi, scissum, scindere, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To tear open in front; to rend, split, cleave, cut up, cut in pieces: ferro proscindere quercum, Luc. **B. Esp.**: Agricult. *t. t.*: To break up the land: Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To plough: terram proscinde juvenis, Virg. — **B.** To cut through, cleave, furrow: celeres proscinde Notos, Claud.: rostro sequor, Cat. **III. Fig.**: To cut up with words; to censure, satirize, revile, defame: submotum patriā, Ov.

**prōscis-us** (for proscid-sus), *a, um, P.* of *prosci*(nd)-o, through true root *PROSCID*.

**prō-scribō**, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, *3. v. a.* **I. Gen.**: To put forth in writing; to publish anything by writing: venationem, Cic. **II. Esp.**: To offer in writing anything for sale, lease, or hire, or as to be sold by auction; to post up, advertise: Claudius proscriptis insulam, vendidit, Cic. — **B.** To publish a person as having forfeited his property, to punish one with confiscation; to confiscate property: vicinos, Cic.: bona, Pl. — **3.** To proscribere, outlaw (one, by hanging up a tablet with his name and sentence of outlawry, etc.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscrire*.

**prō-scrip-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for pro-scrib-tio; fr. pro-scrib-o] **1. A written public notice of sale, an advertisement**: Cic. — **2. Proscription, outlawry, confiscation**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscription*.

**prō-scrip-tū**-io, *prps. no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. desider.* [proscribo, (Fut. Part. Act.) proscriptur-us] To desire or long to proscribere: Cic.

**prō-scrip-tus** (for pro-scrib-tus), *a, um, P.* of *proscrib-o*. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *proscrit*.

**prō-sēcō**, scēci, sectum, scēcare, *1. v. a.* **I. Gen.**: To cut off from before, cut away or off: aures, App. **II. Esp.**: **A. Agricult. t. t.**: To cut up, break up with the plough: solum, Pl. — **B. Religious t. t.**: To cut out the parts to be sacrificed: hostie exta, Liv.

**prōsec-tum**, *i, n.* [prosec-o] That which is cut out for sacrifice; the entrails: Ov.

**prōsec-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *prosec-o*.

**prōsec-ūtus** (prosequ-), *a, um, P.* of *prosequ-or*.

**prō-sēmīno**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* **I. (Prop.)**: To cast seed before one, to sow; (Fig.) To disseminate, propagate: familias philosophorum, Cic.

**prō-sēcūro**, scētus or scēturus sum, sequi, *3. v. dep. a.* **I. Prop.**: (To follow onwards after a person, etc.) **A.** In a friendly manner: **1. Gen.**: To accompany, attend upon, follow, etc.: Is me prosecutus est, Cic. (without Object) prosequētibz senatoribus, Cæs. — **2. Esp.**: To follow, or attend, as a mourner: exsequias prosequere meas, Ov. — **B.** In a hostile manner: To follow after, pursue: fugientes, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of things as subjects: To accompany, attend upon, follow: quæ existimatio P. Quintum . . . usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. — **B.** To follow after with the eyes, etc.: prosequor infelix oculis absentia vela, Ov. — **C.** To follow after, pursue with words, etc.: to attack, assail, etc.: hominem verbis vehementioribus, Cic. — **D.** To honour, adorn, or present, one with a thing; to bestow anything upon one: aliquem honorificis verbis, Cic. — **E.**: **1.** To pursue, continue, go on or proceed with an idea or theme: pascua versu, Virg. (without Object) non prosequar longius, Cic. — **2.** To proceed with one's speaking: prosequitur pavians, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poursuivre*.

**prō-sēro**, sēvi, sātum, sērere, *3. v. a.*: (To sow forth; hence) To bring forth, or produce, by sowing: segetem, Lucr.

**Prōserpina**, æ, *f.*, Περσεφόνη. **I. Prop.**: *Proserpine*, Daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who carried her away to the infernal regions as she was gathering flowers in Sicily. **II. Meton.**: For The Lover World: Hor.

**prōseucha**, æ, *f.* = *προσευχή*. **A place for prayer, an oratory**: Juv.

**prō-sillio**, sillui (less freq., silliviro sillii), *sup. prps. not found, sillire, 4. v. n.* [for pro-salio] **I. Prop.**: Of living subjects: To leap or spring forth; to spring up: temere prosiulerunt, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of things as subjects: To spring or burst forth, to start out: longe tebratā prosiilit (sc. sanguis) aurā, Ov. **III. Fig.**: To break forth: vaga prosiillet frenis natura remotis, Hor.

**prō-sēcōer**, ēri, *m.* **A wife's grandfather**: Ov.

**prospec-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. intrans. n. and a.* [prospicio; through true root *PROSPIC*] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To look forth, forwards, or into the distance; to look out: pars extensis tenebrisque prospectant, Liv. **B. Meton.**: Of localities: To have a look out, to furnish a prospect: locus late prospectans, Tac. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To look forth at, or upon: to view, etc.: praelium exuestre, Sall.: e puppi pontum, Ov. **B. Meton.**: Of localities: To look towards, to lie or be situated towards any quarter: villas in prospectat, Tac. **C. Fig.**: **1.** To look forward to, to expect a thing; to hope,

**avari** it: exsilium, Cic.—2. To look out for, to await: diem de die prospectans, Liv.—3. To await, impend over, threaten one: te quoque fata Prospectant paria, Virg.

1. **prospec-tus**, a, m. P. of prospectio, through true root PROSPEC.

2. **prospec-tus**, a, m. [prospicio, through id.] I. Prop. p.: A look-out, distant view, prospect: Liv. II. Meton.: A. Sight, view: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Sight, vision: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospect; also, prospectus, "a prospectus."

**pro-spēcūlor**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop. p.: To look into the distance, look out: de vallo, Hirt. B. Meton.: To explore: L. Siciotum prospectulatum ad locum castris capidum mittunt, Liv. II. Act.: To look out for, watch for: adventum imperatoris, Liv.

**prospēr-e**, a, dē. [prospere-us] Agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously: prospere eveniunt res, Cic. (Comp.) aves prosperius evolvant, with better augury, Gell.: (Sup.) prosperissime geruntur omnia, Gell.

**pro-spērgo**, perf. prps. not found, spersum, spērgere, 3. v. a. [for prospargi] To besprinkle: Tac.

**prospēr-itas**, ātis, f. [prospere-us] (The state or condition of the prosperous; hence) Desirable condition, good fortune, success, prosperity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospérité.

**prospēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To cause a thing to succeed, to render fortunate or happy, to prosper: patrum Prosperes decreta, Hor. II. Neut.: To give or afford success; to give prosperity: amico meo prosperabo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospérer.

**pro-spē-rus**, a, um, adj. [pro; spes, spē-] (According to hope or expectation; hence) In accordance with one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous: (Comp.) prosperior civium amor, Tac.: (Sup.) prosperimum auspiciū, Pl.: (with Gen.) Noctilucam Prosperam frugum, with respect to fruits, Hor.—As Subst.: **prospēra**, ōrum, a. plur. Favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospère.

**prospēci-ens**, entis, P. of prospicio.

**prospēciēt-ia**, a, f. [prospiciens, prospicient-is] Foresight, forethought, precaution: Cic.

**pro-spēcio**, spexi, spectum, spē-ere, 3. v. n. and a. [for pro-specio] I. Neut.: A. Prop. p.: 1. Gen.: To look forwards, or into the distance; to look out; to look, see: ex castris... prospicere in urbem, Cæs.: per umbram, Virg.—2. E. s. p.: To look out, to watch, be on the watch: pavorem simulans prospexit (sc. feles) toto die, Phaed. B. Fig.: 1. To look or see to beforehand; to look out for, take care of, provide for anything: prospicite atque consulite, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) prospiciendum, ne quid sibi nocere posset, Cæs.—2. To look forwards: in posterum prospici-

entes iudices, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop. p.: Of persons: To see as far off; to discern, descry, espy: campos longe, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Of situations: To have or command a view of; to look or lie towards; to overlook: prospicit (sc. domus) agros, Hor.—2. To look at attentively, to gaze at: aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. C. Fig.: 1. To foresee a thing: futuros casus reipublicæ, Cic.: ex imbris soles, Virg.—3. To look out for, provide, procure: eadem senectuti, Liv.

**pro-sterno**, strāvi, strātum, stern-ere, 3. v. a. I. To strew in front of, or before, one: eo prosternebant folia, Plaut. II.: A. Prop. p.: 1. Gen.: To throw forwards on the ground; to throw down, overthrow, prostrate: corpora humi, Liv.—2. Esp. a. With Personal pron.: To throw one's self on the ground; to prostrate one's self: Cic.—b. To overthrow, or dash to the ground, an enemy, etc.: hostem, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To throw or dash to the ground; to overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy: prostravit omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic.—2. To debase, demean, throw away, etc.: sic te ipse prosternes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (se) prosterner.

**pro-stitūo**, stitūi, stitūtum, stitū-ere, 3. v. a. [for pro-statuo] To place or set forth openly or in public; hence) I. Prop.: To expose publicly to prostitution; to prostitute: pudicitiam, Suet. II. Fig.: To dishonour, sully, prostitute: ingrato vocem prostituisse foro, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. prostituer.

**pro-sto**, stitī, stātum, stāre, i. v. n. I. To stand forth, or out, from a place; to project: angellis prostantibus, Lucr. II.: A.: To stand forth openly or in a public place; hence) 1. Of a seller: To offer one's wares for sale, carry on one's business: in occultis locis prostant, Plaut.—2. Of wares: To be set out or exposed for sale: liber prostat, Hor.—B.: 1. Prop.: To sell one's body, prostitute one's self: quo non prostat femina templo, Juv.—2. Fig.: To prostitute one's self, etc.; to become, or be, venal, corrupt, etc.: illud amicitia quondam venerabile numen Prostat, Ov.

**prostrā-tus**, a, um, P. of prosterno through root PROSTRA; v. sterno inii.

**pro-sūbigo**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, subigere, 3. v. a. To throw, or cast, up in front of one: pede probusigitt terram, Virg.

**pro-sum**, fūi, desse, v. n. (To be for, or on behalf of; hence) I. Gen.: To be useful or of use; to do good, benefit, profit: fugiam, quæ profere credam, Hor.: (with Dat.) sibi, Hor. II. Esp.: Of remedies, etc.: To be good, be beneficial: Pl.

**prōsus**, a, um, v. 2. prorsus.

**pro-tec-tus** (for proteg-tus), a, um, P. of proteg-o.

**pro-tēgo**, texi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To cover before or in front; to cover over, cover, protect: aliquem scuto, Cæs. II. Fig.: To cover or shield from danger; to defend,

protect: iacentem et spoliatum defendit et protego, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. protéger.

**prō-tēl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pro; and acc. to some τῆλε-; acc. to others, tel-um] I. Prop.: To drive forth or forward; to drive away, put to flight, repulse: Ter.

**prōtēlum**, i, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A line of oxen, etc., harnessed together for draught, a team: Pl. II. Fig.: A line, row, succession: Lucr.

**prō-tēndo**, tendi, tensum and tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To stretch forth or out, to extend: cervicem, Tac.: brachia... In mare, Ov. II. Fig.: Of the sight: To cast or throw forwards; to direct forwards: aciem, Cat.

**prōten-tus** (for protend-tus), a, um, P. of protend-o.

**protēnus**, v. protinus.

**prō-tēro**, trivi, tritum, tētere, 3. v. a. (To rub, or wear, away before one; hence) I. Prop.: To crush, bruise, trample upon, tread under foot, etc.: equitatus aversos, Cæs. II. Meton.: A. To overthrow, beat, crush, defeat, etc.: agmina curru, Virg.—B. To throw down, destroy, break through: januum limā, Plaut.—C. To drive aside, push away or aside: ver proterit astat, Hor. III. Fig.: To maltreat, abuse, trample upon: inanem proteris umbram, Ov.

**prō-tērrō**, terrūi, territum, tērrere, 2. v. a. (To frighten or scare away; to drive away by terror; to affright, terrify: proteritis hostibus, Cæs.: aliquem equo, with a horse, Virg.

**prōtērr-itus**, a, um, P. of protereo.

**prōtērv-e**, adv. [proterv-us] 1. In a bad sense: Boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently: consectans aliquem proterve, Cic.: (Comp.) protervius aequo, Ov.—2. In a good sense: Boldly, with spirit: loqui, Plaut.

**prōtērv-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the protervus; hence) Pertness, sauciness, boldness, impudence, forwardness, wantonness: Hor.

**prōter-vus**, a, um, adj. [proter-o, to trample on] (Trampling on; hence) I. Prop.: Violent, vehement: venti, Hor. II. Fig.: Forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent: homo, Cic.: (Comp.) meretrici protervior, Just.

**Prōtēsilaus**, i, m., Πρωτεσίλαος. Protesilaus; a son of Iphiclus, a native of Phylace in Thessaly, the husband of Laodamia and the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first killed.—Hence, **Prōtēsila-ēus**, a, um, adj. Protesilaean.

**Prōteus** (dissyll.), ēi, and eos, m., Πρωτεύς. Proteus. I. Prop.: A sea-god who often changed his form; he was in the service of Neptune, and kept his sea-calves. II. Meton.: A. Of a fickle person: Hor.—B. Of a cunning person: Hor.

**prōtinam** (-enam), adv. [pro-tinus] Forthwith, immediately: Ter.

**prō-tinus** (-tenus), adv. [for pro-tenus] I. Prop.: Before one's self,



forward, further on, onward: ipse capellas Protinus ager ago, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Right on, continuously, constantly, uninterruptedly, whether in space or time: Tac.; Virg.—B. Forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, on the spot: oratio protinus perficiens auditorium benevolam, at the very outset, Cic.

**prōtrac-tus** (for protrah-tus), a, um, P. of protrah-o.

**prō-trāho**, traxi, tractum, trāh-ere (Inf., protrāxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To draw or drag forth, to bring forth (or out): pedibusque informe cadaver (sc. Caci) Protrahitur, Virg. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To drag forth, to draw or bring anywhere: quicquid paulatim protrahit aetas in medium, Lucr.—2. Esp.: To bring to light, discover, disclose, reveal, expose, betray: antecorem nefandi facinoris, Liv.—B. To lengthen out anything as to time; to prolong, protract: epulas a medio die ad seram noctem protrahat, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *protraitre*.

**prō-trūdō**, trūsi, trūsum, trūd-ere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To thrust or push forwards: cylindrum, Cic. II. Fig.: Of time: To put off, defer: comitia in Januarius mensem, Cic.

**prō-turbo**, avi, atum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To drive or thrust forwards, or outwards, in a disordered manner: to repel, or repulse, with confusion: telis hostes, Liv. B. Meton.: To overthrow, prostrate, etc.: pectore silvas, Ov. C. Fig.: To attack, assault, with words, etc.: militum conviciis proturbatus, Tac. II. To drive forth, out, or away from a place, in confusion, etc.: proturbatis, qui de Othone nuntiabant, Tac.

**pro-ut**, adv. According as: Cic.

**prōvec-tus** (for proveh-tus), a, um, P. of proveho.

**prō-vēho**, vixi, vectum, vēh-ere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To carry, or conduct, forwards; to carry, or convey, along; to conduct, convey, transport, etc.: eam pol provecxi, avehere non quivi, Plaut. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To carry one's self, etc., forward; i. e. to go, proceed, advance, etc.: a terrā provecata naves, Cæs. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To carry on, or forwards: vitam provexit in altum, i. e. into a sea of trouble, Lucr.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To advance, proceed, go onwards, etc.: provecutus deinde est in maledicta, Liv.—B. To promote, raise, advance, exalt, etc.: vim temperatam di quoque provehant in majus, Hor.—C. Of time: Pass. in reflexive force: To advance, go on, etc.: etate provecutus, Cic.—D. Of speech, etc.: 1. Gen.: To draw out, protract, prolong: orationem, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To go on further or longer in speaking: quid ultra Provehor, et fando, etc., Virg.

**prō-vēnio**, vēni, ventum, vēn-ire, 4. v. n. I. Prop.: To come forth, appear: in scenam, Plaut. II. Meton.:

A.: 1. Of living subjects: To come forth, be brought forth, be born: Tac.; Just.—2. Of things as subjects: To originate, arise, be produced: in stabulo... Lanque proveniat nullas lesura puellas, Ov.—B. To grow up, grow: frumentum propter siccitates angustus provenerat, Cæs. III. Fig.: A. To come forth, appear: malum maximum, si id palam provenit, Plaut.—B. To come to pass, happen, occur: Alexandro simile provenisse ostentum, Suet.—C. To arise, spring, originate: studia hilaritate proveniunt, Pl.—D. To go on well; to prosper, succeed: carmina proveniunt, Ov.—E. Of personal subjects: To meet with good or bad success: to come off well or ill: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provenir*.

**prōven-tus**, ūs, m. [proven-to] 1. A coming forth; a coming into existence; a birth: Just.—2. a. Prop.: A being produced; a springing or coming forth; a growing, growth: Pl.—b. Meton.: (a) (a) Of fruits, corn, etc.: A yielding, yield, crop, etc.: Virg.—(β) Of milk: A yield, flowing, etc.: Pl.—(c) A supply, number: poetarum, Pl.—c. Fig.: A fortunate issue, happy result, success: Cæs.

**prō-verb-ium**, ū, n. [pro; verbum] (A thing pertaining to a verbum (used) long ago or in remote time; hence) An old saying, a saw, maxim, adage, proverb: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proverbe*.

**prōvide-nus**, ntis: 1. P. of provide-o.—2. Pa.: Foreseeing, provident, prudent: homo multum providens, Cic. (Comp.) id est providentius, id. (Sup.) providentissimus quisque, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provident*.

**prōviden-ter**, adv. [for provident-ter; fr. providens, provident-is] With foresight, providently, prudently: Sall. (Sup.) providentissime, Cic.

**prōvidēt-ia**, a, f. [fr. id.] 1. Foresight, foreknowledge: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Foresight, forethought, forecast, precaution, providence: Cic.; Tac.—b. Meton.: Providence, as a designation of the Deity: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *providence*.

**prō-vīdō**, vidi, visum, vīd-ere, 2. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To see forwards, or before, one's self; to see in the distance; to discern, decry: ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To be provident or cautious; to act with foresight; to take care: actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.—2. To see to, look after, care for; to provide, make preparation or provision for anything: conditioni omnium civium, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) provisum est, Liv. II. Act.: A. To see, or perceive, in the distance: navem, Suet.—B.: 1. Prop.: To see before: quod non Providisset eum, Hor.—2. Fig.: a. Of time: To see or perceive beforehand; to foresee; to see before or earlier: providere quid futurum sit, Cic.—b. To see to, look after, care for; to prepare or provide for anything: providentia haec potissimum providet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pourvoir*.

**prōvid-ūs**, a, um, adj. [provid-ēo] 1. Cautious, circumspect, provident, prudent: animal hoc providum, sagax... quem vocamus hominem, Cic.—2. Caring, or providing for, provident, natura, Cic. (with Gen.) rerum, Tac.—3. Foreseeing: (with Gen.) mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic.

**prō-vinc-ia**, a, f. [ctym. dub.; but usually referred to pro; vinc-o] 1. Prop.: A province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government; freq., also, to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: Official duty, office, business, charge, province: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *province*.

**prōvinci-ālis**, e, adj. [provinci-a] Of, or belonging to, a province, provincial: administratio, Cic. — As Subst.: provinciales, lum, m. (sc. homines) People of a province, provincials: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provinciat*.

**prōvinci-ātim**, adv. [id.] Through the provinces, province by province: Suet.

**prōvi-sio**, ōnis, f. [for provid-io; fr. provid-ēo] 1. A foreseeing, foreknowing: Cic.—2. Foresight, providence: Cic.—3. a. Forethought, precaution for a thing: Cic.—b. Hindrance, prevention of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provision*.

1. **prōvis-o**, adv. [1. provis-us] With foresight or forethought; prudently: Tac.

2. **prō-viso**, perf. and sup. not found, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. To go or come forth to see: I. Neut.: huc proviso, Ter. II. Act.: proviso quid agat Pamphilus, Ter.

**prōvi-sor**, ōris, m. [for provid-sor; fr. provid-ēo] 1. A foreseer: Tac.—2. A provider: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proviseur*.

**prōvi-sus** (for provid-sus), a, um, P. of provid-ēo.

**prōvi-sus**, ūs (only in Abl. Sing.), m. [for provid-sus; fr. provid-ēo] 1. A looking before, looking into the distance: Tac.—2. A foreseeing: Tac.—3. A caring for or furnishing beforehand, precaution, providing, providence: Tac.

**prō-vīvo**, vixi, victum, vīv-ere, 3. v. n. To live on: Tac.

**prōvōcā-tio**, ōnis, f. [provoc(a)-o] 1. A calling out, summoning, challenging to combat: Vell.—2. A citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provocation*.

**prōvōcā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] I. Gen.: A challenger to combat: Liv. II. Esp.: A kind of gladiator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provocateur*, "a provoker."

**prō-vōco**, avi, atum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To call forth, call out: mandant ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phad.: cristatus ceditur ales, Quod tepidum vigili provocat ore diem, Ov.—2. Esp.: To call forth, call out, challenge, etc., a

person to anything: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To call forth, call out: dum rota Lucifery provocet orta diem, Tib.—2. Esp.: a. To challenge to a contest; to contend with, vie with, provoke: aliquem virtute, to vie with one in virtue, Pl.—b. To challenge, incite, provoke to anything: ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet.—c. To excite, stimulate, stir up, rouse with anything: beneficio provocati, Cic.—d. To call forth, occasion, produce, cause: quieti secretique nulla bella provocant, Tac. II. (To call, cite, or summon before a higher tribunal, judge, etc.): hence) A. Prop.: Neut.: To appeal, make an appeal: reus a victore, Provocho, inquit, Liv.: ad populum, Cic. B. Fig.: Neut.: To appeal to any person or thing: quam id rectum sit, tu iudicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provoquer*.

**provolo**, are, v. provulgo.

**pro-vōlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To fly forth: apes provolant, Pl. II. Fig.: To fly forth: sonitus provolat lectu, Lucr. III. Meton.: To hurry, or hasten, forth; to rush out: Ipse ad primores provolat Romulus, Liv.

**prō-volvō**, volvi, vōlūtum, volvere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To roll or tumble forwards; to roll along, roll over and over, roll away: hunc lora et juga subter Provolvere rotæ, Virg. B. Fig.: To drive, snatch, or hurry away from: multi fortunis provolverebantur, i. e. were ruined, Tac. II. Esp.: With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: A. Prop.: To cast one's self down, fall down, prostrate one's self at another's feet: Liv.; Tac. B. Fig.: To humble one's self: Tac.

**prō-vōmo**, prps, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To vomit forth: Lucr.

**prō-vulgo** (-volgo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To make publicly known; to publish, divulge: Suet.

**proxim-e** (proximū), sup. adv. [proxim-us] I. Prop.: Nearest, very near, next: quam proxime castris, Cæs.: (with Acc.) hostem, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of time: Shortly before or after, last, next: civitates quæ proxime bellum fecerant, Cæs.—B. Of order, rank, estimation, condition, etc.: Next to, next after, next: me huius tui virtuti proxime accedere, Cic.: (with Acc.) proxime deos, id.—Particular phrase: Proxime atque, Nearly the same as: Cic.

**proxim-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the proximus; hence) 1. Nearness, vicinity, proximity: Ov.—2. Near relationship: Ov.—3. Similarity, resemblance: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proximité*.

**proxim-o**, adv. [id.] Quite recently, very lately: Cic.

**proximus** (proxu-), with a late Comp., proximior, Sen.), a, um, adv. [proc-simus; for prop-simus; fr. prop-is] I. Prop.: Of place: The nearest, next: proximus vicinus, next-

door neighbour, Cic.: Belgæ proximi sunt Germanis, Cæs.: (with Acc.) ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv.—As Subst.: A. proximum, 1. n. The immediate neighbourhood: Ter.—B. proximus, 1. m. (sc. homo):

1. A attendant, etc.: Phaed.—2. A bystander, a person close or very near at hand, etc.: Liv. II. Fig.: A. Of time: The next preceding or following; the previous, last; the next; the following, ensuing: censor qui proximus ante me fuerat, Cic.—B. In order of succession, rank, estimation, worth, etc.: The next: amore tibi proximi sumus, Cic.—Particular phrase: Proximum est, ut, it follows that, remains that, the next point is: Cic.—C. Of value or quality: The next, most nearly approaching, most like, or similar: proxima Phœbi Versibus ille facit, Virg.—D. Of relationship or connection: The nearest, next, most nearly or closely related, next of kin: proximus cognatione, Cic.—Prov.: Proximus sum ego mi, I am most nearly akin to myself, i. e. I have more regard for myself than for anyone else, Ter.—As Subst.: proximi, grum, m. (sc. homines): 1. Prop.: One's nearest relatives, next of kin: Cic.—2. Meton.: Friends, intimates: Cic.—E. That is nearest at hand, i. e. apt, fit, suitable, convenient, easy: ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, there is the fittest, most convenient place, Ter.—F. Privy to, aware of, connected with anything: negabat illa se esse culpe proximum, Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proche*.

**prūd-ens**, entis, adv. [contr. fr. provid-ens] I. Prop.: Foreseeing, foreknowing: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Knowing, skilled, experienced, versed, practised in a thing: prudens in jure civili, Cic.: (with Gen.) locorum, Liv.: (Sup.; also, with Gerund in di) adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv.—B. Knowing, wise, discreet, prudent: quos prudentes prætereo, Hor.—C. Sagacious, sensible, intelligent, clever, judicious: Of persons or things: (Comp.) ingenio prudentior, Cic.—D. Cautious, circumspect: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prudent, prude*.

**prūden-ter**, adv. [for prudent-ter; fr. prudens, prudent-is] Sagaciously, intelligently, discreetly, wisely, skillfully, learnedly, prudently: facere, Cic.: (Comp.) prudentius intuenti, Quint.: (Sup.) prudentissime defendere, Cic.

**prudent-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the prudens; hence) 1. A foreseeing, foresight: Cic.; Virg.—2. Acquaintance with a thing, knowledge of a matter, skill in a matter: Cic.; Virg.—3. Sagacity, good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prudence*.

**prū-ina**, æ, f. [prob. akin to Gr. πρω-ί] (The thing belonging to the early morning; hence) I. Prop.: Hoarfrost, rime: Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: A. Snow: Virg.—B. Winter: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brûine*.

**prūin-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [pruin-a] Full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy: Ov. **prūna**, æ, f. [etym. dub.; perhaps for pruna, fr. rump] (The thing pertaining to fires; hence) A burning or live oak: Virg.; Hor.

**prūn-ītus**, a, um, adj. [prun-us] Of, or from, a plum-tree: torris, Ov. **prūnum**, 1. n. [akin to prunus] A plum: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prune*. **prūnus**, i, f = προυν. A plum-tree: prunus silvestris, the black-thorn, sloe-tree, Pl.

**prūr-īo**, prps, no perf. and sup., īre, 4. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop. To itch: os prurit, Scrib. II. Fig.: To itch or long for a thing: num tibi male aut dentes pruriunt, Plaut.

**Prūsias**, æ, m., Πρωσιας. Prusias: a king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

**prytānes** (-is), is, m. = πρύτανις. A prytanes or prytan; one of the chief magistrates in some of the Greek States: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prytanes*.

**prytāneum**, 1. n. = πρυτανειον. The prytaneum or town-hall; a public building in some of the Greek States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the state were entertained at the public expense: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prytanée*.

**psall-o**, 1. n sup., ēre, 3. v. n. = ψάλλω. To play upon a stringed instrument: Cic.

**psalterium**, ī, n. = ψαλτήριον. A stringed instrument of the lute kind: a psalter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *psaltere*.

**psaltria**, æ, f. = ψαλτριά. A female player on the cithara: Cic.

**Psāmāthe**, ēs, f., Ψαμάθη (Sand). Psamathe: a sea-nymph, mother of Phœus.

1. **psēcas**, ātis, f. = ψεκάς (Drizzle). A female slave who perfumed her mistress' hair: Juv.

2. **Psēcas**, ādis, f. [ψεκάς] (id.) The name of an attendant of Diana.

**psēphisma**, ātis, n. = ψήφισμα. An ordinance of the people among the Greeks: Cic.

**Pseudō-cāto**, ōnis, m. A sham Cato, Pseudo-Cato: Cic.

**Pseudō-dāmāsippus**, 1. m. False-Damasippus, Pseudo-Damasippus: Cic.

**pseudōmēnos** (-us), 1. m. = ψευδομένος (lying). In logic: A false, sophistical species of syllogism: Cic.

**Pseudō-phīllippus**, 1. m. The false Philip, Pseudo-Philip, i. e. Anarcus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of king Perseus.

**pseudōthēram**, 1. n. = ψευδοθήρα. (Prop.) A back door, private entrance, postern gate; Fig.) A secret manner: Cic.

**psilōcēthārīsta**, æ, m. = ψιλοκεθαριστής (bare, i. e. mere, performer on the cithara). One who plays on the cithara without singing to it; a cithara-player: Suet.

**psittacus**, 1. m. = ψιττακος. A parrot: Ov.



**Psōphis**, Idis, *f.* = ψῶφις. *Psophis*; a city of Arcadia.

**psychōmantiūm**, ī (-eum, ī), *n.* = ψυχῶμαντεῖον. A place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated; a place of necromancy: Cic.

**psythia**, ā, *v.* psythius.  
**psythius** (psith-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ψυθῖος (ψυθ-). *Pythian*; a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg.—As Subst.: **psythia**, ā, *f.* (sc. vitis) = psythia vitis, Virg.

**ptō**. A pronominal suffix appended to adjective, and (more rarely) to substantive personal, pronouns, esp. in the ablative; the Eug. *Self*, *own*: suapte pondere, Cic.: nostrāptē culpā, Ter.: sumptē amicum, Plaut.: ineptē fieri servum, id.

**Ptōlēum** (-on), *i*, *n.*, Πτολεῖον. *Ptoleum* or *Ptoleon*; a port in Thessaly.  
**Ptōrēlas**, w, *m.*, Πτορέλας. *Perelās*: 1. A prince of Taphus.—2. One of Aetōn's hounds.

**ptisāna**, ā, *f.* = πτισάνη. *Ptisan*.  
**I. Prop.**: Barley, crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley: Cels. **II. Meton.**: A drink made from barley-groats, barley-water: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ptisane*, (mod.) *tisane*.

**ptisān-ārīum**, ī, *n.* [ptisan-a] (A thing pertaining to ptisana; hence) A decoction of barley-groats or of rice: Hor.

**Ptōlēmaeus**, *i*, *m.*, Πτολεμαῖος (Warlike). *Ptolemy*: 1. The name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great.—Hence, a. **Ptōlēmaē-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Ptolemy; Ptolemaean; Meton.) *Egyptian*.—As Subst.: **Ptolemaeum**, *i* (sc. sepulchrum). The tomb of the Ptolemies: Suet.—b. **Ptolemaē-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Ptolemaean*, *Ptolemaic*.—2. An astrologer of the time of Otho.—3. A king of Mauritania.

**pūbe-nis**, ntis, *adj.* [obsol. pube-o = pubesco] **I. Prop.**: Arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent: frater, Claud. **II. Meton.**: Of plants: In full vigour, juicy, flourishing, exuberant: herbe, Virg.

**pūber**, ēris, *v.* *i*. pubes.  
**pūber-tas**, ātis, *f.* [puber] (The state, or condition, of the puber; hence) **I. Prop.**: The age of maturity, puberty: Suet. **II. Meton.**: A.: 1. Of persons: The signs of puberty, the beard, etc.: Cic.—2. Of plants: Soft down, pubescence: Pl.—B. The power of procreation, manhood, virility: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puberté*.

**I. pū-bes** (-ber), ēris, *adj.* [prob. from same root as pū-er] (Nourished; hence) **I. Prop.**: That is grown up, of ripe age, adult, pubescent: priusquam pūbes esset, Nep.—As Subst.: **puberes**, *um*, *m.* (sc. homines) Grown-up persons, adults, men: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: Of plants, etc.: Covered with soft down, downy; pubescent, ripe: folia, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pubère*.

**2. pū-bes**, is, *f.* [id.] (That which is grown up; hence) **I. Prop.**: Collectively: A.: 1. Of persons: Youth,

young persons: Virg.—2. Men, population: Hor.—B. Of cattle: *Bullocks*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: A. The signs of manhood, i.e. the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty: Cels.; Pl.—B. The pudenda: Virg.

**pūb-esco**, ūi, *no sup.*, *escōre*, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. pub-es] (To become pubes; hence) **I. Prop.**: To reach the age of puberty, become pubescent: Of persons or things: quum primum pubesceret aëvo, Virg. **II. Meton.**: A. To be covered or clothed; to clothe itself, etc.: pratæque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov.—B. To grow up, ripen: omnia, quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic.

**public-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [public-us] Of, or belonging to, the public revenue, or to the farming of the revenue: Cic.—As Subst.: **publicanus**, *i*, *m.* (sc. homo) A farmer-general of the Roman revenues (usually from the equestrian order): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *publicain*.

**publicā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [public(a)-o] An adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation: Cic.

**public-ē**, *adv.* [public-us] 1. On account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the state: fieri, Cic.: ali, Nep.—2. Generally, all together, universally: exultatum publice ire, Liv.

**public-itus**, *adv.* [id.] 1. From the public; in the public account, at the public expense, by or for the state: publicitus hospitio accipi, i.e. to be imprisoned, Plaut.—2. Before the people, in public, publicly: ut fiat auctio Publicitus, Plaut.

**public-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] To make public property; to seize and adjudge to the public use; to confiscate: regnum Jubbæ, Cæs.: privata, Cic. **II.**: A. Gen.: To show or tell to the people; to impart to the public; to make public or common: bibliothecas, i.e. to throw open to the public, Suet. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To make one's self public, i.e. to let one's self be heard in public: Suet.—2. To make known, publish, reveal, disclose: reticenda, Just.—3. To expose to common use, to prostitute: pudicitiam, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *publier*.

**Publicōla**, ā, *v.* Poplicola.  
**public-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for poplicus; fr. popl-us = populus; v. l. populus inf.] (Pertaining to populus; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, the people, state, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state; public, common: magnificentia, Cic.: sacrificia, Cæs.—As Subst.: a. **publicus**, *i*, *m.* (sc. homo) A public officer, public functionary, magistrate: Cæs.—b. **publicum**, *i*, *n.*: (a) Possessions of the state, public territory, communal property: Cic.—(b) The public purse; the public coffers or treasury; public income, revenue, etc.: de publico convivari, at public cost, Cic.—(c) The commonwealth, state, community, city: Pl.—2.: a. Prop.: Common, general, public: publica cura juvenum, Hor.—

As Subst.: **publicum**, *i*, *n.* A public place: Cic.—Particular expression: In publico, Publicly, in public, openly: Cic.—b. Meton.: General, in a bad sense, i.e. common, ordinary, bad: structurarum carminis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *public*.

**pūde-ndus**, *a*, *um*: 1. P. of pude-o.—2. Pa.: Of which one ought to be ashamed; shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable: vita, Ov.

**pūde-nis**, ntis: 1. P. of pude-o.—2. Pa.: Shamefaced, bashful, modest: pudens prave, Hor.: (Comp.) to videri pudentiorē fuisse, Cic.: (Sup.) vir pudētissimus, id.

**pūden-ter**, *adv.* [for pudent-ter; fr. pudens, pudēt-is] Modestly, bashfully: eum pudenter appellare, Cic.: (Comp.) pudētius accedere, id.: (Sup.) pudētissime aliquid petere, id.

**pūdō**, ūi or itum est, *no sup.*, āre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to puteo] **I.** Personal verb: A. Of personal subjects: 1. Neut.: To be ashamed, to feel shame: inducitur ad pudendum, Cic.—2. Act.: To shame; cause or bring shame to: non te hæc pudet? Ter.—B. Of things as subjects: 1. Neut.: To be a shame; to be a cause, or ground, of shame: nec luisse pudet, sed, etc., Hor.—2. Act.: To cause shame to; to be a ground or cause of shame to: siquidem te quicquam, quod facis, pudet, Plaut.: pudet me dicere non intelligere, Cic. **II.** Impersonal: Pudet, puduit, or puduit est, etc.: A. Neut.: It, or there, is, etc., a shame; one, etc., is, or feels, etc., ashamed, etc.: (with Gen.) cicatricum et sceleris pudet, Hor.: (with Dat.) neque mci, neque tui, puduit est factis, quæ facis, Plaut.: (with Supine in u) pudet dictu, Tac.—B. Act.: It causes, or brings, shame to one, etc.: sunt homines, quos infamie suæ neque pudet, neque tædet, Cic.

**pudet**, *v.* pudco.  
**pūd-ibundus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pud-co] Feeling ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, modest: matrona, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pudibond*.

**pūdic-ē**, *adv.* [pudic-us] Bashfully, modestly, chastely, virtuously: pudico doctum ingenium, Ter.: (Comp.) pudicius contineri, Pl.

**pūdic-ītia**, ā, *f.* [id.] (The quality of the pudicus; hence) **I. Prop.**: Shamefacedness, modesty, chastity, virtue: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Personified: Pudicitia or Chastity; as a goddess.

**pūd-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pud-co] Shamefaced, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous: homines, Cic.: mores, Ov.: (Comp.) matrona pudicior, id.: (Sup.) pudicissima femina, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pudique*.

**pūd-or**, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: Shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness; modesty, decency, good manners, propriety, etc.: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. Shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace: Ov.; Liv.—B. A redness of the skin: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pudour*, (mod.) *pudeur*.

**pūel-la**, ā, *f.* dim. [for pūer-la]

**fr. puer-a** I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *A female child, a girl, maiden, lass*: **Cic.**: **B. Esp.**: 1. *A daughter*: **Hor.**—2. *A beloved maiden, a sweetheart*: **Hor.** II. Meton.: *A young married female, or woman; a young wife*: **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. puelle**.

**puell-āris**, *e. adj.* [**puell-a**] *Of, or belonging to, a girl or young woman; girlish, maidenly, youthful*: **anini**, **Ov.**: **anni**, **Tac.**

**puellār-iter**, *adv.* [**puellar-is**] *In a girlish manner, girlishly*: **Pl.**

**puell-ūla**, *æ, f. dim.* [**puell-a**] *A little girl*: **Ter.**

**puel-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [**for puer-lus**; **fr. puer**] *A little boy*: **Lucr.**

**pū-er**, *eri* (**old Voc.**), *puere*, as if from **puerus**, **Plaut.**, *m.* [akin to the Sanscrit *putra*, "filius," from Sanscrit root **PUSH**, *nutrire*; and to *noip*, the *Spartan* form of *παῖς*] (*The nourished one*; hence) I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: 1. *A male child, a young boy, lad* (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those who are much older): **Cic.**; **Hor.**—2. **Plur.**: *Children*, in gen.: **Cic.**—Particular phrase: **A puero**, *a pueris*, also, *ex pueris*, *From a boy, from boyhood or childhood*: **Cic.** **B. Esp.**: 1. *A little son*, a son: **Virg.**; **Hor.**—2. *A grown-up youth, young man*: **Cic.**—3. *An unmarried man, a bachelor*: **Ov.** II. Meton.: *A boy for attendance; a servant, slave*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

**pū-ēra**, *æ, f.* [akin to **pu-er**] *A girl, lass, maiden*: **Suet.**

**pūer-asco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v. n. inch.* [**puer**] (*To become a puer; hence*) *To attain the age of boyhood*: **Suet.**

**pūer-ilis**, *e. adj.* [**id.**] (*Of, or belonging to, a puer; hence*) I. Prop.: *Boysish, childish, youthful*: **agmen**, *a troop of boys*, **Virg.** II. Fig.: *Boysish, childish, puerile, trivial, silly*: **animus**, **Cic.** (*Comp.*), *si puerilis his ratio esse evincet amare*, **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. puéril**.

**pūeril-iter**, *adv.* [**pueril-is**] 1. *Like a child*: **Indutentes**, **Phaed.**—2. *Childish, foolishly, silly*: **Cic.**

**pūer-ītia** (*-tia*, **Hor.**), *f.* [**puer**] *Boyhood, childhood, youth*: **Cic.**; **Tac.**

**pūer-pēr-us**, *a, um, adj.* [**for puer-par-us**; **fr. puer**; **par-ō**] *Bringing forth children, lying-in, in child-bed*: **uxor**, **Sen.**: *verba, formulæ that promote delivery*, **Ov.**—As **Subst.**: 1. **puerpēra**, *æ, f.* (*sc. mulier*) *A woman in labour or in childbed, a lying-in woman*: **Hor.**—2. *A woman who has recently brought forth*: **Pl.**

**pūerpēr-ium**, *i, n.* [**puerper-a**] (*A thing pertaining to a puerpera; hence*) I. Prop.: *Childbirth, child-bed, a lying-in, confinement, delivery*: **Plaut.**; **Tac.** II. Meton.: *A newborn child; an infant; children*: **Tac.**

**pūertia**, *æ, v. pueritia*

**pūerī-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [**for puero-lus**; **fr. puerus**, (*uncontr. Gen.*) **puerō-lus**] *A little boy; the slave*: **Cic.**

**pūerus**, *i, v. puer*

**pūga**, *u, v. pyga*

**pūg-il**, *ilis*, *m.* [**from PUG**, root of **pu(n)g-o**], *etc.* [**A boxer, pugilist**: **Cic.**; **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. pugile**.

**pūgila-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [**pugil(a)-or**, *to be a boxer*] *Boxing, pugilism*: **Cic.**

**pūgillar**, *āris*, *n.* [**pugillar-is**] (*That which can be held in the hand; hence*) *A writing tablet*: **Cat.**

**pūgill-āris**, *e. adj.* [**pugill-us**] (*Of, or belonging to, a pugillus; hence*) *That can be held in the hand*: **Juv.**—As **Subst.**: **pugillares**, *ium*, *m.* (*sc. libelli*) *Writing tablets*: **Pl.**

**pūgill-us**, *i, m. dim.* [**fr. pugnus**, **pug(din)-i**] *A small handful*: **Pl.**

**pūg-to**, *ōnis*, *m.* [**PUG**, root of **pungo**] (*The piercing, or stabbing, thing; hence*) *A dagger, dirk, poniard*: **I. Prop.**: **Cic.**; **Tac.** II. Fig.: *O plumbum pugionem! O leaden dagger! i. e. O weak argument!* **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. poignon**.

**pūgion-cillus**, *i, m. dim.* [**for pugion-cillus**; **fr. pugio**, **pugion-is**] *A small dagger or poniard*: **Cic.**

**pug-na**, *æ, f.* [**PUG**, root of **pu(n)g-o**, *etc.*] (*The stabbing or thrusting thing; hence*) I. Prop.: *A fight man to man; a fight between persons or armies; a battle, combat, action, engagement*: **Cic.**; **Suet.** II. Fig.: *A battle, contest, dispute*: **Cic.**; **Pl.** III. Meton.: *Troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle*: **Liv.**

**pugnāc-iter**, *adv.* [**pugnax**, **pugnac-is**] *Contentiously, violently, obstinately*: *certare pugnaciter*, **Cic.** (*Comp.*) **pugnacius**, **Quint.** (*Sup.*) **pugnacissime**, **Cic.**

**pugnā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [**pugn(a)-o**] *A fighter, combatant*: **Liv.**—As **Adj.**: *Fighting*: **gallus**, *a fighting-cock*: **Pl.**

**pugnātor-ius**, *a, um, adj.* [**pugnator**] *Of, or belonging to, a fighter or combatant; fighting*: **arma**, *i. e. sharp weapons*, **Suet.**

**pugn-ax**, *ācis*, *adj.* [**pugn-o**] I. Prop.: *Fond of fighting, combative, warlike, martial*: **centurio**, **Cic.**: **ensis**, **Ov.** (*Sup.*) **pugnacissimus** *quisque*, **Tac.** II. Fig.: *A. Of speech, etc.*: *Combative, quarrelsome, contentious*: (*Comp.*) **oratio pugnaciō**, **Cic.**—**B.** *Obstinate, refractory, pertinacious*: *Of persons or things*: **Græcus nimis pugnax contra imperatorem populi Romani**, **Cic.**

**pugn-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [**pugn-a**] I. Prop.: *To fight, either singly or in armies; to combat, give battle, engage, contend*: *cominus in acie sæpe pugnavit*, **Cic.** (*with Acc. of homogeneous object*) **prælia**, **Hor.**: (*Pass. with homogeneous subject*) **pugna summa contentione pugnata**, **Cic.** (*Impers.*: **Puss.**) **pugnatur uno tempore**, **Cæs.** II. Fig.: **A. To contend, conflict, disagree, oppose, contradict**: **Cic.**—**B.** *To struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert one's self for anything*: *Of persons or things*: **pondera... deorsum deducere pugnent**, **Lucr.**: **illud pugna et enitere**, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (*old*) **pugner**.

**pug-nus**, *i, m.* [**root PUG**, whence **pu(n)g-o**, *etc.*] (*The striking thing; hence*) I. Prop.: *A fist*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

**II. Meton.**: *As a measure*: *A fistful handful*: **Cato.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. poing**.

**pulchel-lus** (**pulcel-**), *a, um, adj. dim.* [**for pulcher-lus**; **fr. l. pulcher**] *Beautiful little*: **Bacchæ**, **Cic.**

**l. pulcher**, *chra*, **chrum**, **-cer** *era*, **crum**, *adj.* [**for pol-cer**; **fr. polio**] (*Polished*; hence) I. Prop.: *Beautiful, beautiful, fair, handsome, in shape and appearance, etc.*: *o puerum pulchrum*, **Cic.** (*Sup.*) **formâ pulcherrima** **Dido**, **Virg.** (*with Gen.*) **pulchra** **dearum**, **Enn.** (*Comp.*) *quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius?* **Cic.** II. Fig.: *Fine, excellent, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious, etc.*: *virgo*, **Virg.** 2. **Pulcher** (**-cher**), *ri*, *m.*, **-chra** (**-cra**), *æ, f.* [**l. pulcher**] *Pulcher or Pulcra; Pulchra or Pulcra; Roman names.*

**pulchr-e** (**pulcr-**), *adv.* [**l. pulcher**, **pulchr-i**] 1. *Beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very, etc.*: *dicere*, **Cic.** **Pulchræ est**, *etc.*, **milli**, *I am well, it goes well with me*, **id.** (*Sup.*) **pulcherrime**, *id.*—2. *As an exclamation of applause*: *Excellently! bravo!* *well done!* **Hor.**

**pulchr-ītudo** (**pulcr-**), *inis*, *f.* [**id.**] (*The quality of the pulcher; hence*) I. Prop.: *Beauty*: **Cic.**; **Pl.** II. Fig.: *Beauty, excellence*: **Cic.** III. Meton.: *A beautiful thing*: **Pl.**

**pūlēgium**, *li*, *v. pileum*

**pūlēum** (*-ēgum*), *li*, *n.* **Flea-bane**, *flea-wort*, **penanyroy**: **Cic.**

**pūlex**, *icis*, *m.* [**etym. dub.**] *A flea*: **Pl.**; **Plaut.**

**pūll-ārius**, *īi*, [**l. pull-us**] (*One pertaining to pulli; hence*) *A man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. pullaire**.

**pūll-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [**l. pull-us**] *Clothed in soiled or black garments*: **proceres**, **Juv.**—As **Subst.**: **pullatus**, *i, m.* (*sc. homo*) *A person in soiled dress, one of the common people*: **Suet.** **pūllit-ō**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [**pullul-us**] I. Prop.: *To bring forth young*: *tot pullulat atra colubris*, **Virg.** II. Meton.: *Of plants*: *To put forth sprouts, etc.*; *to sprout out, come forth*: **pullulat ab radice**, **Virg.** III. Fig.: *To shoot forth*: **pullulare incipiebant luxuria**, **Nep.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. pulluler**.

1. **pullus**, *i, m.* [*either = πῶλος; or contr. fr. puel-lus, for puer-lus, fr. puer*] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *A young animal, young*: **Cic.**; **Hor.** **B. Esp.**: *A young fowl, a chicken*: **Hor.**—*So of the sacred chickens, used in divination*: **Cic.** II. Fig.: *As a term of endearment*: *Chick, darling*: **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. poule**.

2. **pullus**, *a, um, adj.* [akin to **πῆλός**] I. Prop.: *Dark-coloured, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish*: **toğa**, **Cic.**: **myrtus, dusky, dark-green**, **Hor.**—As **Subst.**: **pullum**, *i, n.* *A dark-grey garment*: **Ov.** II. Fig.: *Sad, sorrowful, mournful*: **stamina**, **Ov.**

**pulment-ārium**, *īi*, *n.* [**pu(n)mentum**] (*A thing pertaining to pulmentum; hence*) I. Prop.: *A relish* (*fruit, salt, mustard, etc.*): **Pl.** II.



Meton: *Appetite or relish for food*: Hor.

**pul-mentum**, *i*, *n*. [for pult-mentum; fr. pult, pult-is] *A thing made from pults*; hence) **I**. Prop.: *A sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.): Just. **II**. Meton.: *Food, delicate fare*: Hor.

**pulmo**, *ōnis*, *m*. [akin to πνεύμων, for πνεύμων] *A lung*—Plur.: *the two lobes of the lungs, the lungs*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poumon*.

**pulmōn-ēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [pulmo, pulmon-is] **I**. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the lungs*; *pulmonic*: vomitus, Plaut. **II**. Meton.: *Soft or smelling like the lungs*; spongy: mala, Pl.

**pulpa**, *ae*, *f*. [etym. dub.] **I**. Prop.: *The fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh*: Mart. **II**. Fig.: *Of persons*: *The flesh*: sclerata, *i. e.* corrupt human nature, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulpe, poulpe*.

**pulp-amentum**, *i*, *n*. [pulp-a] *(The thing pertaining to pulpa; hence)* **I**. Prop.: *The fleshy part of animals, etc., the meat*, e. g. of fishes: Pl. **II**. Meton.: *Food prepared mainly from bits of meat, tid-bits*: Cic.

**pulpitum**, *i*, *n*. [etym. dub.] *A staging made of boards; a scaffold, platform, pulpit, for public representations, lectures, disputations; and esp. as a stage for actors*: Hor.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pupitre*.

**puls**, *pultis*, *f*. [akin to πάλω] *A thick pap or postage (made of meal, pulse, etc.), the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; it was also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens*: Cic.; Pl.

**pulsā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f*. [puls(a)-o] *A beating, striking*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulsation*.

**puls-o**, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n. intens.* [fr. pello, through root PUL] **I**. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: **1. Act.**: *To push, strike, beat*: ad pulsandos verberandosque homines, Cic.: ter pede pulsat humum, Ov.—**2. Neut.**: *To beat one against the other; to clash*: armorum pulsantium fragor, Pl. **B**. Esp.: **1.** *Of military engines*: *To batter, to dash, or strike, furiously against*: arietes muros, Virg.—**2.** *Of the chords of the lyre*: *To strike*: chelyn, Val. Fl.—**3.** *To strike against, to touch anything*: ipse arduus altaque pulsat Sidera, Virg. **II**. Fig.: **A**. *To impel, set in violent motion, disturb, agitate, disquiet, etc.*: animos advertit visio, Cic.—**B**. *To repel, drive away, ward off, etc.*: pericula, Claud.—**C**. *To attack on or with a charge; to accuse, etc.*: pulsari crimine falso, Claud.—**D**. *Of sound*: *To strike against, strike, etc.*: ululatus pulsatus aures, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pousser*.

**1. pul-sus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of pello, through root PUL.

**2. pul-sus**, *ūs*, *m*. [id.] **I**. Prop.: *A pushing, beating, striking, stamping; a push, blow*: Cic.; Virg. **II**. Fig.: *Impulse, influence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pouls*, "the pulse."

**pul-to**, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n. intens.* [pello, through root PUL]

**I**. Act.: *To beat, strike, knock at*: quis ostium hoc pulavit, Ter. **II**. Neut.: *To knock, give a knock*: *i*, puere; pulta, Plaut.

**pulvēr-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [pulvis, pulver-is] *(Of, or belonging to, dust; hence)* **1.** *Filled with or full of dust*: dust: unbes, clouds of dust, Virg.—**2.** *Fine as dust, like dust*: farina, Ov.

**pulvēr-ulentus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [id.] **I**. Prop.: *Full of dust, dusty*: via, Cic. **II**. Fig.: *Attended with toil, toilsome, laborious*: præmia militiæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulvéruent*.

**pulvil-lus**, *i*, *m*. dim. [for pulvinus; fr. pulvin-us] *A little cushion, small pillow*: Hor.

**pulvin-ar** (polv-), *āris*, *n*. [pulvin-us] *(A thing pertaining to a pulvinus, or to pulvini; hence)* *A couch made of cushions, and spread over with a splendid covering, for the gods, and persons of distinction; a couch or cushioned seat* (in the lectisternium, placed for the gods before their statues and altars): Cic.; Cat.; Hor.

**pulvin-arium**, *ī*, *n*. [id.] (id.) **I**. Prop.: *A cushioned seat or couch of the gods*: Liv. **II**. Meton.: *An anchorage*: Plaut.

**pulvinus**, *i*, *m*. [etym. dub.] **I**. Prop.: *A cushion, bolster, squab, pillow to sit or lie upon*: Cic. **II**. Meton.: *An elevation in the fields, a raised border, ridge, bank, bed*: Pl.

**pulvis**, *ēris*, *m*. (fem.: Prop.) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Gr. πάλλω, Lat. pello] *(The thing driven about; hence)* **I**. Prop.: *Dust, powder of anything*: Cic.; Virg.—Prov.: *Sulcos in pulvere docere, To draw furrows in the sand, i. e. to give one's self useless trouble*: Juv. **II**. Meton.: *A place of contest, arena, lists*: Virg. **III**. Fig.: *Toil, effort, labour*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *poudre*; (mod.) *poudre*.

**pūmex**, *icis*, *m*. (fem., Cat. 1, 2) [etym. dub.] **I**. Prop.: *A pumice-stone*: Pl.; Hor.; Ov. **II**. Meton.: *Soft stone, porous rock of any kind*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ponce*.

**pūmic-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [pumex, pumic-is] **I**. Prop.: *Of pumice-stone, or of soft stone*: molæ, Ov. **II**. Fig.: *Stony*: oculi, not in a condition to weep, dry, Plaut.

**pūmil-lō**, *ōnis*, *comm. gen.* [pūmil-lus] *A dwarf, pigmy*: Lucr.

**pūmil-lus**, *i*, *m*. *A dwarf*: Suet.

**punc-tim**, *adv.* [for pung-tim; fr. pung-o] *(By pricking; hence)* *With the point*: Liv.

**punc-tum**, *i*, *n*. [for pung-tum; fr. pung-o] *(That which is pricked or pricked in; hence)* **1.** *A point, small hole, puncture*: Mart.—**2.** **a**. Prop.: **(a)** Gen.: *A point, small spot* (as if made by pricking): Pl.—**(b)** Esp.: **(a)** *A mathematical point*: Cic.—**(b)** *A point or spot on dice*: Suet.—**(γ)** *A point or dot as the sign of a vote, made in a waxen tablet, before the introduction of separate ballots*; hence) *A vote, suffrage, ballot*: Cic.—**b**. Meton.: *A small part of anything*

divided or measured off, e. g. *a small weight*: Pers.—**(b)** In space: *A point*: Cic.—**(c)** In discourse: *A small portion, a brief clause, short section*: Cic.—**c**. Fig.: **(a)** *A vote*: Hor.—**(b)** *A small portion of time; a moment*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *point, pointe*.

**punc-tus** (for pung-tus), *a*, *um*: **1.** *P.* of pung-o.—**2.** **a**. Prop.: *Pricked in, like a point*; hence, of time, puncto tempore (like puncto temporis), in an instant, in a moment: Lucr.

**pu(n)g-o**, *pūpūgi*, *punctum*, *pung-ere*, *3. v. a.* and *n*. [root PUG, whence pung-us, etc.] **I**. Act.: **A**. Prop.: *To prick, puncture, etc.*: hominem, Cic.: vulnus, id. **B**. Meton.: **1.** *To penetrate, enter*: corpus, Lucr.—**2.** *To cause a pricking sensation to*: sensum, Lucr. **C**. Fig.: *To prick, sting, vex, grieve, trouble, afflict, disturb, annoy, harass, etc.*: me pupugit epistola, Cic. **II**. Neut.: **A**. Prop.: *To give, or inflict, a prick; to make a puncture*: Auct. ap. Gell. **B**. Meton.: *To possess a pungent flavour, to be pungent*: Pl. **C**. Fig.: *To inflict a sting; to be stinging, vexatious, troublesome, annoying, etc.*: ignominia pupugit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poindre*.

**Pūnic-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [Punicus] *Made in the Punic manner; Punic, Carthaginian*: lectuli, Cic.

**pūnic-ūs**, *a*, *um*; **Pūnicus**, *a*, *um*; *v. Pœni*

**pūn-o** (pœn-), *ivi* and *ī*, *itum*, *ire*, *4. v. a.* and *n*. [pœn-a] **I**. Act.: **A**. Prop.: **1.** *Of persons, etc.*: *To inflict punishment upon, to punish*: punire scotes, Cic.—**2.** *Of faults, etc.*: *To inflict punishment for, to punish, etc.*: peccata punimus, Cic. **B**. Meton.: *To take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge*: Græciæ fana punire, Cic. **II**. Neut.: *To inflict punishment, to punish*: lex omnis aut punit, aut jubet, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *punir*.

**pūn-for** (pœn-), *itus sum*, *iri*, *4. v. dep.* [id.] **I**. Act.: **A**. Prop.: **1.** *Of persons*: *To inflict punishment upon, to punish*: aliquem, Cic.—**2.** *Of faults*: *To inflict punishment for, to punish*: id peccatum, quod sponte sua reus punitus est, Cic. **B**. Meton.: *To avenge, revenge, take vengeance for*: clarissimum necem, Cic. **II**. Neut.: *To inflict punishment, to punish*: quod non et punior ipse, Ov.

**pūni-tor**, *ōris*, *m*. [pūni-o] **1.** *A punisher*: Suet.—**2.** *An avenger*: Cic.

**pūp-a** (pupp-), *ae*, *f*. [akin to pup-us] *A doll, puppet*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poupée*.

**pūp-illa**, *ae*, *f*. dim. [pup-a] **I**. Prop.: *(A little girl; esp.) An orphan girl; a ward, minor*: Cic. **II**. Meton.: *The pupil of the eye*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pupille*.

**pūpill-āris**, *e*, *adj*. [pupill-us] *Of, or belonging to, an orphan or ward*: pecunia, the money of a ward, Liv.

**pūpill-lus**, *i*, *m*. dim. [for pupillus; fr. pupul-us] *(A little boy; esp.) An orphan boy, an orphan*; also, *a word*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pupille*.

**Pupinia**, *ae*, *f*. *The Pupinaria*

*ory in Latium, a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome: Liv.:—also called, Pupinius ager, Cic.; and, Pupiniensis ager, Liv.*

**Pūpius**, *li, m. Pupius; a Roman name.*

**puppis**, *is (Acc. and Abl. Sing., mostly puppin and puppi, rarely puppem and puppe), f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.:* The hinder part of a ship, the stern, or poop: *Cic.; Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.:* A ship: *Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. poupe.*

**pūp-tīla**, *æ, f. dim. [pup-a] The pupil of the eye: Cic.; Ov.*

**pūp-tūlus**, *i, m. dim. [for pupulus; fr. pupus, (unconstr. Gen.) pupo-i] A little boy: Cat.*

**pū-pū-s**, *i, m. [pu, whence pu-er, relinquished] (Prop.:* A boy, a child; *Meton.:* A puppet (Fig. as a term of endearment): *Suet.*

**pū-r-e**, *adv. [pur-us] 1. a. Prop.:* Purely, cleanly; in a pure, or clean, way, or manner: *pure lantis corporibus, Liv.—b. Fig.:* (a) Clearly, obviously: *Hor.—(b) Without admixture, i. e. perfectly, fully, entirely: Hor.—2. Purely, without evil, or fault: unspottedly, chastely: Cic.—3. Of style: Purely, faultlessly, unexceptionably: Cic. (Sup.) purissime locutus, Gell.—4. Clearly, brightly, brilliantly: (Comp.) urit me Glyceræ nitor, Splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor.*

**purgā-men**, *inis, n. [pur(a)-o] 1. (The thing cleansed or cleared away; hence) Sweepings, dirt, etc. (esp. that which was annually swept or washed from the temple of Vesta); the dirt or filth swept out; the sweepings, offscourings: Ov.—2. (The expiating or atoning thing; hence) A means of purification, or expiation: Ov.*

**purgā-mentum**, *i, n. [id.] (id.) 1. Prop.:* Sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt: *Liv.; Tac. II. Fig.:* As a term of reproach: *Refuse, dregs, filth, offscouring, outcast: Curt.*

**purgā-tio**, *ōnis, f. [id.] 1. A cleansing, purging, etc.: Cic.—2. An expiation, clearing, justification: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. purgation.*

**1. purgā-tus**, *a, um; 1. P. of pur(a)-o.—2. Pa.:* Cleansed, purified, pure: *auris, Hor. (Sup.) purgatissima, Pers.*

**2. purgā-tus**, *ūs, m. [pur(a)-o] A purging, etc.: Cic.*

**pur-go**, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. [pur-us] I. Prop.:* A. Gen. : To clear, cleanse, make clean: *cultello proprios purgantem leniter unguēs, Hor. B. Esp.:* 1. To clear, or clean, out: *immissi cum falcebus multi purgānt locum, Cic.—2. To cleanse, either by stool or vomiting: to purge, clear out: se helleboro, Val. Max. (with Gen.) morbi purgatus, Hor. (with Gr. Acc.) purgor bilem, id. II. Meton.:* To clear away, remove: *rudicibus purgandis manūs admovit, Suet. III. Fig.:* A. Gen. : To cleanse, purify, etc.: *purga urbem, Cic. B. Esp.:* 1. Of accounts: To clear up, settle, pay: *Suet.—2. To clear, or free, from*

*accusation; to excuse, exculpate, justify, etc.: crimina, Cic.: adolescentem crimine, Tac.—3. To purge, or cleanse, from a crime, etc., by religious rites; to make expiation, or atonement, for; to purify, etc.: purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. purger.*

**pūr-y-fic-o**, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. [for pur-i-fac-o; fr. pur-us; (1); fac-io] I. Prop.:* To make clean; to cleanse, purify: *favos aquā, Pl. II. Fig.:* regnum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. purifier.

**pūr-iter**, *adv. [pur-us] 1. Purely, cleanly; in a pure or clean way or manner: puriter lavit dentes, Cat.—2. Purely, unspectedly, chastely: vitam puriter egi, Cat.*

**purpūra**, *æ, f. [πορφύρα] I. Prop.:* The purple-fish: *Pl. II. Meton.:* A. Purple colour, purple: *Virg.—B. The purple, i. e. purple cloth, a purple garment: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. pourpre.*

**purpur-ātus**, *a, um, adj. [purpur-a] (Provided, or furnished, with purpura; hence) Clad in purple: mulier, Plaut.—As Subst.: purpuratus, i, m. (sc. homo) A high officer at court (so called because clothed in purple): *Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pourpre.**

**purpur-ūs**, *a, um (Gen. Sing., purpurea, Lucr.), adj. [id.] (Of, or belonging to, purpura; hence) A.:* 1. Prop. : Purple-coloured, purple; including very different shades of colour, as red, reddish, violet, brackenish, blackish, etc.: *flos purpureus rose, Hor.—2. Meton.:* Brilliant, shining, bright, beautiful: *lumen, Virg.—B. Clothed in purple, purple-clad: tyranni, Hor.*

**pū-rūs**, *a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root pū, purificare, lustare] I. Prop.:* Clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled: *ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. (Comp.) aëre purior ignis, Ov. (Sup.) purissima mella, Virg. II. Fig.:* A. 1. Gen. : Pure, unspotted, spotless: *animus, Cic. (with Gen.) integer vite, sclerisque purus, Hor.—2. Esp.:* Of style: Pure, faultless, unexceptionable: *purum genus dicendi, Cic.—B. Law & t.:* Unconditional, without exception, absolute, entire, complete: *judicium, Cic. III. Meton.:* A. Cleansing, purifying: *sulfur, Tib.—B. In a natural state; plain, natural, unadorned, unthought, unmixd, unadulterated, unsophisticated: argentum, plain, i. e. unornamented, without figures chased upon it, Cic.: campus, where nothing is growing, Liv.: hasta, without an iron head, Prop.—C. Clear, cleared, free from anything: sol purus, free from clouds, bright, clear, Hor.—As Subst.: purum, i, n. (sc. cœlum) A clear, bright, unclouded sky, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. pur.*

**pū-s**, *pūris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root pū, fetere, and Gr. πῦς] (The stinking thing; hence) White and viscous matter of a sore; pus. I. Prop.:* Cels. : Plur. : pura, Pl. II. Fig. : Of malice: *Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pus.*

**pusilla**, *æ, pusillum, i, v. pusillus.*

**pūs-illus**, *a, um, adj. dim. [pus-us, pus] I. Prop.:* Very little, very small, petty, insignificant: *mus, Plaut.: epistola, Cic.—As Subst.:* A. pusilla, æ, f. (sc. puella) A little girl: *Hor.—B. pusillum, i, n. A very little, a trifle: Script. ap. Cic. II. Fig.:* A. Little, small, petty, paltry: *animus, a petty spirit, Cic.—B. Possessing but little spirit, humble, diffident, etc.: inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi, Hor.*

**pūs-īo**, *ōnis, m. [pus-us] I. Prop.:* A little boy: *Cic.; Juv.*

**pustūl-ātus**, *a, um, adj. [pustula, a pustula] (Provided with a pustula; hence) (Prop.:* Blistered; *Meton.:* Refined, purified: *argentum, Suet.*

**pūs-us**, *i, n. [prob. akin to pu-er] A boy, a little boy: Auct. ap. Var. ¶ From this word used in an adjectival force, Small, etc., is formed the adjective pusillus.*

**puta**, *v. puto.*

**pūtāmen**, *inis, n. [put(a)-o] (The thing pruned or trimmed; hence) A husk, pod, peel, shell, etc.: Cic.*

**pūtā-tio**, *ōnis, f. [id.] A pruning or lopping of trees: Cic.*

**pūtē-al**, *ālis, n. [pute-us] (A thing belonging, or pertaining, to a puteus; hence) I. Prop.:* A stone curb round the mouth of a well: *Cic. II. Meton.:* A piece of masonry in the shape of a puteal:—esp. the Puteal erected in the Comitum, to commemorate the cutting of a whetstone with a razor by the augur Attus Navius: *Cic.; Hor.*

**pūtē-al-is**, *e, adj. [puteal] Of, or belonging to, a well, well-; undāe, well-water, Ov.*

**pūt-ō**, *no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root pū, fetere; Gr. πύθω] I. Prop.:* To stink, be fetid: *quamvis Putet apor, Hor. II. Meton.:* To be rotten, putrid: *tigna humide putent, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. puer.*

**Pūtōō-li**, *ōrum, m. [puteus, (unconstr. Gen.) puteo-i] (Little wells) Puteoli; a city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baiae, having mineral springs (now Pozzuolo).—Hence, Pūtōōl-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Puteoli; Puteolan.*

**pūt-er** (**pūt-ris**), *re, adj. [put-eo] I. Prop.:* Stinking, fetid: *palus puter, Var. II. Meton.:* A. Rotten, decaying, putrifying, putrid, etc.: *fanum, mouldering from age, Hor.: poma, rotten, Ov.—B. Of the soil, etc.: Loose, crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, etc.: Virg.—C. Flabby: mammae, Hor.—D. Languishing, voluptuous, wanton: oculi, Hor.—E. Withered, old, etc.: anima, Prop.*

**pūt-esco** (**-isco**), *ti, no sup., escēre and iscēre, 3. v. n. inf. [id.] To rot, putrefy: non alia (sc. muria), quam quā Byzantia putuitorca, Hor.*

**pūt-ēs**, *i, m. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Gr. πύθω, πύθω-μην, Lat. fod-io; but acc. to some akin to Gr. πύ-ρος, Lat. pot-us] (A dug place;—a*



*drinking-place*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *A well*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A subterranean reservoir or tank*: Hirt.—**C.** *A deep hole or pit, dug for ascertaining the nature of the soil*: Virg.—**D.** *An underground dungeon or place of confinement for slaves*: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *An air-hole, air-shaft*: Vitr. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (old) *puts*, (mod.) *putis*.

**putide**, *adv.* [putid-us] *Disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly*: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) putidius, id.

**putidius-culus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for putidior-culus; fr. putidior] *Somewhat more disgusting; of discourse, rather more tedious or troublesome*: Cic.

**put-Idus**, *a, um, adj.* [put-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Stinking, fetid*: caro, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Decaying, rotten*: fungus, Plaut. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *In contemptuous language*: *Old, half-rotten, withered*: femina, Hor.: (Comp.) putidius cerebrum, id.—**B.** *Of style*: *Unnatural, disagreeable, affected, disgusting*: Demosthenes, Cic.: (Sup.) iactatio putidissima, Petr. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *putide*.

**putisco**, *ere, v.* *putesco*.

**put-o**, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [**I.** put-us] (*To make putus*; hence) **I.** *To make clean*; *to clean, cleanse*: vellus, Var. **II.** (*To make clean*; hence) **A.** *Of trees, etc.*: *To prune, trim, lop, etc.*: vineas arborescunt, Cato: *figinguae* (sc. vitem) putando, Virg.—**B.** *Mentally*: **I.** *Prop.*: *To clear up, arrange, settle, adjust accounts*: rationes cum publicanis, Cic.—**2. Meton.**: **a.** *To reckon, value, estimate*: aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic.—**b.** *To deem, reckon, hold, count, esteem, consider*: aliquid pro certo, Script. ap. Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) ut se solum beatum, solum potentem putet, Cic.—**c.** *To ponder, consider, reflect upon*: multa putans, Virg.—**d.** *To judge, suppose, account, suspect, believe, think, imagine, etc.*: rem ipsam putasti, Ter.—**Particular expression**: Puta, *Suppose, i. e. for instance, for example, namely*: Pers.

**put-or**, *ōris, m.* [put-eo] *A foul smell, a stench*; *rottenness, putridity*: Lucr.

**putr-ē-facio**, *fēci, factum, facere, 3. v. a.* *Pass.*: **-fio, factus sum, fieri** [putr-is; (e) facio] **I. Prop.**: *To make rotten, to cause to putrefy*:—*Pass.*, *to become rotten, to putrefy*: sunt qui, quum clauso putrefacta esset spina sepulchro, etc., Ov.: haec quum sunt quasi putrefacta per imbres, Lucr. **II. Meton.**: *To make friable, to soften*: ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *putrefier*.

**putr-escō**, *no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incho.* [putr-is] *To grow rotten or putrid*; *to rot, putrefy, moulder, decay*: Hor.

**putr-idus**, *a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *Rotten, corrupt, decayed*: dentes, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Loose, flabby*: Cat. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *putride*.*

**putris**, *e, v. puter*.

**putr-or**, *ōris, m.* [putr-eo, to be

rotten] *Rottenness, corruption, putridity*: Lucr.

**1. pū-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [akin to the Sanscrit root pū, purificare] *Cleaned, purified, perfectly pure, bright, clear, unmixt (usually with purus)*: purus putus scyophanta, a thorough scyophant, Plaut.—*Without purus in the Sup.*: putissimae orationes, exceedingly pure or brilliant speeches, Cic.

**2. pū-tus**, *i, m.* [akin to pu-er] *A boy*: Virg.

**pyo-ta** (-tes), *tæ, m.* [Gr. πύκτης] *A boxer, pugilist*: Pl.; Phaed.

**Pydna**, *æ, f.*, Πύδνα. *Pydna*; a city of Macedonia, where Perseus was defeated by Emilius Paulus.—Hence, **Pydn-æi**, *ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Pydna*.

**pŷga** (pug-), *æ, f.* = πύγῃ. *The rump, buttocks*: Hor.

**pyrgargus**, *i, m.* = πύργαρος (Whiterump). *The pyrgargus*; a species of antelope: Juv.

**Pygmæi**, *ōrum, m.*, Πυγμαῖοι. *Men pertaining to a πύγῃ; i. e. the distance from the elbow to the knuckles*. *The Pygmies*; a mythic dwarfish race of antiquity, especially in Africa; at war with the cranes, by whom they were constantly defeated.—Hence, **Pygm-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Pygmean*: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *Pygmée*.

**Pygmællon**, *ōnis, m.*, Πυγμαλίων. *Pygmalion*: 1. Grandson of Agenor, who became enamoured of a statue he had made, and to which, at his earnest petition, Venus gave life.—**2.** Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Diado.

**Pylādes**, *æ and is, m.*, Πυλάδης. **Pyldes**: **1. a.** *Prop.*: *Son of King Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes*.—**b.** *Meton.*: *Of a faithful friend*: Ov.—Hence, **Pylād-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Very faithful, very tender*: amicitia, Cic.—**2.** *A celebrated pantomimist from Cilicia, in the time of Augustus*: Suet.

**Pylæ**, *ārum, f.*, Πύλαι (Gates, Gateways). **Pylæ**, *i. Gen.*: *A narrow pass, defile*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: *The Pass of Thermopylæ*: Liv.—Hence, **Pylā-icæus**, *a, um, adj.* *Thermopylaean*.

**Pylæmènes**, *is, m.*, Πυλαμηνεύς. *Pylamenes*; a mythic king of the Paphlagonians; an ally of Priam.

**Pylus** (-os), *i, f.*, Πύλος. **Pylus**; the name of three cities of the Peloponnese, of which one was in Arcadia; one in Messenia (now Old Navarino); and the other in Triphylia, the southern province of Elis, the abode of Nestor.—Hence, **Pyl-i-us**, *a, um, adj.*: **1. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, Pylus*: **Pyl-i-an**.—**As Subst.**: **Pyl-i-us**, *i, m.* (sc. homo) *The Pyl-i-an, i. e. Nestor*: Ov.—Hence, **Pyl-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Nestor*.—**2. Meton.**: *Messenian*.

**1. pŷra**, *æ, f.* = πυρά. *A funeral pile, pyre*: Virg.

**2. Pyra**, *æ, f.* (funeral-pile). *Pyra*; the name of the place on Mount Eta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.

**pyrāmid-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [pyramis, pyramid-is] (*Provided with a pyramid*; hence) *In the form of a pyramid, pyramidal*: Cic.

**pyrāmis**, *idis, f.* = πυραμῖς [an Egyptian word] *A pyramid*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *pyramide*.

**1. Pyrāmus**, *i, m.*, Πύραμος. *Pyrāmus*; the lover of Thisbe, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry-tree.

**2. Pyrāmus**, *i, m.*, Πύραμος. *Pyrāmus*; a river of Cilicia.

**Pyrene** (ŷ short, Tib.), *ēs, f.*, Πυρήνη. **I. Prop.**: *Pyrene*; a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name.—Hence, **Pyrenæus** (ŷ scanned short, Luc.), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pyrene*: **Pyrenæan**. **II. Meton.**: *The Pyrenæan mountains, the Pyrenæes*.—Hence, **Pyren-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Pyrenæes*: **Pyrenæan**.

**Pyrenæus** (trisyll.), *ēi and ōs, m.*, Πυρηναῖος. *Pyrenæus*; a king of Thrace.

**pŷrēthrum** (-on), *i, n.* = πύρεθρον. *The plant Spanish chamoisile, pellitory*: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *pyrēthre*.

**Pŷrētus**, *i, m.* *Pyrrhus*: one of the Centaurs.

**Pŷrgi**, *ōrum, m.*, Πύργοι (Towers). **Pyrgi**; a colony in Etruria (now the village of S. Severa).—Hence, **Pyrg-enis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pyrgi*: **Pyrgan**.

**Pyrgo**, *ās, f.* *Pyrgo*; the nurse of Priam's children.

**Pŷrōis** (-eis), *entis, m.*, Πυρόεις (Fiery). *One of the horses of the sun*: Ov.

**pŷrōpus**, *i, m.* = πυρρός (Fire-coloured). *A metallic mixture, gold bronze, bronze*: Ov.

**Pyrrha**, *æ, e, ēs, f.*, Πύρρα (Red). **Pyrrha** or **Pyrrhe**; a daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.

**Pyrrhæas**, *adis, adj. f.*, Πύρρᾱς. *Of the city of Pyrrha (in Lesbos)*: **Pyrrhæan**: puella, Ov.

**Pyrrho**, *ōnis, m.*, Πύρρων. **Pyrrho**; a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school.—Hence, **Pyrrhōn-æus**, *i, m.* *A philosopher of Pyrrho's school*; a **Pyrrhonist**.

**Pyrrhus**, *i, m.*, Πύρρος (Red). **Pyrrhus**: **1.** Son of Achilles and Deidamia (otherwise called Neoptolemus).—**2.** King of Epirus, an enemy of the Romans; on account of his descent from Achilles, called **Æacides**.

**Pythāgōras**, *æ, m.*, Πυθαγόρας. **Pythagoras**; a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 550 B.C.; he taught in Lower Italy (Croton and Metapontum), and was the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy, which received its name from him.—Hence, **1. Pythāgōr-æus**, *a, um, adj.*, Πυθαγόρειος. *Pythagorean*.—**As Subst.**: **1. Pythāgōr-ēi**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. philosophi) *The followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans*.—**b.** **Pythagor-ea**, *ōrum, a* *The Pythagorean doctrines or tenets*.

—2. **Pythagōr-icus**, a, um, *adj.* *Pythagoric* or *Pythagorean*.—As *Subst.*: **Pythagōrici**, ōrum, m. (sc. philosophi) *The Pythagorics* or *Pythagoreans*.

**Pythia**, æ and ōrum, v. 1. *Pytho*. **Pythicus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰλυθικός. *Pythian*, *Pythian*: *Apollo*, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Pythique*.

**Pythius**, a, um, v. *Pytho*. **Pytho**, ūs, f., Ἰλυθία. *Pytho*; the ancient name of *Delphi* and its environs.

—Hence, **Pyth-ius**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰλυθίος. *Pythian*, *Delphic*.—As *Subst.*: 1. **Pythia**, æ, f. (sc. sacerdos) = ἡ Ἰλυθία. *The priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo; the Pythones*, *Pythia*.—2. **Pythia**, ōrum, n. (sc. sacra) = τὰ Ἰλυθία (sc. τερά). *The Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo*.

**Pythōn**, ōnis, m., Ἰλυθων. *Pythōn*; the serpent slain near *Delphi*, by *Apollo*.

Q

**Q**, q, n. *indecl.*, or *f.* I. The seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, concerning the origin of which the ancients themselves were in doubt, since some considered it to be the *Koppa* (Q), transferred from the Greek; while others explained it as a mere graphical contraction of C and V. II. **Q** (qu) A. Is interchanged with c: as *sequutus*, *coquus* = *secutus*, *cocus*.—B. q Answers, 1. To the Greek π: *Lat. quinque, equus, sequor*; Greek πέντε (πέμπε), ἑππος, ἑπώ. —2. To the Greek τ, for which the Oscan has p: *Greek τ, τ, Oscan pis, pit, Lat. quis, quid*; *Greek τ, Oscan pe, Lat. que*; *Greek τέτραπα, Oscan petora, Lat. quator*.

**quā**, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of *qui*] I. Relatively: **A.** Prop. Of place: 1. *On which side; at, or in, which place; whence*: *Cic.* —2. *From which side, whence, where*: *Tac.* **B.** Meton.: 1. Partitively: *Qua . . . qua*; *Partly . . . partly; as well . . . as; both . . . and*: *Cic.* —2. Restrictively: *As far as, in so far as*: *Liv.* II. Indefinitely: **A.** Of place: *In whatever direction, wherever, as far as*: *Ov.* —**B.** Of manner: *In whatever manner, however, how*: *Cic.* III. Interrogatively: *In what manner? how? Ter.*

**quā-cumque** (-cunque) (*in tmesis*: *qua se cumque tulit*, *Virg.*), *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of *quicunque*] I. Prop.: Of place: **A.** *In whatever direction, wherever, wheresoever*: *Cic.* —**B.** *From what side soever, whence-soever*: *Pl.* II. Fig.: *Whithersoever*: *Cic.*

**quādan-tēnus** (*quadam*), *adv.* [*quidam*; *tēnus*] *To a certain point or limit, so far*: (*in tmesis*) *est quadam prode tēnus*, *Hor.*

**Quadi**, ōrum, m. *The Quadi*; a German people in the modern Moravia.

**quadra**, æ, v. *quadrus*, no. A. **quadrāg-ēni**, æ, a, num. distrib. *adj.* [*contr. fr. quadragint-eni*; *fr. quadragint-a*] *Forty each*: *Cic.*

**quadrāg-ēsīmus**, a, um, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quadragint-esimus*; *fr. id.*] *Fortieth*: *annus*, *Cic.* —As *Subst.*: **quadragesima**, æ, f. (sc. pars) *The fortieth part, a fortieth*: *Suet.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. carême*, "Lent."

**quadrāg-yes**, num. *adv.* [*contr. fr. quadragint-ies*; *fr. id.*] *Fortytimes*: *sestertium ter et quadrages*, 4,300,000 *sestercies*, *Cic.*

**quadrā-ginta**, num. *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-a-ginta* (= *κωρτα*)] (*Four-*; hence) **Forty**: *quadraginta annos natus*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quarante*.

**quadr-ans**, antis, m. [*quatuor*] I. Gen.: *A fourth part, a fourth, a quarter*: *Suet.* II. Esp.: *The fourth part of an as (as a coin); three uncies*: *Hor.*

**quadrant-ārus**, a, um, *adj.* [*quadrans*, *quadrant-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a quarter, esp. to a quarter of an as (as a coin); that costs a quarter of an as, etc.*: *Cic.*

**quadrā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of *quadr(a)-o*. —2. Pa.: **A.** Prop.: *Squared, square, quadrangle*: *saxum*, *Liv.* —Particular expression: *Quadratum agmen, A marching in regular order of battle; also an army advancing in regular order of battle (so that the whole body forms a parallelogram)*: *Sall.*; *Cic.* —As *Subst.*: **quadratum**, l, n.: (a) *A square, a quadrangle*: *Cic.* —(b) *Astronom. t. t.*: *Quadrature, quartile*: *Cic.* —**B.** Fig.: *Fitting, suitable*: *compositio*, *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quadrat*.

**quadrīenn-ium**, l, n. [*quadrīennis*, pertaining to four years] (*A thing pertaining to quadriennis*; hence) *A space, or period, of four years*: *Cic.*

**quadrifāri-am**, *adv.* [*quadrifarius*, four-fold] *Four-fold, into four parts*: *Liv.*

**quadrī-fīd-us**, a, um, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-fīd-us*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); fī(n)d-o] *Four-cleft, split into four parts*: *sudes*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quadrifide*.

**quadrī-g-a**, æ, f. [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-gug-a*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); ju(n)g-o] (*The four-yoked thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A set or team of four horses*, etc.: *Mart.* II. Meton.: *A four-horse chariot*: *Suet.*

**quadrī-g-æ**, ārum, f. [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-gug-æ*; *fr. id.*] (*Four animals yoked together*; hence) I. Prop.: *A set or team of four horses*, etc.: *A.* Gen.: *Liv.*; *Suet.* **B.** Esp.: *Of the four horse teams in the Circus*, of

*pytisma*, *Atis*, n. = πύτισμα. *That which is spit or spirted out through the lips*: *Juv.*

**pytisso**, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. = πυτίσσω. *To spit or spirt out wine in tasting*, etc.: *Ter.*

**pyxis**, ldis, f. = πυξίς (*A box-wood box*). *A box* (esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. *Orig.*, of boxes made of box-wood, then of those of any kind of wood, and finally, also, of metallic, etc. boxes): *Cic.*; *Suet.*

**Aurora**, etc.: *Cic.*; *Virg.* II. **Meton**: *A chariot, etc., drawn by four horses*: *Liv.* III. Fig.: *The rapid or unstrained course of anything*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quadriges*.

**quadrīg-ārus**, a, um, *adj.* [*quadrīg-æ*] *Of, or belonging to, a four-horse (racing) chariot*: *Suet.* —As *Subst.*: **quadrīg-ārus**, l, m. (sc. homo) *One who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus, a chariot-racer*: *Suet.*

**quadrīg-ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] (*Provided with quadrigæ*; hence) *Marked, or stamped, with the figure of quadrigæ*: *nummi*, *Liv.*

**quadrīg-ūla**, æ, f. [*quadrīg-a*] *A little four-horse team*: *Cic.*

**quadrī-jūg-is**, e, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-jug-is*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); ju(n)g-o] (*Joined four together*; hence) *Of, or belonging to, a team of four equi*, *Virg.*

**quadrī-jūg-us**, a, um, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-jug-us*; *fr. id.*] (*id.*) *Of, or belonging to, a team of four*: *Virg.* —As *Subst.*: **quadrījugi**, ōrum, m. (sc. equi) *A four-horse team*: *Ov.*

**quadrī-mes-tris**, e, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-mens-tris*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); mens-is] *Of four months*: *Suet.*

**quadrī-mus**, a, um, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-imus*; *fr. quatuor*] *Of four years, four years old*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

**quadrīngent-ārus** (*quatrīngēn-*), a, um, num. *adj.* [*quadrīngent-i*] *Of four hundred each*: *cohortes*, *Cic.*

**quadrīng-ēni**, æ, a, num. distrib. *adj.* [*contr. fr. quadrīngent-eni*; *fr. quadrīngent-i*] *Four hundred each*: *nummi*, *Liv.*

**quadrīngent-ēsīmus**, a, um, num. *adj.* [*fr. id.*] *The four-hundredth*: *annus*, *Liv.*

**quadrī-n-gent-i**, æ, a, num. *adj.* [*contr. and changed from quatuor-i-n-cent-i*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); (n); cent-um] *Four hundred*: *anni*, *Cic.*

**quadrīngent-ies**, *adv.* [*quadrīngent-i*] *Four hundred times*: *hs quadrīngenties*, *forty millions of sesterces*, *Cic.* **quadrīparti-tus** (*quadrīparti-*), a, um, *adj.* [*late Lat. quadrīparti-o*, to divide into four parts] *Divided into four parts, consisting of four parts, four-fold, quadripartite*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quadriparti*.



**quadripes**, *ēdis*, *v.* quadripes.  
**quadr-i-rēm-is**, *is*, *f.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-rēm-is; fr. quatuor; (i); rēm-us] (*A thing with four remi*; hence) *A vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrimere*: Cic.

**quadr-i-vi-um**, *ii*, *m.* [contr. fr. quatuor-i-vi-um; fr. quatuor; (i); vi-a] (*A thing pertaining to four ways*; hence) *A place where four ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*: Cat.

**quadr-o**, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [quadr-us] *I. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: *To make four-cornered, to square, make square*: abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. *B. Meton.*: *To give perfect symmetry to a thing; to put in proper order, to join properly together, to complete, perfect*: orationem, Cic. *II. Neut.*: (*Prop.*: *To be square*; Fig.) *A. Gen.*: *To square, or agree, with; to fit, suit*: omnia in istam quadrant, Cic. *B. Esp.*: *Of accounts*: *To square, agree, accord*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équarrir*, *cadrer*, *carrer*.

**quadrum**, *i*, *v.* quadrus.  
**quadrupēd-ans**, *antis*, *P.* of ob-sol. quadrupēd(a)-o; fr. quadrupes, quadruped-is] (*Prop.*: *Going on four feet*; Meton.) *Galloping*: canterius, Plaut.; *sonitus, of a horse galloping*, Virg.—*As Subst.*: **quadrupedans**, *antis*, *m.* (*sc. equus*) *A galloping horse; a steed, courser*: Virg.

**quadr-ū-pes** (*-i-pes*), *ēdis*, *adj.* [contr. from quatuor-u-pes; fr. quatuor; (u); pes] *Four-footed, going on four feet*: cetera quadrupedia, Col.—*As Subst.*: *1. Gen.*: *A four-footed animal, quadruped*: Cic.; Virg.—*2. Esp.*: *Of persons*: *On all fours, or hand and foot*: quadrupedem constringito, bind him hand and foot, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadrupède*.

**quadrūplā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [quadrupl(a)-or] *A public informer (who sues for a four-fold penalty)*; also, *a trickster*: deterrimus, Cic.

**quadr-ū-plex**, *icis*, *adj.* [= quadruplex-s, for quadr-u-plex-s; contr. fr. quatuor-u-plex-s; fr. quatuor; (u); plex-o] *I. Prop.*: *Four-fold, quadruple*: pecunia, Plaut. *II. Meton.*: *Four*: stelle, Cic.

**quadrūpl-o**, *ātus* sum, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [quadrupl-u-] (*Prob.*: *To sue for a fourfold penalty*; hence) *To be an informer, cheat, trickster*: Plaut.

**quadr-ū-pl-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-u-pl-us; fr. quatuor; (u); pl-o] *Four-fold, quadruple*: strenua, Suet.—*As Subst.*: **quadruplum**, *i*, *n.* *A four-fold amount, four times as much, quadruple*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadruple*.

**quadr-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. fr. quatuor-us; fr. quatuor] (*Pertaining to four sides*; hence) *Square*: quadrus terminus, Auct. de Limit.—*As Subst.*: *1. quadra*, *ae*, *f.* (*sc. forma*) *A square*; hence, *A. A dining-table* (as these were anciently square): alienā vivere quadrā, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv.—*2. A (square) morsel, piece*: Hor.—*3. quadrum*, *l*, *n.*: *a. Prop.*: *Something square*;

*a square*: Col.—*b. Fig.*: *A square, i. e. fitness, proper order, arrangement*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *cadre*, *équerre*.

**quar-īto**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *intens.* [quar-o] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To seek, or search, earnestly for*: aliquem, Ter. *B. Esp.*: *To seek to procure*: hospitium, Plaut. *II. Fig.*: *To seek to learn, ask, or inquire earnestly*: hāc our quāriet? Ter. *III. Meton.*: *To earn, procure*: telā victum, Ter.

**quar-o**, *quāstiv* or *quāstī*, *quāsitum*, *quārēre*, *3. v. a.* [another form of quās-o] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To seek*: aliquem, Ter.: escam, Phaed. *B. Esp.*: *1. To seek to get or procure, to seek or search for*: honeste rem quārunt mercaturis faciendis, Cic.—*2. To seek for something missing, to miss*: ut in uberrimā parte Siciliae Siciliam quāreremus, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A. To seek, i. e. to think over, meditate, aim at, plan a thing*: quum fuga ex Italia quāri videbatur, Cic.: finire labores, Hor.—*B. To seek to gain anything*; hence, *to get, acquire, obtain, procure*: remedium existimavit, Cic.: sume superbiū Quāstiam meritis, Hor.—*C. Of things as subjects*: *To demand, need, require*: quod cuiusquam oratoris eloquentiam quāreret, Cic.—*D. To seek to learn from anyone*; *to ask, inquire, etc.*: sauciatio quāreret, Cic.: (without Object) quum ab iis saepius quāreret, made enquiries, Cæs.—*E. To examine or inquire into judicially*; *to institute an investigation*: rem, Ter.: (without Object) de servo in dominum, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *To get, procure, obtain*: liberos, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *querre*, (mod.) *quérir*.

**quas-īto**, *ōnis*, *f.* [quar-o, through root QUAS] (*A questioning*; hence, of slaves, prisoners, etc.) *A questioning by torture*; the question, inquisition: Tac.

**quas-ītor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *In judicial matters*: *An examiner, inquisitor*: Cic.

**quas-ītum**, *i*, *n.* [id.] (*A thing sought or asked*; hence) *A question*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quête*.

**quas-ītura**, *ae*, *f.* [id.] (*A seeking*; hence) *The questorship*: Tac.

**quas-ītus**, *a*, *um*: *1. P.* of *quar-o*, through root QUAS.—*2. Pa.*: *Sought out*: *A* in a good sense: *Select, special, extraordinary*: (Comp.) leges quāstiores, Tac.: (Sup.) quāstissimī homines, id.—*B.* In a bad sense: *Far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed*: vitabit etiam quāsita, Cic.

**quas-o**, *ivi* or *ii*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* [old form of quāro; etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *To seek, to seek to obtain, anything*: quāse, adveniente morbo, medicum tibi, Plaut. *II. Fig.*: *A. To beg, pray, beseech, entreat*: a te quāso ut consulas rationibus meis, Cic.: Decium quāso mecum consulem faciatis, Liv.—*B. Used parenth.*: Quāso quāsumus, *I* (or *we*) *pray, beg, beseech*; freq. as a mere intensive expression, *prithēe*: Cic.

**quāstī-cillus**, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [for

quāstū-culus; fr. quāstus, (uncontr. Gen.) quāstū-is] *A small profit, slight gain*: Cic.

**quas-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [quar-o, through root QUAS] *1. A seeking*: Plaut.—*2. a. An inquiry, investigation; a questioning, question*: Cic.—*b. Meton.*: (*a*) *Gen.*: *The subject of investigation; the matter, case, question*: Cic.—(*b*) *Esp.*: *Rhet. i. l.*: (*a*) *The rhetorical subject of debate*: Cic.—(*β*) *The main point in a disputed matter, the issue in a cause*: Cic.—*3. (An examining judicially*; hence, of slaves, criminals, etc.) *A public judicial investigation, examination by torture, a criminal inquiry, inquisition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *question*.

**quāstion-cūla**, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [for quāstion-cula; fr. quāstio, quāstion-is] *A little, unimportant, or trifling question*: Cic.

**quas-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [quar-o, through root QUAS] (*A seeker*; hence) *A questor* (the title of a class of Roman magistrates, some of whom conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem, as delegates or commissioners of the people); some took charge of the treasury, of the public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the aerarium, etc.; and some were appointed as assistants to the consuls or praetors for the provinces): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *questeur*.

**quas-tor-i-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quas-tor] *Of, or belonging to, a questor*; *questorian*: scelus, perpetrated in the questorship or by a questor, Cic.: porta, a gate in the camp near the questor's tent, Liv.—*As Subst.*: *1. questorius*, *ii*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *One who has been questor, an ex-questor*: Cic.—*2. quāstorium*, *ii*, *n.* *a.* (*sc. tentorium*) *The questor's tent in the camp*: Liv.—*b.* (*sc. edificium*) *The residence of the questor in a province*: Cic.

**quas-ti-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quas-tus, (uncontr. Gen.) quāstū-is] (*Full of questus*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Gainful, profitable, advantageous, lucrative, productive*: (Comp.) hoc est multo quāstuosius, Cic.: (Sup.) uberrimus et quāstuosissimus annus, id. *II. Meton.*: *A. That looks to one's own gain, advantage, or profit; eager for gain*: homo, Cic.—*B. That has great gain or profit, wealthy, rich*: Tac.: Curt.

**quas-tūra**, *ae*, *f.* [quar-o; through root QUAS] (*A seeking*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *The office of questor, the questorship*: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *The questor's chest*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *questure*.

**quas-tus**, *us* (*Gen.* quāstī, Plaut.), *m.* [id.] *I. Prop.*: *A gaining, acquiring*: Plaut.; Cæs. *II. Meton.*: *A. Gain, acquisition, profit, advantage in money, etc.*: Cic.—*B. A way of making money; a business, occupation, employment*: *1. Gen.*: Plaut.—*2. Esp.*: *Of a parasite*: Plaut. *III. Fig.*: *Gain, profit, advantage in the abstract*: Cic.

**quā-libet** (*-lubet*), *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of quilibet] (*Where it pleases, i. e.*) *1. Where you will, everywhere*:

Plant. — 2. *As you please, anyhow, in any way*: Cat.

**quā-lis**, *e*, pron. adj. [akin to Sanscrit *ka* s, Who?] I. Interrogative: *How constituted; of what sort, kind, or nature; what kind of a*: qualis est istorum oratio, Cic.: doce me quales sint corpore, *what sort of a body they have*, id. II. Relative: *A. So constituted, of such a sort, kind, or nature, such as, as*: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which*, Cic.: (as a correlative to talis) ut qualem te jam antea populo Romano praeiustit, *talem te et nobis impertitis*, id. — B. In quotations and citations: *As, as for instance, as for example*: quale est Demosthenis: *Non enim*, etc., Quint. — C. *Just as*: qualis populea mœrens philomela sub umbrâ Amisoe queritur fetus, Virg. III. Indefinite: *Having some quality or other*: et ita effici que appellant qualia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. quel.

**quā-lis-cum-que, quā-liscum-que** (*-cunque*) (in *tnesis*, quale id cum-que est, Cic., Ov.), adj. I. Relative: *Of what quality soever, of whatever kind*: homines qualescumque sunt, Cic.: (as a correlative to talis) licet videre, qualescumque summi civitates viri fuerunt, *talem civitatem fuisse*, id. II. Indefinite: *Any without exception, any whatever*: sin qualescumque locum sequimur, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. quelconque.

**quā-litas**, *ātis*, *f*. [qual-is] (*The state, or condition, of the qualis*; hence) *A quality, property, nature, state, condition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. qualité.

**quā-liter**, adv. [id.] 1. *In what way or manner; how*: Col. — 2. *Just as, as*: Ov.

**quā-liter-cum-que** (*-cunque*), adv. *In what way soever, whenever, be it as it may*: proliare, Just.

**quā-lum**, *i*, *n*., *-us*, *i*, *m*. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to *kāl-ados*, or contr. fr. *quasillum*] *A wicker basket or hamper, for various purposes; a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer, etc.*: quala satoria, Cato: spisso vimine qualos, Virg.

**quam**, adv. [Adverbial Acc. of quis] I. *In what manner, how, how much, as much as*: quam cupiunt landari, Cic.: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can*, Ov. — Particular combinations and phrases: **A.** In augmentative force; with Sup. and possum, Sup. alone, or Pos.: *As much, etc., as possible*: quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible*, Cic.: ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, *as closely as possible*, Cæs.: tusa cribrataque vino, *quam possit excellenti, as excellent as possible*, Pl. — **B.** In comparisons: 1. With tam or alone: *As*: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.: homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, *not so celebrated as those*, Liv. — 2. With Sup., and a corresponding tam: *By how much the more, the more*: quam quisque possumus fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. — 3. Magis

quam . . . tam magis; also, with ellipse of tam, or of second magis: *The more . . . the more*: Plant.; Virg. — 4. Tam magis . . . quam magis, *The more . . . the more*: Virg. — 5. Quam magis . . . tanto magis, *The more . . . the more*: Plant. — 6. With double Comparative: *Than*: ne libentius hæc in illum evomere videar, quam verius, *with more freedom than truth*, Cic. — 7. Tam . . . quam (with the Comp. for the Pos.): *So . . . as*: per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorum, Cic. — 8. After comparatives, or words of comparison: *Than*: nobis nihil est timendum magis, quam ille consul, Cic.: an est, quod ego malim, quam? etc., id. — 9. *Æque . . . quam, So much, . . . as*: Liv. — 10. Contra (secus) . . . quam, *Otherwise . . . than*; *not so . . . as*: Cic.; Plant. — 11. Alius (with negative) . . . quam, *Not otherwise than*; *no other than*: Liv. — 12. Aliter . . . quam, *Otherwise . . . than*: Cic. — 13. Supra . . . quam, *More . . . than*: Cic. — 14. Ultra . . . quam, *Further . . . than*: Cic. — 15. a. After words denoting amount, etc., which serve for comparison: multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, *too great for, greater than*, Liv. — b. So too after designations of time: die vigesima, quam creatus erat, dictaturus se abdicavit, *on the twentieth day after*, Liv. — 16. Preceded by a superlative: *The most . . . that*: bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, severissimo et violentissimo in suos, *the most cruel that ever was*, Liv. — 17. With magis or potius, to be supplied: *More . . . than*: tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Plant.: pacem quam bellum, probabam, Tac. II. In more intensive expressions: *Exceedingly, very, quite, indeed*: mire quam . . . cogitatio delectat, Cic.

**quā-m-diū** (*quan-*) (in *tnesis*, quam voluit diu, Cic.: often also written as two words when standing together), adv. *How long, as long as, until, during*: Cic.

**quā-m-dūdum**, *v*. dudum.  
**quā-m-libet** (*-libet*), adv. I. Prop.: *As it pleases, as you (they, etc.) will, at pleasure*: quamlibet esto Unica res, Lucr. II. Meton.: *How much soever, ever so much, howsoever*: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov.

**quā-m-ob-rem** (freq. also written separately, quam ob rem), adv. I. Interrogatively: *For what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?* Cic. II. Relatively: *A. From which cause or reason; wherefore, why*: Cic. — B. At the beginning of a sentence, as a particle of transition: *On which account, wherefore*: quamobrem quæso a vobis, Cic.

**quā-m-plūres**, *a* (also written separately, quam plures), adj. *Very many*: curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Plant. (Sup.) **quamplurimum**, *a*, um. *Very many*: colles, Cæs. — As Subst.: **quamplurimum**, *i*, *n*. *Very much*: Cato; Cic.

**quā-m-pridem**, *v*. pridem.  
**quā-m-primum** (or separately, quam primum), adv. *Forthwith, as soon as possible*: Cæs.

**quā-m-quā** (*quan-*), conj. I. Gen.: *Though, although, albeit*: Cic.; Tac. II. Esp.: Rhetor. particle of transition: *Although, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding*: Cic.

**quā-m-vis**, adv. and conj. [quam; vis from volo] I. Adv.: *A. Gen.*: *As you will; as much as you will or like; ever so much; ever so*: quamvis multos nominatim proferre, *as many as you will, very many*, Cic. B. Esp.: *To designate a very high degree: As much as possible, very much, exceedingly*: quamvis pernix, Plant. II. Conj.: *As much as ever you will, i.e. how much soever, however much, although, albeit*: res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublice calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic.

**quā-nam**, adv.: 1. Of place: *Where, indeed, where*: Liv. — 2. Of manner: *How then, how*: Pl.

**quāndū**, *v*. quāndiu.  
**quādo** [akin to Sanscrit *kadd*, "when?"] adv., and conj. I. Adv.: *A. Interrogative*: *At what time? When?* orus, quando ego te aspiciam, quandoque icidebit? Hor. — B. Relative: *At what time, when*: non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus, Cic. — C. Indefinite: *At what time soever, i.e. at any time, ever, some time, some day*: existit questio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponeendi, Cic. II. Conj.: *A. Temporal*: *When*: tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. — B. Causal: *Since, because*: validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum sualebat, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. quand.

**quāndō-cum-que** (*-cunque*) (in *tnesis*, quando consumet cumque, Hor.), adv. I. Relative: *At what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, as often as, as soon as*: quāndocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. II. Indefinite: *At some time or other, in due time*: quāndocumque mihi pœnas dabis, Ov.

**quāndō-que**, adv. I. Relative: *At what time soever, whenever, whenever, as often as*: indignor, quāndoque bonus dormitat Ilioncrus, Hor. II. Indefinite: *At some time, at one time or other*: quoad ille quādoque veniat, Cic.

**quāndō-quīdem** (quāndōquidem, Virg.), adv. *Since indeed, since, seeing that*: Cic.

**quānquam**, *v*. quamquam.  
**quānti-lus**, *a*, um, adj. dim. [for quantulus; fr. quantulus] (*How much; hence, with accessory notion of smallness*) *How little, how small, how diminutive*: Plant.

**quānt-itas**, *ātis*, *f*. [quant-us] (*The quality of the quantus*; hence) *Greatness, extent, quantity*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. quantité.

**quānt-o**, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of quantus] I. In comparisons: *By how much, by as much as, according as, the, quanto gravior oppugnation, tante crebriores*, Cæs.: (fold. by Pos. Adj.



tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis edificationibus, inasmuch as, Tac.—2. To express a high amount of anything: *ly how much, how greatly, etc.*: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quant*.

**quant-opère, adv.** [=quanto opere, adverbial expression from the ablatives of quantus, opus] *How greatly, how much*: dici non potest, quant-opere gaudeant, Cic.—Particular phrase: Tantopere... quantopere, So much... as: Cic.

**quantül-um, adv.** [quantul-us] *How little*: Cic.

**quantül-us, a, um, adj. dim.** [for quanto-lus; fr. quantus, (unconstr. Gen.) quanto-i] *How little, how small, how trifling*: quantulus sol nobis videtur! Cic.—As Subst.: **quantülum**, i, n. *How much of*: Hor.—2. As much as, as small a proportion as: Cic.

**quantülus-cumque, quantula-cumque, quantulumcumque (or -cunque)** (in *thesis*, quantulum id cumque est, Cic.), *adj.* *However small, how little soever*: facultas, Cic.—As Subst.: **quantulumcumque, n.** *However small, or however insignificant, a thing*: Cic.

**quant-um, adv.** [quant-us] I. Prop.: A. As much as; so much as: scribe, quantum potes, Cic.—B. As far as; so far as: ea, quantum potui, feci, Cic.—Particular expressions: Quantum in aliquo or ad aliquid, So far as concerns one: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. As soon as: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic.—B. With Comparatives: The more, in the greater degree, etc.: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuant, etc., etc., Liv.

**quantumcumque, adv.** [Adverbial Acc. of quantuscunque] *How much soever*: Cic.

**quantumvis, adv.** [Adverbial Acc. of quantusvis] I. Prop.: A. As much as you will, how much soever, ever so much: quantumvis excellas, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Very, very indeed: quantumvis facundus, Suet.—B. Although, albeit: quantumvis rusticus, Hor.—C. If ever so, however: quantumvis exigua sint, Sen.

**qua-n-tus, a, um, adj.** [fr. same pronominal root as qua-lis] 1. Of size or degree: A. *How great*: quot, quantas, quam incredibiles haussit calamitates, Cic.—2. Repeated: Quantus, quantus, *How great soever*: Ter.—B. As great, as; such, as: innotat armis, Quantus Athos, Virg. (as correlative to tantus) tanta dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. (with Sup.) tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, the greatest possible difference: Cic.—Particular expression: In quantum, As far as: Ov. II. Of number, amount, value, etc.: A. 1. *How much, how many*: quante acres curae, Lucr.—Particular expressions: a. Quantum (=quot), *How many*: ut te

quidem omnes dii deaque, quantum est, perduint, i. e. as many as there are of them: Ter.—b. Quanti, *How high, how dear; as dear as, as high as*: Cic.

—c. Quanto opere, *With how great care, how greatly, how much*: Cic.—2. Repeated: Quantus quantus, *How much soever; how great soever*: Plant. Particular expression: Quanti, quanti, *At whatever price*: Cic.—B. As much as, as many as: quum misisset stipendium, quanti argenti opus fuit, Liv.—As Subst.: **quantum**, i, n. *As much of... as; as large an amount of... as*: quantum est frumenti, Cic.

**quantus-cumque, quantäcumque, quantumcumque, adj.** *How great soever*: bona, quantacumque erant, Cic. **quantus-libet, quantälibet, quantumlibet, adj.** *As great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov.

**quantus-quantus, v. quantus. quantus-vis, quantävis, quantumvis, adj.** [quantus; vis, from volo] *As much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, Cæs.

**qua-propter (in thesis: qua me propter adduxi, Ter.) adv.** [for quam (sc. rem); propter] I. Interrogative: *For what, wherefore, why*: Ter. II. Relative: A. *On which account, why, wherefore*: Ter.—B. In passing to a new thought: *Wherefore, on which account*: Cic.

**quä-quä, adv.** *Wheresoever, whithersoever*: Plant.

**quäquam, adv.** [Adverbial Fem. Abl. of quisquam] *Anywhere*: Lucr.

**quä-re, adv.** [Abl. fem. of quis; Abl. of res] I. Interrogative: *From what cause? on what account? wherefore? why?* Cic. II. Relative: A. *By which means, whereby*: Cic.—B. *From what cause or reason; wherefore, why*: Cic.—C. *For joining on a consecutive clause: For which reason, wherefore*: Cic.

**quartadécim-äni, örüm, m.** [quartadécim-a, fem. of quartadécimus] (Those belonging to the fourteenth legion; hence) *The soldiers of the fourteenth legion*: Tac.

**quarta, æ, v. quartus. quartana, æ, quartani, örüm, v. quartanus.**

**quart-änus, a, um, adj.** [quart-us] *Of, or belonging to, the fourth*: febris, the quartan ague, i. e. the ague recurring every fourth day: Pl.—As Subst.: I. **quartana, æ, f.** (sc. febris) *The quartan ague*: Cic.—2. **quartani, örüm** (sc. milites) *m. The soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac.

**quart-ärius, ii, m.** [quart-a] (A thing pertaining to the fourth part: hence) *A fourth part, quarter of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quarten, gill*: vini, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quartier*.

**quarte and quarti, v. quartus. quart-o, adv.** [quart-us] *For the fourth time, the fourth time*: Ov.

**quar-tum, adv.** [id.] *For the fourth time*: quartum consule: Liv.

**quar-tus, a, um, num. adj.** [contr. from quator-tus] *The fourth*: pars copiarum, Cæs.: pater (=abavus), Virg.—As Subst.: **quarta, æ, f.** (sc. pars), *A fourth part, a quarter, esp. of an estate*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quart*. **quartus-décimus, quartadécima, quartumdecim, adj.** *The fourteenth*: locus, Cic.

**quäsí** (the i scanned long, Lucr. 2, 291), *adv.* I. Prop.: *As if; just as, as it were*: quasi vero venire debuerint, just as though they ought to come, Cic.: quasi parens, id. II. Meton.: *About, nearly, almost*: quasi in extremä paginâ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quasi*. **quäsillum, i, n., -us, i, m.** [etym. dub.] *A basket*: Cic.

**quassä-tio, önis, f.** [quass(a)-o] *A shaking*: Liv.

**quas-so, ävi, ätum, äre, i. v. intens. a. and n.** [for quat-so; fr. quat-lo] I. Act.: *As Prop.*: To shake or toss violently: caput, Plant.: pinum, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. *To shatter or shiver; to break or dash to pieces; to batter, make leaky*: classis ventis quassata, Virg.—2. *To strike or shake*: ramum super tempora, Virg. C. Fig.: *To shake, shatter, impair, weaken*: quassatä repubblicä, Cic. II. Neut.: *To shake itself, to shake*: silliquä quassante, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *quasser*, (mod.) *casser*.

1. **quas-sus** (for quat-sus), a, um: 1. P. of quat-lo.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Shaken, beaten, or broken in pieces; battered, shattered*: aula, a broken pot, Plant.: muri, Liv.—b. Fig.: *Broken*: quassä voce, in a broken voice, Curt.

2. **quas-sus, üs, m.** [for quat-sus; fr. quat-lo] *A shaking*: Auct. ap. Cic. **quät-ë-fäcio, fëci, factum, fäcere, 2. v. a.** [quat-io; (e) facio] (Prop.): *To cause to shake*: Fig.) *To cause to waver, to weaken*: Antonium, Cic.

**quä-tënus, adv.**: 1. *Until where, how far*: Cic.—2. *How far, to what extent*: Cic.—3. *Where*: Liv.—4. *How long*: Cic.—5. *Seeing that, since*, as: Hor.

**quäter, num. adv.** [akin to Sanscrit *chatur*; Gr. *tétrapés*; and Latin *quatuor*] *Four times*: quater substituit, Virg.: quater decies, fourteen times, Cic.

**quäter-ni, æ, a, num. distrib. adv.** [either fr. quater; or contr. fr. quatuor-ni] I. Prop.: *Four each, by fours, four at a time*: quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras egessit, Cic. II. Meton.: *Four together*: cohorts, Cæs.

**quät-io, no perf., quassum, quät-ëre, 3. v. a.** [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To shake*: alas, Virg.: quercum quatit huc illuc, Ov. B. Esp.: *Of the wind*: *To agitate, disturb*: aquas, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To agitate, move, touch, affect, excite*: quod ægritudine... quatulator, B. Esp.: *To plague, vex, harass, etc.*: oppida bello, Virg. III. Meton.: A. *To beat, strike, etc.*: præ

se quatit (*sc.* Boötes) Arctum, Cic.—**B.** To shake, beat, or break in pieces; to batter, shatter: *monia arietis*, Liv.

**quatr-i-d-um** (*quattr-*, *quadr-*), *i. n.* [contr. and changed fr. quatuor-i-di-vum; fr. quatuor; (*i*); di-es] (*A thing pertaining to four days; hence*) *A space of four days, four days*: Cic.

**quatrīgēnārius**, *a, um, v.* quad. **quātūr** (*quatt-*), *num. adj. indecl.* [akin to Sanscrit *chatur*, Gr. *tétrap-es*, *tétrap-es*, "four"] *Four*: en quatuor aras, Virg. † Hence, Fr. *quatre*.

**quātūrdēc-ies** (*quattuordec-*), *num. adv.* [quatuordec-im] *Fourteen times*: Pl.

**quātūrdēcim** (*quattuor-*), *num. adj.* [for quatuordecim] *Fourteen*: Suet.

**quātūrvīr-ātus** (*quattuorvir-*), *ūs, m.* [quatuorvir-i] *The office of the quatuorviri*: Script. ap. Cic.

**quātūrvīr(i)quattuor-**, *drum, m.* [quatuor; vir] (*The four men; hence*) *A body of four men associated in certain official functions; a board of four magistrates*: Cic.

**quāvis**, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. fem. of quivis*] *In any way whatever, in whatever way one can*: Hor.

**quē**, *enclitic conj.* [akin to Gr. *τε*] **I.** Prop.: *And*: blandimenta voluptatis otiose, Cic.—*Particular combinations*: *Quē... quē, et... quē, Both... and; as well... as; partly... partly*; but sometimes to be rendered simply by *and... and*: Cic.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: *rather, but*: non nobis solum nati sumus: ortūque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.—**B.** Or: *qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam, Xanthique fluent Deserit*, Virg.

**quēis**, *v. i.* *qui inūt.*

**quem-ad-mōdum**, or, separately, *quem ad mōdum, adv.* **I.** Relative: *A. After the manner in which; as; just as*: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvī esse possemus, Cic.—*Particular combinations*: 1. *Quemadmodum... sic* (ita), *As... so*: Cic.—2. *Quemadmodum... eodem modo, As... in the same way*: Cic.—3. *Quemadmodum... aequē, As... equally*: Liv.—4. *Quemadmodum... item, As... in like manner, as... likewise*: Cic.—**B.** In introducing examples: *As, as for instance*: quemadmodum C. Cæsar inquit, Quint. **II.** Interrogative: *In what manner, how; is not reliquit, quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti?* Cic.

**quēdo**, *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum, ire, v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can*: scribere, Cic.: reparare, Hor.

**quēor**, *quītus sum, quiri, v. dep.* = *queo*. *To be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can*: suppleri summa questur, Lucr.: forma nosci non quita est, Ter.

**querc-ētum**, *i. n.* [querc-us] (*Thing provided with oaks; hence*) *An oak-wood, oak-forest*: Hor.

**querc-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Of oak, oaken, oak-*: Tac.

**quercus**, *ūs, f.* [etym. not known] **I.** Prop.: *An oak, oak-tree*, esp. the Italian or esculent oak, sacred to Jupiter: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A. A garland of oak-leaves*: Juv.—**B.** For *Acorns*: Juv.

**quēr-ēla** (*-ella*), *æ, f.* [quēr-or] **I.** Prop.: *A complaining, plaintive*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of animals or musical instruments: A plaintive sound, plaintive note, plaint*: Lucr.; Virg.; Pl. † Hence, Fr. *querelle*.

**quēr-ibundus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Complaining: vox*, Cic.

**quēr-īmōnia**, *æ, f.* [id.] *A complaint*: Cic.; Hor. † Hence, Fr. (old) *quérimonie*.

**quēr-itor**, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n.* [id.] *To complain vehemently: fientes queritantesque*, Tac.

**querc-nēus**, *a, um, adj.* [for querc-neus; fr. quercus] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-*: corona, Suet.

**querc-nus**, *a, um, adj.* [for querc-nus; fr. id.] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-*: glandes, Virg.

**quēr-or**, *questus sum, quērī, 3. v. dep. a. and n.* [root *QUER* or *QUES*, akin to Sanscrit root *qvas*, to draw a breath, to fetch a sigh] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To complain of, lament, bewail*: fratrem, Cæs.: se relicta esse, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To utter plaintively, to pronounce in a plaintive or mournful manner*: motuque duras Verba queror silices, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To complain, lament, bewail*: de injuriis, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To make a complaint in court, etc.*: Pl. **B.** Meton.: *To utter a plaintive, melancholy, or mournful sound*: ferali carmine bubo Sæpe queri, Virg.: (with Acc. of equivalent meaning) debile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. **III.** Fut. Part. in dus, in Pass. force: *fortuna querenda*, Ov.

**quērquētīl-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* [fr. quærquētil-um, obsol. dim. of quærquētil] *Of, or belonging to, an oak-forest; named from an oak-wood: mons, an earlier name of the Mons Coelus at Rome*, Tac.

**quēr-tilus**, *a, um, adj.* [quēr-or] **I.** Complaining, full of complaints, querulous: senex, Hor.: ululatus, Ov.—2. Uttering a plaintive, or mournful sound: cicadæ, Virg.: tibia, Hor.

**ques**, *v. i.* *qui*.

1. **quos-tus**, *a, um, P.* of quēr-or, through root *QUES*.

2. **questus**, *ūs, m.* [quēr-or, through root *QUES*] (*A complaining; hence*) **I.** A complaint, plaint: Cic.—2. Of the soft, plaintive, note of the nightingale: Virg.

1. **qui**, *quæ*, *quod*, *Gen.*, *cujus*, *Dat.*, *cui* (old forms, *Nom.*, *qui*; *-Gen.*, *quojus*; *-Dat.*, *quol*; *-Abl.*, *qui*; *-Plur.*, *ques* or *queis*; *-Neut.*, *qui*; *-Dat.* and *Abl.*, *queis* and *quis*.—*Joined with cum*: quocum, quācum, quicum, quibuscum; rarely cum quo, Liv.: cum quibus, id.—*Placed also before other prepositions*: *quas contra, quem*

*propter, etc.*), *pron.* **I.** Relative: *Which, what, that*: in his levioribus peccatis, quæ magis crebra sunt, Cic.: accusant ii, qui in fortunâ hujus invaserunt, id.; Cæsar cognovit Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi nunciassê, Cæs.—*Particular uses, phrases, etc.*: **A.** At the beginning of a clause in the place of a demonstrative pron., and a conj.: *And this, etc.*: res loquitur ipsa; quæ (=et hæc) semper valet plurimum, Cic.—**B.** To denote a cause or reason: *As, because, since*: qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic.—**C.** To point out an intention, design, or purpose: *That, in order that*, to: sordidi putantur, qui mercantur e mercatoribus, quod statim vendant, Cic.—**D.** After dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus: *Worthy, etc., of doing, etc.; worthy to do, etc.*: Cic.—**E.** To complete the idea of a quality, or express the way in which it operates: *As that, that*: num est innocentia afflictio talis animi, quæ noceat nemini, Cic.—**F.** By virtue of, according to, such: quæ tua natura est, according to your disposition, Cic.—**G.** Quod: 1. *As much as, as far as, what* (=quantum): quod ad me attinet, as far as depends on me, for my part, Cic.—2. *Wherein*: si quid est, quod mea operâ opus sit vobis, Ter.—**H.** Quo, Abl. Neut. with comparatives (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto) *By how much; ... (by so much); the ... (the)*: quo difficilior, hoc præclarior, Cic. **II.** Interrogative: *What? which? what? what kind, or sort, of a?* (adjectively); while quis, quid is used substantively): **A.** In direct questions: *qui cantus dulcor inveniri potest?* Cic.—**B.** In indirect clauses: *scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicæ status, what is the state of the country*, Cic. **III.** Indefinite: *Anyone, any*: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. † Hence, Fr. *qui*.

2. **quī**, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. of* 1. *qui*] **I.**: *A. Wherewith, whereby, wherefrom*: Nep.—**B.** In wishes: *O that! would that!* Plaut.; Cic. **II.**: **A.** *In what manner? how?* Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** *Wherefore? why? how?* Plaut. **III.** In stating a price (for quanti): *How much*: Plaut. **IV.** Whence: Ter.

**quīa**, *conj.* [old Acc. Plur., from qui, like quod, Acc. Sing.] *Because*: urbs, quæ, quia postrema adificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic.—*Particular expressions*: **A.** *Quiane* (in a question), *Because?* Virg.—**B.** *Quia enim, Because, forsooth*: Plaut.—**C.** *Quia nam* (also, as one word), *Why? wherefore?* Virg.

**quīānam** and **quīāne**, *v. quia*. **quīquam**, **quīquē**, *v. quisq.* **quīquid**, *v. quisquis*. **quīcum**, *v. i.* *qui inūt.*

**quī-cumque**, *quæ-cumque*, *quod-cumque* (in *imesis*: *quam se cumque in partem*, Cic.), *pron. relat.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, everyone who, everything that, all that*: quicumque is est, ei me, etc., Cic.—*As Subst.*: *quod-*



**canque**, *n.* *Whatever, however much*: Prop. B. Esp.: *Howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quaecumque mensilla fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. II. Meton.: *Each or every possible; each, every, all*: quaecumque ratione sanabo, in every feasible way, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quincunx*.

**quid**, *v.* 1. and 2. *quis*.  
**quid-dam**, *quæ-dam*, *quod-dam*, *pron. indef.* *Particular or certain; some indefinite person or thing*: quodam tempore, Cic. (with *Partitive Gen.*) *quidam bonorum*, Tac.—As *Subst.*: 1. *quidam*: *a. Sing.*: *A certain one, some one or other*: Hor.—b. *Plur.*: *Certain persons; some persons or other*: some: Liv.—2. *a. Sing.*: *quiddam*, *Something*: Cic.—b. *Plur.*: *quædam*, *Certain things*: Hor.

**quidem**, *adv.*: 1. *Indeed*: tantum doleo, et mirifice quidem, Cic.—*Particular expressions*: a. *Ne quidem*, *Not even*: Cæs.—b. *Nec (neque) . . . quidem*, *And not indeed; and that not*: Cic.—2. *a. Gen.*: *At least, certainly, in truth, forsooth*: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic.—b. *Esp.*: *In expressing the utmost indignation*: *Indeed, truly*: nam istæ quidem contumelia est, for that is an affront indeed, Ter.—3. *In introducing an example*: *For instance, for example*: qui quidem Serviliam . . . coluerit, Nep.

**quidnam**, *v.* *quisnam*.  
**quidni**, *v.* 1. *quis*.  
**quidpiam**, **quidquam**, *v.* *quispiam* and *quisquam*.

**quidvis**, *v.* *quisquis*.  
**qui-es**, *êcis*, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root *çj*, *jacere*, *domire*; also, to Gr. *κέρμα*]. 1. (*A lying down*; hence) *a. Prop.*: a. (*Gen.*) *Rest, repose from labour, cares, etc.*: Cic.—(b) *Esp.*: (a) *A quiet life; a keeping still; neutrality between political parties*: Nep.—(b) *Quiet, peace*: Tac.—b. *Meton.*: *A resting-place, lair of a wild beast*: Lucr.—2. *a. Gen.*: *Repose, sleep*: Cic.; Ov.—b. *Esp.*: *The sleep of death, death*: Virg.

**quies-co**, *quievi*, *quiescitur*, *quiescere*, *v.* *n. incho.* [for *quiet-sco*; fr. *quies*, *quiet-is*] (*To become in a state of quies*; hence) *I. A. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To rest, repose, keep quiet*: *renova: pristina bella, nec potest quiescere*, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: a. *Politically*: *To keep quiet, remain neutral*: Cic.—b. *Of things*: *To rest; to lie still; to be still or quiet*: *quiescent voces*, Ov.—B. Fig.: 1. *To suffer or allow quietly; to peaceably permit a thing to be done*: *quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum*, Cic.—2. *Indoctusque pile* . . . *quiescit*, Hor. II. *To sleep, take rest, rest*: *prætor quiescebat*, Cic.

**quies-co**, *adv.* [quies-us] *Calmly, quietly*: *quiete acta ætas*, Cic. (*Comp.*) *quietus*, Liv.: (*Sup.*) *quietissime*, Cæs.  
**quies-us**, *a, um*: 1. *P.* *Of quiesco*, through root *QUIET*.—2. *Pa.*: a. (*a*) *Of living beings, the mind, etc.*: a. *Gen.*: *Enjoying rest, keeping quiet, quiet: quietus et solutus animus*, Cic.—(b) *Esp.*: *Calm, tranquil, free from*

*ambition* (*Sup.*) *ad quam spem (sc. præturæ) quietissimus*, Pl.—(b) *Of things*: *Calm, quiet*: (*Comp.*) *quietiore aquare ferri*, Hor.—b. *Sleeping, reposing*: *quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quiet*; *coi*, *fem. coite*.

**qui-libet**, *quæ-libet*, *quod-libet*, *pron. indef.* *I. Gen.*: *Anyone, etc., who will; anyone, etc., without distinction, whom you will; no matter who; the first that comes; any, all*: *quælibet minims res, any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *quid-libet*, *n.* *All and every*: Hor. II. *Esp.*: *With accessory contemptuous signification*: *The first that comes, no matter who*: any: *motus*, Cic.

**qui-ni**, *conj.* [for *qui-ne*; fr. *qui*, *Abl.* of *Relative pron.* *qui*; *ne=non*] (*By which not; hence*) *I. Relative*: *A. Prop.*: *That not, but that*: (with *Subj.*) *facere non possum, quin ad te mittam*, Cic. B. *Meton.*: 1. *But indeed, really, verily, or of a truth*: (with *Indic.*) *te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas; quin hinc ipse evolare cupio*, Cic.—*Particular combinations*: *Quin etiam, quin immo, Yea indeed, yea rather*: Cic.—2. *Rather, yea rather*: *nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit; quin contra, etc.*, Liv. II. *Interrogative or hortatory*: *Why not? wherefore not? quin concedimus equos? Liv.*: *quin sic attendite iudices, Cic.*: *quin beneficium ei experiamur reddere*, Ter.

**qui-nam**, *quæ-nam*, *quod-nam*, *pron. interrog.* *Who, which, what pray?* *quiam homo*, Plaut.: *quodnam ob facinus? Ter.*

**quinc-unx**, *uncis, m.* [for *quincuno-s*; fr. *quincuo-e*; *unc-ia*] *I. Prop.*: *a. Gen.*: *Five twelfths of a whole*: Hor. B. *Esp.*: 1. *Of five twelfths of an inheritance*: Pl.—2. *Of interest*: *Five per cent.*: Pers. II. *Meton.*: *Of trees, troops, etc.*: *The form of a*

*quincunx* (*i. e.* \* \* \*, the five spots on dice); also, *oblique lines*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quincunce*.

**quindéc-ies**, *adv.* [quindéc-im] *Fifteen times*: *quindécies sestertium, fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic.  
**quin-décim**, *num. adj.* [for *quincudecim*; fr. *quincuo-e*; *decem*] *Fifteen*: *dies*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quinze*.

**quindécim-primi**, *orum, m.* (*The fifteen first men*; hence) *The board of fifteen chief magistrates in the municipia*: Cæs.

**quindécimvir**, *v.* *quindécimviri*.  
**quind-écimvir-âlis**, *e, adj.* [quindécimvir-i] *Of, or belonging to, the quindécimvirs or council of fifteen*: Tac.

**quindécim-viri**, *orum* (*in tmesis*, *quindécim Diana preces virorum*, Hor.), *m. plur.* [quindécim; vir] (*Fifteen men*; hence) *A college or board of fifteen men for any official function*; esp. in Rome, the college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books: Tac.; Hor.—*Sing.*: *A member of a board of fifteen persons*: Suet.

**quindeni**, *v.* *quindeni*.  
**quinetiam**, *v.* *quin*.

**quingent-ârius**, *a, um, num. distrib. adj.* [quingen-i] (*Of, or pertaining to, quingeni*; hence) *Consisting of five hundred each*: *cohortes*, Curt.

**quing-êni**, *ê, a, um, num. distrib. adj.* [constr. fr. *quingent-eni*; fr. *quingent-i*] *Five hundred each*: *denarii*, Cic.

**quingent-êsimus**, *a, um, adj.* [fr. *id.*] *The five hundredth*: *annus*, Cic.

**quingent-i**, *ê, a, num. adj.* [for *quingent-i*; fr. *quincuo-e*; cent-um] *Five hundred*: Cic.

**quingent-ies**, *adv.* [quingent-i] *Five hundred times*: *quingenties hæc, fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic.

**qui-ni**, *ê, a, num. distrib. adj.* [for *quincuo-ni*; fr. *quincuo-e*] *I. Prop.*: *Five each*: *quini in lectulis*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *Five*: *bidentes*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *quaine*.

**quini-dêni** (*quin-*), *ê, a, num. distrib. adj.* *I. Prop.*: *Fifteen each*: *quina dena jugera*, Liv. II. *Meton.*: *Fifteen*: *quindenas hæste*, Plaut.

**quinnimmo**, *v.* *quin*.  
**quini-vicêni** (*or separately, quini viceni*), *ê, a, num. distrib. adj.* *Twenty-five each*: *denarii*, Liv.

**quinqûag-êni**, *ê, a, num. distrib. adj.* [constr. from *quingagint-eni*; fr. *quingagint-a*] *I. Prop.*: *Fifty each*: *quingagenis millibus damiari*, Cic.

**quinqûag-êsimus**, *a, um, num. adj.* [constr. fr. *quingagint-esimus*; fr. *id.*] *The fiftieth*: *annus*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *quingagesima*, *ê, f.* (*sc. pars*) *A fiftieth part, a fiftieth, as a tax*: Cic.

**quincuo-â-ginta**, *num. adj.* [quincuo-e; (a); *ginta=κοῦτα=ten*] (*Five tens*; hence) *Fifty*: *millia*, Cic.: *formula*, Virg.

**Quincuo-â-trus**, *trum, f., -trîa*, *lum or trum, n.* [quincuo-e; (a); suffix *trus*] (*The things accomplished in five days*; hence) *The Quinquatrus or quinquatria (a festival in honour of Minerva, held for one day, according to Varro and Festus, viz. on the 19th March, the fifth day after the Ides of that month; and from this circumstance, according to the above-named authors, it derived its name. Ovid, however, states that it continued for five days, and that its name was thence obtained. There was also a second festival of Minerva, termed Quinquatrus Minores or minuscula, which fell on 13th, i. e. the Ides of June)*: Cic.; Suet.; Ov.

**quincue**, *num. adj.* = *πέντε*. *Five*: *stellæ*, Cic.

**Quinquê-gent-âni**, *orum, m.* [quincue; gens, gent-is] (*Pertaining to five nations*) *The Quinquęgentiani; a people in Cyrenaica (Latinized for Pentapolitani)*: Eutr.

**quincenn-âlis**, *e, adj.* [quincenn-is] (*Belonging to five years*; hence) 1. *That takes place every fifth year, quinquennial*: *quincennialis celebratæ ludorum*, Cic.—2. *Continuing five years, quinquennial*: *cenatura*, Liv.

**quincuo-enn-is**, *e, adj.* [for *quincuo-ann-is*; fr. *quincuo-e*; *ann-us*] *I. Gen.*

**Qv**, or belonging to, five years: Olympias, celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial: *Ov. II. Esp.*: Five years old: vinum, *Hor.*

**quinquennium**, *li, n.* [quinguenn-*is*] (*The condition of the quinquennis*; hence) *A period of five years, five years*: *Cic.*; *Ov.*

**quinquē-part-itus** (*-pert-itus*), *a, um, adj.* [quinque; *pars*, *part-is*] *Provided with, i. e. divided into five parts*: *five-fold, quinquepartite*: *argumentatio, Cic.*

**quinquē-primi** (and separated, *quinque primi*), *ōrum, m.* (*The first five men*; hence) *The five principal men in a city, after the magistracy in the colonies and municipia* (transl. of *πεντάπρωτοι*): *Cic.*

**quinquē-rēm-is**, *is, adj.* [quinque; *rem-us*] (*Of, or pertaining to, quinque remi*; hence) *Having five banks of oars*: *naves, Liv.*—*As Subst.*: **quinqueremis**, *is, f. (sc. navis)*: *A ship or galley having five banks of oars*; *a quinquereme*: *Cic.*

**quinquēvir**, *vir, v.* **quinquevir**. **quinquēvir-ātus**, *ūs, m.* [quinquevir] *The office, condition, or dignity of a quinquevir, the quinquevirate*: *Cic.*

**quinquē-viri**, *ōrum, m.* (*Five men*; hence) *A board of five, quinquevirs* (a board or commission of five men for any official function), *five commissioners*: *Cic.*—*Sing.*: **quinquevir**, *iri, m.* *A member of a board of five*; *a quinquevir*: *Cic.*

**quinquē-ies**, *adv.* [quinque] *Five times*: *absolutus est, Cic.*

**quinquē-plico**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre, i. v. a.* [quinque; (*i*); *plico*] *To make five-fold, to quintuplicate*: *magistratus, Tac.*

**quinta-decim-āni**, *ōrum, m.* [quinta-decim-a, *fem. sing.* of *quintus-decimus*] (*Those pertaining to the fifteenth legion*; hence) *The soldiers of the fifteenth legion*: *Tac.*

**quint-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* [quint-us] (*Of, or belonging to, the fifth*; hence) *Of, or belonging to, the fifth rank or order, the fifth in order*: *Pl.*—*As Subst.*:

1. **quintāna**, *o, f. (sc. via)*: *a. Prop.*: *The quintana*; *a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth manipulus from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth. Here was the market and business-place of the camp*: *Liv.*—*b. Meton.*: *A market*: *Suet.*—2. **quintani**, *ōrum, m. (sc. milites)* *The soldiers of the fifth legion*: *Tac.*

**Quintiliānus** (*Quinct-*), *i. m.* *Quintilian*; *a Roman cognomen*; e. g. *M. Fabius Quintilianus, the celebrated rhetorician*.

**Quint-ilis** (*Quinct-*), *is, m.* [quint-us] (*The thing pertaining to quintus*; hence) *Quintilis*; *the fifth month* (counting from March), *afterwards, in honour of Julius Caesar, called Julius (July)*: *Suet.*—Hence, **Quintilis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Quintilis or July*: *mensis Quintilis, Cic.*

**Quintilius** (*Quinct-*), *li, m., -a,*

*us, f.* **Quintilius Quintilia** (*Quinc-*); *a Roman name*.

**Quint-Ius** (*Quinct-*), *li, m.* [quint-us] *Quintius or Quinctius*; *the name of a Roman gens*; esp. *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*.—Hence, **Quint-Ius** (*-iānus, Quinct-*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Quintius*; *Quintian*.

**quint-o** [quint-us] *For the fifth time*: *Liv.*

**quint-um**, *adv.* [id.] *For the fifth time*: *Liv.*

**quint-us**, *a, um, num. adj.* [for quinqu-tus; fr. quinqu-e] *The fifth*: *locus, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (subst.) *quint, quinte*.

**quintus-decimus**, *a, um, num. adj.* *The fifteenth*: *castra, Liv.*

**qui-ppe**, *adv. and conj.* [qui, Abl. of Relative pron. qui; suffix *ppe*=*ppe*] (*From which very thing*; hence) *As a corroborative particle*: *Surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact*: *recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe quid enim facilius est? etc., Cic.*—Particular combinations: *a.* With *enim, etenim, quia, quod, quoniam, quando, quum, or ubi*: *For indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*: *Plaut.; Ter.; Lucr.; Cic.*; *Pl.*—*b.* With *qui, quæ, quod, As one in fact who, which, or that*; i. e. *since, or inasmuch as, I, thou, he, it, etc.*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—*c.* With *etiam* and *et*. *Since indeed, for even*: *Virg.; Prop.*—*d.* With *ut*. *So that*: *Just.*—2. In an ironical sense: *Certainly, indeed, forsooth*: *movet me quippe lumen curiæ, Cic.*

**quippiam**, *v. quispiam*.

**quippi-ni** (*-ēni*), *adv.* [quippe; *ni*] *Why not? or, affirmatively, certainly, to be sure, by all means*: *Plaut.*

**qui-quil**, *pron. indef.*, for *quisquis, Whosoever*: *Plaut.*

**Quir-inus**, *i, m.* [usually referred to *quir-is*. *cur-is*, a Sabine name = *hasta*; and so, a spearman, warrior—but prob. fr. *kūp-os*, *might, supreme power*; and the one pertaining to *might, etc.*; the *mighty* or *supremely-powerful one*] *Quirinus*: 1. *a. Prop.*: *As a name of Romulus, after his deification*.—Hence, (*a*) **Quir-in-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Quirinus, i. e. Romulus, Quirinal*.—(*b*) **Quirinalis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Quirinus (Romulus)*; *Quirinal*: *jugum, the Quirinal Ridge or Hill (one of the seven hills of Rome; now Monte Cavallo)*.—*As Subst.*: **Quirinalia**, *ium, n. (sc. sacra)* *The festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February; the Quirinal festival*.—*b. Meton.*: *gemini Quirini, i. e. Romulus and Remus, Juv.*—2. *a. Prop.*: *Janus*.—3. *Meton.*: *The temple of Janus*.—*b. Augustus*.—4. *Antony*.

1. **quiris** (*cur-*), *is, f.* [a Sabine word: *A spear*: *Ov.*

2. **Quiris**, *itis, v. Quirites*.

**quirit-āto**, *ōnis, f.* [quirit(a)-o] *A plaintive cry*; *a scream, shriek*: *Liv.*

**Quir-ites**, *ium and um, m.* [usually referred to *Cures*; and so, *The people of Cures*;—but prob., like *Quirinaus*, fr.

*kūp-os*, *might, etc.*; and so, *the mighty people*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *The Quirites*; *an ancient Sabine people*: *priscique Quirites, Virg.* *B. Esp.*: *After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of Quirites was taken in addition to that of Romani, the Romans usually calling themselves, in a civil capacity, Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*:—but, also, *Quirites* in a military capacity: *bellicosus fata Quiritibus Hac lege dico, Hor.*—*Sing.*: **Quiris**, *itis, m.* *A Quirite*; *a Roman citizen*.—Particular combinations, phrases, etc.: 1. *Joined with populus Romanus*; the technical expression was originally *populus Romanus Quirites*, which afterwards became changed to *populus Romanus Quiritum*.—2. *It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites*: *Suet.*—3. *Jus Quiritium, Full Roman citizenship*: *Pl. II. Meton.*: *Of being Citizens, commonalty*: *ipse regem, parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Virg.*

**quirit-o**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre, i. v. n. and a.* [Quirit-es] *To call out "Quirites," or "Roman citizens," as an appeal for assistance*; hence] *I. Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *To raise a plaintive cry, to wail*: *nulla vox quiritantum... exaudiri poterat, Liv.* *B. Meton.*: *Of an orator*: *To scream, shriek*: *si modo est sanus, non quiritet, Quint. II. Act.*: *To shriek out, cry aloud something*: *illi misero quiritanti, Civis Romanus natus sum, Script. ap. Cic.*

1. **quis**, *que, quid, pron. interrog.* [tis] *I. In direct interrogations: What? i. e. what sort of a person or thing? quis ego sum? aut que in nie est facultas? Cic.*—*As Subst.*: *Who? which? what? A quis*: *quis clarior in Græciâ Themistocle? Cic.*—Particular usage: *Quis as Fem.*: *quis ea est, quam? etc., who is she? Plaut.*—*B. quid*: *quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *quid celati argenti, id.* (Particular phrases, etc.): 1. *Quid? How? why? wherefore?* *Cic.*—2. *In quid? Wherefore? for what?* *Sen.*—3. *Quid? quod, What shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover*: *Cic.*—4. *Quid ita? Why so? Cic.*—5. *Quid ni? (or as one word, quidni) Why not?* *Ter.*; *Cic.*—6. *Quid si? How if? Script. ap. Cic.*—7. *Quid tum? What then? how then?* *Cic. II.* In indirect clauses:

*Who, what person? rogat quis vir esset, Liv.*—*As Subst.*: **quid**, *What sort: exponam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit, what sort of a man he is, Cic.*—Particular phrase: *quis quem, etc., Who... whom? who... the other? considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur, who is said to have defrauded whom? Cic.*

2. **quis**, *quid, pron. indef.* [tis]. *Any-one, anybody, anything; someone, somebody, something*: *si te in iudicium quis adducat, Cic.*: *ne quid nimis, Ter.*



**q. quis, for quibus.**  
**quis-nam, que-nam, quid-nam,** *pron. interrog.* Who, which, what pray. **I.** In direct interrogations: *quisnam* *igitur* tuebatur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic.: (*in inverted order*) *nam quis* to nostras Jussit adire domos? Virg.—Adverbial expression: *Quidnam?* For what pray? Why? Ter. **II.** In indirect clauses: miserunt Delphos consultum, *quidnam* facerent de rebus suis, Nep.

**quis-piam, quæ-piam, quod-piam** (and as *Subst.*, *quidpiam* or *quippiam*), *pron. indef.* Any; some: *quæpiam* colores, Cæs.; *aliæ quæpiam* rationes, Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Quidpiam* or *quippiam*, *In any respect, somewhat*; Ter.; Cic.—As *Subst.*: Of persons: *quispiam, quæpiam, etc.* Anyone, anybody; someone, somebody: *nomen cuiuspiam*, Cic.: *si cuiuspiam* pecuniaria fortuna ademint, id.

**quis-quam, quæ-quam, quic-quam** (*quidquam*), *pron. indef.* Any: *an* invenire postulas quemquam coquum, nisi, etc., Plaut.; *quamquam* porculum, id.: (with *Partitive Gen.*) *estne quisquam* omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic.—Particular usage: *Quisquam* as *fem.*: *nec quisquam* alia mulier, Plaut.—Particular combinations: **1.** *Nec (neque) quisquam, And none, and not any*; Virg.; Sall.—**2.** *Nihil quisquam, Nothing at all, not at all*; Ter.—As *Subst.*: **a. quisquam, Anyone, anybody**; Ter.—Particular combinations: (a) *Nec (neque) quisquam, And no one = et nemo*, Plaut.—(b) *Quisquam unus, A single one*; Liv.—(c) *Nec quisquam unus, And not a single one*; Liv.—**b. quicquam (quid-), Anything**; Cic.

**quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que** (and as *Subst.*, *quique, quæque*), *pron. indef.* **I.** Prop.: *Each, every*: *quoque* tempore, Cic.: (with *Partitive Gen.*) *quisque* necessariorum, id.—As *Subst.*: **A.** Of persons: *Each person, everyone*; Cic.; Suet.—**B.** Of things: *Each thing, everything*; Cic.—Particular combinations and usage (both of *pron.* and *subst.*): **1.** With *Sup.*, to express universality: *Every most . . ., all the most . . .* doctissimus quisque, *every most learned man, i. e. all the most learned*, Cic.—**2.** With ordinal numerals, to denote generality, universality: *Every, each*: *tertio quoque* verbo excitabatur, *at every third word*, Cic.—**3.** With *primus*: *The very first, the first possible*: *primo quoque* tempore, *as soon as possible*, Cic.—**4.** *Quisque* with *Plur.*: *decimus quisque* ad supplicium lecti, Liv.—**5.** *Quisque, of two*: *Each*: *duas civitates* ex unâ factas: *suos quique parti* magistratûs, *sua loges esse*, Liv.—**6.** *Quisque* as *fem.*: *omnes meretrices, ubi quisque* habitant, *invenit*, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Whosoever, everyone who, all that*: *utpote suâ quisque patriâ* dimicent ferro, Liv.

**quisquillæ, æram, f.** [usually referred to *quisque*; but prob. reduplicated fr. root *skul*, to strip off, flay,

etc.; and so, for *skuil-skuil-æ*] (*Things stripped off, etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The waste, or refuse, of anything; off-scourings, rubbish*, Alth.: App. **II.** Fig.: *Of vile or worthless persons*: *Refuse, outcast, riff-raff, dregs, rubbish, trash*; Cic.

**quis-quis, quod-quod, or quicquid, or quidquid, pron. indef.** **I.** *Whatever, whosoever, etc.*: *quoquo consilio* fecit, *with whatever design*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) *quisquis* fuit ille deorum, Ov.—Adverbial expression: *Quicquid, How much soever*: *quicquid* progredior, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **A. quisquis, Whosoever, whosoever; everyone, each one, all who**: *quisquis* ille est, Cic.:—as *fem.*: *mulier, quisquis* es, Plaut.: (in connection with *plur. verb.*) *quisquis* obviæ, viri, dociles advertite mentes, Ov.;—*Plur.*: *quique integri sunt et sani*, Cic.—**B. quicquid, Whatever or whatsoever thing, etc.**: *hoc ego* in mari, *quicquid* inest, reperi, Plaut.: *quicquid* malefici, sceleris, cædis erit, Cic. **II.** Any whatever: *tu quoquo modo* hominem investigates velim, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A. quisquis, Anyone whatever, each, etc.**: *quocunque* in loco *quisquis* est, Cic.—**B. quicquid, Anything whatever, each thing, etc.**: *quicquid* apprehenderam, Cic.

**qui-tus, a, um, P.** of *que-or*, through root *qui*.

**qui-vis, quævis, quodvis, pron. indef.** (and as *Subst.*, *quidvis*). Who, or what, you please, any whatever: *ad quemvis numerum* ephippiatorum equitum *quamvis* pauci adire audent, Cæs.: (with *Gen.*) *vostrum quisvis*, Plaut.—Particular combination: *Qui-vis unus, Anyone you please, anyone whatever*; Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A. quivis, Anyone you will, or whatever**; Cic.—**B. quidvis, Anything whatever, no matter what**; Plaut.

**qui-vis-cumque, quævis-cumque, quodvis-cumque, pron. indef.** Who, or what, you please, any whosoever you will, each, every; Lucr.

**quô, adv.** [for *quo-m*, old form of *quo-m*, Acc. of *qui*] **I.** Relative: **A.** *1. Prop.*: Of place: *At what place, where*: (with *Gen.*) *quo loci* illa nasceretur, Cic.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** For which reason, wherefore, whence: *Cic.—b.* For the reason that, because: *Cic.—B.* **1.** Prop.: *To, or in, which place; whither, where*: *quo, quo, scelesti ruitis*? Hor.: (with *Gen.*) *quo amentia, to what a pitch of madness*, Liv.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** Of persons: *To whom*; Cic.—**b.** *To what end, for what purpose, wherefore, why*; Cic.; Hor.—**3.** Meton.: *To the end that, in order that, so that*: *quo mare* finiat *iram*, Ov.—Particular combination: *Quo ne, That not, etc.*: *Cic. II.* Indefinite: *To any place, any where*: *ipse*, *ne quo* inciderem, *reverti* Formis, Cic.

**quô-ad** (monosyll.: *Lucr.*; so, Hor.) [for *quo(m)-ad*; fr. *quom*, old form of *quem*; *ad* adv. **I.** Of time: (*To which or what time, hence*) **A.** Prop.: *How long?* Ter. **B.** Meton.: **1.** As long as: Cic.—**2.** Till, until, until that:

Cic. **II.** Of space, etc. (*To which or what extent, etc.*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *How far, as far as*; Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of abstract ideas, matters, etc.: *As far as*: Cic. **C.** Meton.: *So far as, as much as*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Quoad ejus (facere, etc.) possum, etc., as far as or as well as I can, etc.*; Cic.; Liv.

**quôad-usque** (or, separately, *quoad usque*), adv. Until that; Suet.

**quô-circa** (*in thesis*: *quo, bone, circa, Hor.*), adv. [for *quo(m)-circa*; fr. *quom*, old form of *quem*; *circa*] (*With respect to which thing; hence*) For which reason, wherefore; Cic.

**quô-cumque** (*in thesis*: *quo nos cumque* feret, Hor.: *quo res cumque* cadent, Virg.), adv. To whatever place, whithersoever; Cic.

**quod, conj.** [Acc. neut., from *qui*] **1.** That, in that: *mirari* Cato se aiebat, *quod non* rideret *haruspex*, *haruspicum* quum vidisset, Cic.—**2.** Wherefore, why, that: *in viam* quod te des hoc tempore, *nihil est, it is not necessary* that, Cic.—**3.** If so be that, as respects that: *quod scribis*, te, si velim, *ad me* venturam, Cic.—**4.** Though, although, albeit, even if: si te in plateâ offendero hac post unquam, *quod* dicas mihi, etc., Ter.—**5.** In respect to time: *Suoco* that, since: *jam* diu est, *quod* victum non datus, Plaut.—**6.** With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences: *But, though, etc.*: *quod* si te fors Afris præfecisset, *tamen*, Cic.—**7.** With verbs of perceiving and declaring, instead of an objective clause: *Buc*: *sic* jam, *quod* amet *meus* istanc, Plaut.

**quôdam-môdo** (or, separately, *quodam inodo*), adv. [Abl. of *quidam*; *modus*] In a certain manner, in a measure; Cic.

**quôl, = cui, v. qui** *inûl*.

**quôjas** (*-atis, e*), v. *oajas*.

**1. quôjus, for cuius, v. qui**.

**2. quôjus, a, um, v. cuius, a, um.**

**quô-libet, adv.** Whither it pleases, to any place whatever; Ov.

**quom, v. quum** *inûl*.

**quô-minus, conj.** That not, from, after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.; v. *minus* under *parve*.

**quô-môdo** (or, separately, *quomodo*) (*in thesis*: *quo tu me modo voles esse*, Plaut.), adv. [Abl. of *qui*; *modus*] In what manner, in what way, how: **1.** A. Relatively: *hæc negotia* quomodo se habeant, Cic.—**b.** Interrogatively: *quomodo?* quantum poposcerit Apronius, dato, Cic.—**c.** In exclamations: *quomodo* mortem *filli* tulit, Cic.—**2.** Corresp. to *ut*: *In what manner; in the same manner; even as*: *et quo modo* hoc est *consequens* illi, *sic* illud *hinc*, Cic.

**quô-môdô-cumque, adv.** **I.** Prop.: *In what manner soever, howsoever*; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Be it as it may, under any circumstances*; Plaut.

**quô-môdô-nam, adv.** In what manner pray? how? Cic.

**quô-nam, adv.** Whither pray? **I.** Prop.: *eam* si nunc sequor, *quonam?* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *quonam* hæc omnia,

nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere?  
Cæs.

**quon-dam**, *adv.* [for quom-dam; fr. quom, old form of quem] **I.** Prop.: *At a certain time, at one time, once, heretofore, formerly:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *At certain times, at times, sometimes:* Cic.—**B.** *Of the future: One day, some day, ever:* nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumnio, Virg.

**quon-iam**, *conj.* [for quom-iam; fr. quom = quum; iam] *Since now, since then, since, seeing that, because, whereas:* Cic.; Cæs.

**quō-quā**, *adv.* [for quom-quam; fr. quom, old form of quem; quā] **I.** Prop.: *To any place, any whither:* Nep. **II.** Meton.: *In anything, in aught:* Lucr.

**quōque**, *conj.* *Also, too;* placed after the word to be emphasized: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellitsem, Cic.

**quō-quo** (or, separately, quo quo), *adv.* [for quom-quom = quem-quem] *To whatever place, whithersoever:* quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic.: (with Gen.) quoquo gentium, *to whatever place in the world*, Plaut.

**quōquō-mōdo** (or, separately, quoquo modo), *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of quisquis; modus] *In what way soever, howsoever:* Cic.

**quō-quō-versus**, *adv.* [for quom-quom-versus; fr. quomquom (=quem-quem, Acc. of quisquis); versus] (*Towards what place soever; hence*) *In every direction, every way:* Cic.

**quō-rsum** (-rsus), *adv.* [contr. fr. quom-versus; fr. quom = quem; versus] **I.** Prop.: *Towards what place, whitherward, whither:* nescio . . . quorsum eam, Ter. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Whither, where: sane curae est, quorsum eventum hoc siet, i. e. how this may turn out*, Ter.—**B.** *Interrogative:* *Whither, where* quorsum hæc pertinent? Cic.

—**2.** *To what purpose? to what end? with what view? for what? quorsum igitur hæc disputo?* Cic.

**quōt**, *num. adj. indecl.* [Sans. *kati*] **I.** Prop.: *Of number: How many, as many, as:* quot dies erimus in Tusculano, Cic.: quot homines, tot causæ, id. **II.** Meton.: *Of time: All, each, every:* quot Calendis petere cibum, Plaut.—**Particular combination:** Quot annis (also, as one word, quotannis), *Every year, year by year, yearly:* Cic.; Virg.

**quōt-annis**, *v. quot.*  
**quōt-cumque**, *adv.* *How many soever, as many as:* Cic.; Cat.  
**quōt-ēni**, *æ, a, num. distrib. adj.* [quot] *How many each:* Cic.

**quōtid-iānus** (quōtid-, cotid-), *a, um, adj.* [quōtid-iæ] (*Pertaining to* *quōtidie*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Every day, daily:* labor, Cæs.: sermo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Every-day, daily, usual, ordinary, common:* verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. quotidian.*

**quōt-i-die** (cot-), *adv.* [quot; (i); die, Abl. of dies] *On every or each day; daily:* Ter.; Cic.

**quōt-ies** (-iens), *adv.* [quot] *How often, how many times, as often as:* Cic.; Virg.

**quōt-ies-cumque**, *adv.* *How often soever, as often soever as:* Cic.

**quōt-quot**, *adv. indecl.* *How many soever, as many soever as:* Cic.; Hor.

**quōtus**, *a, um, adj.* [κότος, Æol. form of *νέστος*] *Of number: Which or what in number, order, etc.; of what number, how many:* quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic.: hora quota est? i. e. *What o'clock is it?* Hor.—*As Subst.:* quōta, *æ, f.* (sc. hora) *What hour?* quōta Pelignis carcam frigoribus, taces, Hor.—**Particular combination:** Quotus quisque (also, as one word, quōtusquisque; and in *imesis*, quōtus enim quisque, Cic.), *to designate a small*

number: *How few; it may also be rendered into English by how many:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. quote (part).*

**quōtus-cumque**, quōtā-cumque, quōtum-cumque, *adj.* *Whatsoever in number, order, etc.; how great or small soever:* pars, Tib.

**quōtusquisque**, *v. quōtus.*

**quō-vis**, *adv.* [for quom-vis; fr. quom, old form of quem; vis, volo] (*To what place you will; hence*) *To any place whatever:* perduci, Plaut.: (with Gen.) quovis gentium, Ter.

**quō-usque**, *adv.* [for quom-usque; fr. quom, old form of quem; usque] (*Until or as for that which; hence*) *Of time: Until what time, till when, how long:* Cic.

**quum** (quom, cum, rarely quum), *relative adv., and causal conj.* [for quom, old form of quem, fr. qui] **I.** Prop.: *Relative adv.:* *Of time:* (*To the time which; hence*) *When, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as, etc.* (when simply indicating time, with the *Indic.*; in historical narration, to indicate that two events stand to each other in a causal relation, that one transaction has grown out of the other, in the *Imperf.* and *Pluperf. Subj.*): qui non defendit injuriam neque pulsatus suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.: Zenonem, quum Athenias essem, audiebam frequenter, id.—**Particular phrases:** **A.** Quum (cum) maxime (also written in one word, quummaxime, cummaxime), *At the very moment, at the very instant:* Sen.; Ter.; Cic.—**B.** Quum (cum) . . . tum, While . . . so too; not only . . . but also; both . . . and: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Causal conj.:* *As, since, seeing that:* (with *Subj.*) quum L. Flacci res agatur . . . quumque ab hac perenni contestatque virtute non degenerarit, etc., Cic.

**quummaxime**, *v. quum.*

## R

**R, r**, *indecl. n. or f.* **I.** The eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, which derives its form from the Greek P, but is not, like that, aspirated. **II.** R medial or final (not initial) is substituted for *s*: ara, arbor for asa, arbos. **III.** R is assimilated mostly to a following *l*: libellus, tenellus, intelligo, from liber, tener, inter-geo; sometimes to a following *s*: dossarius, from dorsum. **IV.** R is elided in *perjuro* (from *perjuro*) and in the forms crebesco, rubesco, sursum, also written crebresco, rubresco, sursum, etc. **V.** As an abbreviation, R. signifies *Romanus*; R.P. *respublica*.

**rābīd-e**, *adv.* [rabid-us] *Ravingly, furiously, madly:* Cic.

**rāb-īd-us**, *a, um, adj.* [1. rab-o] *Raving, furious, enraged, savage, fierce,*

*mad, rabid:* **I.** Prop.: *Of living creatures: tigris*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Of things: mores*, Ov.

**rāb-ies**, *em, e* (Gen., rabies, Lucr.; the other cases do not occur), *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Madness* whether of men or animals: Plaut.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Of any violent emotion: Rage, anger, fury, fierceness, eagerness:* Cic.; Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rage.*

**rābīōs-o**, *adv.* [rabios-us] *Ravingly, fiercely, madly, rabidly:* Cic.

**rābīōsū-lus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for rabioso-lus; fr. rabiosus, (un-contr. Gen.) rabioso-i] *A little rabid:* literæ, Cic.

**rābī-ōs-us**, *a, um, adj.* [rabi-es] (*Full of rabies; hence*) *Raving, fierce, mad, rabid:* **I.** Prop.: *Of persons or animals: homo*, Plaut.: canis, Hor.

**II.** Fig.: *Of things: fortitudo*, Cic.

**Rābīri-us**, *li, m.* *Rabirius; a Roman name.—Hence, Rābīri-ānus, a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Rabirius; Rabirian.*

**1. rāb-o**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root RABH, irasci] *To rave, be mad:* Poet. ap. Cic.; Sen.

**2. rābo**, ōnis, v. arrhabo.  
**rā-bū-la**, *æ, m.* [for rab-bula; fr. 1. rab-o] (*One bringing about raving; hence*) *A bawling or wrangling advocate; a pettifogger:* Cic.

**rācēm-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [racem-us; (i); fer-o] **1.** *Cluster-bearing, clustering:* uvæ, Ov.—**2.** *Cluster-carrying; i. e. crowned with clusters:* Bacchus, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. racémifère.*



**răc-ēmus**, *i. m.* [for *rag-ēmus*; fr. *pay*, root *pry-vvui*] (*The thing breaking off; hence*) I. Prop.: *The stalk of a cluster of grapes, etc.* Pl. II. Meton.: *A. A bunch or cluster of grapes, etc.* Virg.—B. *Wine*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *raisin*.

**Racilius**, *ii. m.* *Racilius*; a Roman name.

**1. rādīā-tus**, *a. um*, *P. of radi(a)-o*. 2. **rādī-ātus**, *a. um*, *adj.* [*radi(a)-o*] *Provided, or furnished, with rays; irradiated, shining*: sol, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *radia*.

**rādic-ītus**, *adv.* [*radix, radio-is*] I. Prop.: *From the roots*: Suet. II. Meton.: *Of the nails*: *By the roots, from the quick*: Prop. III. Fig.: *From the roots, i. e. utterly, completely, radically*: Cic.

**rādic-ūla**, *ae. f. dim.* [*id.*] *A small root*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *radicule*.

**rādī-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* and *n.* [*radi-us*] I. Act.: [*To furnish with radii*: hence] *A. To furnish with spokes: rota radiata, Var.*—B. *To furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate; only in Pass.*: *To be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams*: *galee gemmis radientur et auro*, Ov. II. Neut.: (*To have radii*: hence) *To emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate*: *radians luna*, Virg.: *miles radiabat in armis*, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *radier, rayer*.

**rād-ix**, *ii. m.* [*prob. akin to rad-ix*] (*The increased thing; hence*) I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A staff or rod*: Cic.: Liv. B. Esp.: *1. A spoke of a wheel*: Virg.—2. *A staff, rod, for measuring, etc.*: Virg.—3. *A semi-diameter, or radius, of a circle*: Cic.—4. *In weaving*: *A shuttle*: Virg.—5. *In botany*: *A radius; a species of long olive*: Virg. II. Meton.: *A beam or ray of any shining object; esp. of the halo around the heads of divine, or deified, personages*: Cic.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rayon*.

**rād-ix**, *iels. f.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root vr̥dh, crescere; Gr. ράδις, ρίζα (= πύδ-σα); Lat. ra-mus*] (*The increasing or growing thing; hence*) I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A root of a plant* (almost exclusively in the plur.): Cæs.—Ov. B. Esp.: *1. An edible root*: Cæs.—2. *A radish*: Hor. II. Meton.: *A. The root, i. e. the lower part of an object; the foot of a hill, mountain, etc.*: Cic.—B. *Of that upon which anything is fixed or rests (e. g. the tongue, a feather, a rock)*: *A root, foundation*: Ov.: Lucr. III. Fig.: *A. A root, ground, basis, foundation, origin*: Cic.—B. *Of descent, etc.*: *Root, stock, origin*: Cic.—C. *In etymology*: *Origin, derivation*: Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *radix, racine*.

**rād-o**, *rāsi, rāsium, rādēre, 3. v. a.* [*etym. dub.*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To scrape, or scratch*: *parietes*, Pl. B. Esp.: *1. To tear, lacerate, mangle*: *mulieres genas ne radunto (i. e. in mourning, xii. Tab. a. p. Cic.—2. a. Of the hair, etc.) To shave with a razor (while *tondere* is to cut with scissors, etc.)*: Cic.: Suet.—b. *Pass.*: *Of persons*: *To be shaved; or, in a reflexive*

*force, to shave one's self*: Suet.—3. *To smooth off*: *tigna*, Lucr.—4. *To scratch, clean, clear of dirt, etc.*: *lapides lutilentia radere palma*, Hor.—5. *To erase, scratch out*: *nomen Pisonis radendum fastis censuit*, Tac.—6. *Of the throat, etc., as object*: *To tear, lacerate, irritate*: *radit vox fauces saepe*, Lucr.—7. *Of the elements as subjects*: *To strip, lay waste, sweep, ravage*: *Aquilo radit terras*, Hor. II. Meton.: *A. To touch in passing, touch upon, brush along, graze*: *cantus projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus*, Virg.—B. *To strip or nip off*: *damnosca bacula quantum Raderet*, Pers. III. Fig.: *A. To shave, or cheat, of money*: *ista tonstrix radit*, Mart.—B. *To graze upon, hurt, offend*: *auriculas mordaci vero*, Pers.—C. *To lash, satirize*: *pullentes mores*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rader, raser*.

**Ræti (Rh-)**, *drum, m.* *The Ræti or Rheti; the Rætiens; a mountain people north of the Po*.

**Ræt(Rhæt)-us (-īus, -īcus)**, *a. um, adj.* (*Of, or belonging to, the Ræti; Rætian*—As *Subst.*: *Rætia (Rh-)*, *ae. f. (sc. terra)* *The land of the Ræti, Rætia*.

**rām-āle**, *is, n.* [*ram-us*] (*A thing pertaining to a ramus; hence*) *A twig, shoot, etc.*: Pers.—Plur.: *Brushwood, etc.*: Ov.

**rām-ementum**, *i. n.* [*for rad-mentum; fr. rad-o*] (*That which is scraped; hence*) I. Prop.: *A scraping, shaving, chip, etc.*: Lucr.: Pl. II. Meton.: *Morsel, paring, small piece*: Plaut.

**rām-ēus**, *a. um, adj.* [*ram-us*] (*Of, or belonging to, a bough, boughs, or branches*: Virg.

**rām-ex**, *iels. m.* [*id.*] (*Thing having branches; hence*) 1. Plur.: *The blood-vessels of the lungs*: Plaut.—2. Sing. and Plur.: *A rupture, hernia*: Cels.

**Ram-ēs (-enses)**, *iun. m.* *The Ramnes or Rammenses*. I. Prop.: *The Latin stock, from whose union with the Taties (Sabines) and Luceres (Etruscans) sprang the most ancient Roman State*. II. Meton.: *A. One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus*: Liv.—B. *Nobles*: Hor.

**rām-ōsus**, *a. um, adj.* [*ram-us*] (*Full of ramus; hence*) 1. *Full of boughs; having many branches, branching, branchy*: *ilex*, Ov.—2. *a. Branching, having branches*: *cornua cervi*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *ramosus folium*, Pl.: (*Sup.*) *ramosissimum curialium*, id.—b. *Of the clouds*: *Branchy, forked*: Lucr.—c. *Of roads*: *Branching, branching off*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rameux*.

**rāmū-lus**, *i. m. dim.* [*for ramolus; fr. ramus, (uncontr. Gen.) ramo-i*] *A little branch or bough; a twig, sprig*: Cic.

**rā-mus**, *i. m.* [*akin to radix*] (*The increasing or growing thing; hence*) I. Prop.: *A branch, bough, twig*: Lucr.: Cic. II. Fig.: *A branch*: *A. Of troubles, etc.*: Cic.—B. *Of relationship*: Pers. III. Meton.: *A. A tree*: Virg.—B. *Of things having a branching form*: *1. A branch of a star's*

*antlers*: Cæs.—2. *A branch of a mountain chain*: Pl.—3. *A club*: Prop.—4. *A branch, or arm (of the Greek letter γ, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading to virtue and vice)*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rame, rameau, ranche*.

**rā-na**, *ae. f.* [*akin to Sanscrit root ru or RAW, sonum edere*] (*One uttering a sound; hence*) I. Prop.: *A frog*: Virg. II. Meton.: *A. Rana marina, The sea-frog; a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fashing frog, angler*, Cic.

**rance-na**, *ntis, P. of obsol. ranco-o*. *Stinking, putrid, rancid*: *viscera*, Lucr.

**rancidū-lus**, *a. um, adj. dim.* [*for ranco-idus*: fr. *rancidus, (uncontr. Gen.) rancido-i*] I. Prop.: *Stinking, rank, rancid*: *opsonia*, Juv. II. Fig.: *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive*: *rancidulum quiddam locutus*, Pers.

**rance-īus**, *a. um, adj.* [*obsol. ranco-o, v. rancens*] I. Prop.: *Stinking, rank, rancid*: *aper*, Hor. II. Fig.: *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive*: (*Comp.*) *quid rancidius, quam, etc.*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rance*.

**rān-un-cūlus**, *i. m. dim.* [*for ranon-culus; fr. rana, through obsol. rano, ranon-is*] I. Prop.: *A little frog, a tadpole*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing in the neighbourhood of marshes)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grenouille*; also, *renoncule*.

**rāpa**, *ae. v. rapum*.

**rāpāc-ītas**, *ātis, f.* [*rapax, rapac-is*] (*The quality of the rapax; hence*) *Greediness, rapacity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapacité*.

**rāp-ax**, *ācis, adj.* [*rap-iō*] I. Prop.: *Of living beings: Grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious*: *fur*, Cic.: *lupus*, Hor. II. Fig.: *A. Of things: Rapacious, ravenous*: *Oreus*, Hor.—B. *Grasping, eagerly seizing, or laying hold of, prone to grasp, etc.*: (*with Gen.*) (*Comp.*) *nihil est appetentius similius sui, nec rapacius quam natura*, Cic. III. Meton.: *Quickly catching or taking (with Gen.)* (*Sup.*) *chrysoletrum rapacissimum ignium*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapace*.

**rāphānus**, *i. m.* = *πάπavος*. *A radish*: Cat.

**rāpīd-e**, *adv.* [*rapid-us*] *Hurriedly, hastily, quickly, rapidly*: I. Prop.: Cic.: (*Comp.*) *rapidus*, Tac. II. Fig.: Cic.

**rāpīd-ītas**, *ātis, f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the rapidus; hence*) *Swiftness, velocity, rapidity*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapidité*.

**rāp-īdus**, *a. um, adj.* [*rap-iō*] 1. *a. Prop.*: *Tearing away, seizing*: *ferre*, Ov.—b. Meton.: (a) *Of fire, heat, etc.*: *Fierce, consuming*: *Ov.*: Virg.—(b) *Devouring*: *rogi*, Ov.: *mare*, Tib.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Tearing or hurrying along, swift, quick, rapid*: *venenum, quick working*, Tac.: (*Sup.*) *rapidissimum flumen*, Cæs.—b. Fig.: *Impetuous, vehement, violent, hasty*: *oratio*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapide*.

**rāp-īna**, *ae. f.* [*id.*] I. Prop.: *Robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine*:

**Cic. II. Meton.** *Prey, plunder, booty*: Virg. *¶* Hence, *Fr. rapine*.

**rāp-to, ūi, tum, ēre** (*Perf. Subj.*, *rāp-to*), 3. v. a. [akin to Gr. *ῥάπτω*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To seize and carry off; to snatch, tear, drag, draw, or hurry away: 1. With the idea of seizing predominating: quo fessum rapitis? Virg.: a doino, Cic.—2. With the idea of swiftness predominating: cancribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor.: (without Object) rapiuntque runnute, gather their things hastily together, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. To carry off by force; to seize, rob, plunder: quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.: (without Object) rapere ubi pueri ac clepere discunt, id.—2. To plunder, ravage, lay waste, a country, etc.: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg.—3. To carry off by violence, to abduct: virginēs, Liv.—4. To seize or occupy by force: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To snatch, force, or hurry away: aliquem in invidiam, Cic.: simul tecum solatia rapta, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. To carry along or away with passion; to transport, ravish, captivate; and with a designation of the limit, to carry or hurry away, to strongly attract to anything: In a bad or good sense: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiet, Cic.: rāpi ad opes augendas generis humani, Cic.—2. To seize by violence, to snatch, steal: oscula, Hor.—3. To snatch, seize, or lay hold of quickly; to hasten, precipitate: rapienda occasio, Juv.: rapinam amicit Occasionem de die, Hor.—4. To carry off suddenly or prematurely by death; to snatch away: Improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor.: (without Object) et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, Virg. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Of fire, etc., as object: 1. To take, or catch, quickly: admotam rapiunt vivacis sulfura flammam, Ov.—2. To hasten forwards, promote, increase, etc.: rapiuntque in fomite flammam, Virg.—**B.** To take, or assume, quickly: barba comeque nigrum rapere colorem, Ov.—**C.** To hurry rapidly onwards; to lead on in haste or with rapidity: mille rapit densos acie, Virg.—**D.** To range rapidly through; to speed quickly through or over: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit, Virg. *¶* Hence, *Fr. ravir*.

**rap-tim, adv.** [rap-to] 1. Violently, eagerly: Pl.—2. Hastily, suddenly, speedily, hurriedly: Cic.; Virg.

**rap-tō, ōnis, f.** [id.] *A carrying off, abduction, ravishing, rape*: Ter.

**rap-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. in-ens.** [id.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To seize and carry off; to snatch, drag, or hurry away: ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros, Virg. **B. Esp.**: To waste, ravage, plunder: Africam, Tac. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To drag along: quid raptem in crimina divos? i. e. accuse, arraign, Prop.—**B.** To hurry along with passion; to agitate, disquiet: Ha me an or lassum animi... Raptat, Plaut. **III. Meton.**: To hurry

rapidly; to lead in haste or rapidly: legiones huc atque illuc, Hirt.

**rap-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] 1. A robber, plunderer: Tac.; Ov.—**As Adj.**: Plundering, robbing, etc.: lupi raptores, Virg.—2. One who carries off persons by violence: an abductor, ravisher, etc.: Tac.; Ov.

**rap-tum, i. n.** (mostly in *Abl. Sing.*) [id.] Robbery, rapine, plunder: Liv.; Ov.

1. **rap-tus, a, um, P.** of rap-to. 2. **rap-tus, ūs, m.** [rap-to] 1. A dragging or tearing away; a violent rending: Ov.—2. A carrying off, robbing, plundering: Tac.—3. Abduction, rape, etc.: Cic. *¶* Hence, *Fr. rapt*.

**rāp-ŭm, i. n. dim.** [for rapolum; fr. rapum, (uncontr. Gen.) rapo-] A little turnip or rape: Hor.

**rāp-um, i. n.; -a, e, f.** [akin to Gr. *ῥάπ-ω*] A turnip, rape: Suet. *¶* Hence, *Fr. rave*.

**rār-ē-fāc-ŏ, fēci, factum** (in *inensis* rareque facit, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [rar-us]; (e); fac-to] To make thin or rare, to rarefy: rarefieri, Lucr. *¶* Hence, *Fr. rarefier*.

**rār-esco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incho.** [rar-us] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To be far apart; to be scattered; to be, or grow, scanty, thin, etc.: rarescent quoque nubila caeli, Lucr. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of the body or its parts: Not to cohere: Lucr.—2. Of the ground: To grow, or become, loose; to part asunder: Lucr. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of places: To open, grow wide: colles paulatim rarescent, Tac.—**B.** To lose density, become rarefied: aequal Humor... rarescit ab aestu, Lucr. **III. Fig.**: Of sound: To become feeble, diminish, die away: Prop.

**rār-itas, ātis, f.** [id.] (The state, or condition, of the rarus; hence) 1. Looseness of texture, distance apart: Cic.—2. Of the hair, etc.: Thinness, scantiness: Suet.—3. a. Small number, fewness: Suet.—b. (a) Prop.: Rarity: dictorum, Cic.—(b) Meton.: A rare thing, a rarity: Pl. *¶* Hence, *Fr. rareté*.

**rār-o, adv.** [rar-us] Seldom, rarely: raro antedecentem scelestum Deseruit poena, Hor.: (Comp.) quod rarius fiet, Cic.: (Sup.) rarissime, Suet.

**rār-us, a, um, adj.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: Having wide interstices between its parts; of a loose texture; not thick or dense; thin: retia, Virg.: (Comp.) rariore silvae, the thinner, or clearer, parts of the forest, Tac.: (Sup.) rarissima terra, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of things which stand apart from each other: 1. Gen.: Far apart, here and there, scattered, thin, scanty: loci, Cic.: lacrima, Hor.—2. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: Far apart, here and there, scattered about, dispersed, single: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis praeparantur, Cæs.—**B. Fev.**, rare: vitio parentum Rara juvenus, Hor.—In Adverbial force: Seldom, rarely: nec Iliacos cœtus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. *¶* Hence, *Fr. rare*.

**rā-silis, e, adj.** [for rad-silis; fr.

rad-o] Scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished, smooth: torno rasile buxum, Virg.

**rā-sito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. in-ens.** (rado, through obsol. frēq. ras-to] To shave often, to shave: faciem, Suet. **†** **rastel-lus, i. m. dim.** [for raster-lus; fr. rastrum, rast(e)-i] A hoc, rake, mattock: Suet. *¶* Hence, *Fr. râteau*.

**rastr-i, ōrum, v. rastrum.** **rās-trum, i. n., usually in the Plur., ras-tri, ōrum, m.** [for rad-trum, rad-tri; fr. rad-o] Accomplisher of scraping or scratching; hence) A toothed hoe; a rake, used for breaking up the soil; a mattock: Ter.; Virg.

**rās-us** (for rad-us), a, um, P. of rad-o. *¶* Hence, *Fr. ras*.

**rā-t-ŏ, ōnis, f.** [reor, through root RA] **I. Prop.**: A reckoning, account, calculation, computation: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Of abstract things: A reckoning, account: Cic.; Cæs.—**B.** A calculation, computation: Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** 1. A list, roll, register: Cic.—2. A sum, number: Plant.; Cic.—3. A business-matter, transaction, business: Cic.—**B.** 1. a. Relation, reference, respect to a thing: Cic.—b. A respect, regard, concern, consideration, care, for a thing (mostly in the connection rationem habere or ducere): Cic.; Cæs.—c. Relation to a thing; i. e.: (a) Course, conduct, procedure, mode, manner, fashion, plan, etc.; Cic.; Cæs.—(b) Condition, sort, fashion, way, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—2. a. The reasoning powers or faculty; judgment, understanding, reason: Cic.—b. (a) Gen.: The reasonable cause of a thing, a ground, motive, reason, Cic.—(b) Esp.: In rhetoric: A showing cause, argument, reasoning in support of a proposition: Cic.—c. Reasonableness, reason, propriety, law, rule, order, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—d. (a) A theory, doctrine, or system based upon reason; science: Cic.—(b) Knowledge: Cic.—e. A view or opinion resting upon reasonable grounds: Cic.; Nep.—f. In philosoph. lang.: A production of proof, argumentation, reasoning: Cic. *¶* Hence, *Fr. ration, raison*.

**rāt-iōcīnā-t-ŏ, ōnis, f.** [ratiocin-(a)-or] Rhetor. t. t.: 1. An exercise of the reasoning powers; reasoning, ratiocination: Cic.—2. A certain form of reasoning, a syllogism: Cic.—3. Reasoning in an interrogative form: Auct. Her.

**rāt-iōcīnā-tiv-us, a, um, adj.** [id.] Rhetor. t. t.: Of, or belonging to, reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative: Cic.

**rāt-iōcīnā-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] A reckoner, computant, accountant: Cic.

**rāt-iōcīn-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a.** [for ratiocin-or; fr. ratio, rati-onis] **I. Prop.**: To reckon, compute, calculate: de pecuniā, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To reason, argue; to infer or conclude from a consideration of circumstances: A. Nect: si recte ratiocinabimur, Cic.—**B.** Act: si ratiocinabantur... aperte jam se perspicue nulla esse iudicia, etc.: Cic.



**rätion-älis**, *e*, *adj.* [fr. id.] *Of, or belonging to, reason; reasonable, rational*: homo est animal rationale, Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rationnel*.

**rätion-ärlum**, *li*, *n.* [fr. id.] *(A thing pertaining to an account or to accounts; hence) A statistical table, a schedule*: imperii, Suet.

**rät-is**, *is*, *f.* [prob. from root *ēpes* or *ēper*, whence *ēpes-ow*, *ēper-mōs*; also, Lat. *re-mus*] *I. Prop.*: *A vessel made of logs fastened together; a float, raft*: Cæs.; Liv. *II. Meton.*: *A bark, boat, vessel*: Virg.

**rätun-cula**, *e*, *f. dim.* [for *rätion-cula*; fr. *rätio*, *rätion-is*] *1. A small reckoning, a little account*: Ter.—*2.*: *a. A slight ground or reason*: Cic.—*b.* In dialectics: *A petty syllogism*: Cic.

**rä-tus**, *a*, *um*: *1. Pa.* of *re-or*, through root *RA*.—*2. P.*: (Prop.: *Reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation*: Meton.) *a.*: *Of things*: (a) *Fixed, settled, established, firm, unalterable, sure, certain, valid, etc.*: *rata et certa spatia* define, Cic.—(b) *Fulfilled, carried out, accomplished, completed*: *rata sint sua visa* precatur, Ov.—*Particular phrases*: (a) *Pro rata parte* or *portione*, *pro rata*, *secundum ratam partem*, *According to a certain part, i. e. in proportion, proportionally*: Cæs.; Pl.; Liv.; Virg.—(b) *Ratum aliquid* *facere*, *efficere*, *habere*, or *ducere*, *To make, account, etc., anything fixed or valid; to confirm, ratify, approve*: Cic.; Liv.—(c) *Ratum alicui esse*, *To be approved of, etc., by anyone*: Cic.—*b.* *Of persons*: *Resolved, determined*: Enn.

**rauc-i-sön-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [rauc-us; (l); son-o] *Hoarse-sounding*: Lucr.; Cat.

**rauc-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *RU*, *to sound, make a sound*] *I. Prop.*: *Of living beings, their voice, etc.*: *Hoarse*: aliquis, Cic.: vox, Ov. *II. Meton.*: *Of things*: *Hoarse, hollow, or deep sounding, harsh, etc.*: *Hadria*, Hor.—*Adverbial expression*: *Rauca*, *Hoarsely, harshly, etc.*: *annis Rauca sonans*, Virg. *III. Fig.*: *Faint, feeble, indistinct, etc.*: *rumor*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rauque*.

**Raudil Campi**, or **Raudius Campus**. *The Raudil Campi, or Raudius Campus; a plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri*.

**raud-us** (*rod-, rud-*), *eris*, *n.* [akin to *rud-is*] (*A rude mass; hence*) *A piece of brass used as a coin*: Liv.

**raudus-culum**, *i*, *n. dim.* [for *rauder-culum*; fr. *raudus*, *rauder-is*] (Prop.: *A little raudus*: Meton.) *A small sum of money*: Cic.

**Rauräci**, *drum*, *m.* *The Rauraci; a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, near Bäte*.

**Rävenna**, *e*, *f.* *Ravenna; a celebrated seaport in Gallia Cispadana, still bearing the same name*.—Hence, *Ravenn-as*, *ätis*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ravenna*.

**rä-vus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.; akin to Germ. *grau*; Eng. *gray*]

*Gray-yellow, grayish, tawny*: Cic.; Hor.

**rē**, or, with *d*, demonstrative, red (so too before vowels and *h*; also in red-do, and with the connecting vowel *i* in *rēd-vivus*. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e.g. *reedifico*, *reexinatio*, *reinuito*, etc. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms *relegio*, *reliquie*; and the suppression of the *d* caused the lengthening of the *e* in *rēduco*, *rēlatum*, inseparable particle [prob. an abbreviation of Sanscrit *parā*, "retro"] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Back*: *reduco*. *B. Esp.*: *1. Backwards, in a backward direction*: *reclino*, *reclivis*.—*2. Back, behind*: *relinquo*; *repagula*.—*3. Pregn.*: *Back, and so away*: *recanto*, *no. III.*; *recedo*, *no. II.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Of opposition*: *Against or in opposition*: *reductor*, *repugno*.—*B. Of repetition or renewal*: *1. Gen.*: *Again, re*: *rebello*, *resumo*.—*2. Esp.*: *Again and again*; hence, *a. Repeatedly*: *recogito*, *regesto*.—*b. Intensive*: *reclamo*, *no. II.*—*C. Of reciprocity*: *1. Back again, in return*: *redamo*.—*2. Mutually, reciprocally*: *resaluto*.—*D. Of restoration to original state, etc.*: *Back again, re*: *recompono*.—*E. Of reversal or of release from original state, etc.*: *1. Un-*: *2. resero*, *retego*.—*2. Dis-*, *de-*: *reprobo*, *redarguo*.—*F. Of a return, etc.*: *Back again, in return*: *reddo*, *redono*.—*G.* Without force: *recaleo*; *repono*, *no. V.*

**rēa**, *re*, *v. reus*.

**re-apse**, *adv.* [contr. from *re*, *Abl.* of *res*; and *eapse*, an old form for *ipsā*; cf. *ipse init.*] *In fact, in reality, actually, really*: Cic.

**Rēate**, *is*, *n.* *Reate; an ancient Sabine town*.—Hence, **Rēat-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Reate*: *Reatine*.—As *Subst.*: **Rēatini**, *orum*, *m.* (*sc. civēs*) *The inhabitants of Reate*.

**rē-ätus**, *us*, *m.* [*re-us*] *The condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment*: Just.

**rēbellä-tio**, *önis*, *f.* [*rebell(a)-o*] *A renewal of hostilities; revolt, rebellion*: Tac.

**rēbellä-trix**, *icis*, *f. adj.* [*id.*] *Revolt-ing, rebellious*: Liv.

**rēbell-io**, *önis*, *f.* [*rebell-o*] *A renewal of war (by the conquered party); a revolt, rebellion*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rebellion*.

**rēbell-is**, *is*, *adj.* [*id.*] *That makes war afresh; insurgent, rebellious*. *I. Prop.*: *Æneade*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: *rebelles*, *ium*, *m.* (*sc. homines*) *Rebels*: Tac. *II. Fig.*: *amor*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rebelle*.

**rēbell-ium**, *ii*, *n.* [*id.*] *A renewal of war by the conquered party; a revolt, rebellion*: Liv.

**rē-bello**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i. v. n.* *To wage war again; to make an insurrection; to revolt, rebel*: Hirt. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (se) rebeller*.

**rē-bō**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i. v. n.* *To bellow back, reound, re-echo*: *reboant silvæque et longus Olympus*, Virg.

**rē-calcitra**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i. a. n.* (Prop.: *To kick back*; Fig.) *To deny access*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. récalcitrer*.

**rē-cälö**, *perfi*, and *sup. pps.* *not found*, *cäläre*, *2. v. n.* *To be warm or hot*: *recalant nostro Tiberina flumens* Sanguine, Virg.

**rē-cälö**, *cälü*, *no sup.*, *cälö*, *äre*, *3. v. n. inch. I.* *To grow, or become, warm again; to recover warmth*: *A. Prop.*: *Thessalici incendio ignes recaluere*, Flor. *B. Fig.*: *mens recalescit*, Ov. *II. To grow, or become, warm*: *motu atque exercitatione*, Cic.

**rē-calfäcio**, *calfeoi*, *calfactum*, *calfacere*, *3. v. a.* *To make warm again, to warm*. *I. Prop.*: *sanguine telum*, Ov. *II. Fig.*: *tepidam recalfacimenter*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. réchauffer*.

**rē-candesco**, *candü*, *no sup.*, *candesce*, *3. v. n. inch. I.* *Prop.*: *To grow white*: *percutsa recanduit unda*, Ov. *II. Meton.*: *To grow hot, to glow*: *solibus ætheris*, . . . *recanduit* (*sc. tellus*), Ov. *III. Fig.*: *To glow*: *recanduit ira*, Ov.

**rē-canto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *i. v. intens. n.* and *a. i.* (Prop.: *To chant back*: Meton.) *To recall, recant, revoke*: *Act.*: *recantatis opprobriis*, Hor. *II.* (Prop.: *To chant away*: Meton.) *To charm away*: *curas*, Ov.

**rē-cēdo**, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cēdere*, *3. v. n. I.*: *A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *To go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede*: *multa recedentes* (*sc. anni*) *adimunt*, Hor.—*2. Esp.*: *To retire to one's bed-chamber, etc.; to go to rest*: Ov. *B. Meton.*: *1. Of place, things, etc.*: *To recede, stand back*: *domus . . . recessit*, Virg.—*2. Of places* which seem to *recede* from the sight of persons leaving them: *terreque urbesque recedunt*, Virg. *II.*: *A. Prop.*: *To go away, depart from a place*: *nec vero a stabulis, pluvia impendente, recedunt* (*sc. apes*) *Longius*, Virg. *B. Meton.*: *Of things*: *To separate; to become, or be, separated from*: *caput eervice*, Ov. *C. Fig.*: *1. To withdraw, depart*: *penitus a natura*, Cic.—*2. To vanish, disappear, pass away*: *in ventos vita recessit*, Virg.

**rē-cello**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *celläre*, *3. v. n.* *To spring back, fly back, bend back*: Liv.

**rēcens**, *ntis* (*Abl. Sing.*, regularly *recenti*; in the poets sometimes *recente*, Cat.; Ov.:—*Gen. Plur.*, regularly, *recentium*; *recentüm*, Hor.), *adj.* [*ctym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *That has not long existed, fresh, young, recent*: *invidia et infamias*, Cic. (*Sup.*, with *Partitive Gen.*) *Senones recentissimi advenarum*, Liv.—*Adverbial expression*: *Recentes, lately, freshly, newly, recently*: Tac.—*Particular expression*: *Recentes ab, Fresh from, shortly or immediately after*: Cic. *B. Esp.* (*Comp.*) *Of later date, modern*: *Græci recentiores*, Pl.—As *Subst.*: *recentiores*, *um*, *m.* (*sc. homines*) *The moderns*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. récent*

**rē-censō**, censūi, censum, and censitum, censūrē, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: *To count, reckon up, enumerate, etc.*: ordine pisces, Ov. II. Meton.: A. I. Gen.: *To examine closely, inspect, take an accurate survey of*: omnemque suorum Forte recenset numerum, carosque nepotes, Virg.—2. Esp.: Milit. 1. t.: *To review, muster, inspect, etc.*: equites, Liv.—B. To go, pass, or run through: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, Ov. III. Fig.: *To go over in thought, in narration, or in critical treatment*: to reckon up, recount, review, revise: fortunaeque virum morisque mandisque, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. recensere.

**rēcens-io**, ōnis, f. [recens-eo] *An enumeration, reviewing, recension*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. recension.

**rēcens-itus**, a, um, f. of recens-eo. 1. **rēcens-us**, a, um, P. of recens-eo.

2. **rēcens-us**, ūs, m. [recens-eo] *An enumeration, a review*: populi (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. recense.

**rēceptā-cūlum**, i, n. [recept(a)-o] (*That which serves for receiving*; hence) 1. Of things: *A magazine, receptacle*: Cic.; Tac.—2. A place of refuge: *a lurking-place, shelter, retreat*: (Prop. and Fig.) Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. réceptacle.

**rēceptā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A receiver, shelterer*: in a bad sense, a *hider, harbourer, concealer*: Flor.

**rēcep-tio**, ōnis, f. [for recap-tio, fr. recip-io] through true root RECAP] *A receiving, reception*: (with Acc.) virum, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. réception.

**rēcep-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. in-tens. a. [for recap-to; fr. id.] I. Gen.: *To take again, receive back*: to recover, retake: id rursum oculi templa recaptant, Lucr. II. Esp.: A. To receive, harbour, admit, to one's house, protection, etc.: suspectos capitalium criminum, Tac.—B. To tug back, drag out with force: hastam receptat Ossibus hærentem, Virg.—C. With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self anywhere*: to withdraw, retire, recede: Ter.; Virg.

**rēcep-tor**, ōris, m. [for recap-tor; fr. id.] *A receiver, shelterer*: in a bad sense, a *hider, harbourer, concealer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. receveur.

**rēcep-trix**, icis, f. [for recap-trix; fr. id.] *She that harbours or conceals*: Fig.: Cic.

**rēcep-tum**, i, n. [for recap-tum; fr. id.] *An engagement, undertaking, etc.*: Cic.

1. **rēcep-tus** (for recap-tus), a, um, P. of recip-io, through true root RECAP. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) recette, "a receipt."

2. **rēcep-tus**, ūs, m. [recip-io; through true root RECAP] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A drawing back*: Quint. B. Fig.: *A retraction, recantation*: sententia, Liv. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Milit. 1. t.: *A drawing, or falling, back*: a retiring, retreat: Cic. B. Fig.: *A retreating, falling back, retreat*: Cæs.; Liv.

1. **rēces-sus** (for reced-sus), a, um, P. of reced-o.

2. **rēces-sus**, ūs, m. [for reced-sus; fr. reced-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A going back, receding, retreating, retreat, departure*: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of the sea or tide: *Ebb*: Cic.—2. Means of retreat: Cæs. II. Fig.: A. A retreat, etc.: tum accessus a te ad causam, tum recessus, Cic.—B. A background, etc.: habet illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, Cic. III. Meton.: A. A distant, retired, or secret, spot; a nook, corner, retreat, recess: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. recez.

**rēcid-ivus**, a, um, adj. [1. recid-o] (Prop.: *Falling back*; Fig.: *Returning, recurring*: Pergama, restored, rebuilt, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. recidive.

1. **rē-cido** (in the poets scanned with e long), cidi, cāsum (recasurus, Cic.), cidiere, 3. v. n. [for re-cado] I. A. Prop.: *To fall back*: quia et recidunt omnia in terras, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To fall back*: in graviores morbum, Liv.—2. *To subside, become subdued*: contentio nimia vocis reciderat, Cic.—3. Of an evil, etc.: *To fall back, recoil upon anyone, esp. upon the author of it*: Cæs.; Cic. II. *To fall somewhere; to light upon, happen, occur*: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv.

2. **rē-cido**, cidi, cāsum, cidiere, 3. v. a. [for re-cado] I. Prop.: *To cut away, cut down, cut off*: sceptrum imā de stirpe, Virg. II. Fig.: *To lop off, cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish*: ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) reciser.

**rēcinc-tus** (for recing-tus), a, um, P. of recing-o.

**rē-cingo**, no perf., cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To ungird, loose that which was girded*: vestem, Virg. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To ungird one's self*: Ov.

**recinium**, ūi, v. ricinium.

**rē-cino**, no perf. nor sup., cinere, 3. v. n. and a. [for re-cano] I. A. Neut.: (Prop.: *To sing again*; Meton.) 1. *To resound, re-echo, echo forth again*: Cic.—2. *To chatter, be noisy, screech*: Hor.—B. Act.: (Prop.: *To sing again*; Meton.) 1. *To repeat*: hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, Hor.—2. *To re-echo, give back, echo forth again*: recinit iocosa Nomen imago, Hor. II. Act.: *To make the subject of one's song*: to sing; to praise, or celebrate, in song: Latonam, Hor.

**rēcipi-ratio**, ōnis, etc., v. recup. **rē-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum, cipere (re-cepso, for recepto, Cat.), 3. v. a. [for re-capio] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To receive back*: to get back, get again: merita, Cic.: homines, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. *To retake, recover a place, etc., from the enemy*: Cic.—b. *To recover what was in danger of being lost*: to save, etc.: fruges, Virg.—c. *To draw out from a wound, etc.*: ensem, Virg.—d. *To draw off or away*: to withdraw: exercitum, Liv.—c. *To recover, bear away from the enemy, etc.*: illum

medio ex hoste, Virg.—f. With Personal pron.: or simply, recipere: *To draw back, withdraw from or to any place, to betake one's self anywhere*: in milit. lang., to retire, retreat: Cic.; Cæs.—g. Business 1. t.: *To keep back, retain, reserve*: postulcum hoc receipt, quom adis vendidit, Plant. B. Fig.: 1. *To get back, bring back*: to receive again, regain, recover: ut antiquam frequentiam recipere desertam bellis urbem parenter, Liv.—2. With Personal pron.: a. *To betake one's self, withdraw, retire*: Cic.—b. *To recover, to collect one's self*: Cæs.; Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To take to one's self, admit, accept, receive*: aliquem, Cic.: (without Object) qui receperant, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. *To take, capture, etc.*: civitatem, Cæs.—b. Business 1. t.: *To take in, receive as the proceeds of anything*: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.—c. *To receive a weapon, etc., in the body, etc.*: totum telum corpore, Cic.—Particular phrase: Recipe ferrum, Receive the steel or take thy death-blow (the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator, whom they were not inclined to spare): Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To take to or upon one's self*: to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow: antiquitas receipt fabulas... hæc ætas autem respuit, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To take upon one's self, undertake the performance of a task*: consignare or intrusted to one: recepti causam Siciliæ, Cic.—b. *To take upon one's self*: to pledge one's self, pass one's word, be surety for a thing; to warrant, promise, engage a thing to anyone: quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.—c. Law 1. t.: Of the praetor: Recipere nomen, To receive (a person's) name, i. e. to receive or entertain a charge against one: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. recevoir.

**rēciprōc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [reciproc-us] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To move backwards, or back and forth*: animam, Liv.: motum, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *Of a vessel*: To turn, or tack, about: Liv. B. Fig.: *To reverse, convert a proposition*: Cic. II. Neut.: *To move backwards, go back*: to move back and forth, to come and go, reciprocate: fretum Euripi temporibus statis reciprocatur, rises and falls, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. réciproquer.

**rēciprōcus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Turning back the same way, returning, receding*: mare, Tac. II. Fig.: *Alternating, reciprocal, etc.*: voces, reverberating echoes, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. réciproque.

**rēci-sus** (for recid-sus), a, um, P. of recid-o.

**rēcītā-tio**, ōnis, f. [recit(a)-o] *A reading aloud*: Cic.; Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. récitation.

**rēcītā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A reader, reciter*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. récitateur.

**rē-cito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To read out, recite anything* 13



public: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. II. Esp.: Law i. t.: To read out, recite: A. A document, statement, report, etc., in public proceedings: testimonium, Cic. —B. Of persons as objects: aliquem praeferre in recitando senatu, in the list of senators, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. récler.

**reclāmā-tio**, ōnis, f. [reclam(a)-o] A cry of opposition or disapprobation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. réclamation.

**reclām-īto**, prps. [nor perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. intens. [reclam-o] To cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict: Fig.: reclamati istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic.

**reclāmō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Neut.: To cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict: quum ejus promissis legiones reclamasset, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) quum erat reclamatum, id.—2. Act.: quod quoniam ratio reclamata vera, etc., Lucr. B. Meton.: To reverbere, re-echo, resound: scopulis illis reclamant Aequora, Virg. II. To cry out repeatedly or aloud: unā voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. réclamer.

**reclīn-is**, e, adj. [reclin-o] Leaning back, bent back, reclining: ille, ut erat, reclinis, Tac.

**reclīno**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [re; Gr. κλίνω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lean backwards, bend backwards, recline: caput, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To bend one's self back; i. e. to lean back, recline, rest: Cæs.; Hor. —2. To lay back; to lay or put aside: scuta réclinant, Virg. II. Fig.: Reclinare aliquem ab aliquā re, To bend one back from, i. e. to release one from; to remove from one: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. récliner.

**reclūdō**, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. To uncloze what had been closed; to open, throw or lay open; to disclose, reveal: A. Prop.: portam, Virg. B. Fig.: virtus recludens immeritis mori Caelum, Hor. II. To shut up: matronas in carcerem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. recluder.

**reclūd-s** (for reclud-s), a, um, P. of reclud-o.

**recoo-tus** (for recoqu-tus), a, um, P. of recoquo.

**re-cōgitō**, āvi, no sup., āre, i. v. a. To think over, consider, reflect: Plaut.; Cic.

**recogni-tio**, ōnis, f. [for recogno-tio; fr. recogno-sco] 1. A recollection, recognition: scelerum suorum, Cic.—2. A reviewing, investigation, examination: Liv.

**re-cognosco**, cognōvi, cognitum, cognoscere, 3. v. a. I. To know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognise: recognosce mecum noctem illam superieorem, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: To look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect: dona recognoscit populum, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. To examine a writing in respect of its genuineness

and value; to certify, authenticate: codicem, Cic.—2. Of books: To revise, correct: libellos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *reconnaitre*, (mod.) *reconnaître*.

**re-colligo**, collēgi, collectum, colligere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To gather again what has been scattered; to gather up, collect: sparsos ignes, Luc. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To gather again: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, to be reconciled, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: 1. To recover: Pl.—2. To collect one's self, take courage: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. récolter, recueillir.

**re-cōlo**, cōlūti, cultum, cōlere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To inhabit again; to revisit a place: locum, Phaed. II. Mecon.: To till, or cultivate, again; to work anew: desertam terram, Liv. III. Fig.: A. To exercise, or practice, again; to resume, renew: artes, Cic.—B. To think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.—C. To contemplate, survey: inclusas animas . . . Lustrabat studio recolens, Virg.

**re-compōno**, no perf., compōsitum, compōnere, 3. v. a. To put together again; to reunite, rearrange, readjust: comas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. recomposer.

**reconciliā-tio**, ōnis, f. [reconcili(a)-o] 1. A re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal: Cic.—2. A reconciling, reconciliation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. réconciliation.

**reconciliā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A restorer: Liv.

**re-concilio**, āvi, ātum, āre (Fut. Perf. Inf., reconciliasso, Plaut.; —Perf. Inf., reconciliassere, id.), i. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Of persons, their feelings, etc., as objects: To bring together again, reunite, reconcile: aliquem cum aliquo, Cic.: aliquem alicui, id.—B. To re-establish, restore, etc.: gratiam, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To appease: inimicos, Tac.—B. To bring back: aliquem donum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. réconcilier.

**re-concinno**, no perf. nor sup., āre. To set right again; to repair: detrimentum, Cæs.

**recond-itus**, a, um: 1. P. of recond-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Put away, out of the way, hidden, concealed: quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! Cic.—As Subst.: recondita, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) Remote, sequestered places: Cæs.—b. Fig.: (a) Hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite: (Comp.) reconditiora, Cic.—(b) Hidden, concealed: mores, Cic.—(c) Of disposition: Reserved: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) recondit.

**re-condo**, condidi, conditum, condere, 3. v. a. I. To put up again, put back again: gladium in vaginam, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To lay up; to put, store, or store away; to hoard, etc.: prome reconditum . . . Cæcubum, Hor.—2. Esp.: Of a sword: To sheathe: Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To lay up, store up or away: alia recondit mens, e quibus memoria oritur, Cic.

—2. To keep secret: voluptates, Tac. III.: A. Gen.: To hide, conceal, etc.: quod celari opus erant, habebant sepositum et reconditum, Cic. B. Esp.: Of a weapon: To bury, plunge, etc.: gladium lateri, Ov. IV. To conceal again; hence, of the eyes, to close again: oculos, Ov.

**re-confio**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. To blow up again, rekindle: Fig.: sensus, Lucr.

**re-cōquo**, coxi, coctum, cōquere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To cook or boil over again: Pollam, Cic. II. Meton.: To burn, melt, cast, or forge again: fornacibus enses, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. recuire.

**recondā-tio**, ōnis, f. [recond(a)-or] A recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance: Cic.

**re-cord-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. dep. a. and n. [re; cor, cord-is] (To bring again from the heart; hence) I. To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of a thing; to call to mind, remember, recollect: consilia, Cic.: (with Gen.) flagitiorum, id.: (without Object, et, ut recorder, tibi meam (epistolam) misit, id. II. To think of, meditate, ponder something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sunt passura, recorder, Ov. 638 Part. Fut. in Pass. force: ea, quae recordanda et cogitanda, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. recorder.

**re-crēō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To make or create anew; to remake, reproduce, restore, renew: lumen, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To restore to a good condition; to revive, refresh, recruit, incorporate in body, etc., or mind: mentem, Cic.: humerum leni vento, Hor. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To become refreshed, revived, recruited, etc., to revive, recover itself, recruit, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. recrér, recrér.

**re-crēpo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To send a sound back; to resound, ring, echo: cymbala recrepat, Cat. II. Act.: To send back the sound of anything; to echo, re-echo, etc.: saepe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (=lyram) pulsus, Virg.

**re-cresco**, crēvi, crētum, crescere, 3. v. n. To grow again, to grow up or increase again: luna pleno orbe, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. recroître.

**re-crūdesco**, crūdūi, no sup., crūdescere, 3. v. n. inch. (To become raw again; hence) I. Prop.: Of wounds: To break open afresh. II. Fig.: recrudit pugna, Liv.

**rect-a**, adv. [Aderbia Abl. of rectus] Straightway, straight forward, right on, directly: Cic.

**rect-e**, adv. [rect-us] 1. In a straight line (perpendicular or horizontal); straightly, perpendicularly, uprightly: Cic.—2. a. (a) Rightly, correctly, purposely, duly, suitably, well: recte tu quidem et vere, Cic.: (Comp.) rectius occupat Nomen beati, qui, etc., Hor.: (Sup.) rectissime quidem judicas, Cic.—(b) With Adjectives, to strengthen

their power: *Right well, thoroughly*: *salvus sum recte*, Plaut.—(c) Ellipt.; esp. in answers: *Well, quite well, right, excellently*: *primum adeo expugnabo*. *Gn. Recte*, Ter.—b. In colloquial language: (a) As a courteously evasive answer: *All's well, it's all right; there's nothing the matter*: *quid festinas, gnate mi?* Ch. *Recte*, pater, Plaut.—(b) In politely declining an offer, etc.: *No, I thank you*: *rogo numquid velit*: *Recte*, inquit, Ter.

**rec-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [for *reg-tio*; fr. *reg-o*] *A leading, guiding, government, direction*: Cic.

**rec-tor**, *ōris*, m. [for *reg-tor*; fr. *id.*] *A guider, leader, director, ruler, master*. I. Prop.: Of a helmsman, charioteer, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Virg. II. Fig.: civitatis, Cic.: *divūm*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. recteur*.

**rec-tus** (for *reg-tus*), a, um: 1. P. of *reg-o*.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Led straight along, drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright*: *ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat*, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Gen.: *Right, upright, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting* (Comp.) *si quid novisti rectius istis*, Hor. (Sup.) *rectissima ratio*, Quint.—As Subst.: *recta*, æ, f. (sc. *cena*) *A regular, formal, supper*: Suet.—(b) Esp.: *Morally*: *Right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good*: *animus ... secundis Temporibus dubisque rectus*, Hor.—As Subst.: *rectum*, i, n. *That which is good, right, virtuous; rectitude, virtue*: Cic.; Virg.

**re-cūbo**, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To lie upon the back; to lie backwards, recline*: *sub tegmine fagi*, Virg.

**re-cūl-tus** (for *recol-tus*), a, um, P. of *recol-o*.

**re-cumbo**, cūbūi, no sup., cumb-ere, 3. v. n. I. Of persons: A. Gen.: *To lay one's self down again, lie down again; to lie down*: *eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quom se collegisset ... recubuisse*, etc., Cic. B. Esp.: *To recline at table*: *redit horā dictā, recubuit*, Phaed. II. Of inanimate things: *To fall or sink down*: *at nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt*, Virg.

**re-cūp-ā-tor** (*recipera-*), *ōnis*, f. [recuper(a)-o] *A getting back, regaining, recovery*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. récupération*.

**re-cūp-ā-tor** (*recipera-*), *ōris*, m. [id.] *A regainer, recoverer*. I. Gen.: *urbis, a recapturer*, Tac. II. Esp.: *Law t. t.*: Plur.: *A board consisting of three or five members, originally only for processes between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently for cases in general which required a speedy decision*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. récupérateur*.

**re-cūp-ā-tōr-i-us** (*reciperat-or*), a, um, adj. [recuperator] *Of, or belonging to, the recuperatores*: *judicium*, Cic.

**re-cūp-ōro** (*re-cip-*), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [re; cap-iō] I. Prop.: *To get or obtain again; to regain, recover*, etc.: *nostros a Carthagin-*

*iensibus*, Cic. II. Fig.: *To obtain again, regain, recover*: *si et vos et me ipsum recuperāro*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. récupérer, recouvrer*.

**re-cūro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To take care of, pay attention to*, etc.: *plagas*, App. II. Esp.: Of persons: *To refresh, restore, invigorate*: *me recuravi otioque et urtica*, Cat.

**re-curro**, curri, currere (prps. no sup.), 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To run back, hasten back*, ad rhedam, Cic.: *ceptum saepe recurrat iter*, Ov. II. Fig.: *To come back, turn back, return, revert, recur*: *ad easdem conditiones*, Cæs.

**re-cūr-so**, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [for *recurr-so*; fr. *recurr-o*] *To run, or hasten back; to come back, return*. I. Prop.: *quid ego huc recurrem?* Plaut. II. Fig.: *sub noctem cura recurat*, Virg.

**re-cūr-sus**, ūs, m. [for *recurr-sus*; fr. *id.*] *A running back, going back, return, retreat*, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. recours*.

**re-cūrvo**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bend, or curve, backwards; to turn back*: *colla equi*, Ov.

**re-cūr-vus**, a, um, adj. [recurr-v-o] *Turned backwards; bent, crooked, or curved back*: *cornu*, Virg.: *tectum*, i. e. the *Labyrinth*, Ov.

**re-cūsā-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [recus(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A refusal*: Cic. II. Esp.: *Law t. t.*: A. *An objection, protest*: Cic.—B. *A plea in defence, counter-plea*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. recusation*.

**re-cūs-o**, āvi, ātum, āre (Gen. Plur. of Part. præs., recusantūm, Virg.), 1. v. a. [for *re-caus-o*; fr. *re; caus-a*] I. Gen.: *To make an objection against, in statement or reply; to decline, reject, refuse; to be reluctant, or unwilling, to do a thing*, etc.: *populi Romani amicitiam*, Cæs.: (with second A. of further definition) *populum Romanum disceptatorem*, Cic.: *pedes vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus*, Hor. II. Esp.: *Law t. t.*: *To protest against a complaint; to object, take exception, plead in defence*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. recuser*.

**re-cūs-sus** (for *re-cut-sus*), a, um, P. of *re-cut-i-o*.

**re-cūt-i-o**, no perf., cūssum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for *re-quatio*] *To strike back, or backwards; to cause to rebound*: *utero recusso*, Virg.

**re-cūt-it-us**, a, um, adj. [re; cut-i-s] (Having the skin removed; hence) I. Prop.: *Circumcised*: *Judai*, Mart. II. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the Jews, Jewish*: *sabbata*, Pers.

*red*, v. re.

**redac-tus** (for *redag-tus*), a, um, P. of *redig-o*, through true root REDAG.

**red-ā-ro**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, 1. v. a. *To love back, love in return, return love for love*: Cic.

**red-argūo**, argūi, argūtum, argū-ere, 3. v. a. *To disprove, refute, confute, contradict*: *redargue me*, si mentior, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. redarguer*.

**redd-it-us**, a, um, P. of *redd-o*.

**red-do**, didi, dītum, dēre (*Fut.*, Act., reddibo, Plaut.—*Fut. Pass.*: red-

dibitur, Plaut.—*Part. perf.*: reddita, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To give back, return, restore*: *hereditatem alicui*, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Passive in reflexive force: *To betake one's self again; to return*: Liv.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. 1. *To give, give up, hand over, deliver, etc.*, a letter, etc.: *alicui epistolam*, Cic. 2. *To render, yield, give, pay*: *vota Nymphis*, Virg.—3. *To render, yield, or give up; to surrender*: *animas ad praecepta*, Virg.—4. Of punishments: *To suffer, undergo*: *Sall.*—5. *To give or place*: *lanabius et pandis fumantia reddimus exta*, Virg.—6. *To give, yield, or put, forth*: *animam a pulmonibus*, Cic.—7. *To give, grant, yield, bestow*, etc.: *quibus ille pro meritis ... iura legesque reddiderat*, Cæs.—8. *Law t. t.*: a. *Reidderē iudicium*, *To appoint, grant, fix the time of trial*: Tac.—b. *Reidderē jus*, *To administer justice, pronounce sentence*: Tac.—B. *To give back in speech or writing; hence*, 1. *To translate, render*: *quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem*, Cic.: *verbo verbum*, Hor.—2. *To repeat, declare, report, narrate, recite, rehearse*: *carmen*, Hor.—3. *To render in answer, or reply; to return in answer*, etc.: *huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros*, Virg.—C. *To give back, or render*, a thing according to its nature or qualities: *to represent, imitate, express*: *te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas*, Virg.—D. *To make, or cause, a thing to be something or somehow; to render*: (with second A. of further definition) *tutorem et opulentiorē vitam reidderē*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rendre*.

**redēm-ptio**, *ōnis*, f. [redim-o, through true root REDEM] 1. *A buying back, buying off; a releasing, ransoming, redemption*: Liv.; Hirt.—2. *A farming of the revenue*: Cic.—3. *A buying up of a court of justice; a bribing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rédemption, rançon*.

**redēm-ptor**, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [fr. *id.*] *To buy back, ransom, redeem*: *a propinquis redemptabantur* (sc. captivi), Tac.

**redēm-ptor**, *ōris*, m. [fr. *id.*] Merc. t. t.: *One who undertakes a thing, by way of contract; a contractor, purveyor, farmer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. redempteur*.

**redēm-ptūra**, æ, f. [fr. *id.*] *An undertaking by contract; a contracting, farming*: Liv.

**redēm-ptus**, a, um, P. of *redim-o*, through true root REDEM.

**red-ō**, it, itum, ire, v. n. I.: A. Prop.: *To go, or come, back; to turn back, return, turn around*: *e provincia*, Cic.: *redempt jam gramina campis*, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To return, go, or come back*: *cum aliquo in gratiam*, Cic.—2. Esp.: In speaking: *To go back, return to a former subject; to recur to it*: *sed de hoc alias*; *nunc redeo ad augurem*, Cic. II.: A. *To come in as revenue, income; to arise, proceed*: *pecunia publica*, *quæ ex metallis redibat*, Nep.—B. *To come to*



be brought or reduced to; to arrive at, reach, attain a thing: res ad interregnum, Liv.

**rēd-hālo**, *perf.* and *sup.* not found, āre, 1. v. a. To breathe forth again, exhale: humorem, Lucr.

**rēd-hālo**, *no perf.*, itum, ere, 2. v. a. [for red-habeo] I. To give back, return a thing: viciū salūm tibi redhibeo, Plant. II. Mercant. t. t.: A. Of the buyer: To give or carry back; to return, etc.: redhibetur mancipium jure civili, Cic.—B. Of the seller: To receive back: dixit (sc. venditor) se redhibere (sc. ancillam), si non placeat, Plant.

**rēd-igo**, ēgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. [for red-ago] I. To drive, lead, or bring back: A. Prop.: boves in sua rura, Ov. B. Fig.: aliquid in memoriam, Cic. II.: A. To get together, call in, collect, raise, receive, take a sum of money, etc.: Idibus pecuniam, Hor.: pars maxima (sc. prae) ad questorem redacta est, Liv.—B.: 1. To bring or reduce a thing to any condition, circumstance, etc.; to make or render it so and so: quo edicto omnia redegerat in suam potestatem, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes.—2. To bring within a number or extent: to lessen, diminish, reduce: ad quingentos qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduiger*.

**rēdīmī-cēlum**, i, n. [redimi-o] (That which serves for binding round, etc.; hence) 1. A fillet, necklace, chaplet, frontlet, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—2. A bond, fetter, fig.: Plant.

**rēdīmī-to**, ī, itum, īre (Imperf., redimibat, Virg. A. 10, 638), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] To bind round, wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc.: tempora vittā, Virg.: sertis redimiti, Cic.

**rēd-imo**, ēmi, emptum, īnēre, 3. v. a. [for red-emo] I.: A. Gen.: To buy back, repurchase: eam (sc. domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimit, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To buy back, ransom, release, redeem a prisoner, slave, etc.: captos e servitute, Cic.—2. To buy off from anything; to set free, release, rescue: fratrem Pollux alternā morte redemit, Virg. II. To purchase, or buy, in return: pallam illi redimam meliorem, Plant. III.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To buy up: libros, Suet.—2. Esp.: Merc. and Law t. t.: To take, or undertake, by contract: to hire, farm, etc.: vectigalia parvo pretio, Caes. B. Fig.: (To buy, purchase; i. e.) 1. To gain, acquire, obtain, procure anything desirable: mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac.—2. To buy off, i. e. to ward off, obviate, avert an evil: acerbitem, Cic.—3. To pay for; to make amends, atone, compensate, for a wrong: sua perjurā per nostrum penam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (sc.) *redimer*.

**rēdīnegrā-tio**, ōnis, f. [redintegr-(a)-o] A renewal, restoration, reposition: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réintégration*.

**rēd-intēgro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: (To make whole again; hence) 1. To restore, renew: memoriam, Cic.—2. To recruit, refresh, etc.: legentium animum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réintégrer*.

**rēdī-tio**, ōnis, f. [rede-o], through true root REDĪ A going, or coming, back; a returning, return: Cic.: (with Acc. of place) domum, Caes.

**rēdī-tus**, ās, m. [id.] 1. A. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A returning, return: Cic.; Hor.—(b) Esp.: Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: Cic.—B. Fig.: Of abstract things: A returning, return: Cic.—2. A return, revenue, income, proceeds: Pl.

**rēdī-viv-us**, a, um, adj. [red= re; (i); viv-o] (Prop.: That lives again; Meton.) Of old building materials used as new: Renewed, renovated: lapis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *rédivire*.

**rēd-ōlō**, ōlūi, no sup., ōlere, 2. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To emit a scent, diffuse an odour, of; to smell of or like; to be redolent of anything: A. Prop.: vinum, Cic. B. Fig.: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. II. Neut.: To emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to be redolent: A. Prop.: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. B. Fig.: multa ejus sermonis indicia redolent, Cic.

**rēd-ōmīt-us**, a, um, adj. Retained, broken in again: cives, Cic.

**rēd-ōnō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To give back again, restore, return: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. II. To forgive or pardon for the sake of another: in visum nepotem Marti redonabo, i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redonner*.

**rēd-ūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere (rēduco, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: A. Of living objects: To lead or bring back; to conduct back: aliquem de exsilio, Cic.: vitulos a pastu ad tecta, Virg.—Particular phrases: (a) Reducere uxorem or uxorem in matrimonium, To lead back home, i. e. to take to wife again: Ter.; Suet.—(b) Reducere aliquem, To cause one to return, to restate one in a former position, etc.: Cic.—(c) Reducere aliquem (domum), To conduct, or accompany one, home, etc.: Cic.—B. With things as objects: To bring or draw back: solem, Virg.—2. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To draw off, withdraw, troops, etc.: copias, Caes. B. Fig.: To bring back, restore, replace, etc. ut spem reducis mentibus anxilis Viresque, Hor. II. To bring, make, reduce to some shape, quality, condition, etc.: aliquid in formam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduire*.

**rēdūc-tio**, ōnis, f. [reduc-o] A leading or bringing back; a restoring, restoration: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduction*.

**rēduc-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] One who leads or brings back: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (surgical t. t.) *réducteur*.

**rēduc-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of reduc-o.—2. Pa.: Drawn back, withdrawn; of place, retired, remote, distant, lonely:

a. Prop.: vallīs, Hor.—b. Fig.: (Comp.) alia reducti sunt, i. e. less prominent (in painting), Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *réduit*, (mod.) *réduit*.

**rēd-uncus**, a, um, adj. 1. Curved or bent backwards: cornua, Pl.—2. Curved, bent: ora, Ov.

**rēdūda-nus**, ōnis, P. of redund(a)-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redondant*.

**rēdūdant-ia**, ae, f. [redundans, redundant-is] Of language: Redundancy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redondance*.

**rēd-undo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: Of water, from being over full: To run back or over; to pour over, stream over, overflow: si lacus Albanus redundasset, Cic. II. Fig.: To flow forth in excess; to be superfluous, redundant; to flow forth freely; to be copious; to abound: redundantes juvenili dicendi impunitate, Cic. III. Meton.: A. To overflow with anything: quae (sc. crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, Cic.—B. To be present in excess; to be redundant: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. Perf. Part.: redundatus, a, um (as if from a dep. form). 1.= redundans: amne redundatis fossa madaebat aquis, Ov.—2.= undans: (Boreae vis saeva) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, the swelling, surging waters, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redonder*.

**rēd-ūvia** (-divia), ae, f. [etym. dub.; but prob. re, and a root *du*, akin to Gr. *δύω*] (A putting back; Concr. a thing put back; hence) A hangnail on the finger: Pl.—Prov.: Of being busy about trifles: quum capiti maderi debeam, redūviam curam, Cic.

**rēduc-s**, ōis, adj. [=reduc-s; fr. reduc-o] 1. That leads or brings back: Jupiter, Ov.—2. That is led or brought back from slavery, imprisonment, a distance, etc.; come back, returned: me reducem esse voluistis, Cic.

**rēfec-tio** (-refic-), ōnis, f. [for refac-tio; fr. refic-o, through true root REFAC-; also, from refic-o, itself] I. Prop.: A restoring, repairing: Suet. II. Fig.: Refreshment, refec-tion, recreation, recovery: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfection*.

**rēfec-tor**, ōris, m. [for refac-tor; fr. id.] A restorer, repairer: Suet.

**rēfec-tus** (for refac-tus), a, um, P. of refic-o, through true root REFAC-

**rē-fello**, fellī, no sup., fellere, 3. v. a. [for re-fallo] To show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute, refute, repel: mendacium, Cic.

**rē-fercio** (-fersi, fertum, fercire, 4. v. a. [for re-farcio] To fill up, stuff, cram. I. Prop.: corporibus Tiberium, Cic. II. Fig.: libros fabulis, Cic.

**rē-fēro**, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. a. To strike back or in return. I. Prop.: aliquem, Plant. II. Fig.: speculi referitur imagine Phœbus, i. e. is reflected, Ov.

**rē-fēro**, retūli (rettali), rēlatum (rēlatum, Lucr.), referre, v. a. irr. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bear, carry,

*bring, draw, or give back:* signa militaria, Cæs.—Particular phrase: *Refferre pedem or gradum (gradus): To draw back one's foot or step; to draw back, withdraw, retire, retreat, etc.,* Cæs.; Liv.; Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self back again; to go back, return:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—2. *To give back something due; to give up, return, restore, pay back, repay:* æra octonis Idibus, *to pay the money for tuition,* Hor.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: *To retreat, retire, withdraw:* Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To bear, carry, bring, draw, or give back:* spem, Cic.; annos, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self again; to go back, return, etc.:* Cic.—2. *To give back, repay:* vicem, Ov.—Particular phrase: *Refferre (aliquid) gratiam:* *To return thanks, show one's gratitude (by deeds); to recompense, requite:* Cic.—3. *To bring back anything; to repeat, renew, restore:* hunc morem, hos casus, atque hæc certamina primus Ascanius . . . Retulit, Virg.—4. **A. Gen.**: *To convey a report, account, intelligence, by speech or by writing; to report, announce, relate, recite, repeat; to mention:* sermones referrebantur ad me, Cic. (in Gr. construction) retulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. (without Object) nullo referente, Cic.—**B. To say in return; to rejoin, answer, reply: tandem paucæ refert, Virg.—**C. Politic. t.t.**: *To bring, convey, deliver anything as an official report; to report, announce, notify:* Ubi referunt, Suevos omnes, etc., Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) *Ad senatum (aliquid) referre, or simply referre, To make a motion, or proposition, in the Senate; to consult, refer to, or lay before, the Senate; to move, bring forward, propose:* Cic.; Liv.; Sall.—(b) *Referre ad populum, To propose, or refer, anything anew to the people:* Cic.—(c) *Referre (aliquid) ad aliquem or aliquid, To make a reference, or refer, to anyone or anything:* Cic.; Nep.—**e. Mercant. and Polit. t.t.**: (a) *To note down, enter anything in writing; to inscribe, register, record, etc.:* senatûs consulta, Cic.: nomen in tabulis, id.—(b) *Referre rationes, To give, present, or render, an account:* Cic.—(c) *Referre aliquid, To give, present, or render an account of something:* Cic.—**f. Referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in numerum, etc., To count, or reckon a person or thing among: Cic.; Tac.—5. *To trace back, ascribe, refer a thing to anything, etc.:* pecudum ritu ad vulpnatatem omnia referunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *référer*.****

**re-fer-tus** (once personal in the Plur.: referunt, Plant.), tûlit, ferre, v. n. and impers. [for rem-fer-t; fr. re = rem, Acc. of res; fero] (*It bears or carries one's affair or property;* hence) **I.** *It is for one's interest or advantage, it profits; or, in gen., it befits, matters, imports, concerns:* quod tui nihil referebat, Cic.: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, Virg. **II.** (*It*)

*belongs, relates, etc.; is of importance, etc.:* longitudo in his refert, Pl.: quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, Plant.; id, quid refert intra Nature fines dicunt, jugera centum an Mille aret? Hor.

**re-fer-tus** (for refero-tus), a, um: 1. P. of refero-lo.—2. Pa.: *Stuffed, crammed, filled full:* a. Prop.: (Comp.) referuntis ærarium, Cic. (Sup.) theatrum celebratè referatissimum, id.: (with Gen.) referta Græcia hominum nefariorum, id.—**b. Fig.**: formula, Cic.

**re-ferv-éo**, no perf. nor sup., serv-ère, 2. v. n. *To boil or bubble up; to boil over:* **I. Prop.**: in sartagine referventi, Pl. **II. Fig.**: refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

**re-ferv-esco**, fervei or ferbdi, no sup., fervescere, 3. v. n. incho. *To boil or bubble up:* sanguis referescere videretur, Cic. **II.** *To cool down, be allayed:* refererat oratio, Cic.

**re-fic-ío**, fêci, sectum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for re-facio] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To make again, make anew, put in condition again; to remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit, etc.:* ea reficere instituit, Cæs. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit:* sedes, Cic.—2. *Of forces:* *To recruit, fill up:* Cæs.—3. *Econom. and Mercant. t.t.*: *To make again, i. e. to get back again, get in return:* quod inde refectum, militi divinum, Liv.—4. *Politic. t.t.*: *To appoint anew; to reappoint, re-elect:* tribunos, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To restore:* salutem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To make strong again; to restore, reinvigorate, refresh, recruit physically or mentally:* equos, Cæs.: *animus ex forensi strepitu,* Cic.—2. With Personal pron.: *To refresh, recruit, invigorate, etc., one's self:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refaire*.

**refic-tío**, ñis, v. refectio.

**re-fíg-o**, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To unfix, unfasten, unloose, tear or pluck down, pull out or off:* reflexo clypeo, Hor. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To take down the tables of the laws suspended in public, i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate laws:* leges refixistis, Cic.—2. *To take away, remove:* quo facillius nostra refigere, deportareque tuto possimus, Script. ap. Cic. **II. Meton.:** *To remove, carry off, plunder, etc.:* opes, Claud.

**re-fín-go**, no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. a. *To make again, make anew:* cerea regna, Virg.

**refíg-us** (for refíg-sus), a, um, P. of refíg-o.

**re-fíg-ito**, no perf. nor sup., àre, 1. v. a. *To demand again, demand back:* eam, Cat.

**reflá-tus**, ñs, m. [refl(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A blowing against, blowing:* Pl. **II. Meton.: *A contrary wind:* Cic.**

**re-flect-o**, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: *To bend, or turn, back or backwards; to turn about or away:* colla, Virg.—2. *Esp.*: Pass. in reflexive

force: *To turn one's self, or itself, back:* Virg.; Ov. **B. Fig.**: *To turn back, bring back:* animum reflexi, i. e. *I reflected within myself,* Virg. **II. Neut.:** *To bend, or turn, back:* Fig.: *To give way, yield:* inde ubi jam morbi reflexit causa, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refléter, réfléchir*.

**reflex-us** (for reflect-sus), a, um, P. of reflect-o.

**re-flo**, ávi, átum, àre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.:** *To blow back, blow contrary:* **A. Prop.**: *refantibus ventis,* Cic. **B. Fig.**: *clum reflavit (sc. fortuna), affligimur,* Cic. **II. Act.:** *To blow again from one's self; to blow, or breathe, out:* ducitur (sc. aër) atque refatur, Lucr.

**re-fú-o**, no perf. nor sup. found, ère, 3. v. n. **I. To flow back: refuit amnis, Virg. **II. To overflow: refuit (sc. Nilus) campis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refluer*.****

**reformidá-tío**, ñis, f. [reform-id(a)-o] *A great fear or dread; terror:* Cic.

**re-form-ido**, no perf., átum, àre, 1. v. a. *To fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of; to shun, or avoid, through fear:* homines maritimos, Cic.: cupiens tibi dicere servus Paucæ, reformido, Hor.

**re-form-o**, ávi, átum, àre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To shape again, dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, i. e. until she resumes her first shape,* Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To amend, reform:* mores depravatos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reformier (re-)*.

**refo-v-us** (for refov-tus), a, um, P. of refov-o.

**re-fóv-éo**, fôvi, fôtum, fôvere, 2. v. a. *To warm or cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive, etc.:* suet adversum fortuita aspectu principis refoveri, Tac.

**refractári-ús**, a, um, adj. dim. [refractarius, (uncontr. Gen.) refractario-i] *Somewhat stubborn or refractory:* dicendi genus, Cic.

**refract-árus**, a, um, adj. [refract-us, in reflexive force] (Pertaining to the refractus, or to the one, etc., who breaks his way backwards; cf. refragor; hence) *Stubborn, obstinate, refractory:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfractaire*.

**refrac-tus** (for refrag-tus), a, um, P. of refringo; through true root REF-RAG.

**refrená-tío**, ñis, refréno, are, v. refren.

**re-frég-or**, átus sum, ári, 1. v. dep. n. [etym. dub.; prps. re; FRAG, root of frango] *To break backwards; hence:* **I. Prop.**: *Polit. t.t.*: *To oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay:* homini amikissimo, Cic. **II. Meton.:** *To resist, oppose, contest, withstand:* tacita quadam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint.

**re-fréno** (-freno), ávi, átum, àre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To hold back or in with a bridle; to check, curb:* equos, Curt. **II. Meton.:** *To bridle, check, curb, restrain:* ille refrenat aquas, Ov.: donec eam (sc. materiam) refrenavit



per membra voluntas, Lucr. III. Fig.: To bridle, curb, restrain, hold back: adoloscens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refrèner*.

**rē-frīco**, frīctū, frīcatum, frīcare, 1. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: Act.: To rub or scratch open again; to tear open: vulnera, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Act.: To excite afresh, renew: admonitū refrīcatū amor, Ov.—B. Neut.: To break out afresh, appear again: crebro refrīcatū lippiti lo, Cic.

**rēfrīgērā-tio**, ōnis, f. [refrigerer(a)-o.] A cooling, coolness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfrigération*.

**rē-frīgēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To make cool or cold; to cool off, cool: aquam refrigerare, Pl.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To cool one's self: Suet.; Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To cool off, to deprive of warmth or zeal: Pass.: To be cooled, wearied, exhausted; to grow cool or languid: defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, Cic.—2. To cool; i. e. to check, deter, stop, interrupt: testes, Quint. If. Neut.: To cool; cause, create, produce coolness or coldness: quum summa Saturni refrigeret, Cic.

**rē-frīgescō**, frīxi, no sup., frīgescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: To grow cool or cool: post tela educta, rēfrīxi (sc. cor), Ov.: rēfrīgescit enim cunctando plaga per auras, Lucr. II. Fig.: To grow cold or remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag in strength or zeal: belli apparatus refrigerat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *refreschir*, (mod.) *rafraichir*.

**rē-frīgō**, frīgi, fractum, frīgere, 3. v. a. [for re-frango] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To break back, break open: Evoxque sonat, portasque refrīngit, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. To break off: ramum, Virg.—b. To tear open: vestes, Ov. B. Fig.: Of the sun's rays: To refract: Pl. II. A. Prop.: To break, break in pieces: refrīngit virgulta pede vago, Cat. B. Fig.: To break, break in pieces, destroy, etc.: vim fluminis, Cæs.

**rē-fūgīo**, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. With persons or things as subjects: To flee back; to run away, flee, escape: tremefacta refūgit, Virg.: vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur, Cic.—2. Of places, etc.: To run back, recede, disappear, vanish in the distance: ab litore templum, Virg. B. Fig.: To flee back, flee away: animus, Cic. II. Act.: To flee back, run away from any thing; to avoid, shun a thing: A. Prop.: iudicem, Cic.: nec Polyhymnia Lesbom refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. B. Fig.: vicina iurgia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refuir*; (se) *réfugier*.

**rēfūg-ium**, ii, n. [refug-io] I. Prop.: A fleeing away, an escaping, escape: Just. II. Meton.: A place of refuge, a refuge: Liv. III. Fig.: A refuge: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refuge*.

**rēfūg-us**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Fleeing back, fleeing away, receding*: unda, Ov.—As Subst.: *refugus*, i, m. (sc. homo) A fugitive: Tac.

**rē-fulgēo**, fulsi, no sup., fulgere, 2. v. n. To flash back, reflect a shining light; to shine bright, glitter, glisten: I. Prop.: quorum simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, Hor. II. Fig.: fama refulget, Prop.

**rē-fundo**, fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: Of fluids: 1. Gen.: To pour back: aquorque refundit in aquor, Ov.—2. Esp.: Part. Perf. Pass. in reflexive force: *Flowing back*: quā ponto longe sonat unda refuso, Virg. B. Meton.: Of things not liquid: To sing, or throw, back: refunditur alga, Virg. II. To pour forth: fictu super ora refuso, Ov.

**rēfū-sus** (for refud-sus), a, um, P. of refu(n)d-o, through true root REFUD.

**rēfūtā-tio**, ōnis, f. [refut(a)-o] Rhetor. t. t.: A refutation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfutation*.

**rēfūtā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] A refutation: Lucr.

**rē-fūt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [re; fut-is, a water-pitcher or pot] (To employ the futs again; hence) To drive back, check, repress. I. Prop.: nationes bello, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To repel, repress, resist, restrain, oppose: virtutem, Cic. B. Esp.: To repel, rebut anything by speech, etc.; to confute, refute, disprove: tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfuter*.

**rēg-ālis**, e, adj. [rex reg-is] (Of, or belonging to, a rex; hence) 1. *Kingly, royal, regal*: genus, Cic. (Comp.) rex regali, Plant.—2. *Usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid*: ornatus, Cic.: animus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régat, royal*.

**rēgāl-iter**, adv. [regal-is] (After the manner of the regalis; hence) 1. *Splendidly, magnificently*: Liv.—2. In a lordly, or domineering manner; imperiously: Ov.

**rē-gēro**, gessi, gestum, gēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To bear, carry, or bring back: tellure regestā, Ov. II. Fig.: To throw or cast back, to retort: invidiam, Tac.

**rēges-tus** (for reger-tus), a, um, P. of reger-o.

**rēgia**, æ, v. regius.

**rēgi-e**, adv. [regi-us] 1. *Royalty, regally, like a king*: Plant.—2. *Impetuously, despotically*: Cic.—3. *Superbly, sumptuously, splendidly, magnificently*: Var.

**rēgific-o**, adv. [regific-us] *Royalty, magnificently*: Enn. ap. Cic.

**rēg-i-fic-us**, a, um, adj. [for regi-fac-us; fr. rex, reg-is] (i); fac-io] (Made by or for a rex; hence) *Magnificent, sumptuous*: luxus, Virg.

**rē-gigno**, no perf. nor sup., gignere, 3. v. a. To beget, or bear, again; to reproduce: Lucr.

**Regillus**, i; -i, ōrum, m. *Regillus* or *Regilli*: 1. A town of the Sabines.—Hence, *Regill-anus*, a, um (en-

sis, e), adj. *Of, or belonging to, Regillus*.—2. A small lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained there by the Romans, under the dictator Postumius.—Hence, *Regillensis*, i, m. (One belonging to Regillus); *Regillensis*; a cognomen of the Postumili.

**rēg-imen**, inis, n. [reg-o] 1. a. Prop.: A guiding, guidance, direction: Tac.—b. Meton.: (The thing that guides; hence) A rudder, helm: Ov.—2. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A guiding, directing, governing; rule, guidance, government, command: Lucr.; Liv.; Tac.—(b) Esp.: The direction of state affairs, rule, government: Tac.—b. Meton.: A governor, ruler, director: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régime*.

**rēg-ina**, æ, f. [reg-o] (The ruling one; hence) 1. Prop.: A queen: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A princess: Virg.—B. For a noble woman, a lady: Plant. III. Fig.: Of abstract things: Queen, mistress, sovereign, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *roine, royne*; (mod.) *reine*.

**rēg-io**, ōnis, f. [reg-o] (A directing, hence) I. Prop.: A direction, line: Cic.; Virg.—Adverbial expression: E regione (alienius rei): A. In a straight line, directly: Cic.—B. In the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite: Nep.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. 1. Angur. t. t.: The line which bounds the sight: the visual line, boundary-line, boundary: Cic.—2. A boundary-line, limit, boundary: Cic.—3. A quarter, region of the heavens or the earth: Cic.; Virg.—B. 1. Gen.: A portion (of the earth or heavens) of indefinite extent; a tract, territory, region: Cic.; Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. A portion of country of indefinite extent; a territory, province, district, region: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Plur.: Lands, territories: Cæs.—c. A quarter, ward, district, circle (of home and the adjacent territory): Tac. III. Fig.: Of abstract things: A. A boundary line, boundary, limit: Cic.—B. A province, department, sphere: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *région*.

**rēg-ion-ātim**, adv. [regio, region-is] By districts or wards: Liv.

**Regium**, ii, n. *Regium*; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Via Emilia (now Reggio).—Hence, *Regienses*, tum, m. The inhabitants of Regium.

**rēg-i-us**, a, um, adj. [rex, reg-is] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a king*: kingly, royal, regal: genus, Cic.; res, Ov.—As Subst.: *rēgia*, æ, f.: A. (sc. domus): 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: A royal palace, castle, fortress, residence; the court: Liv.—b. Esp.: The royal palace of Numa (situate on the Via Sacra, close by the temple of Vesta): Ov.—2. Meton.: a. The royal tent in a camp: Liv.; Curt.—b. The court, i. e. the royal family: the king and his courtiers: Liv.; Tac.—B. A royal city, residence, capital: Virg.—C. A colonnade, portico, hall: Suet. II. Fig.: *Royal, regal, princely, splendid, magnificent*: moles, Hor.—Particular phrases: *Regius morbus*, The jaundice

*dice* (because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, etc.): Hor.

**rē-glūtino**, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* To unglue; to unloose, separate: Cat.

**regnā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [regn(a)-o] A ruler, sovereign: Virg.

**regnā-trix**, icis, *adj. f.* [id.] Ruling, reigning, imperial: domus, Tac.

**regn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* and *a.* [regn-um] (To have a regnum; hence) *I. Neut.*: A. Prop.: *1. Gen.*: a. In a good sense: To be lord; to rule, govern: vivo et regno, Hor.—b. In a bad sense: To lord it, tyrannize, domineer: regnavit paucos menses, Cic.—

*2. Esp.*: To have royal power; to be king; to rule, reign: regnante Romulo, Cic.: (with Gen.) quā Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor.: (Impers. Pass.) regnabit, Virg. B. Fig.: *1.* To reign, rule, hold sway: per amos victor regnat (sc. ignis), Virg.—

*2.* To rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate: ardor edendi per facies regnat, Ov. II. Act.: To rule, sway, govern: trans Lygios Gothones regnanti paulo jam adductis quam cetera Gernianorum gentes, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régnér*.

**reg-nūm**, *l. n.* [reg-o] (That which rules; hence) *I. Gen.*: A. Prop.: *1.* In good sense: Dominion, sovereignty, rule, authority: Cic.; Hor.—

*2.* In a bad sense: Despotism, tyranny: Cic. B. Meton.: A place over which one has power, or which one possesses; a territory: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Kingly government, royal authority, royalty: Cic.; Virg. B. Meton.: A kingdom: Cæs.—Poet.: Of bees: cetera regna refingunt, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régne*.

**rēg-o**, rexi, rectum, rēgere, *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root RADSHI, splendēre, regere] *I. Prop.*: To rule, govern, sway, have the supremacy over, control, etc.: Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summā iustitiā reagentur, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Of abstract objects: To rule, govern, sway, control: mores, Cic.: animi partes consilio, id.—

*B.*: *1. Gen.*: To guide, lead, conduct, direct: deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic.—

*2. Esp.*: To guide into the right way one who has erred; to set right, correct: errantem, Cæs. III. Meton.: A. Gen.: To keep straight or from going wrong; to lead straight; to guide, conduct, direct: corpus, Cic.: tela per auras, Virg. B. Esp.: Law *l. t.*: Of boundaries or limits: To draw, mark out: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régir*.

**rē-grādi-or**, gressus sum, grēdi, *3. v. dep. n.* [for re-gradi-or] *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: To go, or come, back; to turn back, return: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. B. Esp.: Milit. *l. t.*: To march back, withdraw, retire, retreat, etc.: neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Cæs. II. Fig.: To go, or come, back; to return: in illum animum, Cic.

*1. rēgres-sus* (for regred-sus), *a, um, P.* of regredior.

*2. rēgres-sus*, ūs, *m.* [for regred-sus; fr. regredior] *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: A going back, return, regress: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: Milit. *l. t.*: A retreat: Liv.; Tac. II. Fig.: A return, retreat, regress: ab irā, Liv.

**rēg-ūla**, æ, *f.* [reg-o] (The thing keeping straight; hence) *I. Prop.*: A straight piece of wood: a straight-edged ruler, rule: Pl. II. Meton.: A straight staff; in gen., a stick, lath, bar (of wood or iron): Cæs. III. Fig.: A rule, pattern, model, example: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régle*.

*1. rēg-ulux*, *l. m. dim.* [rex, regis] (A little rex; hence) *I. Prop.*: A petty king, prince, chieftain, lord: Liv.; Tac. II. Meton.: A king's son, a prince: Liv.

*2. Rēgulus*, *l. m.* [1. regulus] (A petty king) Regulus; a Roman cognomen: *1.* Of the Atilii (among whom was the celebrated consul, M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.—

*2.* Of the Livinii.

**rē-gusto**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* To taste again or repeatedly. *I. Prop.*: salinum, Pers. II. Fig.: literas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *regolter*.

**rē-gro**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* To turn about again, to wheel round: Fig.: bellum, Flor.

**rēicio**, ere, *v. rejic.*

**re-ject-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* [reicio, (Supine) reject-um] That is to be rejected, rejectable: Cic.

**re-ject-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for re-jectio; fr. reicio, through true root REJAC] *I. Prop.*: A throwing back: Pl. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: A rejecting, rejection: Cic. B. Esp.: *1.* Law *l. t.*: A challenging, rejection of a judge: Cic.—

*2.* Rhet. *l. t.*: A shifting off (from one's self to another): Cic.

**re-ject-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. intens.* [for re-jectio; fr. id.] To throw or cast back: montes Icti rejectant voces, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rejeter*.

**re-ject-tus** (for re-jectus), *a, um, P.* of reicio, through true root REJAC.

**rē-jicio** (in many MSS. also written reicio), jēci, jectum, jicere (reice, Virg.), *3. v. a.* [for re-jicio] *I.*: A. Prop.: *1. Gen.*: A. Of things as objects: To throw, cast, or fling back: telum in hostes, Cæs.—b. Of living objects: To drive back, chase back, force back, repel: pascentes a flumine reice capellas, Virg.—

*2. Esp.*: a. Milit. *l. t.*: To force back, beat back, or repel the enemy: hostem, Cic.—b. Pass.: Nautic *l. t.*: To be driven back by a storm: Cic.; Cæs. B. Fig.: *1. Gen.*: To cast off, remove, repel, reject: andaciam, Cic.—

*2. Esp.*: a. To reject contemptuously; to refuse, scorn, disdain, despise: reject dona nocentium, Hor.—b. Law *l. t.*: Of judges, etc.: To set aside, challenge peremptorily, reject, the judges appointed by lot: Cic.—c. To refer to, make over to, remand to: ad ipsam te epistolam reicio, Cic.—d. Politic. *l. t.*: To refer (a matter, or the one whom it concerns, from one's self to some officer

or authorized body): rem ad Pompeium, Cæs.: (without Object) tribuni appellati ad senatum rejeceant, Liv.—

*e.* Of time: To put off to a later period; to defer, postpone: in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, Cic. II.

With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: A. Prop.: To cast, or throw, one's self anywhere: tum illa Rejecto se in eum, flung herself upon him, or into his arms, Ter. B. Fig.: To throw one's self anywhere, i. e. to apply one's self to a matter, etc.: Script, ap. Cic.

**rē-lābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, *3. v. dep. n.* *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: To slide or glide back; to sink or fall back: quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, Hor. B. Esp.: To go, or come, back with a swift, or easy, motion; to glide back again: flecte ranto, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, sail back, Ov. II. Fig.: To sink or fall back; to relapse; to return: in Aristip-pi furtim precepta relabor, Hor.

**rē-languesc-o**, langui, *no sup.*, languescere, *3. v. n. inch.* *I. Prop.*: To sink down fainting or in a swoon; to grow languid or faint: moribunda relanguit, Ov. II. Fig.: To relax; to become feeble, faint, relaxed: tædio, Liv.

**rēlā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [refero, through RELA, root of Supine rela-tum; v. fero init.] *I. Prop.*: A carrying or bringing back: Quint. II. Fig.: A. A throwing back, retorting: Cic.—B. A report; a proposition, motion: Cic.—

C. Philosoph. and Gramm. *l. t.*: Reference, regard, respect, relation: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relation*.

**rēlā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] A mover, proposer in the senate, etc.: Script. ap. Cic.

*1. rēlā-tus*, *a, um, P.* of refero, through RELA, root of Supine relatum; v. fero init.

*2. rēlā-tus*, ūs, *m.* [refero, through id.] *1. A reciting; a recital:* Tac.—

*2. An official report:* Tac.

**rēlaxā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [relax(a)-o] An easing, relaxation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relaxation*.

**rē-laxo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. i.* *Prop.*: To stretch out, or widen, again: to unloose, loosen, open: calor ille vias et cæca relaxat Spiraamenta, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *1. Gen.*: To slacken, ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage; to cheer up, entertain, relax: tristitiam, Cic.: animos doctrinā, id.—

*2. Esp.*: With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or simply relaxare: To release, relax, relieve, etc., one's self, etc.: Cic.—B. To relax, make loose, or dissolve: mores atas laxativa relaxat, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relacher*.

**re-lic-tus** (for releg-tus), *a, um, P.* of 2. releg-o.

**rēlēgā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [releg(a)-o] A sending away, exiling, banishment, relegation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relegation*.

*1. rē-lēgo*, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. i.* *Prop.*: A. Gen.: To send away or out of the way; to dispatch, remove: illum ab hominibus, Cic.: me vel ex



tremos Numidarum in agros Classe relegend, Hor. B. Esp. : Politic. t. l. : To send into exile, to banish (to a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time); aliquem in decem annos, Tac. II. Fig. : A. To send, or put, away; to reject: dona, Cic.—B. To refer, attribute, ascribe, impute: causas alicui, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relequer*.

**rē-lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3. v. a. I. To gather together or collect again: flum, Ov. II. A. Prop.: Of local objects: 1. By land: To travel over or through again; to traverse again: campos, Val. Fl.—2. Of the sea, etc., as object: To traverse, or sail over, again: aqnas, Ov.—3. Of a coast, country, etc., as object: To pass, or sail, by again: to coast along again: Asiam, Tac. B. Fig.: To go over again (in speech or thought): relegantque suos sermone labores, Ov. III. To read over again: Trojani belli scriptorem Præneste relegi, Hor.

**rē-lentescō**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. To grow slack again: Fig.: amor relentscit, Ov.

**rē-lēvo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To make light, to lighten: A. Prop.: ut relevent dempti vimina torta favi, Ov. B. Fig.: epistolam gravem pellatione, Cic. II. To ease, relieve: A. Prop.: membra sedili, Ov. B. Fig.: famem, Ov.: homines aegros, Cic. III. To lift, or raise, up: corpus ex terrā, Ov. IV. To lessen, diminish, abate: fastidium, Cic. V. A. To alleviate, mitigate, relieve: luctus, Ov.—B. To console, comfort: aliquem, Cic. VI. To ease, relieve, free, from a thing: curā et metu esse relevati, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relever*.

**rē-lēscōr**, no perf., lēscī, 2. v. dep. (To bid back again; hence) To bid or offer a lower price than that before offered: Cic.

**rēlic-tō**, ōnis, f. [for relinquo; fr. reli(n)quo] A forsaking, abandoning: Cic.

**rēlic-tus** (for relinquo), a, um, P. of reli(n)quo. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *relicte*, "a widow."

**rēlic-tus**, a, um, v. reliquus.

**rēligā-tō**, ōnis, f. [reli(a)-o] A binding up, tying up: Cic.

**rēligio** (rell-, in poets), ōnis, f. [etym. dub. acc. to Cicero, from 2. relego; now, usually referred to religo] I. Prop.: Reverence for god (the gods), the fear of god: connected with a careful pondering of divine things; piety, religion, both inwardly and ceremonially: Cic.; Cæs.—Particular phrase: Religio est, It is a religious custom: Pl. II. Meton.: A.: 1. a. Conscientiousness, scrupulousness arising from religion, religious scruples, scruples of conscience, religious awe, etc.: Ter.; Cic.; Hor.: Liv.—Particular phrase: Religio jurisjurandi, or simply religio: Scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath, plighted faith: Cic.; Cæs.—b. A religious offence, giving rise to scruples of conscience:

Cic.; Cæs.—2. A strict scrupulousness, anxiety, punctiliousness, conscientiousness, exactness, etc.: Cic.—B.: 1. Abstr.: The holiness, sacredness, sanctity inhering in any religious object: Cic.—2. Concr.: An object of religious veneration, a sacred place or thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *religion*.

**rēligiō-sē**, ade. [religios-us] 1. Piously, religiously: (Comp.) religiosus deos colere, Liv.: (Sup.) religiosissime, Cic.—2. Considerately, scrupulously, punctually, exactly, conscientiously: Cic.

**rēligi-ō-sus** (rell-, in poets), a, um, adj. [contr. fr. religion-osus; fr. religio, religion-is] (Full of religio; hence) 1. Of persons or things: Reverencing or fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious: (Sup.) religiosissimi mortales, Sall.—2. a. (a) In a good sense: (a) Of persons: Religiously considerate, careful, anxious, scrupulous: (Comp.) religiosiores agricolas, Col.—(b) Of things: Connected with religious scruples: campi fructum religionem erat consumere, was a matter of religious scruple, Liv.—(b) In a bad sense: Over-scrupulous, over-anxious, superstitious: Ter.—b. Scrupulous, strict, precise, accurate, conscientious: natio, Cic.—3. Of things: Holy, sacred: altaria, Cic.—Particular phrase: Dies religiosus, A day upon which it was unlucky to undertake anything important, a day of evil omen, e.g., the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *religieux*.

**rē-ligo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To bind or fasten up; to bind fast: cui flavam religas comam? Hor.: Hector ad currum religatus, Cic.: (with Gr. Acc.) comam religata nodo, Hor.—2. Esp.: Nautical t. t.: To fasten, or moor, a ship, etc., to the shore, etc.: navis ad terram, Cæs. B. Fig.: To bind, fasten: que (sc. prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, etc., bound to external things, Cic. II. To unbind: juga manu, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reliser*.

**rē-lino**, lēvi, no sup., linēre (Perf. Subj. Sync., relērēmus for releverēmus, Plaut.), 3. v. a. To unpick, unseal, open: reveli dolla omnia, omnes series, Ter.: melia, Virg.

**rē-linquo**, liqui, lictum, linquēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: To leave behind: quem si reliquiessem, Cic.: greges pecorum . . . sub opacā valle, Ov.—2. Fig.: To leave behind: excusationem ad Cæsarem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. Of deceased or dying persons: To leave behind at death; to leave a person or thing: filiam, Ter.: fundos, Cic.—b. To leave, bequeath, give as a legacy, etc.: greges, Ov.: servum testamento, Quint.—c. To leave, appoint, nominate, constitute one's heir, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic.—2. To leave a thing behind; to leave remaining: to let remain, to allow to remain, to leave: Pass.: To be left, to remain: a. Prop.: dupis uncliora reliquens, Hor.—b.

Fig.: ne qua spes in fugā relinqueretur, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Relinquitur, etc., ut (c. Subj.): a. It remains that, etc.: relinquitur ut, si vincimur in Hispaniā, quiescamus, Cic.—(b) In a logical sense: It follows that, etc.: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tua genera sint caussarum, Cic.—3. To leave behind one in a particular state: (with second Acc. of further definition) quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, Sall. II. A. Gen.: To leave, go away from: 1. Prop.: domum propinquosque reliquiasse, Cæs.—2. Fig.: vitam sub nube relinquit, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: a. Of personal objects: To leave in the lurch; to forsake, abandon, etc.: reliquit me homo atque abiit, Ter.—b. Of things as objects: To leave, quit, abandon, forsake, give up, etc.: relicta non bene parvula, Hor.—2. Fig.: a. To leave, give up, resign, neglect, forsake, abandon, relinquish: rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.—b. To cease, leave off: (with Inf.) mirari, Lucr.—c. To leave untouched, unhurt, etc.: paucos, qui ex fugā evaserant, reliquerunt, Cæs.—d. To leave a person or thing in a particular state; to let remain, suffer to be, allow to go, etc.: Scaptius me rogat, ut rem scilicet relinquam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *relinquer*, *relinquer*.

**rēliq-uāe** (rell-, in poets), ārum, f. [reli(n)quo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: The remains, relics, remnant, rest, remainder of anything: Hirt.; Virg.—Particular phrase: Reliquiæ cibi, or simply reliquies, The refuse of food, i.e. the excrements: Cic.; Sen. B. Esp.: 1. Theavings, remains, remnants, fragments of food: Plaut.; Cic.—2. The remains, relics, ashes of a body that has been burned: Cic.; Virg.—3. The (unconsumed) remains of the flesh of a sacrifice: Suet. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: Remainder, remains, remnants, rest, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relique*.

**rēliq-uus** (rell-) reliquus as a quadrisyll., Lucr.), a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: That is left or remains, that is left behind, remaining: si qua reliqua res est, Cic.—As Subst.: reliquum, i. n. The rest, remainder, residue: vitæ, Liv.: belli, Tac.—Particular phrases: 1. Reliquum est, fold. by ut c. Subj.: It remains that, etc.: Cic.—2. Reliquum, etc.; also, aliquid reliqui, facere (a periphrase for reliquere): a. To leave behind, leave remaining: Cic.—b. To leave with a negative: To leave undone; to omit, neglect: Sall.; Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Of time: That is left or remains; subsequent, future: reliquæ vitæ dignitas, Cic.—Adverbial expression: In reliquum, For the future, in future, henceforward: Script. ap. Cic.—2. Mercant. t. t.: Of debts, etc.: Remaining, in arrears, outstanding: Cic.—As Subst.: reliqua, ōrum, n. The remainder of a debt; balance, or arrears: Cic.; Pl. II. Meton.: Of that which remains after a part just

**mentioned** : A. Plur.: *The remaining, the other*: murus quum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientiâ definitus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: 1. *reliq*, ñrum, m. (sc. homines) *The rest, the others*: Cic.—2. *reliqua*, ñrum, m. *The remaining or other things; the rest of the things*: Cic.—B. Sing.: *The remainder, the rest, of a thing*: reliquus populus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *reliquum*, i, n. *The remainder, that which remains*: Cic.; Suet.—Particular phrases: Quod reliquum est, de reliquo; *As for the rest; as to, or with respect to, what remains*: Cic.

**rellig-** and **reliq-**, v. relig. and reliqu.

**rê-lũcẽo**, luxi, no sup., lũcẽre, 2. v. n. (*To send light back; hence*) *To shine back, shine out; to blaze, shine, glow, give light*: olli ingens barba reluxit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reluire*.

**rê-lũcesco**, luxi, no sup., lũcescẽre, 3. v. n. inch. *To grow bright, glow; to shine, become clear*: Ov.; Pl.

**rê-luctor**, âtus sum, âri, l. v. dep. n. I. Prop.: *Of personal subjects: To struggle against anything, resist; reluctans uxor*, Tac. II. Fig.: A. *Of things as subjects: To struggle against; to resist*: reluctata luna, Ov.—B. *To oppose, resist; to be adverse or reluctant*: diu precibus ipsorum reluctatum ægre vicerunt, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rélucter*.

**rê-mãcresco**, mãcrũ, no sup., mãcrescẽre, 3. v. inch. n. *To grow very lean or thin*: Suet.

**rê-mãlẽdico**, xi, ctum, ãre, 3. v. n. *To return reproachful language, to abuse or revile back*: Script. ap. Suet.

**rê-mando**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. A. *To send back word, to notify in return*: Entr.

**rê-mãno**, mansi, no sup., mãnẽre, 2. v. n. I. Gen.: *To stay or remain behind*: Catulus remansit, Cic.: apud aliquem, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. *To stay, remain, continue, abide, endure*: vestigia officii antiqui remanent, Cic.—B. *With an adjectival predicate: To remain, continue in a certain state or condition*: potentia senatũs gravis et magna remanebat, Cic.

**rê-mãno**, perf. and sup. not found, âre, 1. v. n. *To flow back*: Lucr.

**rê-man-sio**, ñis, f. [reman-eo] *A staying or remaining behind; a remaining, continuing in one's place*: Cic.

**rê-mẽd-lum**, li, n. [re; med-eor] (*That which heals again; hence*) I. Prop.: *A cure, remedy, medicine*: Cic.; Pl. II. Fig.: *A means of aid, assistance, or relief; a remedy*: rebus ægris, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remède*.

**rê-men-sus**, a, um, P. of remet-lor, through root REMEN.

**rê-mẽo**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *To go or come back; to turn back, return*: in patriam, Ov.: nocte, Liv. II. Fig.: *To come back, return*: si natura jubet A. certis annis ævum remeare peractum, Hor.

**rê-mẽtior**, mensus sum, mẽtiri, 4. v. dep. a. I. Prop.: *To measure or*

*mete again or back*: frumentum pecuniã, i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Quint. II. Met-on.: *To trace back*: astra, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *To go over in one's mind; to think over, reflect upon*: facta ad dicta, Sen.—B. *To measure or pass over again*: t'ansmissum discrimen convalescent remetiri, i. e. *to be continually advancing in recovery*, Pl. III. Part. Perf. in Pass. force, *Re-passed, traversed again*: pelagique remenso Improvisi aderunt, Virg.

**rê-mẽx**, Igis, m. [=remeg-s; for remig-s; fr. remig-o] 1. A *rower, oarsman*: Cic.—2. In collective force: *Rowers*: Virg.

**Rẽmi**, ñrum, m. *The Remi; a considerable people of Gaul (whose capital was the mod. Rheims)*.

**rẽmigã-tio**, ñis, f. [remig(a)-o] *A rowing*: Cic.

**rẽmig-lum**, li, n. [remig-o] I. Prop.: *A rowing*: Plaut.; Pl. II. Met-on.: A.: 1. *The oars*: Hor.—2. Poet.: *Of wings*: *Impulse, gliding motion*: Virg.—B. *The oarsmen, rowers*: Cic.

**rẽmig-o**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. and a. [rem-us] (*To use a remus; hence*) I. Neut.: *To row*: remigandus labor, Cæs. II. Act.: *To row*: alnum (=navem), Claud.

**rẽ-migro**, no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. n. *To remove, to return, or to journey back; to go back, return*. I. Prop.: *trans Rhenum in suos viros*, Cæs. II. Fig.: *ad justitiam*, Cic.

**rẽ-mĩn-iscor**, no perf., isci, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [re; root MEN; v. comminiscor] I. *To recall to mind, recollect, remember*: A. Neut.: *reminiscentem recognoscere*, Cic.: (with Gen.) incommodi, Cæs.—B. Act.: *dulces Argos*, Virg. II. *To call to mind, imagine, conceive*: plura bona, Nep.

**rẽ-miscẽo**, no perf., mixtum or mistum, miscẽre, 2. v. a. *To mix again; to mix up, intermingle*. I. Prop.: *venenum cibo*, Sen. II. Fig.: *veris falsa remiscit*, Hor.

**rẽmiss-e**, adv. [remiss-us] *Gently, mildly*: quam leniter, quam remisse, Cic.: (Comp.) remissius . . . instare, id.

**rẽmis-sio**, ñis, f. [for remitt-sio; fr. remitt-o] 1. *A relaxing, slackening; hence, a lowering, letting down*: superciliorum, Cic.—2. a. *A slackening, relaxing, abating, remitting; relaxation, abatement*: Cic.—b. *Slackness, laziness of mind, etc.*: Cic.—c. *Mildness, lenity, gentleness*: Cic.—3. *Relaxation, recreation*: Cic.; Tac.—4. a. *A remitting or foregoing of a penalty, etc.; a remission, etc.*: Cic.; Tac.—b. *A remission, abatement*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remission*.

**rẽmis-sus** (for remitt-sus), a, um: 1. P. of remitt-o.—2. Pa.: A. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Slack, loose, relaxed, languid*: remissa corpora, Cic.: arcus, Hor.—(b) Esp.: *Thawed*: vere remissus ager, Ov.—b. Fig.: *Relaxed, not rigid, strict, or hard*: (a) In a good sense: (a) *Mild, gentle, easy*: remissior ventus, Cæs.—(b) *Cheerful, free*: open,

*good-humoured, gay, merry*: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Slack, negligent, remiss*: nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: *remissum*, i, n. *Slackness, negligence, remissness*: Sall.—3. Pron., given up, or inclined, to anything: (Sup.) remississimo ad otium animo, Suet.

**rẽ-mitto**, misi, missum, mittẽre, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To let go back; to suffer, or allow, to go back; hence, to loosen, slacken, relax, anything*: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *Of any part of the body: To let sink, or fall, down*: brachia, Virg.—b. *Of the effects of warmth: To loosen, dissolve, melt, etc.*: mella, Virg.—c. *Of the ground*: With Personal pron.: *To loosen itself; i. e. to become open or soft*: to thare, etc.; Tib. B. Fig.: 1. Act.: a. (a) *To slacken, relax, abate*: contentione, Cic.: (without Object) si hoc sibi remitti vellent, remitterent ipsi de maritimis custodiis, Cæs.—(b) *To cease, leave off, omit, etc.*, to do anything: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas Quære, Hor.—(c) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To relax, abate*: Hor.; Cels.—b. (a) *Of the mind: To relieve, recreate, refresh*: Liv.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To recreate, refresh one's self, etc.*: Nep.; Pl.—c. (a) *To free one from any thing; to give up, grant, yield, resign, concede, surrender, sacrifice* a thing to anyone: quod natura remittit, Ov.: 'without Object' remissum omnibus, Liv.—(b) *To resign, surrender, give up the possession of a thing*: Plaut.; Liv.—(c) *To allow, permit*: nec res dubitare remittit, Ov.—2. Neut.: *To decrease, abate*: quum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *Of persons or things as objects: To send back, despatch back, cause to go back*: remissis nunciis, Sall.: mulieres Romam, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To hurl back*: pila, Cæs.—b. *To fling back*: calces, i. e. *to kick out behind*, Nep. B. Fig.: 1. *To send back, return, etc.*: vocem memora alta remittunt, Virg.—2. *To return, give back, restore, resign*: utramque provinciam, Cic.—3. *To return, repay*: veniam, Virg.—4. *To refer a matter*: causam ad senatum, Tac.—5. *To dismiss, reject, cast off or away*: opinionem animis, Cic. III. *To give forth, yield, etc.*: ut melius muris, quod testa marina remittit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remettre*.

**remixtus** (-stus) (for remisc-tus) a, um, P. of remisc-eo.

**rẽ-mõllor**, mõlitus sum, mõlliri, 4. v. dep. a. *To press, push, or move back or away*: remolliri pondera terræ, Ov.

**rẽ-mollesco**, no perf. nor sup., ãre, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: *To become soft again; to become, or grow, soft*. Cetera remollescit, Ov. II. Fig.: A. *To be softened, melted, touched*



precibus, Ov. — **B.** *To be enervated or weakened*: vino, Cæs.

**rê-mollio**, *no perf.*, mollitum, mollire. 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To make soft, to soften*: terram, Col. **II.** Fig.: *To soften, mollify*: eos remollitum, etc., Suet. — **B.** *To soften, weaken, enervate*: artus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. ramollir.

**rê-môrâ-men**, inis, n. [remor(a)-or] (*That which delays*; hence) *A delay, hindrance*: Ov.

**rê-mordeo**, *no perf.*, morsum, mordere, 2. v. a. (Prop.: *To bite*; Fig.) *To vex, torment, disturb*: si juris mat-er-ni cura remordet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. remordre.

**rê-môror**, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: *To stay, tarry, linger, loiter, delay*: in Italiâ, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To hold back, stay, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer*: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, Cic. **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Delayed, retarded, etc.*: pomi jactu remorata (sc. Atalanta), Ov.

**rê-môt-i-us**, comp. adv. [remot-us] *At a greater distance, more remotely*: Cic.

**rê-mô-tîo**, ônis, f. [for remov-tîo; fr. remov-eo] *A putting away, removing, removal*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ré-mot-ion.

**rê-môt-us** (for remov-tus), a, um: 1. P. of remov-eo. — 2. Pa.: *Removed, i. e. afar off, distant, remote*: a. Prop.: (Comp.) remotius antrum, Ov. — **B.** Fig.: *Removed, disconnected, separate, clear, free from anything*: (Sup.) sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) remot, fem. remote.

**rê-môvêo**, môvi, môtum, môvêre [synop. Muperf., remorant, Hor.: — Inf. Perf., remôsse, Lucr.], 2. v. a. — **I.** Gen.: *To move or draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove*: A. Prop.: remotis arbitris, Cic.: comas al-aures, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *suspicionem ab se*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To remove one's self*; i. e. *to depart, withdraw, retire, etc.*: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) remouvoir, (mod.) remuer.

**rê-mûgio**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, ire, 4. v. n. *To bellow back; to respond, re-echo*: totusque remugit Mons, Virg.

**rê-mulcêo**, mulsi, mulsum, mul-cere, 2. v. a. *To stroke back*: caudam, Virg.

**rê-mulcê-um**, i (for the most part only in Abl.), n. [ῥημυλκ-ew] Nautical t. t.: *An tow-ropes, or any contrivance for towing*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. remorque.

**rê-mul-sus** (for remulcê-sus), a, um, P. of remulcêo.

**Rê-mûlus**, i. m. Remulus: 1. Sil-vius; a king of Alba. — 2. A name of heroes, in Virg.

**rê-mûnêrâ-tîo**, ônis, f. [remuner(a)-or] *A repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rémunération.

**rê-mûnêrôr**, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. a. *To repay, reward, recompense,*

*remunerate*: either in a good or bad sense: meritum, Liv.: aliquem supplicii, Cat.: (without Object) remunerandi voluntas, Cic.

**rê-mûmûro**, *no perf. nor sup.*, âre, 1. v. n. (*To send a murmur back*; hence) *To murmur back, remurmur*: remurmurat unda, Virg.

**rê-mûs**, i, m. [prob. for ret-mus; fr. root êpes or êper, whence êpê-σω, êpê-μω] (*The rowing thing*; hence) *An oar*. **I.** Prop.: Cæs.; Virg. — Particular phrases: Remis vel isque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, *ventis remis, with sails and oars, etc.*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. Of wings: alarum, Ov. — 2. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: Ov. — **B.** Of speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rame.

**2. Rê-mûs**, i, m. Remus; the twin-brother of Romulus.

**rê-narro**, *no perf. nor sup.*, âre, 1. v. a. *To tell over again; to relate*: fata divum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. re-narrer.

**rê-nascor**, nâtus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. n. **I.** Prop.: *To be born again; to grow, or spring up, again*: renascentium pinnae, Cic.: corpore de patrio parvum phenicia renasci, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To come forth again; to spring up or rise again*: ab stirpibus lætius renata urbs, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *To be renewed, to revive*: Troje renascens alite lugubri Fortuna, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. renaître.

**rê-nâ-tus**, a, um, P. of rena-scor. **rê-nâvigo**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. and a. *To sail back*: **I.** Neut.: in Cumana regna, Cic. **II.** Act.: Achéron in-vius Renavigari, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. renaviguer.

**rê-nêo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, êre, 2. v. a. *To unspin; to undo, unravel* what has been spun: fila, Ov.

**rê-nês**, renum (renium, Pl.), m. [ῥêvês] *The kidneys, reins*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. rein.

**rê-nidêo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, êre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.; prps. for re-niteo] **I.** Prop.: *To shine again, shine back; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent*: non ebur neque aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To shine*: jam sola renidet in Stillichone salus, Claud. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To shine or beam forth for joy; to be glad, cheerful*: adiciisse prædam Torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor. — 2. *To smile, laugh*: vultu renidente, Tac.

**rê-nidê-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, scêre, 3. v. n. inch. [renide-o] *To grow bright, to shine*: Lucr.

**rê-nitor**, prps. *no perf.*, nîti, 3. v. dep. n. *To strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist*. **I.** Prop.: alter motus alteri renititur, Pl. **II.** Fig.: quom illi renitentes pactos dicent sese, Liv.

1. **rê-no**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. *To swim back*: Hor.

2. **rêno** (rhe-), ônis, m. [a Celtic word] *The reno or rheno; an animal*

*of northern countries; prob. the rein deer*: Cæs.

**rê-nôdo**, *no perf.*, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To untie, unbind, loosen*: conam, Hor.

**rê-nôvâ-men**, inis, n. [renov(a)-o] (*That which renews*; hence) *A renewing, renewal*: Ov.

**rê-nôvâ-tîo**, ônis, f. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: *A renewing, renewal*: Cic. — **B.** Fig.: *A renewing, repetition*: Liv. — 2. Mercantile t. t.: *A renewing of interest, compound interest*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rénovation.

**rê-nôvo**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To renew, restore*: renovare veteres colonias, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To repair, for the purpose of using*: veteres arcus, Prop. — 2. Mercantile t. t.: *To renew or redouble interest, i. e. to take interest on interest, take compound interest*: renovato in singulos annos fenore, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To renew, restore*: societatem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To renew in strength; to refresh, recreate, recover, revive*: renovato modicâ quiete exercitu, Liv. — 2. With Personal pron.: *To renew or refresh one's self*: Cic.

**rê-nûmêro**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. **I.** *To count up, count over*: aliqui, Cæs. **II.** *To pay back again; to repay*: dotem huc, Ter.

**rê-nuntîâ-tîo** (renunciâ-), ônis, f. [renunti(a)-o] *A report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement*: Cic.

**rê-nuntîo** (-nuntio), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. **I.** *To bring or carry back word; to report, give notice, declare, announce*: hoc mihi renunciant, Plaut.: (Impers. Pass.) mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tullie, Script. ap. Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Prop.: Politic. and Law t. t.: **a.** *To state officially; to report, declare, proclaim, announce, etc.*: legationem, Cic.: (without Object) imperant pullario: ille renunciat, id. — **b.** *To announce, declare, etc., someone as elected or appointed to an office*: aliquem consulem, Cic. — 2. Meton.: *To announce, report, etc.*: renuncio vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de republicâ dictum putemus, Cic. **II.** (*To send a message in opposition to something previously stated or agreed upon*; hence) *To retract, revoke, recall, refuse; to give up, break off, protest against, disclaim, renounce*: hospitium ei renunciat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. renoncer.

**rê-nûo**, nûi, *no sup.*, nûere, 3. v. n. and a. (*To nod back the head*; hence) *To deny by a motion of the head; to deny, oppose, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse*. **I.** Neut.: renuit negatque Sabellus, Hor. **II.** Act.: convivium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) renuer.

**rê-or**, râtus sum, Inf. not found, 2. v. dep. [root RE or RA; prps. akin to re-s] (Prop.: *To reckon, calculate*; Fig.) *To believe, think, imagine, judge, suppose, deem, etc.*: hoc servi esse officium reor, Plaut.: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic.

**rē-pāgūla**, ōrum, n. [re; PAG, root of pa(n)go] (*Things fastening back or behind; hence* I. Prop.: *Bolts or bars of a door*: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.: *Of abstract things*: *Bars, restraints, limits*.)

**rē-pandus**, a, um, adj. *Bent backwards, turned up*: calceoli, Cic.

**rē-pārā-bilis**, e, adj. [repar(a)-o] *That may be repaired, restored, or regained; retrievable, reparable*: damnū, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réparable*.

**rē-parco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To be sparing with anything*: suavia, Plaut. II. Act.: *To spare; to refrain or abstain from*: facere, Lucr.

**rē-pāro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To get, acquire, or procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew*: exercitum, Liv.: *aliquid ex agro*, Cic.: *corpora labori, i. e. to fit again for labour*, Ov. B. Esp.: Merc. t. t.: *To procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with something*: vina Syrā reparata merce, Hor. II. Fig.: A.: 1. *To renew, restore, etc.*: tribuniciam potestatem, Liv.—2. *To seek to arrive at, etc.*: latentes oras Classe, Hor.—B. *To refresh, restore, revive, recruit*: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réparer*.

**rē-pastinā-tio**, ōnis, f. [repastin(a)-o, to dig again] Agricult. t. t.: *A digging up again*: Cic.

**rē-pecto**, no perf., pexum, pectere, 3. v. a. *To comb again; to comb*: coma repera, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *repeigner*.

**rē-pello**, repelli (also, repelli), repulsum, repellere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To drive, crowd, or thrust back; to reject, repulse, repel, etc.*: homines armis, by arms, Cic.: *foribus repulsus, from the doors*, Hor.: *ara ere repulsa*, Ov. II. Fig.: A. *To drive away, reject, remove*: dolorem a se, Cic.—B. *To drive, force, compel to anything*: aliquid ad aliquid, Plaut.—C. *To ward off, keep off, repel*: vim, Cic.—D. *To reject, disdain*: preces, Ov.—E. *To refuse, reject, decline to accept, etc.*: diadema, Suet.

**rē-pendo**, pendi, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To weigh back again; æquaque formosæ pensa rependis heræ, i. e. return in equal weight*, Ov. II. Meton.: *To pay back again or in return; to pay with the same weight; to purchase a thing with its weight in money, etc.*, Cic.: *pro Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum*, Cic. III.: A. *To pay in kind, pay back, repay, requite, recompense, return, reward, in a good or bad sense*: magna, Virg.—B. *To redeem, ransom*: auro repensus miles, Hor.—C. *To balance, counterbalance*: fatis contraria fata rependens, Virg.

1. **rē-pens**, entis, P. of re-po.  
2. **rēpens**, entis, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Sudden, hastily, unexpectedly, unlooked for* (mostly in Nom. Sing.): *repens adventus hostium*, Cic.: *repenti fulminis ictu*, Lucr.—A *verbal expression*: *Repens, Suddenly, unexpectedly*: Ov. II. Meton.:

*New, fresh, recent: neque discerneres, quid repens, aut vetustate obscurum, Tac.*

**rēpen-so**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for repend-so; fr. repend-o] *To make up for, counterbalance, recompense: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen.*

**rēpen-sus** (for repend-sus), a, um, P. of repend-o.

**rēpent-e**, adv. [repens, repent-is] *Suddenly, unexpectedly*: Cic.; Virg.

**rēpentin-o**, adv. [repentin-us] *Suddenly*: mori, Cic.

**rēpentin-us**, a, um, adj. [repens, repent-is] (*Pertaining to the repens; hence* I. Prop.: *Sudden, hastily, unlooked for, unexpected*: mors, Cic.: (Comp.) *nimbus repentinior*, App.; Cic. II. Fig.: *Of persons*: *Upstart*: homines, Cic.

1. **rēpercut-sus** (for repercut-sus), a, um, P. of repercut-o.

2. **rēpercut-sus**, ūs, m. [for repercut-sus; fr. repercut-o] *A rebounding, reverberation, repercussion, of light, sound, etc.*: *reflexio, echo, counter-pressure*: Pl.: *voces, Tac.*

**rē-percutio**, percussus, percussum, percutere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To strike, push, or drive back; to cause to rebound*: discus repercutus, Ov. II. Fig.: A. *To cast back, retort, repel*: orationes dicto, Pl.—B. *To avert*: fascinationes, Plot. III. Meton.: A. *Of light, etc.*: *To reflect*: repercutus . . . Phœbo, Ov.—B. *Of sound, etc.*: *To re-echo, reverberate, resound*: repercutus valles, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répercuter*.

**rē-perſio**, repēri (also, reppēri), repertum, repērire (Fut. Pass., reperibitur, Plaut.:—Inf. Pass., reperiri, Lucr.), 4. v. a. [prob. for re-pario] (*To produce again; hence* I. Prop.: *To find, meet with, either by searching or by accident*: *curculiones in tritico*, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To find, find out, discover*: *veræ amicitie difficilem repertiur in iis, qui, etc.*, B. Esp.: 1. a. Act.: *To find, discover, perceive, learn, ascertain a person or thing to be of such a kind or in such a state*: *re ipsa repperi facilitate nihil esse homini melius*, Ter.: (without Object) *sci reperiebat*, Cæs.—b. Pass.: *To be found, discovered, recognised, to be of such a kind, or in such a state, etc.*: *vestræ sententiæ optimo cuique infestissimæ atque inimicissimæ repertiuntur*, Cic.—2. *To find out, hit upon, invent, devise, discover*: *nihil novi repertiens*, Cic.—3. *To find, obtain, procure, get*: *salutem sibi*, Cæs.

**rēper-ta**, ōrum, n. plur. [reper-io] *Inventions*: præclara, Lucr.

**rēper-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A discoverer, inventor, deviser, author*: Virg.; Tac.

**rēper-tus**, a, um, P. of reper-io.

**rēpēt-ens**, entis, P. of repēt-o.

**rēpēt-ia**, æ, f. [repentens, repent-is] (*A recalling to mind; hence* Memory, remembrance: Lucr.

**rēpēt-itio**, ōnis, f. [repet-o] I. Gen.: *A repetition, in speaking or writing*: Quint. II. Esp.: *Rhetor.*

t. t.: *A repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répétition*.

**rēpēt-itor**, ōris, m. [id.] *One that demands back, a claimer*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répétiteur*.

**rēpēt-itus**, a, um, P. of repēt-o.

**rē-pēto**, pēti or pēlli, pētium, pētēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To fall upon, or attack, again or anew*: *Nolam armis*, Liv. B. Fig.: *To prosecute again*: *si quem quis repetere vellet*, Suet. II. *To seek again; to go back to, return to, revisit a person or thing*: *Penates ab orā Hispanā*, Hor. III.: A. Prop.: *To fetch, bring, or take back*: *ad hæc repetenda*, Cæs.: *eum Syracusas*, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To take hold of or undertake again; to enter upon again; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat, etc.*: *prætermissa*, Cic.: *susurri Composita repetantur horā*, Hor.—2. *In discourse*: *To draw, deduce, derive*: *populi originem*, Cic.—Particular expressions: *Repetere memoriā, etc.*, *memoriam alicujus rei, memoriam ex aliquā re, aliquid or simply repetere*, *To call up again in the mind; to call to mind, recall, recollect*: Cic.; Liv.; Pl.; Virg. IV.: A. Gen.: *To demand back again; to demand or claim what is due*: 1. Prop.: *bona sua*, Cic.—2. Fig.: *dignitatem*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *Politice*: *t. t.*: *Of the fætales*: *Repetere res*, *To demand back from the enemy things which they had taken as booty; hence, in gen. to demand satisfaction*: Cic.—2. *Law*: *t. t.*: *Res repetere*, *To demand back or reclaim one's property before a court*: Cic.—3. *Pecuniæ repetundæ, or simply repetundæ*, *Money (or other things) extorted by a provincial governor, and that are to be restored (at a later period, referring to any bribed officer)*: Cic.

**rēpētundæ**, ārum, v. repeto.

**rēpexus** (for repect-sus), a, um, P. of repect-o.

**rē-plēo**, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To fill again, refill; to fill up, replenish, complete, etc.*: *exhaustas domos*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To fill one's self, or itself; to become filled again by one's own agency*: Ov. B. Fig.: *To supply, make up for, complete*: *quod voci deerat, plangore replebam*, Ov. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To fill up, make full, or fill*: *campus strage hominum*, Liv.—2. Esp.: *Of the effect of the winds*: *To fill, or swell, up*: *undas Cogentes rursus rēplēt* (sc. Etesias), Lucr. B. Fig.: 1. a. Gen.: *To fill, fill up*: *populus sermone*, Virg.—B. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To fill one's self; to become filled by one's own agency*: Cic.—2. *To complete, make up in full numerum*, Lucr.

**rēplē-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of replē-o.—2. Pa.: *Filled, full*: a. Prop.: *pomis et odoro flore repletum* (sc. cornu), Ov.—b. Fig.: *vi morbi repletus*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *replet*.

**rēplicā-tio**, ōnis, f. [repl(a)-o]



a folding, rolling, turning, or bending back again: Cic.

**rēplīcā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of replic-(a)-o.

**rē-plīco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. *A. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: To fold or roll back; to bend or turn back: labra, Quint.—2. *Esp.*: Of light, etc.: To reflect: radios solis, Sen. *B. Fig.*: To bend, or turn, back: in se sepe replicatur (sc. acumen), Sen. *II. (Prop.)*: To unfold, unroll, open: Fig.: To unfold, unroll, turn over: annalium memoriam, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. répliquer*.

**rēp-o**, si, tum, ēre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to *ερεω*] I. *Prop.*: To creep, crawl: per angustam tenuis nitidula rimam Reperat in cuneum frumenti, Hor. *II. Fig.*: A. Of persons or things moving slowly: To creep, crawl, etc.: millia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor.—B. Of language, etc.: To crawl; i. e. to be low, common, mean: sermones Repentes per humum, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ramper*.

**rē-pōno**, pōsi, pōstum, pōnere (*Perf. Ind.*, repositi, Plaut.:—*Part. Sync.*, repōstus, a, um, on account of the metre in all hexameter poems), 3. *v. a.* I. *A. Prop.*: To lay, place, put, or set back again; i. e. to lay, place, put, or set a thing back in its former place; to replace, restore, etc.: lapidem suo loco, Cic.: nos in sceptra, i. e. reinstat, Virg. *B. Fig.*: 1. To put or bring back; to replace, restore, renew: repōit deterioribus (sc. virtutibus), Hor.—2. Of a play, etc.: To represent over again, to replay: Hor.—3. To describe again, to represent anew: Achillem, Hor.—4. To repay, requite, return: tibi ego idem reponam, Cic. (without *Object*) semper ego aulitor tantum? nunquamne reponam? Juv. *II. To place or bend backwards*: mollia crura reponit (sc. pullus), Virg. *III.*: A. 1. *Gen.*: To lay aside or away for preservation; to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve: a. *Prop.*: fructus, Cic.: caseum hiemi, Virg.—b. *Fig.*: niente repōtum Iudicium Paridis, Virg.—2. *Esp.*: To lay up in the earth, etc., i. e. to bury: eadem (sc. gratia) sequitur tellure repōstus, Virg.—B. To lay aside, lay down, lay by, put away: arma omnia, Cass. *IV. To put in return or in the place of; to substitute*: A. *Prop.*: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. *B. Fig.*: preclarum diem illis repositisti, Verria ut agerent, Cic. *V.*: A. *Prop.*: To lay, place, put, set a thing anywhere: grues in tergo prevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. *B. Fig.*: 1. To lay, place, put: in vestra mansuetudine causam totam repono, Cic.—2. To place, count, set, reckon: honines in deos, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. reposer*.

**rē-porto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: To bear, carry, or bring back: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: legiones olasse, in the fleet, Tac.: exercitum Britannia, from Britain, Cic. *B. Esp.*: 1. With Personal pron.: To return: Hirt.—2. To carry off, bear away; to get, gain, ob-

tain; nihil, praefer laudem, Cic. *II. Fig.*: A. *Gen.*: To bring back: verba reportat (sc. Echo), Ov. *B. Esp.*: To bring back, carry back an account, etc.; to report: nuncius... reportat Advenisse viros, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rapporter*.

**rē-posco**, perf. *prps.* not found, no sup., ēre, 3. *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: To demand back, to ask for again: pecuniam, Tac.: (with *Acc. of person* and *Acc. of thing*) eum simulacrum Cereis, Cic. *II. Fig.*: To ask for, claim, demand, exact, require, as something due: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic.: natos ad pōnas, Virg.

**rēpōs-itus** (-tus), a, um, 1. *P.* of repono, through true root *REPOS*; *v. pono inul.*—2. *Pa.*: Remote, distant: penitusque repōstas Massylum gentes, Virg.

**rēpos-tor**, ōris, m. [repono, through id.] A restorer: templorum, Ov.

**rēpostus**, a, um, *v. repositus*.

**rē-pōt-ia**, ōrum, n. [re; pot-o] (*A drinking again; hence*) A drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment: Hor.

**rēprēsēntā-tio**, ōnis, f. [repraesent(a)-o] 1. A representing, representation: Quint.—2. Mercant. *t. t.*: A cash-payment: Cic.

**rē-prēsēnt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [re; prae-sens, prae-sent-is] I. *Gen.*: To make present; i. e. to bring before one; to show, exhibit, manifest, represent: templum repraesentabat memoriam consultatū mei, Cic. *II. Esp.*: A. 1. *Prop.*: Mercantile *t. t.*: To pay immediately or on the spot; to pay in ready money: quam summam repraesentari jussit, Suet. (without *Object*) si qua etiam jactura facienda sit in representando, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: To do, perform, or execute any act immediately, without delay, or forthwith; hence, not to defer or put off; to hasten: medicinam, i. e. to employ immediately, Cic.: iras, i. e. to fulfil immediately, Liv.—B. 1. *Prop.*: Mercantile *t. t.*: To obtain, or receive, in ready money, immediately, or on the spot: pecunias usuram alicui, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: To get, or have, at once, immediately, etc.: diem promissorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. représenter*.

**rē-prēhēdo** (-prendo), prēhēdi, prēhensum, prēhendere, 3. *v. a.* I. *A. Prop.*: To hold back; to hold fast, take hold of, seize: membra, Ov. *B. Fig.*: 1. To hold fast; to take or lay hold of; to retain, seize, etc.: nec porro poterunt ipsi (sc. sensus) rēprēndere sese, Lucr. (without *Object*) revocat virtus, vel potius rēprēhēdit manu, Cic.—2. To hold back, check, restrain from doing something: ne quid dicerem, Ter.—3. To hold back, hinder, prevent, from something: ab exitu rēprēhendere euntes, Lucr.—4. To hold back, check, restrain, curb: vestros cursus, Prop.—5. To check, restrain an erring person: aliquem, Cic. *C. Meton.*: 1. To blame, censure, and fault with, rebuke, rēprēhend: vir

bonus et sapiens versūs rēprēhēdit inertes, Hor.—2. In Rhet.: To refute, expose none de reprehendendo, Cic. *II.*: A. *Prop.*: To lay hold of again; to catch, seize, take again: elapsum semel Non ipse possit Jupiter rēprēhendere, Phaed. *B. Fig.*: To recover, restore, etc.: quod erat praefermissum, id rēprēhēndisti, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. reprendre*.

**rēprēhēn-sio**, ōnis, f. [for rēprēhēnd-sio; fr. rēprēhēnd-o] 1. A checking, check, in speaking: Cic.—2. a. *Prop.*: Blame, censure, reprimand, reproof, reprehension: Cic.—b. *Meton.*: A fault: Cic.—3. Rhetor. *t. t.*: A refutation: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rēpréhension*.

**rēprēhēn-so**, no *perf.* nor sup., āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for rēprēhēnd-so; fr. rēprēhēnd-o] To hold back or detain with eagerness: singulos, Liv.

**rēprēhēn-sor**, ōris, m. [for rēprēhēnd-sor; fr. id.] 1. *Prop.*: A blamer, censurer, reprehender: Cic.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: An improver: Cic.

**rēprēhēn-sus** (for rēprēhēnd-sus), a, um, *P.* of rēprēhēnd-o.

**rēprēndo**, ere, *v.* rēprēhēndo.

**rēprēs-sor**, ōris, m. [for rēprēm-sor; fr. rēprim-o, through true root *REPRĒM*] A restrainer, represser, limiter: Cic.; Eut.

**rēprēs-sus** (for rēprēm-sus), a, um, *P.* of rēprim-o, through true root *REPRĒM*.

**rē-prīmo**, pressi, pressum, prīmēre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-premo] I. *Prop.*: To press back, keep back; to check, curb, restrain: letiferos rēpressit Sirius aestus, Sil.: retroque pedem cum voce rēpressit, Virg. *II. Fig.*: A. *Gen.*: To check, curb, restrain, limit, confine, repress: furorem, Cic. *B. Esp.*: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To control, check, restrain one's self: Plaut.; Ter.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. réprimer*.

**rē-prōbo**, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To disapprove, reject, condemn: voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. réprover, reprocher*.

**rēprōmīss-sio**, ōnis, f. [for rēpromitt-sio; fr. rēpromitt-o] Mercantile *t. t.*: A counter-promise: Cic.

**rēprōmītto**, prōmīsi, prōmissum, prōmīttere, 3. *v. a.* I. *A. Prop.*: Mercantile *t. t.*: To promise in return, to engage or bind one's self: alicui partem, Cic. *B. Fig.*: To promise in return, etc.: ad hunc gustum totum librum rēpromitto, Pl. *II. To promise again or anew*: imperatorem rēpromittens, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. répromettre*.

**rēp-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens.* n. and a. [rep-o] To creep, crawl. I. *Neut.*: A. *Prop.*: hospes, Claudius. *B. Fig.*: 1. Of persons walking slowly or lazily: silvas inter reptare salubres, Hor.—2. Of animals: languere reptant pecudes, Lucr. *II. Act.*: To creep or crawl through—so only in the *Part. perf.*, reptatus, a, um, *Crept* or crawled through: Creta tenero Teo anti, Claud.

**rēpudiā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [repudi(a)-o] *a rejection, refusal, disdaining*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repudiatio*.

**rēpudiō**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [repudi-um] *I. Prop.*: Law *t. t.*: Of persons married or betrothed: *To cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate*: sponsus, Suet.: virginem, id. *II. Meton.*: *To reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate*: gratiam, Cass.: virtus minime repudianda est, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repudier*.

**rēpudi-um**, ī, *n.* [etym. dub.]; usually referred to *re; pudeo*] *Of married or betrothed parties: A casting off, putting away of the opposite party; a dissolution of the marriage contract; a separation, divorce, repudiation*: Plaut.; Suet.

**rēpūrasco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *3. v. n. inch.* *I. Prop.*: *To become a boy again*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A. To become childish*: Plaut.—*B. To play, or frolic, like a child*: Cic.

**rēpugnāns**, ntis, *P. of repugn(a)-o*. — *As Subst.*: **repugnātia**, ūm, *n. plur.*: *Rhet. t. t.*: *Contradictions*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repugnant*.

**rēpugnā-ter**, adv. [for repugnānt-ter; *fr. repugnans, repugnāt-is*] *Unwillingly, with repugnance*: Cic.

**rēpugnā-tia**, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *1. A means of resistance, opposition*: Pl.—*2. A contradiction, contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repugnance*.

**rēpugno**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* and *1. I. Prop.*: *To fight against, oppose; to make resistance, resist, defend one's self*: in repugnando, Liv.: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Cæs. *II. Fig.*: *A. To resist, make resistance; to oppose, contend against*: *1. Neut.*: repugnante naturā, Cic. *2. Act.*: quod fieri contra coram natura repugnat, Lucr.—*B. To disagree with, be contrary to; of several things compared together, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant*: simulatio . . . amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repugner*.

**rēpul-sa**, æ, *f.* [repel-lo, through root REPUL; *v. pello init.*] *I. Prop.*: *Politica. t. t.*: *A refusal, denial, repulse* in soliciting for an office: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A rejection, denial, refusal, repulse*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) repulse, repulse*.

**rēpulsāns**, ntis, *P. of obsol. repuls(a)-o* [re; pulso] *I. Prop.*: *Driving or beating back*: colles verba, re-echoing, Lucr. *II. Fig.*: *Repelling*: dicta, Lucr.

*1. rēpul-sus*, a, um, *P. of repel-lo, through root REPUL; v. pello init.*

*2. rēpul-sus*, ūs, *m.* [through id.] *A driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reflection, reverberation of light, sound, etc.*: Lucr.; Claud.

**rēpungo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *3. v. a.* *To prick or goad again*: Fig.: animos, Cic.

**rēpurgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To clean, cleanse, or clear again*: humum saxi, Ov. *I. Fig.*:

*To purge away; to take away, remove, for the sake of cleansing*: quicquid in Æneā fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repurger*.

**rēputā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [reput(a)-o] *A thinking over, pondering, considering, consideration*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. réputation*.

**rēpūto**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To count over, reckon, calculate, compute*: solis defectiones, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To think over, ponder, meditate, reflect upon*: aliquid, Cic.: multa secum, de civium licentiā, Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. réputer*.

**rēquies**, ētis or ēi, *f.*: *1. After-rest, i. e. rest, repose from labour, suffering, care, etc.; relaxation, respite, intermission, recreation*: Cic.; Ov.—*2. Rest, repose*: Lucr. *III.* Neither the Dat. Sing., nor any of the cases of the plural number are found.

**rēquiesco**, quēvi, quētum, quiescere (*Pluperf. sync.*, requirant, Cat.: requiescet, id.; requiesce, Liv.), *3. v. n.* and *a. I. Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *To rest one's self, or it's self; to rest, repose*: requiescendi studium, Cic.: luce sacrā requiescat humus, Tib.—*2. Esp.*: *Of the dead*: *To rest, repose in the grave, etc.*: Cic. *B. Fig.*: *To repose, find rest, take consolation*: ubi animus ex multis miseris requievit, Sall. *II. Act.*: *To let rest, cause to rest; to stop, stay, arrest*: mutata suos requirunt flumina cursis, Virg.

**rēquies-tus**, a, um: *1. P. of requiesco*. — *2. Pa.*: *Rested, refreshed*: miles, Liv.: (*Comp.*) terra requietur, Col.

**rēquiro**, quisi-vo or quisi, quisitum, quirere, *3. v. a.* [for re-quoero] *I. Gen.*: *To seek again; to look after, to seek or search for; to seek to know, to ask or inquire after*: juvenem oculis, Ov.: (*Impers. Pass.*) requiratur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, etc., Cic.—*Particular phrases*: *Requirere ex, or ab, aliquo aliquid (or a clause), To ask, demand, enquire anything of a person; to question a person about anything*: Cic.; Tac. *II. Esp.*: *A. Prop.*: *With the accessory idea of need*: *1. Act.*: *To ask for something needed; to need, want, require*: auxilium, Cic.—*2. Pass.*: *To be required, i. e. to be requisite, necessary*: in hoc bello virtutes animi requiruntur, Cic. *B. Meton.*: *To perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss*: libertatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. requérir*.

**rēquis-itus** (for requies-itus), a, um, *P. of requiro, through root REQ-ŪAS; v. quoero init.*

**rēs**, rei (rē, with *e* long: Lucr.: rei, *Gen.*, monosyll. at the end of the verse, id.), *f.* [akin to pō-ua, from pō-ua] (*That which is spoken of; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *A thing, object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Hor. *II. Esp.*: *A. An actual thing; the thing itself; reality, truth, fact*: Cic.—*Particular phrase*: *Re verā or (as one word) revera, In truth, in fact, in reality, really, truly, indeed*: Cic.—*B. Ef-*

*fects, substance, property, possessions*: Cic.—*C. Benefit, profit, advantage, interest, weal*: Plaut.; Ter.—*D. Cause, reason, ground, account*: only in the connection *eā* (*hac*) *re*, and *eam* *ob rem*, adverbially: *Therefore, on that account*: Plaut.; Lucr.; Cic.—*E. An affair, matter of business, business*: Cic.

—*Particular phrase*: *Res aliquid est cum aliquo, or res est cum aliquo, To have to do with anyone*: Cic.—*F. A case in law; a lawsuit, cause, suit*: Cic.—*G. Res publica, also as one word, respublica, also, simply res*: *The common weal, commonwealth, state, republic; also, civil affairs, administration, or power, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rien*.

**rē-savio**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ire, *4. v. n.* *To rage again*: Ov.

**rēsālūtā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [resalut(a)-o] *A greeting or salutation in return*: Suet.

**rēsālūtō**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To greet or salute in return, return a salutation*: minem, Cic.

**rēsānesco**, sānū, *no sup.*, sānescere, *3. v. n. inch.* *To grow sound again, to heal again*: Fig.: animum, Ov.

**rēsarcio**, *no perf.*, sartum, sarcire, *4. v. a.* *To patch or mend again; to repair, restore*: *I. Prop.*: tecta, Liv. *II. Fig.*: damnum, Suet.

**rēs-scindo**, scidi, scissum, scindere, *3. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To cut off, cut loose, cut or break down; to cut or tear open*: pontem, to break down, Cæs.: manibus cōlum, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *To annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, rescind a law, decree, agreement, etc.*: acta, Cic.: beneficium, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *To open*: si quis ferro potius rescindere summum Uleris os, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rescinder, rescindre*.

**rēs-sciscio**, scivi or scii, scitum, sciscere, *3. v. n. inch.* *To learn, find out, ascertain a thing*: quum id rescierit, Cic.: simul atque Carmina re scieris nos fingere, Hor.

**rēs-cisus** (for rescid-sus), a, um, *P. of rescind(o)-o, through true root RESCID*.

**rēs-scribo**, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, *3. v. a. I.*: *A. Gen.*: *To write back or in return, to reply in writing*: hoc, Hor.: Pompeius rescripsit sese rem in summum periculum deducturum non esse, Cæs. *B. Esp.*: *1. To write in reply to, or against, an oration, etc.*: Quint.; Suet.—*2. Politic, and Law t. t.*: *To answer in writing a petition or legal question; to give a rescript or a judicial decision*: Suet.—*3. In account-books*: *To make an entry per contra; to place to one's credit; hence, = to pay back, to repay*: Cic.—*4. Milit. t. t.*: *To transfer from one kind of troops to another*: decimam legionem ad equum, Cæs. *II.*: *A. Gen.*: *To write over again, write anew*: actiones, Pl. *B. Esp.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *To enrol anew, to re-enlist*: legiones, Liv. *III.*: *To write*: ex quo perspicuum est et cantūs tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis, et carmina, i. e. songs consisting of written



*words, and airs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. récrire.*

**rescriptum**, *i, n.* [for rescriptum; fr. rescrib-o] *An imperial rescript: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. rescrit.*

**rescriptus** (for rescrib-tus), *a, um, f.* of rescrib-o.

**re-sécro**, *sécū, sectum, scēare, l. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To cut loose, cut off: partem exignam de tergore, Ov. II. Fig.*: *To cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain: spatío brevi spem longam rescēces, Hor.*

**re-sécro** (-sacro), *no perf. nor sup., are, l. v. a.* [for re-sacro] *To free from a curse: Nep.*

**resec-tus**, *a, um, P.* of resec-o.

**resec-ūtus** (for resequ-ūtus), *a, um, v. resequ-or.*

**re-sénho**, *no perf. nor sup., are, l. v. a.* *To beget or produce again, reproduce: Ov.*

**re-séquor**, *sécūtus, o séquutus, sum, séqui* (only in *Perf. and Part. Perf.*), *3. v. dep. a.* *To follow in speaking, i. e. to answer, reply to one: aliquam, Ov.*

**re-séro**, *avi, átum, are, l. v. a.* [etym. dub.; either, re; 2. sero; or re; sera] *(To disjoin; to put the bolt or bar back; hence) I. Prop.*: *To unlock, uncloze, open: portas hosti, Ov. II. Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *To open, uncloze, lay open: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. B. Esp.*: *To disclose, reveal something unknown: oracula mentis, Ov.*

**re-servo**, *avi, átum, are, l. v. a. I.* *To keep back, save up as for future use; to reserve: inimicitias in aliud tempus, Cic. II.* *To keep back from perishing; to save, preserve: omnes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. réserver.*

**re-se-a**, *resídus* (*Nom. Sing.* does not occur), *adj.* [for resid-; fr. resid-o] *(That remains sitting; hence) 1. That stays behind, remaining: plebs in urbe, Liv. — 2. Motionless, inactive, inert, unoccupied, idle, sluggish, lazy: resid-esque movebit Tullius in arma viros, Virg.*

**re-sídeo**, *sédi, no sup., sídere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.*: *To sit down, settle anywhere: consessu exstructo, Virg. II. Meton.*: *A. Of feathers, etc. To settle, or gather, on the body, etc.: residunt curribus asperae Pelles, Hor. — B. Of things: To settle, or sink down; to sink, subside: sí montes redissent, Cic. III. Fig.*: *To sink or settle down; to abate, grow calm, subside: tumida ex irâ tum corda residunt, Virg.*

**re-sído**, *sédi, no sup., sídere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.*: *To sit down, settle anywhere: consessu exstructo, Virg. II. Meton.*: *A. Of feathers, etc. To settle, or gather, on the body, etc.: residunt curribus asperae Pelles, Hor. — B. Of things: To settle, or sink down; to sink, subside: sí montes redissent, Cic. III. Fig.*: *To sink or settle down; to abate, grow calm, subside: tumida ex irâ tum corda residunt, Virg.*

**resídus**, *a, um, adj.* [resid-o] *I. Gen.*: *That is left behind; that remains over and above; remaining, residuary: odium, Cic. — As Subst.: residuum, i, n. A remainder, residue; the rest: Suet. II. Esp.*: *Mercantile l. l.*: *Of payments: Outstanding, due: pecunie, Cic. — As Subst.: residua, órum, n. Arrears, dues: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. résidu.*

**re-sígnō**, *avi, átum, are, l. v. a. I. A. Prop.*: *To unseal, open: literas, Cic. B. Fig.*: *1. To annul, cancel, invalidate, rescind, destroy: tabularum fidem, Cic. — 2. To disclose, reveal: venientia fata, Ov. C. Meton.*: *To open, uncloze: lumina morte, Virg. II.*: *(Prop.) To transfer in an account; to assign back to one; Meton.*: *To give back, resign: cuncta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. résigner.*

**re-síllo**, *sílidi, no sup., sílire, 4. v. n.* [for re-sallo] *I. Prop.*: *Of living subjects: To leap, or spring back: in lacis, Ov. II. Meton.*: *Of things as subjects: A. To rebound, recoil, spring back: resiliere guttas, Pl. — B. To recoil; to start, or shrink, away from: a iugo, Flor. — C. To retreat, retire, draw back, recede: resilit: sc. Taurus mons ad Septentriones, Pl. III. Fig.*: *To recoil, start, or shrink, from: ab hoc crimine resiliere vides, Cic.*

**re-símus**, *a, um, adj.* *Turned up: turned or bent backwards: Ov.*

**resína**, *ae, f.* [prps. akin to *πρηνίς*] *Resin, rosin: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. résine.*

**resín-átus**, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *Resined: Juv.*

**re-sípō**, *no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. a.* [for re-sapio] *To savour, taste, or smack, of something; to have a savour, or flavour, of something. I. Prop.*: *piceum, Pl. II. Fig.*: *Epicurus minime respiciens patriam, Cic.*

**re-sípisco**, *ivi or ii* (*ûi* once in Cic.), *no sup., isère, 3. v. n. inch.* [resip-io] *To recover one's senses, come to one's self again; to revive, recover: Ter. Cic. Pl.*

**re-sístō**, *sítiti, no sup., sístere, 3. v. n. I.* *To stand back, remain standing anywhere; to stand still, halt, stop, stay; to stay behind, remain, continue: A. Prop.*: *qui restitissent, Cic. B. Fig.*: *ego in hoc resisto, I stop at this, pause here, Cic. II. To withstand, oppose, resist; to make opposition or resistance: caeco Marte resistunt, Virg.: vis tribunica libidini restitit consulari, Cic. III.* *To stand up again, to rise again: Fig.*: *nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. résister.*

**resólūtus** (for resolv-tus), *a, um, P.* of resolv-o.

**re-sólvo**, *solvi, sólutum, solvere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To loose or loosen; i. e. 1. To unyoke: equos, Ov. — 2. To untie, unbind, unfasten: vestes, Ov. — 3. To release, set free from: virginem catenis, Ov. — 4. To separate: fila, Ov. — 5. To open: literas, Liv. — 6. To melt, dissolve: aurum, Lucr. — 7. To melt, thaw, etc.: nivem,*

*Ov. — 8. Of the soil: With Personal pron.*: *To become loose, soft, friable, crumbling, etc.: Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit, Virg. — 9. To disperse, dissipate, scatter, etc.: tenebras, Virg. — 10. To relax: inmania terga resolvit (sc. Cerberus) Fusus humi, Virg.*

**B. Esp.**: *1. To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble the body, etc.: Ov. — 2. To pay a debt, sum of money, etc.: Plaut. II. Fig.*: *A. 1. To disclose, lay open, show, reveal, etc.: Lucr. — 2. To release, liberate, set free: teque piacula nulla resolvunt, Hor. — 3. To do away with, end: litem lite, Hor. — 4. Of care, sorrow, etc.: To banish, dispel, set free from, etc.: Virg. — 5. To unravel, detect, etc.: dolos tecti ambagesque, Virg. — 6. To abolish: vinctigal et onera commerciorum, Tac. — B. 1. To relax, soften: disciplinam militarem, Tac. — 2. To pau: ea summo studio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. résoudre.*

**resóna-bilis**, *e, adj.* [reson(a)-o] *Resounding: Echo: Ov.*

**re-sóno**, *avi, no sup., are, l. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A. Prop.*: *(To send a sound back; hence) To sound or ring again; to resound, re-echo: resonabat eburnea telorum custos (= pharetra), Ov.: (with Gr. Acc.) litoraque alyconem resonant, acalanthida dumi, Virg. B. Fig.*: *To resound, re-echo: gloria virtuti resonat, Cic. II. Act.*: *A. To give back the sound of; to resound, to re-echo with anything: formosam resonare doces Amaryllidis silvas, Virg.: in fidibus testudine resonatur (sc. sonus) aut cornu, Cic. — B. To make resound or re-echo: lucois, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. résonner.*

**resón-us**, *a, um, adj.* [reson-o] *Resounding, re-echoing: voces, Ov. 2. v. a.* *To suck back, swallow again: Tac.; Hor.*

**respéc-to**, *no perf. nor sup., are, l. v. intens. n. and a.* [respic-io; through true root RESPEC] *I. Neut. A. Prop.*: *Gen.*: *To look back, behind, or round: repeatedly or earnestly: ad tribunal, Liv. — 2. Esp.*: *To turn one's face round to the ground, when lying down: Lucr. B. Fig.*: *1. To gaze around: lethi janua . . . vasto respectat hiatu, Lucr. — 2. To cast a look behind: intuentes et respectantes, Cic. II. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: *To look earnestly, or repeatedly, at: alius alium, Tac. B. Fig.*: *1. To regard: si qua pios respectant numina, Virg. — 2. To look for, expect: par munus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. respecter.*

**respec-tus**, *ús, m. [id.] 1. a. Prop.*: *A looking back or about: Liv. — b. Meton.*: *A refuge, retreat, asylum: Cic.; Liv. — 2. A looking round upon or at: Cic. — 3. (Prop.) A looking at some object; Meton.) Respect, regard, consideration: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. respect.*

**re-spergo**, *spersi, spersum, spargere, 3. v. a.* [for re-spargo] *I. Prop.*: *To sprinkle over anything; to besprinkle, bestrew: manus, os, simulacrum sanguine, Cic. II. Fig.*: *To*

**besprinkle, bespatter, etc.**: servili probro respersus est, Tac.

**rēspersio, ōnis, f.** [for respersio; fr. respergo] *A sprinkling over, besprinkling*: Cic.

**rēspersus** (for respersus), a, um, *P.* of respergo.

**rēspiciō, spēxi, spectum, spicere** (old form of *Subj. perf.*, respicis, Plaut.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [for re-specio] *I.*: **A. Neut.**: To look back or behind: circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.—**B. Act.**: 1. To look back upon: modo prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov.—2. To look back for: aliquam, Virg.—3. To see behind one, at one's back, or in one's rear: Virg. *II.*: **A. Neut.**: 1. Prop.: To look, turn one's eyes, etc.: respice ad me huc, Plaut.—2. Fig.: To look: ad hunc summā imperii respiciebat, i. e. was centered in him, Cæs.—**B. Act.**: 1. Gen.: To look at, regard, look to: exemplar vite, Hor.—2. Esp.: *a.* (a) In a good sense: To look at with solicitude, i. e. to have a care for; to regard, be mindful of, consider, etc.: quæ (sc. libertas), sera tamen, respexit inermem, Virg.—(b) In a bad sense: To think of, remember, for harm: ad vos, devota capita, respiciant di, Just.—*b.* With Personal pron.: To think of or have regard for one's self: Cic.

**respirāmen, inis, n.** [respir(a)-o] (The breathing thing; hence) The windpipe: Ov.

**respirātio, ōnis, f.** [id.] 1. *a.*: Prop.: A breathing, respiration: Cic. *b.* Fig.: A breathing in the course of an action, i. e. an intermission, pause: Cic.: Liv.—2. *a.*: An exhalation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. respiration.

**respirātus, ūs, m.** [id.] *A* drawing breath, inhaling, inspiration: Cic.

**rēspiro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.** and *a.* *I. Neut.*: *a.*: 1. Prop.: To take breath again, to respire: ad respirandum, Cic.—2. Fig.: *a.*: To fetch one's breath again, to recover breath; to recover, revive, be relieved or refreshed after anything difficult, etc.: a metu, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ita respiratum, Liv.—*b.* Of the exertion or passion itself: To abate, diminish, cease: Cic.—*B.*: To breathe or blow back: quod nisi respirent venti, etc., Lucr. *II.* Act.: To breathe or blow back or out; to exhale: animam a pulmonibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. respirer.

**rēsplendō, no perf. nor sup., āre, 2. v. n.**: To shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent. *I.* Prop.: fulvā resplendent fragmina arenā, Virg. *II.* Fig.: resplendet gloria Martis, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) resplandre, (mod.) resplendir.

**rēspōndō, spondi, sponsum, spondere, 2. v. a.** and *n.* *I.* Prop.: To promise a thing in return for something else; to offer or present in return: so, only in a few examples, in the phrase par pari (dat.) respondere, to return like for like: Plaut.; Ter.; Cic. *II.* Meton.: *A.*: To answer, reply, respond: *I.* Gen.: *a.* Act.: hoc quidem verbum respondit mihi, Plaut.—*b.*

*Neut.*: respondet Lælius, Cic.—2. Esp.: *Neut.*: *a.*, Of lawyers, priests, oracles, etc.: To give an opinion, advice, decision, response: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Nep.—*b.* Of a person summoned: To answer to one's name, i. e. to appear: casu tum respondere vadato Debebat, Hor.—*B. Neut.*: To answer to; to agree, accord, or correspond, with a thing: amorē respondere, i. e. to repay it, Cic. *III.* Fig.: *Neut.*: *A.*: 1. To answer, respond, respond, re-echo, etc.; respondent flebile ripæ, Ov.—2. To give an answer to, i. e. prove a match for: urbes coloniarum respondebant Catilinæ tumulis silvestribus, Cic.—*B.*: To appear, be present: ad tempus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. répondre.

**rēspōnsio, ōnis, f.** [for respondio; fr. respond-eo] *An answer, reply; a refutation*: Cic.

**rēspōnsito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.** intens. [respons-o] Of lawyers: To give an answer, opinion, advice: Cic.

**rēspōnsō, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n.** intens. [for respond-o; fr. respond-eo] *I.* Prop.: *A.* Gen.: To return an answer; to answer, reply, respond: neu quisquam responset, Plaut. *B.* Esp.: Of servants, etc.: To answer back: num ancillæ aut servi tibi Responsant? Plaut. *II.* Fig.: *A.*: To answer, respond, respond, re-echo: ripaque lacusque Responsant circa, Virg.—*B.*: To suit, etc.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor.—*C.*: To withstand, resist, oppose: cupidinibus, Hor.

**rēspōnsūm, i, n.** [for respondens; fr. id.] *I.* Gen.: *An answer, reply, response*: Cic. *II.* Esp.: *An answer, reply of a lawyer, priest, oracle, etc.; an opinion, response, oracle*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) respons, (mod.) réponse, also (Eccl.) répons.

**rēspōnsus** (for respond-sus), a, um, *P.* of respond-eo.

**respublica, reipublicæ, v. res.** ¶ Hence, Fr. république.

**rēspitō, spūl, no sup., spūtere, 3. v. a.** *I.* Prop.: To spit back or out: Cic. *II.* Meton.: To cast out, eject, expel, etc.: quas natura respuerit, Cic. *III.* Fig.: To reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, not accept: quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.

**rēstagnō, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n.** *I.* Prop.: Of water: To run over, overflow: Liv. *II.* Meton.: Of the inundated place: To be overflowed, etc.: Cæs.

**rēstaurō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.** [re; staur-o; cf. instaurō inī.] (In transitive force, To make to stand again; hence) *I.* Prop.: To restore, repair, rebuild: theatrum, Tac. *II.* Fig.: To renew, repeat: bellum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. restaurer.

**rēstillo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.** To drop back, to instil again: Cic.

**rēstincō, ōnis, f.** [for resting-o; fr. resting-uo] *A quenching* (of thirst): Cic.

**rēstincō-tus** (for resting-tus), a, um, *P.* of resting-uo.

**rēstinguō, stinxi, stinctum, stinguere, 3. v. a.** *I.* Prop.: To put out, quench, extinguish: ignem, Cic.: (without Object) omnes restinguere velle videres, Hor. *II.* Fig.: To extinguish, exterminate, annihilate, destroy: bellum, Cic. *III.* Meton.: *A.*: To quench, slake, assuage, allay: stitum rivo, Virg.—*B.* Of wine, etc.: To remove the fiery heat of by mixing water; to mix, etc.: Falerni Pocula prætereunte lymphā, Hor.

**rest-īo, ōnis, m.** [rest-is] (One having a restis; hence) *1.* A ropemaker, ropeseller: Suet.—2. One who is scourged with ropes: Plaut.

**rēstipulātio, ōnis, f.** [restipul(a)-or] *A counter-engagement, counter-obligation*: Cic.

**rēstipulor, perf. prps. not found, āri, i. v. dep.** To stipulate, promise, or engage in return: Cic.

**restis, is** (Acc. Sing. mostly restim; sometimes restem; Abl. Sing. mostly reste), *f.* [etym. dub.] *A rope, cord*: Plaut.—*Prov.*: Ad restim res rediit, The affair has returned to the rope; i. e. matters are come to such a pass that a man might hang himself: Ter.

**rēstīto, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n.** intens. [rest-o] To stay behind; to loiter, tarry, hesitate: Liv.

**rēstītūo, āvi, ātum, āre, 3. v. a.** [for re-statuo] *I.* Gen.: To put or set up again; to replace: *A.* Prop.: Minervam (=Minervæ statuum), Cic. *B.* Fig.: tribuniciam potestatem, Cic. *II.* Esp.: *A.* Prop.: 1. To give back, deliver up, return, restore a person or thing belonging to a person or place: agrum Veientibus, Liv.—2. Politic. and Law t. t.: To bring back or restore to a previous state or condition; to recall, reinstate a person condemned, banished, deprived of his property, etc.: restitutum patriam, patriam ipsam restituit, Liv.—*B.* Meton.: 1. Of things: To deliver up again; to make restitution of, restore: nihil erat, quod restitui posset, Cic.—2. Of a previous judicial sentence, or of injustice committed: To reverse, i. e. to make null and void; to make good again, repair: Cic.—*C.* Fig.: To restore to a former state or condition; to re-establish, etc.: aliquem rursus in gratiam, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. restituer.

**rēstītūtio, ōnis, f.** [restitū-o] 1. *A* restoring, restoration: Suet.—2. *A* replacing, reinstating one condemned, or proscribed, in his former condition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. restitution.

**rēstītutor, ōris, m.** [id.] *A restorer*: Cic.; Liv.

**rēstītūtus, a, um, P.** of restitūo. *rēsto, stili, no sup., stāre* (Perf. Subj., restaverit, Prop.), *i. v. n.* *I.* To stop behind, to stand still: Prop. *II.* (To withstand, resist, oppose; hence) To stand firm, hold out, not yield: paucis plures vix restatis, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) ut restatur, id. *III.*: *A.* Gen.: To be left, remain; quæ (sc. studia) ei sola in malis restiterunt, Cic.: (Inv



pers.) restat, ut his ego me ipse regam  
solique elementis, Hor. B. Esp.:  
With reference to the future: To remain  
for, await one: Cic.: Lucr. ¶  
Hence, Fr. *rester*.

**restrict-e**, *adv.* [restrict-us] I. Closely, sparingly: facere, Cic.: (Sup.) restrictissime, Pl.—2. Closely, strictly, exactly, precisely: Cic.

**restrict-tus** (for restring-tus), *a, um*: 1. P. of restrig(n)-o, through root restring.—2. Pa.: A. Prop.: Bound fast, bound up, tight, close: togæ, Suet.—b. Fig.: (a) Close, niggardly, stingy: restricti et tenaces, Cic.—(b) Moderate, modest, etc.: (Comp.) restrictus, Pl.—(c) Strict, stern, rigorous, stringent: imperium, Tac.

**re-stringo**, strinxī, stricturn, stringere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: To draw back tightly; to bind back or fast, etc.: restrictis lacertis, Hor. B. Fig.: To confine, restrain, restrict, check, etc.: animum maestitia, Tac. II.: To draw back, unfasten, unclothe, open: dentes, i. e. to show the teeth, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *restringre*.

**re-sūdo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. To sweat: Curt.

**resul-to**, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. intens. n. [for resal-to; fr. resili-o, through true root RESAL] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To spring or leap back, to rebound: tela irrita galeæ clipeoque, Virg. B. Esp.: Of sound: To reverberate, resound, re-echo: Virg. II. Meto n.: Of places, etc.: To give back a sound; to resound, re-echo, reverberate: Virg. III. Fig.: Of pronunciation or words: To leap, hop; i. e. to produce a jumping, or jerking effect: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résulter*, “to result.”

**re-sūmo**, sumpsī, sumptum, sūmere, 3. v. a. To take up again, take back, resume. I. Prop.: arma, Tac. II. Fig.: sacramentum Vespasiani, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résumer*.

**re-sūpino**, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To bend or turn back: assurgentem regem umbone resupinat, Liv. II. Fig.: To make proud or elated, to puff up: aliquem, Sen.

**re-sūpino**, *a, um, adj.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Bent back or backwards; lying on one's back, or with the face upwards: supine: Ov. B. Esp.: Of a proud person who walks along with the head back: Ov. II. Fig.: Lazy, slothful, effeminate, careless, negligent: voluptas, Quint.

**re-surgo**, surrexi, surrectum, surgere, 3. v. n. To rise or raise one's self again, to appear again. I. Prop.: de mediis aquis, Ov. II. Fig.: relictis, per quos resurgeret bellum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *resourdre*.

**re-suscito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.): To raise up again; Fig.: To rouse again, revive, resuscitate: positam iram, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ressusciter*.

**resū-tus**, *a, um, P. of obsol. resu-o* [re; su-o] Ripped open: tunica ex utraque parte, Suet.

**retardā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [retard(a)-o]

A hindering, delaying, retarding: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retardation*.

**re-tardo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To keep back, hinder, delay, detain, impede, retard: A. Prop.: aliquem in viā, Cic.—B. Fig.: loquacitatem, Cic. II. Neut.: To tarry, remain behind, delay: tum antecedendo, tum retardando, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retarder*.

**re-taxo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. To censure, reprove: Suet.

**rete**, is, n. (Abl. Sing., retī, Plaut. more freq., rete.—Collat form, Acc., retēm, Plaut.) [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A net: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: A net, toil, snare: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rets*.

**reteo-tus** (for reteg-tus), *a, um, P. of reteg-o*.

**re-tēgo**, texi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To uncover, bare, open: thecam, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To disclose, make visible: diem, Ov.—B. To discover, disclose, reveal: scelus, Virg.

**re-tēdo**, tendi, tentum or tensum, tendere, 3. v. a. To unbend; to release from tension; to slacken, relax: arcum, Ov.

**reten-sus** (for retend-tus), *a, um, P. of retend-o*.

**reten-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [retin-eo; through true root RETEN] I. Prop.: A holding back, a holding in: Cic. II. Fig.: A withholding: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retention*.

1. **reten-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] I.: A. Gen.: To hold back firmly; to keep back; to hold fast: equos arcti, Ov. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To restrain one's self: see, Auct. Her. II.: To preserve, maintain: hominum vitas, Cic.

2. **re-tento**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To try or attempt again; to reattempt: digitis morientibus ille retentat Filia lyra, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retenter*.

1. **reten-tus** (for retend-tus), *a, um, P. of retend-o*.

2. **reten-tus**, *a, um, P. of retin-eo*, through true root RETEN.

3. **reten-tus**, ūs, m. [retin-eo; through true root RETEN] A holding fast, grasping: Claud.

**re-texo**, texti, textum, texere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: To unweave, unravel, what has been woven: telam, Cic. B. Meto n.: 1. Of bodies: To decompose: Lucr.—2. To lessen, diminish: luna quater plenum tenuata retextit orbem, Ov. C. Fig.: To break up, cancel, annul, reverse: scriptorum quæque, i. e. to revise, correct, Hor. II.: To weave again or anew; to renew, repeat: idemque retextitur ordo, Ov.

**retex-tus**, *a, um, P. of retex-o*.

**retū-arius**, ūi, m. [rete, (unconstr. Gen.) reti-is] (One pertaining to a rete; hence) A retiarius; i. e. one who fights with a net, a net-fighter (a kind of gladiator, who endeavoured to hold his adversary by throwing a net over his head): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réthaire*.

**retice-nis**, ntis, *P. of retice-o*.

**reticent-la**, æ, *f.* [reticens, reticent-is] I. Gen.: A keeping silent,

silence: Cic. II. Esp.: Rhet. 4. 4. 1. A pause in the midst of a speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réticence*.

**re-ticō**, ūi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for re-tice-o] I. Neut.: To be silent, keep silence: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: quum Sulpicius reticisset, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: lyra, quæ reticet, Claud. II. Act.: To keep a thing silent; to keep secret, conceal: quæ audierat, Sall.: multa præterea lingue reticenda modeste, Ov.

**re-ticulum**, i, n. dim. [ret-e] (A small rete; hence) 1. A little net, a cloth made like a net, a network bag for carrying or keeping anything in; a reticule: Cic.; Hor.—2. A network cap for confining the hair: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (reticule, corrupted to) *ridicule*.

**retinā-culum**, i, n. [for retineculum; fr. retine-o] (That which serves for holding back, etc.; hence) A holdfast, band, tether, halter, hairs, cable: Virg.: Ov.

**retine-nis**, ntis: 1. P. of retine-o.—2. Pa.: Holding fast, tenacious, observant of anything: (with Gen.) juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic.: (Sup.) retinentissimus, Gell.

**retinent-la**, æ, *f.* [retinens, retinent-is] A retaining in the memory, recollection: Lucr.

**re-tinō**, tūnī, tentum, tinere, 2. v. a. [for re-teneo] I.: A. Prop.: To keep back, not let go; to detain, retain; to restrain: homines, Cic.: ægre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrupissent, Cæs. B. Fig.: aliquem in officio, Cic. II.: To hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain, etc.: A. Prop.: oppidum, Cæs. B. Fig.: veritatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reténir*.

**retis**, is, *v. rote init.*

**re-tūno**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. To thunder back, resound: loca, Cat.

**re-torquēo**, torsi, tortum, torquere, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To twist or bend back; to turn or cast back: oculos sepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.: brachia tergo, Hor. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To wheel round: Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To change, alter, etc., one's mind: Virg.—B. To retort, fling back, etc.: scelus in auctorem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retorquer*.

**re-torridus**, *a, um, adj.* Parched up, dried up, burned up: Pl.

**retor-tus** (for retorqu-tus), *a, um, P. of retorqu-o*.

**retractā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [retract(a)-o] Hesitation, refusal (only in Abl. with sine): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétractation*.

**retractāt-us**, *a, um*: 1. P. of retract(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Revised, corrected: (Comp.) retractatus, Cic.

**re-tracto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. To take hold of or handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew, etc.: A. Prop.: arma, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To rehandle, reconsider, etc.: omnia diligenter, Cic.: (without Object) augemus dolorem retractando, id.—2. To repeat an act: Lucr. II.: A. Neut.: To withdraw

*one's self from an act; to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant:* quid jam, Turne, retractas? Virg.—**B.** Prop.: To withdraw, retract anything: dicta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retracter*.

**rē-trāhō** (for retrah-tus), a, um: 1. P. of retrah-o.—2. Pa.: Drawn back, lying back, remote, distant: (Comp.) retractor a mari murus, Liv.

**rē-trāho**, trahi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To draw back, withdraw; to call back: manum, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To withdraw one's self, retreat, retire, etc.: Cic.; Lucr.—b. To drag back, bring back a fugitive: Tarracina comprehensos omnes retraxerunt, Liv. B. Fig.: To draw back, withdraw, remove, etc.; aliquem a republicā, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To draw again or anew: aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus, Tac. B. Fig.: To bring forth or to light again; to make known again: aëriali monumenta, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *retraire*.

**rē-trībūō**, trībui, trībūtum, trībūēre, 3. v. a. To give back, return, restore, repay: illis fructum, Cic. ¶ Hence, (in late Lat. meaning of "to require," etc.) Fr. *retribuer*.

**rētro**, adv. [re] I. Prop.: Of place: Backwards, back; on the back side, behind: abducere rētro longe capita ardua ab ictu, Virg.: vestigia rētro Observata squor, id. II. Fig.: A. Of time: Back; in time back, in past times, before, formerly: Cic.—B. In other relations: Back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand: Cic.

**rētrōcēd-ens**, entis, P. of obsol. *retrocedo* [retro; cedo] Going back or backwards: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Law 1. t.) *retrocedant*.

**rētrō-grādīor**, no perf., grādī, 3. v. dep. n. To go back or backwards, to retrograde: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retrograder*.

**rētro-rsum** (-rsus), adv. [contr. fr. retro-versum] I. Prop.: Back, backwards: Hor. II. Fig.: Back, backwards, in return, in reversed order: Cic.

**rētrō-versus** (-vorsus), and synop. *retrorsus*), a, um, adj. Turned back or backwards: Ov.; Pl.

**rē-trūdō**, no perf., trūdum, trūdēre, 3. v. a. To thrust back: me invitum, Plaut.

**rētrū-sus** (for retrūd-sus), a, um: 1. P. of retrūd-o.—2. Pa.: Removed, concealed: a. Prop.: simulacra decorum, Cic.—b. Fig.: voluntas, Cic.

**rē-tundo**, tūdi (rettūdi, Phœd.), tūsum (retunsus, Plaut.), tundēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To bend, or pound, back anything sharp, i. e. to blunt, dull: ferrum, Cic. II. Fig.: To blunt, dull, weaken, restrain, check, etc.: aliquem, Cic.

**rētun-sus** (for retund-sus), a, um, P. of retund-o.

**rētū-sus** (for retud-sus), a, um: 1. P. of retund-o; through true root *RETUD-*, Pa.: Blunted, blunt, dull:

a. Prop.: ferrum, Virg.—b. Fig.: ingenia, Cic.

**Reudignī**, ōrum, m. The Reudigni; a people in the north of Germany.

**rēs-us**, i, m., -a, ō, f. [re-s] Law 1.1.: (One belonging or pertaining to law; hence) 1. A party to an action (res), whether plaintiff or defendant: Cic.—2. a. A. Prop.: A party obliged, or under obligation, to do or pay anything; one answerable, or responsible, for anything; a debtor: Fest.—b. Fig.: One who is bound by anything, who is answerable for anything, a debtor: voti reus, bound by a vow (in having obtained one's desire), Virg.—3. a. One who is accused or arraigned; a defendant, prisoner, criminal, culprit: Cic.—b. With a statement of the crime or the punishment: One guilty of any crime, one condemned to any punishment: Cic.; Ov.

**rē-vālesco**, vālūi, no sup., vālescēre, 3. v. n. inch. To grow well again; to regain one's former strength, state, or condition; to recover: I. Prop.: quā (sc. ope) revalescere possem, Ov. II. Fig.: Laodicea, tremore terrae prolapsa, propriis opibus revaluit, Tac.

**rē-vēho**, vехi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To carry or bring back, to convey back; tela ad Graios, Ov. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To return in any way; to drive, ride, sail, etc., back: Hor.; Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To bring back: famam optimam ex Bithyniā revertisi, Pl. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To go back: Cic.

**rē-vello**, velli, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To pluck or pull away; to pull or tear out; to tear off or away: crucelem que fixa est ad portum, Cic.: telum altā ab radice, Virg. B. Esp.: To tear, or break, apart; to rend asunder: humum dente curvo, Ov. II. Fig.: To tear, or rend, away: cuius totius consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoriā revulsus, Cic. III. Meton.: To violate, disturb: cinerem manesque, Virg.

**rē-vēlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To unveil, uncover, lay bare: frontem, Tac.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révéler*.

**rē-vēnīō**, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n. To come again, come back, return: I. Prop.: reveni, ut illum persequar, Plaut.: domum, Cic. II. Fig.: ex inimicitia in gratiam, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *revenir*.

**rē-vento**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. intens. To come back, return: Lucr.

**rē-verbēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To beat, cast, or drive back; to repel: I. Prop.: saxa, Sen. II. Fig.: iram Fortunae, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réverbérer*.

**rēvēre-ndus**, a, um: 1. P. of revere-or.—2. Pa.: Inspiring awe, venerable: nox, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révérend*.

**rēvēre-ns**, ntis: 1. P. of reverere.—2. Pa.: a. Respectful, regardful, reverent: (Comp.) sanctius et reverentius visum de actis deorum credere,

quam scire, Tac.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) Gabinium reverentissimum mei expertus, Pl.—b. Bashful, modest: ora, Prop.

**rēvēre-ns**, ntis, P. of revere-or. **rēvēren-ter**, adv. [for reverenter; fr. reverens, reverent-is] Respectfully: Pl.: (Comp.) reverentius, Tac.: (Sup.) reverentissime, Suet.

**rēvērent-ia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] 1.: (A reverencing, etc.; hence) a. Prop.: (Timidity arising from high respect or (more rarely) from fear; respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence: Tac.; Juv.—b. Meton.: Personified: Reverence; as a deity: Ov.—2. (A being revered, etc.; hence) Deference, regard, veneration for a person or thing: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révérence*.

**rē-vērōr**, vērtus um, vērēri, 2. v. dep. a. To stand in awe or fear of: to regard, respect, honour; to fear, be afraid of: to reverence, revere: oratores, Tac.: suspicionem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révéler*.

**rēver-sio** (revor-), ōnis, f. [for revert-sio; fr. revert-o; and for revert-sio; fr. revert-o] 1. Of living beings: A turning back before reaching one's destination: Cic.—2. Of things: A returning, return: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réversion*.

**rēver-sus** (for revert-sus), a, um, P. of revert-or.

**rēverto** (-vorto), ēre, v. revertor *init*.

**rē-vertor** (-vortor), versum sum, verti (old Inf. revertor, Phœd.), 3. v. dep. n. (the authors of the ante-Aug. age make the perfect forms, with the exception of the Part. reversus, only from the active root: reverti, reverteram, revertisse, etc.: but in the present tenses the active form is unusual, and prps. critically certain only in revertit, Lucr. 3, 1152) [re; verto] I. Prop.: To turn back, turn about; to come back, return: reversus ille, Cæs.: persaps revertit ex itinere, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To return: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. B. Esp.: In speech (after a digression): To return, revert to a theme: ad propositum, Cic.

**rēvic-tus**, a, um, P. of revinc-o) through root *REVIC-*.

**rē-vincio**, vixi, vinctum, vincire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: To bind back, or backwards; to bind around, bind fast, fasten: zonam de poste, Ov.: ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Cæs.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) ecce manus juvenem interea post torga revinctum, Virg. II. Fig.: To bind fasten, etc.: mentem amora, Cat. III. Meton.: A. Of liquids: To stiffen, freeze, etc.: latices in glaciem, Claud.—B. To gird: latus ense, Prop.

**rē-vinco**, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To conquer, vanquish, subdue: victrices catervæ Consiliis juvenum revictæ, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To conquer, vanquish, subdue: vires aliquā ratione revictæ, Lucr.—B. To repress, check, overpower: revicta conjurato, Tac.—C. To convict: to refute



*aspice*: nunquam hic neque suo, neque amicum, iudicio revinctur, Cic.

**revinc-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *revincio*.

**rē-viresco**, vīrti, no sup., vīrescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* I. Prop.: To become green again: lassus revirescere silvas, Ov. II. Meton.: Of an old man: To become young again: spes est... revirescere posse parentem, Ov. III. Fig.: To grow strong, or vigorous, again; to grow young again; to be renewed; to flourish again; to revive: ad renovandum bellum revirescent (sc. res), Cic.

**rē-viso**, perf. and sup. not found, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To look back on a thing; to come back, or again, to see; to pay a visit again: furor ille revisit, Lucr. II. Act.: To go, or come, to see again; to revisit: tu modo nos revise, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reviser*, "to revise."

**rē-vivisco** (-vivesco), vixi, no sup., vīviscere, 3. v. n. *inch.* I. Prop.: To come to life again; to be restored to life; to live again: reviviscat eorum aliquis, Cic. II. Fig.: To revive, etc.: civitates suis legibus usæ revixerunt, Cic.

**revōcā-bilis**, e, adj. [revoc(a)-o] That may be recalled, or revoked; revocable; with a negative, for irrevocable: Prop.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révocable*.

**revōcā-men**, īnis, n. [id.] (That which calls back: A calling back, or away; a recall: Ov.

**revōcā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. a. A calling back: Cic.—b. Rhet. t. t.: A withdrawing, withdrawal, revocation: Cic.—2. A recalling, calling off, withdrawal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révocation*.

**rē-vōco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To call back, recall: aliquem ex itinere, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. (a) Milit. t. t.: To call back, recall; to call off, withdraw soldiers, etc.: Cæs.—(b) In other than milit. language: To recall, call back: (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo Jam revocare dato, Ov.—b. To call for the repetition of a speech, etc.; to call back an actor: Cic.; Pl. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To call back, recall; to regain, recover; to draw back, draw off or away; to withhold, restrain: studia, Cic. et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, id.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To withdraw, retire: Cic.—b. To apply, reduce, refer a thing to something as a standard: omnia ad artem et ad præcepta, Cic.—c. To recall, revoke, retract, cancel: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. C. Meton.: Of things: To draw, or fetch, back; to withdraw, to turn back, etc.: pedem ab alto, Virg. II. To ask back again, to invite in return: Cic. III. To call again, summon anew: eandem tribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révoquer*.

**rē-vōlo**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To fly or wing the way back: celeres revolant ex æquore

mergi, Virg. II. Fig.: To speed, or hasten, back: telum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *revolter*.

**rēvōlū-bilis**, e, adj. [for revolv-bilis; fr. revolv-o] That may be rolled back: pondus (i. e. saxum), Ov.

**rēvōlū-tus** (for revolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of *revolv-o*.

**rē-volv-o**, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To roll back: hiernus auster revolvit fluctus, Tac. B. Esp.: 1. Of the heavenly bodies, time, etc.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To roll itself back, revolve, return: Virg.; Pl.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: a. To return, to come or go back: Cic.—b. To fall, sink, or roll, back: Virg.; Ov.—3. Of a book, etc.: To unroll, turn over, read over, repeat: Liv.; Hor.—4. To unroll, unwind: fila, Sen. II. Meton.: To go over, or traverse, again: iter omne revolvens, Virg. III. Fig.: A.: 1. To lead, or conduct, back; to bring again: it. eadem nos revolvit paupertas, Quint.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To return to anything: omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolvuntur, Cic.—3. To relate again, repeat; to brood or reflect upon: sed quid ego hæc nequicquam ingrata revolvō? Virg.—B. To go through or experience again: iterumque revolvare casus Iliaicos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *révolter*.

**rē-vōmo**, vōmūi, no sup., vōmēre, 3. v. a. I. To spew or vomit forth again; to vomit up, disgorge: I. Prop.: fluctus pectore, Virg. II. Fig.: victoriam, Flor. III. Meton.: Of the sea: To cast up again: purpuram aurumque in ripam maria revomebant, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *revomir*.

**revorsio**, ōnis, etc., v. rever.

**rēvul-sus**, a, um, *P.* of *revul-lo*, through root *REVUL*, v. vello *inlo*.

1. rex, régis, m. [= reg-s; fr. reg-o] I. Prop.: A. Of men: 1. Gen.: A. A ruler of a country, a king: Cic.—As Adj.: Ruling, that rules, etc.: populum late regem, Virg.—b. A tyrant, despot: Cic.—c. Relig. t. t.: For priest: Suet.—2. Esp.: The King (of Persia): Ter.; Suet.—B. Of deities: King, ruler, sovereign, etc.: Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of persons, animals, or things: 1. For head, chief, leader, master, etc.: Virg.; Phaed.; Pl.—2. Of a governor, preceptor of youth: Hor.—3. Of the leader, king in children's games: Hor.—4. Of the son of a king or chieftain; a prince: Virg.—5. Of a powerful, rich, or fortunate person: Hor.—6. Reges sts. signifies The king and queen: Liv.—sts. the whole royal family: id.—B. The character, sentiments, or feelings of a king: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *roi*.

2. Rex, regis, m. [1. rex] Rex; a Roman name.

**Rhādāmanthus**, i, m., 'Ραδάμανθος (Staff-shaker). Rhadamanthus; a judge in the infernal regions.

**Rhæti**, etc., v. Ræti, etc.

**Rhamnus**, untis, f., 'Ραμνούς.

Rhamnus; the most northern town of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis.

—Hence, 1. Rhamnus-tus, a, um, adj. Rhamnusian: virgo, i. e. Nemesis, Cat.—As Subst.: Rhamnusia, æ, f. (sc. dea) The Rhamnusian goddess, i. e. Nemesis: Ov.—2. Rhamnūsis, idis, f. The Rhamnusian, i. e. Nemesis: Ov.

**rhapsōdia**, æ, f. = ῥαψῳδία. A rhapsody; secunda, i. e. the second book of the Iliad, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhapsodie* (ra-).

1. Rhēa, æ, f. Rhea (an old Italian name): 1. Rhea Silvia; daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.—2. The name of a fabled priestess in Virg.

2. Rhēā, æ, f., 'Péa. Rhea; another name for Cybele.

**rhēda**, æ, f. [a Gallio word, acc. to Quint.] A four-wheeled carriage: Cæs.

**rhēd-ārius**, a, um, adj. [rhed-a] (of, or belonging to, a rhēda: muli, Var.—As Subst.: rhedarius, ii, m. (sc. auriga) The driver of a rhēda: Cic.

**Rhedōnes** (Red-), um, m. [Northern word = Fern-people] The Rhedones or Redones; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

**Rhēgium** (Reg-), ii, n., 'Ρήγιον. Rhegium or Regium; a town of Italy on the Sicilian Straits (now Reggio): —Gr. Acc., Rhegium, Ov.—Hence,

**Rhēg-ini**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Rhegium.

**rhēno**, ōnis, v. reno.

**Rhēnus**, i, m. I. Prop.: The Rhine. II. Meton.: The dwellers on the Rhine, the Germans. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Rhin*.

**Rhēsus**, i, m., 'Ρήσος. Rhesus; a Thracian king, who was robbed of his horses and killed by Diomedes and Ulysses before Troy.

**rhētor**, ōris, m. = ῥήτωρ 1. A teacher of oratory or rhetoric; a rhetorician: Cic.—2. An orator (with the accessory notion of contempt); a rhetorician, sciolist: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhéteur*.

**rhētoric-ē**, adv. [rhetoric-us] In an oratorical or rhetorical manner; oratorically, rhetorically: Cic.

**rhētoricōtēros**, i, adj. = ῥητορικώτερος. More, or too, oratorical: Lucil. n. p. Cic.

**rhētoricus**, a, um, adj. = ῥητορικός. Of, or belonging to, a rhetorician; rhetorical: doctores, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. rhetorica, æ, -e, ēs, f. The art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.; Quint.—2. rhetorica, ōrum, m. Rhetoric: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhétorique*.

**rhīncēros**, ōtis, m. = ῥινόκερως (Horn-nose). I. Prop.: A rhinoceros: Pl. II. Meton.: A vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhinocéros*.

**Rhipæi** (-phæi, Rip-), monēs, The Rhipæi, Rhipæi, or Ripæi; a mountain-range in the north of Scythia.—Hence, Rhipæ-us (Rhiphæ-), a, um, adj. Rhipæan.

**rho**, *n*, indecl. = *ῥω*. **Rho**; the Greek name of the letter *r*: **Cic**.

**Rhōdānus**, *i*, *m*. [prob. Northern word = *The swift-passer or swift-flower*] **The Rhodanus**; a river of Gaul (now the Rhone). **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **Rhône**.

**Rhōdōpē**, *ēs*, *f*, *ῥοδόπη* [prob. "The rose-faced thing" or "The roscate Mountain"; cf. a modern name of one of the Swiss Alps, *Monte Rosa*] **I**. Prop.: **Rhodope**; a mountain-range in Thrace, a part of the *Hæmus*. **II**. Meton.: **Thrace**.—Hence, **Rhōdōp-ēius**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. **Thracian**; vates, i.e. *Orpheus*, *Ov*.

**Rhōdōs** (-*us*), *i*, *f*, *ῥόδος* [prob. "A thing with roses"; i.e. here "Rose-island"] **Rhodos** *Rhodus*. **I**. Prop.: **An island** on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, its school of Rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation (now Rhodes).—Hence, **Rhōd-ius**, *a*, *um* (-*iensis*, *e*), *adj*. *Of, or belonging to, Rhodes; Rhodian*.—As *Subst.*: **Rhodiū**, *grum*, *m*. (*sc. incolæ*) **The people of Rhodes, the Rhodians**. **II**. Meton.: **The nymph of the island of Rhodes**: *Ov*. **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **Rhodes**.

**1. Rhētēus** (-*ēius*), *a*, *um*, *adj*, *ῥητήος*. **I**. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the promontory of Rhegium; Rhegium*.—As *Subst.*: **Rhētēum**, *i*, *n*. (*sc. mare*) **The sea about the promontory of Rhegium**. **II**. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, Troy; Trojan*: *ductor, i.e. Æneas*, *Virg*.

**2. Rhētēus** (disyll.), *ēi* and *ēs*, *m*. **Rheteus**; a Rutulian.

**Rhētus**, *i*, *m*. **Rhætus**: **1. A giant**.—**2. A centaur**.—**3. A companion of Phæne**.—**4. A king of the Marsians**.

**rhombus**, *i*, *m*. = *ῥόμβος*: **1. A magician's circle**: *Prop.*—**2. A kind of flat-fish**; *prps. a turbot*: *Hor.* **¶** Hence (in late Latin meaning "a rhombus"). **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **rhombe**.

**rhomphæa**, *ēs*, *f*, = *ῥομφαία*. **A long missile weapon** (or perhaps, a large broad sword) of barbarous nations: *Liv*.

**Rhōsōs**, *i*, *f*, *ῥώσος*. **Rhosos**; a town of Cilicia.—Hence, **Rhōs-īacus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Of, or belonging to, Rhosos*.

**rhythmicus**, *i*, *m*. = *ῥυθμικός*. **One who pays attention to rhythm or who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition**: *Cic*.

**rhythmos** (-*us*), *i*, *m*. = *ῥυθμός*. **Symmetry, harmony, rhythm** in music or speech: *Quint.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **rythme**.

**ric-inium** (rec-), *i*, *n*. [*rica*, a veil] (**A thing pertaining to or with a rica**; hence) **A mantle, with a hood or veil attached**: *Cic*.

**ric-tum**, *i*, *n*. -*tus*, *ūs*, *m*. [*ri(n)g-or*, through true root *rig*] (**A wide opening of the mouth**; hence) **1. Of persons**: **The aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open**: *Lucr.*; *Cic.*—**2. Of animals**: **Gaping or distended jaws**: *Ov.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **ric-tus**.

**rid-ēo**, *risi*, *risum*, *ridēre*, **2. v. n.** and *a*. [prob. Boeotian *κρίδ-εω* = *γελάω*] **I**. Neut.: **A. Gen.**: **To laugh**: *ridet-*

*que* (*sc. deus*), **si mortalis ultra Fas** *trepidat*, *Hor.* **B. Esp.**: **1. a. Prop.**: **To laugh pleasantly, to smile**: *cui non risere parentes*, *Virg.*—**b. Fig.**: **Of things**, **To laugh or smile**, = **to look cheerful or pleasant**: *domus argento*, *Hor.*—**2. To laugh in ridicule, to mock**: *muneribus æmuli*, *Hor.* **II. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: **To laugh at, laugh over anything**: *hæc, Cic.*; *vitia*, *Tac.* **B. Esp.**: **1. To smile upon one**: *me rident*, *Plant.*—**2. To laugh at, ridicule a person or thing**: *ridetur largitas, Cic.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **rire**.

**ridicūl-e**, *adv.* [*ridicul-us*] **1. Laughably, jokingly, humorously**: *Cic.*—**2. Ridiculously**: *Cic.*

**rid-iculus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*rid-eo*] (**Making to laugh, or exciting laughter**; hence) **1. In a good sense**: **Laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious**: **Of living beings**: *facietis ridiculus, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *tum sum ridiculissimus, Plant.*—Particular expression: **Ridiculum**, used parenthetically: *Illos comical*: *Ter.*—As *Subst.*: **a. ridiculus**, *i*, *m*. **A jester, buffoon**: *Plant.*—**b. ridiculum**, *i*, *n*. **Something laughable, a laughing matter**; *a jest*,  *joke*, etc.: *Cic.*—**2. In a bad sense**: **Laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous**: *ridiculus alius, Cic.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **ridicule**.

**rig-ēo**, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, **2. v. n.** [*akin to ῥιγ-εω, frig-eo*] **I**. Prop.: **To be stiff or numb**; *to stiffen*: *Cerealia dona rigebant, Ov.* **II**. Meton.: **To stand stiff, rigid, or upright**: *monia, Ov.*

**rig-e-sco**, *rigūi*, *no sup.*, *rigescere*, **3. v. n. inch.** [*rig-eo*] **I**. Prop.: **To grow stiff or numb**; *to stiffen, harden*: *vestesque rigescant Indutæ, Virg.* **II**. Meton.: **To stand up, bristle up**: *metu rigulse capillos, Ov.* **III**. Fig.: **To grow firm**; *to be manly or serious*: *nunquam corrupta rigescit Secula*: *Claud.*

**rigid-e**, *adv.* [*rigid-us*] **Rigorously, severely**: *Ov.* (*Comp.*) *rigidus, Val. Max.*

**rig-īdus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*rig-eo*] **I**. Prop.: **Stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid**: *crura, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *signa rigidiora, id.* **II**. Fig.: **In character, etc.**: *Stiff, hard, rigid; hardy, stern, rough*: *Sabini, Hor.* **III**. Meton.: **Stiffening, making rigid**: *moers, Lucr.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **rigide, roide**.

**rig-o**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, **1. v. a.** [*prob. akin to Gr. ῥιγ-ω*; Germ. *reg-en*, Goth. *rign*, Eng. *rain*] **I**. Prop.: **To wet, moisten, water, bedew** anything with a liquid: *arva, Hor.* **II**. Meton.: **A. 1. To suckle**: *natos vitali rore, Poet.* *ap. Cic.*—**2. To overspread, flood, etc.**: *solis uti lux ac vapor . . . cernuntur cælum rigare, Lucr.*—**To lead, convey, or conduct, water, etc.**, to a place: *aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, an old oracle in Liv.* **III**. Fig.: **A. To water, bedew, etc.**: *omnium ingenia, Auct. Her.*—**B. To direct, convey**: *motus per membra rigantur, Lucr.*

**rig-or**, *ōris*, *m*. [*rig-eo*] **I**. Prop.: **Stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigour**: *Lucr.*;

*Virg.*; *Tac.* **II**. Fig.: **Hardness, stiffness, roughness, severity, rigour**: *Ov.*; *Tac.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **rigueur**.

**rig-ūus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*rig-o*] **1. That waters or irrigates; watering, irrigating**: *amnes, Virg.*—**2. Watered, well-watered**: *hortus, Ov.*

**ri-ma**, *ēs*, *f*. [*prps. for rig-ma, fr. rig, root of ri(n)g-or*] (**The gaping, or yawning, thing**; hence) **A cleft, crack, chink, fissure**: *tabernæ rimas agunt, are cracked, Cic.*; *igneæ rima micana, i.e. a flash of lightning* (cleaving the sky), *Virg.*

**rim-or**, *ātus sum*, *āri*, **1. v. dep. a**. [*rim-a*] (**To make a cleft, etc.**; hence) **I**. Prop.: **Agricut**. *l. l.*: **A. Of implements**: **To lay open, tear up, turn up, the ground**: *rastris terram, Virg.*—**B. Of animals**: **To root up, turn up, grub through**: *volucres rimantur prata Caystri, Virg.* **II**. Meton.: **To tear up, turn over, in search of anything**: *to pry into, search, examine, explore*: *rimaturque (sc. viscera) epulis, Virg.* **III**. Fig.: **To examine thoroughly, investigate**: *aliquid, Cic.*

**rim-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*id.*] **Full of cracks, chinks, or fissures**. **I**. Prop.: *cymba, Virg.* (*Comp.*) *rimosior pulmo, Gell.* **II**. Fig.: *quæ rimosa bene depopuntur in aure, i.e. that keeps nothing secret, Hor.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **rimoux**.

**ri(n)g-or**, *rectus sum*, *ringi*, **3. v. dep. n.** [*etym. dub.*] **I**. Prop.: **To open wide the mouth, to show the teeth**: *Auct. ap. Non.* **II**. Fig.: **To be vexed, angry**; *to chafe, snarl*: *Ter.*

**rip-a**, *ēs*, *f*. [*etym. dub.*] **I**. Prop.: **The bank of a stream**: *Hor.*; *Cic.* **II**. Meton.: **For the shore of the sea**: *Hor.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **rive**.

**rip-ūla**, *ēs*, *f*. *dim.* [*rip-a*] **A little bank or margin**: *Cic.*

**ris-cus**, *i*, *m*. = *ρίσκος*. **A trunk, chest**: *Ter.*

**ri-sor**, *ōris*, *m*. [*for rid-sor*; *fr. rid-eo*] **A laugher, mocker, banterer**: *Hor.*

**ri-sus**, *ūs*, *m*. [*for rid-sus*; *fr. id.*] **A laughing, laughter, laugh**: *Cic.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **ris, risée**.

**ritē**, *adv.* [*an old abl. form of ritis*; *v. ritus init.*] **I**. Prop.: **According to religious ceremonies or observances; with due religious observances, or rites**: *Liv.* **II**. Meton.: **A. In a proper or just manner**: *silly, duly, rightly, aright, well*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*—**B. In the usual way, manner, or fashion**; *according to custom or usage*: *Hor.*

**rit-us**, *ūs* (*Abl. Sing.*), *ritē nefasto*, (*Stat.*), *m*. [*etym. dub.*] **I**. Prop.: **The form and manner of religious observances; a religious usage or ceremony, a rite**: *Liv.*; *Virg.* **II**. Meton.: **A. Custom, usage, manner, wont, fashion, etc.**, of a thing (only in *Abl. Sing.*): *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**B. Habit, custom, usage**: *Ov.*; *Suet.* **¶** Hence, **Fr**. **rit, rite**.

**riv-ālis**, *e*, *adj*. [*riv-us*] **I**. *Of, or belonging to, a brook, brook*: *Col.*—As *Subst.*: **rivalis**, *is*, *m*. (*sc. homo*): **A Prop.**: **One who has, or uses, a brook in common with another; a near neighbour**: *Gell.* **B**. Fig.: **One who has the**



same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival: Plaut.; Ter.—Prov.: *Amare sine rivali*. To love or be fond of without a rival, i. e. without anyone's thinking it worth while to envy one: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rival.

**rival'-itas**, ātis, f. [rival-is] (The state or quality of the rivals; hence) Rivalship, rivalry in love: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rivalité.

**riv'-us**, i, m. dim. [for rivo-lus; fr. rivus, (unconstr. Gen.) rivo-i] A small brook; a rill, rivolet: Fig.: Cic.

**ri-vus**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *SRU*, *Suere*; Gr. *ῥέω*] I. Prop.: A small stream of water; a brook: Lucr.; Cic.—Prov.: *E river flumina magna facere*. To make great rivers out of a brook, i. e. to magnify an insignificant object; or, as we say, to make a mountain of a molehill: Ov. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: A stream: Hor. III. Meton.: A channel, stream, etc., of any liquid, or anything liquefied: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ru.

**rix-a**, æ, f. [prob. for rid-sa; fr. *ῥιζω*=*e-pid-ōw*] I. Prop.: A quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife: Cic.; Hor.; Tac. II. Meton.: A battle, contest: Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. rixe.

**rix-or**, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n. [rix-a] I. Prop.: To quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute: de aliquā re, Cic. II. Fig.: To oppose or resist; to clash, disagree, etc.: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen.

**rōb-igo** (*rūb-*), mis, f. [prob. rub-og] (Redness; hence) I. Prop.: Of metals: Rust: Virg. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: Rust: Ov.; Sen. III. Meton.: The dark deposit, etc. (on the teeth): Ov.

**rōbōr-ēus**, a, um, adj. [robur, robor-is] Oakens, of oak, oak-: pons, Ov.

**rōbōr-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [id.] To make strong; to strengthen: I. Prop.: artūs, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To strengthen, invigorate, confirm: cultūs pectora roboravit, Hor.—B. With Personal pron.: To strengthen itself, etc.; to become strong: Cic.

**rōb-or** (an older form, -bus, Cato), ōris, n. [prob. akin to Gr. root *ῥω*, in *ῥω-vvri*] (The strong thing; hence) I. A. Prop.: 1. The robur: a species of very hard oak: Pl.—2. An oak: Ov.—3. The trunk (of an oak): Ov.—4. A hard wood or tree (of any kind): Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Oak-wood or -timber, oak: Hor.—2. Of things made of oak or any hard wood: a. An oaken bench, Cic.—b. Of the wooden horse before Troy: Virg.—c. The shaft or pole of a lance: Virg.—d. A club: Ov.—e. The lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius: Tac. II.: A. Prop.: Hardness, firmness, etc.: Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Power, strength, force, vigour: Cic.; Quint.—2. The strongest, most effective, or best part of anything; the pith, kernel, or strength of anything: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rouvre, rouvre, robre.

**rōbus-tus**, a, um, adj. [for robor-

tus; fr. robur, robor-is] (Provided with robur; hence) 1. Of oak-wood, oaken, oak-: foras, Hor.—2. A. Prop.: *Ilard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty, robust*: robustus exercitatio, Cic. (Sup.) robustissima juvenus, Suet.—b. Fig.: *Firm, solid, strong*: (Comp.) robustior improbitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. robuste.

**rōd-ō**, rōsi, rōsum, rōdere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To gnaw: clipeos, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. II. Meton.: To eat away; to waste away, corrode, consume: ferrum robigine, Ov. III. Fig.: To backbite, slander, disparage, speak ill of: absentem amicum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ronger.

**rōg-ālis**, e, adj. [rog-us] Of or belonging to, a funeral pile: Ov.

**rōg-ā-tio**, ōnis, f. [rog(a)-o] 1. A question, interrogation (only as a figure of speech): Cic.—2. Politic. t. t.: An inquiry (put to the people as to whether they will decree this or that); a proposal (to the people for passing a law or decree); a proposed law or decree; a bill.—3. A asking, demanding; a prayer, entreaty, request. ¶ Hence, Fr. rogations, "rogation-days."

**rōgātūm-cūla**, æ, f. dim. [for rogation-cula; fr. rogatio, rogation-is] 1. A little, or trifling, question: Cic.—2. A little bill or proposed law: Cic.

**rōg-ā-tor**, ōris, m. [rog(a)-o] 1. Politic. t. t.: a. (a) Prop.: One who proposes a law; a presenter of a bill: Lucil. ap. Non.—(b) Fig.: One who makes a proposal, a proposer: Cic.—b. An officer in the voting comitia who asked the people for their votes; a collector of votes; a polling clerk: Cic.—2. A beggar, mendicant: Cic.; Mart.

1. **rōg-ā-tus**, a, um, P. of rog(a)-o.  
2. **rōg-ā-tus**, ūs, m. [rog(a)-o] A request, suit, entreaty, (only in Abl. sing.) Cic.

**rōg-īto**, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. in-tens. [rog-o] To ask, or enquire, with eagerness about a thing: super Hec-tore multa, Virg.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) illum hoc, Ter.

**rōg-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre (Ful. Perf. rogassit for rogaverit, Cic.), l. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To ask, question, interrogate one about a thing: men' rogas? Plaut.: aliquid rogaturus, Suet.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) quid me istuc rogas? Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Politic. t. t.: a. Rogare aliquem, sententiam, or aliquem sententiam, To ask one (for one's opinion or vote): Cic.—b. Rogare legem, or simply rogare (To ask the commons about a law; hence) To bring the plan of a law before the people for their approval; to propose a law, introduce a bill: Cic.; Liv.—c. Rogare populum magistratum, magistratum, or simply rogare, To propose a magistrature to the people for their choice, to offer him for election: Cic.; Liv.—2. Milit. t. t.: Rogare milites sacramento, To ask the soldiers if they will take and keep an oath, i. e. to bind them by an oath, administer an oath to them: Cæs.

—3. Law t. t.: To ask a person if he will promise something in making an agreement; to propose a stipulation of: roga me viginti minas, Plaut. II. Meton.: To ask, beg, request, solicit one for a thing: Achilles, Quint.: res turpes, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) otium divos, Hor.

**rōgus**, i, m. [prps. = *ῥόγος*, "a stack" or "rick"; hence, from some similarity of shape] I. Prop.: A funeral pile: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: The grave: Prop.

**Rōma**, æ, f., *Ῥώμη* (Strength). Rome; a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman empire.—Hence, *Rōmānus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.—As Subst.: *Rōmānus*, i, m. (sc. homo) A Roman. ¶ Hence, Fr. Rome; Roman, Romain, Romance.

**Rōm-ānus**, i, m. [Rom-a] (The one belonging to Roma; hence) *Romulus*, the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as Quirinus.—Hence, 1. *Rōmūl-ēus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Romulus*.—2. *Rōmūl-us*, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of *Romulus*.—b. Meton.: Roman.—3. *Rōmūl-idæ*, ārum, n. The posterity of *Romulus*, the Romans.

**rōr-āri**, ōrum, m. [ros, ror-is] (Those pertaining to ros, or the bedewers) The rorarii; light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired: Liv.

**rōr-esco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [id.] (Prop.: To become dew; Meton.) To dissolve like dew: Ov.

**rōr-Idus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Bedew-ed, dewy, with dew: Prop.

**rōr-ī-fer**, ūter, fērum, adj. [ros, ror-is; (l); fer-o] Dew-bringing: Lucr.

**rōr-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. and a. [ros, ror-is] I. Prop.: To let fall, drop, or distil dew: A. Neut.: quum croceis rorare genis Thionia conjux Coepit, Ov.—B. Act.: si roraverit quantumcumque imbrem, Pl. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: To drop, trickle, drip, distil: rorabant sanguine vepres, Virg.—B. Act.: To bedew, to moisten, wet: lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr.

**rōs**, rōris, m. [prob. akin to Gr. *ῥόσος*; and the Sanscrit *rasu*, "succus," "aquea," from the root *ῥuṣh*, *pluere*] I. Prop.: Dew: Cæs. II. Meton.: A. Moisture: Virg.: rores pluvii, i. e. rain-clouds, Hor.—B. Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and in a neut. collat. form, rosmarium; also, ros maris, or simply ros, Rosemary: Col.; Hor.; Pl.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. rosée.

**rōs-a**, æ, f. [akin to *ῥόσ-ov*] I. Prop.: A rose: Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Rose: Plaut. III. Meton.: Collect.: For Roses, wreaths of roses: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. rose.

**rōs-ārius**, a, um, adj. [ros-a] Of roses, rose-: Suet.—As Subst.: *rōsāri-um*, i, n. A place planted with roses, a rose-garden: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. rosaire, "a rosary."

**ros-cid-us**, a, um, adj. [for *ros-cad-us*; fr. *ros*, *ror-is*; *cad-o*] (*Deu-falling*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Full of dew, wet with dew, dewy; herba, Var. **II. Meton.**: A. Dropping like dew; mella, Virg.—B. Moistened, watered, wet; saxa rivis, Virg.

**Rosci-us**, il, m. **Roscius**; a Roman name: 1. L. Roscius Otho; a friend of Cicero, who, when tribune of the people, A.U.C. 686, carried through a law that fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to those of the senators should be appropriated to the knights.—Hence, **Rosci-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Roscius*.—2. a. **Prop.**: Q. Roscius; a very celebrated actor from Lanuvium, the intimate friend of Cicero, who defended him in an oration still extant.—Hence, **Rosci-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Roscian*.—b. **Meton.**: Of an adept in any profession or art: Cic.—3. **Ser.** Roscius, of Ameria, defended by Cicero, A.U.C. 674, in an oration still extant.

**Rōsēa** (-ia), æ, f. *Rosea* or *Rosia*; a very fertile district near Reate (now Le Roscie).—Hence, **Rōsē-us** (**Rosi-**), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rosea; Rosean*.

**rōs-ētum**, i, n. [*ros-a*] (*A thing provided with rosa*; hence) *A garden or bed of roses, a rosary*: Virg.

1. **rōs-ēus**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *Of roses, rose-coloured; convales, filled with roses*, Claud. **II. Meton.**: A. *Rose-coloured, rosy*: Phæbus, Virg.—B. *Rosy, ruddy, blooming*: cervix, Hor.

2. **Rōsētus**, a, um, v. *Rosea*.

**rostr-ātus**, a, um, adj. [*rostr-um*] (*Provided with a rostrum*; hence) (*Having a beak, hook, or crooked point; beaked, curved at the end, rostrated*: navis, Cic.

**ros-trum**, i, n. [*for rostr-trum*; fr. *rostr-o*] (*The accomplisher of gnawing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The bill, beak, snout, muzzle, mouth of animals*. **II. Fig.**: In familiar or contemptuous language, of persons: *Muzzle, snout*: Plant. **III. Meton.**: A. *Of things having the shape of a rostrum*: 1. *A curved point*: Pl.; Col.—2. *The curved end of a ship's prow; a ship's beak*: Cæs. **B. Plur.**: *The Rostra; an erection for speakers in the Forum (so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians, A.U.C. 416)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rostræ*.

**rō-sus** (for *rod-sus*), a, um, *P. of rod-o*.

**rōta**, æ, f. [*akin to Sanscrit ratha, "currus"*] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *A wheel*: Lucr. **B. Esp.**: 1. *A potter's wheel*: Hor.—2. *A wheel for torture*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. *A car, chariot*: Ov.—B. *Of things in the shape of a wheel or disk*: 1. *The disk of the sun*: Lucr.—2. *A species of sea-fish*: Pl. **III. Fig.**: A. *A wheel*: 1. *Of Fortune*: Cic.—2. *Of metre*: *Imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. in elegiac metre*, Ov.—B. *The wheel, or rack, of love*: Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. roue*.

**rōt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and

n. [*rot-a*] **I. Act.**: A. **Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *To turn round like a wheel; to swing round, whirl about*: ensem, Virg.: *Learchum bis terque per auras More rotat funde*, Ov.—2. **Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To turn, or go round, in a circle; to roll round, revolve, etc.*: Ov.—B. **Fig.**: *Part. Perf.*: *Of language*: *Round, compact, concise*: sermo, Juv. **II. Neut.**: *To turn or roll round; to revolve*: *saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. roder*.

**rōtund-e**, adv. [*rotund-us*] *Roundly, smoothly, elegantly*: Cic.

**rōtund-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To make round; round off, round*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of a sum of money*: *To make up a round sum*: *mille talenta rotundentur*, Hor.

**rōt-undus**, a, um, adj. [*rot-a*] **I. Prop.**: *Wheel-shaped, i. e. round, circular, spherical, rotund*: (*Comp.*) *nilhil rotundius*, Cic.—*Prov.*: *Durūt, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e. turns everything upside down*, Hor. **II. Fig.**: A. *Round, rounded*: in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus, Hor.—B. *Of speech*: *Round, well-turned, smooth, polished, elegant*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rond*.

**rūb-ē-fāci-o**, faci, factum, fāci-ē, 3. v. a. [*rub-o*; (*e*); *faci-o*] *To make red or ruddy, to redden*: *setas sanguine*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rubéfier*.

**rūb-e-us**, ntis, 1. *P. of rub-e-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Being red, red, reddish*: *rubente dextera*, Hor.: (*Comp.*) *rubentior superficies*, Pl.

**rūb-ē-o**, ūi, nō sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [*prob. akin to Gr. root rub, i. e. rub-ai-vo, i. e. rub-pōs, etc.*] **I. Gen.**: *To be red or ruddy*: *aviaria sanguineis bacis*, Virg. **II. Esp.**: *To grow red, to redden, blush, colour up*: Cic.

**rūb-er**, ra, rum, adj. [*rub-e-o*] *Red, ruddy; sanguis*, Hor.: (*Comp.*) *rubriore pila*, Pl.: (*Sup.*) *nitri quam ruberrimi*, Cels.—*Particular phrases*: 1. *Rubrum Mare, The Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs*: Cic.—2. *Saxa Rubra, The Red Rocks; a place between Rome and Veii, near Cremera, with stone-quarries*: Cic.

**rūb-e-sco**, rūbūi, nō sup., rūbesc-ēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [*rub-e-o*] *To grow red, turn red, redden*: *Aurora*, Virg.

1. **rūb-ēta**, æ, f. [*rub-us*] (*The one having rubus*; hence) *The rubeta; a species of venomous toad living among bramble-bushes*: Juv.

2. **rūb-ēta**, ōrum, n. [*id.*] (*Things provided with rubus*; hence) *Bramble-thickets*: Ov.

**rūb-ūs**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Of, or belonging to, the bramble-bush; bramble*: *virga*, Virg.

**Rūbi**, ōrum, m. *Rubi*; a town of Calabria (now Rivo). **Rūbico**, ōnis, m. *The Rubico or Rubicon; a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy and Cis-Alpine Gaul* (now, *prob. Pisatello*). **rūbīcundū-lus**, a, um, adj. *dim.* [*for rubicund-lus*; fr. *rubicundus*,

(*uncontr. Gen.*) *rubicundo-i*] *Some-what ruddy*: Juv.

**rūb-īcundus**, a, um, adj. [*rub-e-o*] *Very red or ruddy*: *Ceres*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *rubicundior habitus cometas*, Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rubicond*.

**rūb-īdus**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Red, reddish*: *Plant*; Suet.

**rūb-igo**, inis, etc., v. robig. **rūb-or**, ōris, m. [*rub-e-o*] **I. Gen.**: *Redness of all shades*: Cic.; Virg.; Pl. **II. Esp.**: A. **Prop.**: *A blush*: Cic.; Ov. **B. Meton.**: 1. *Shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty*: Cic.—2. *The cause of shame; shame, disgrace*: Cic.

**rūbr-īca**, æ, f. [*ruber, rub-i*] (*A thing pertaining to ruber*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *Red earth*: Pl. **II. Esp.**: A. **Prop.**: *Red earth for colouring; ruddle, red ochre, red chalk*: Hor. **B. Meton.**: (*The title of a law; the rubric, because written in red*; hence) *A law*: Quint.; Pers. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rubrique*.

**rūb-us**, i, m. [*prob. rub-e-o*] (*The red or ruddy-coloured thing*; hence) 1. *A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush*: Virg.—2. *A blackberry*: Prop.

**ruc-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [*akin to Gr. e-ρεύ-ομαι*] **I. Neut.**: *To belch, eructate*: Cic.; Juv. **II. Act.**: *To belch up a thing, to void by belching*: *glandem*, Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. roter*.

**ruc-tor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To belch up a thing; to void by belching*: *aliquid*, Var. **II. Fig.**: In a contemptuous sense: *To belch out, give out, utter*: *versus*, Hor.

**ruc-tus**, ūs, m. [*for ruct-us*; fr. *ruct-o*] *A belching, eructation, rising of the stomach*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rot*. 1. **rūd-ens**, entis, m. (*f. Plant.*) [*etym. dub.*; acc. to the ancients fr. *rud-o*, on account of the creaking or rattling] *A rope, line, belonging to the standing or running rigging of a ship; a stay, halyard, sheet, etc.*: Plur. collect. *the rigging, cordage*: Cic.; Virg.

2. **rūd-ens**, entis, *P. of rud-o*. **Rūdi-æ**, ārum, f. *Rudi-æ*; a town of Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius.—Hence, **Rūdi-nus**, a, um, adj. *Of Rudie, Rudian*.

**rūd-āri-us**, il, m. [*2. rudis, (uncontr. Gen.) rudi-is*] (*One pertaining to a rudis*; hence) *A gladiator presented with a rudis, i. e. who receives his discharge*: Suet.

**rūd-imentum**, i, n. [*akin to 1. rud-is*] (*That which is rudis*; hence) *A first attempt, trial, or essay; a beginning, commencement in anything*. **I. Gen.**: *regni*, Liv. **II. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *belli*, Virg.—*Particular phrase*: *Adolescentie rudimentum ponere, To lay down the rudiments, complete the first beginnings, of youth, to pass one's novitiate*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rudiment*.

1. **rūdis**, e, adj. [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *Unwrought, unfiled, unformed, unused, rough, raw, wild*: *campna*, Virg.: *vestis, i. e. coarse*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Young, new*: *Amphitrita*



untried, not yet sailed on, Cat.: agna, Mart. **III.** Fig.: Rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant; hence, with the Gen.: unacquainted with, inexperienced in, etc.: discipulus, Cic.: rerum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. rude.

**2. rūdis**, is, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** A slender rod, to stir with in cooking; a spatula: Pl.—**2.** A staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, answering to a quarter-staff; a foil: Liv.—A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (whence he was called rudiarius): Cic.—Particular phrase: Rude donare aliequem, To present one with a rudis; i. e. to give one an honourable discharge: Fig.: Hor.

**rūdo**, īvi, itum, ire (ā, Pers. 3, 9), 3. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *ru*, *sonum edere*, *ululare*] **I.** Prop.: Of animals: Neut.: **A.** To roar, to bellow: iraque leonum Vincula recusantū, et serā sub nocte rudentum, Virg.—**B.** Of an ass: To bray: Pers. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: **Act.**: To roar, or bellow, out: Virg.—**B.** Of things: Neut.: To creak, groan, etc.: Virg.

**rūdus**, ēris, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: Stones broken small and mingled with lime for plastering walls, etc.: Hirt. **II.** Esp.: Old rubbish, of the stones, plaster, etc., of buildings: Tac.

**Rūfrē**, ārum, f. *Rufrae*; a town of Campania (now *Lacosta Rufaria*).

**Rūf-ili**, ōrum, m. [2. *Ruf-us*] (*Rufus*'s men—first named after a *Rutilius Rufus*) *The Rufuli*; military tribunes chosen by the general himself: Liv.

**1. rūf-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to *ruber*] **I.** Gen.: Red, reddish, of all shades: sanguis, Cels.: (*Comp.*) *siligo rufior*, Pl. **II.** Esp.: Red-haired, red-headed: virgo, Ter.

**2. Rūfus**, i, m. [1. *rufus*] (*Red-haired*) *Rufus*; a Roman name.

**rūga**, ē, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A crease in the face, a wrinkle: Cic.: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A crease, fold, etc.: Juv.—**B.** A wrinkle, corrugation, etc.: Juv.

**Rugii**, ōrum, m. *The Rugii*; a German people (who have given their name to the island *Rügen*).

**rūg-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [*rug-a*] **I.** Prop.: Full of wrinkles or creases; wrinkled: (*Comp.*) *rugosiorum* quum geras stolā frontem, Mart.: *rugosus frigore pagus* (= *pagani*), Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** That causes, or produces, wrinkles in the face; wrinkling, sanna, Pers.—**B.** Wrinkled, corrugated, shrivelled: cortex, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rugueux*.

**rū-ina**, ē, f. [*ru-o*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A rushing, or tumbling, down; a falling down; a fall: Hor., Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of buildings, etc.: A tumbling, or falling, down; ruin: Cæs.; Cic.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: Downfall, fall, ruin; accident, catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction: Cic.; Liv.; Tac. **III.** Meton.: **A.** That which tumbles,

or falls, down; a fall: Virg.—**B.** A building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins: Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ruine*.

**rūn-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [*ruin-a*] (Full of ruina; hence) **I.** Prop.: Falling, or tumbling, down; going to ruin; ruinous: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: That has already fallen, ruined, in ruins: domus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ruineux*.

**rūm-en**, īnis, n. [prob. akin to *ῥέπειν*-*or*, Lat. *ructor*] (*The belching thing*; hence) *The throat, gullet*: Fest.

**rūmīnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [*rumin(a)-or*] **I.** Prop.: A chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination: Pl. **II.** Fig.: A thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating, rumination: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rumination*.

**rūmīn-or**, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [*rumen*, *rumīn-is*] (*To bring up from the throat*; hence) *To chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate*. **I.** Neut.: *bubus, ovibus, omnibusque* *ruminant*, Pl. **II.** Act.: *ruminat* (*sc. bovis*) *herbas*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ruminer*.

**rūmis**, is, f. [etym. dub.] *A breast that gives suck; a teat*, etc.: Var. **I.** **rumo**, are=rumior, acc. to Fest.

**rūm-or**, ōris, m. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, *rum-o*; and so, Prop.: *A cheating over again*; hence, Fig.: *A repeated saying or telling*—acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root *ru*, *sonum edere*; and so the uttering a mere sound; hence] **I.** Common talk, authenticated report, hearsay, rumour: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Common or general opinion, current report, the popular voice: Cic.; Tac.—**3.** Fame, reputation: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rumeur*.

**ru(m)p-o**, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [*root rup*, akin to Sanscrit root *rup*, *to rend, burst*, etc.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To break, burst, lend, rend, rive, rupture; to break asunder, burst in pieces, force open, etc.: *vincula*, Cic.: *rupit larbitam Timagenis emula lingua*, Hor.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Rumpere viam*, iter, etc., *To burst, or force, a way, road*, etc.: Liv.—**2.** *Rumpere agmina*, acies, etc., *To burst, or break, through forces, troops*, etc.: Liv.—**3.** *Rumpere fontem*, *To break open a fountain; to cause a fountain to break, or burst forth*: Ov.—**4.** *Rumpere alicui reditum*, *To break, or cut, off one's return; to prevent one from returning*: Hor. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To burst, or split, one's self; to burst, split*, etc.: Cic.; Hor.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To break, violate, destroy, annul, make void, interrupt, etc.: *foedera*, Cic.: *silentia sermone*, Ov.—**B.** *To cause to burst forth, send forth, utter, give vent to*, etc.: *tantos illa suo rumpbat pectore questus*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rompre*.

**rūmus-cūlus**, i, m. dim. [for *rumor-culus*; fr. *rumor*] *Idle talk, common gossip*: Cic.

**rūna**, ē, f. *A runa; a javelin, dart*, etc.: Cic.

**runco**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To weed

out, root up, to weed, clear of weeds. *segetes*, Var. **II.** Meton.: *To pluck, deprive of hair*: Pers.

**rū-o**, rūi, rūtum, rūere [*rūrturus*, a, um, Ov.), 3. v. n. and a. [*root ru*, prob. akin to Sanscrit root *SRU*, *fluere*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fall with violence; to fall or rush down*: *ruere illa non possunt*, Cic.: *ruit æthere toto Turbidus imber aquæ*, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Æther, etc., ruit*, *The sky is falling*, i. e. it rains heavily, or there is a storm, etc.: Virg.—Prov.: Of anything very improbable: *Caelum ruit*, *The sky is falling*: Ter.—**2.** Esp.: Of buildings, etc.: *To fall or tumble down; to fall, or go, to ruin*: Liv.; Hor. **B.** Meton.: Of hasty or rapid movements: *To hasten, hurry, run*, etc.: *ruere Pompeium nunciant*, Cic.: *de montibus*, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To fall, fail, sink*: *nemo est quin intelligat ruere rempublicam*, Cic.—**2.** *To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, run*, etc.: *crudelitatis odio in crudelitatum iuitis*, Liv.: *omnia fatis in pejus ruere*, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To cast down with violence; to dash down, hurt to the ground, prostrate*: *cumulosque ruit male pinguis ærenæ*, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To cast up from the bottom; to turn up, throw up*: *spumas salis ære rubeant*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ruer*.

**rūp-es**, is, f. [*ru(m)p-o*] (*The broken or rent thing*; hence) *A cliff or steep rock*: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *roche*.

**Rupilius**, ūi, m. *Rupilius*; a Roman name.

**rup-tor**, ōris, m. [*ru(m)p-o*] *A breaker, violator*: *foederis*, Liv.

**rup-tus**, a, um, P. of *ru(m)p-o*.

**rūr-i-cōl-a**, ē, adj. gen. omn. [*rus*, *rus-is*; (1); *col-o*] *I.* That tills the country or the ground: *ruricolæ boves*, Ov.—As Subst.: *ruricola*, ē, m. *A tiller of the soil*: **A.** A countryman, rustic, husbandman: *Col.—B.* An ox or bull: Ov. **II.** Inhabiting, or dwelling, in the country; rural, rustic; Phryges, Ov.

**rūr-i-gēn-a**, ē, m. [*rus*, *rus-is*; (1); *gen-o*] *One born in the country; a countryman, rustic*: Ov.

**rus-sus** (-um), adv. [contr. from *reversus* or *reversum*] **I.** Prop.: *Turned back or backwards; back, backwards*: *ne rursum cadas*, Plant. **II.** Meton.: **A.** On the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again: *æquum est, Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus*, Cæs.; Cic.: Hor.—**B.** Back again, again, anew: *ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur*, Cic.

**rus**, rūris (In plur. only in the Nom. and Acc.), n. [etym. dub.] *The country; lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate*, etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

**ruscum**, i, n. *Butcher's broom*: Virg.

**rus-sus**, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. *ῥέπειν*-*or*; Lat. *rub-er*, *rub-er*] *Red*: *vela*, Lucr.: *gingiva*, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *roux*.

**rustica**, ē, v. *rusti-us*

**rustic-ānus**, a, um, adj. [rustic-*us*] (*Of, or pertaining to, the rusticus; hence*) Rustic, country-: homines, Cic.

**rusticā-tio**, ōnis, f. [rustic(a)-or] A living in the country, country-life: Cic.

**rustic-e**, adv. [rustic-us] In a country manner, clownish, boorish, awkwardly: loqui, Cic.: (Comp.) rusticus, Hor.

**rustic-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The state, or quality, of the rusticus; hence) The manners of the country, or of country people; rustic behaviour, rusticity: in a good or bad sense: Pl.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rusticité*.

**rustic-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] To be a rustic, i. e. to live in the country, to rusticate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *old rustiquer*.

**rustici-lus**, i, m. [for rusticolus]; fr. 2. rusticus, (uncontr. Gen.) rusticolus: A little countryman, a little rustic: Cic.

1. **rusticus**, a, um, adj. [for rusticus; fr. rus, rur-is] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the country; rural, rustic, country-: praeda, Cic.: opprobria, Hor.—As Subst.: A rusticus,

1, m. (sc. homo) A countryman, rustic, peasant: Cic.; Hor.—B. **rustica**, ae, f.: 1. (sc. puella) A country girl: Ov.

—2. (sc. gallina) A heath-cock: Mart. II. Meton.: A. In a good sense:

Country-like, countrified: mores, Cic.: (Comp.) simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen.—B. In a bad sense: Plain, simple; rough, coarse, gross, awkward, clownish, etc.: vox, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rustique*.

2. **rusticus**, i, v. 1. rusticus.

1. **ruta caesa**, v. rutus.

2. **rūta**, ae, f. = *ῥύτη*. I. Prop.: (The herb) rue: Ov. II. Fig.: For bitterness, disagreeableness, unpleasantness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rue*.

**Rūtini** (Ruth-), ōrum, m. The Rutini or Rutheni; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

**Rutilius**, ii, m. Rutilius; a Roman name.

**rūt-il-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [rūt-il-us] I. Act.: To make red; to colour or dye red, etc.: rutilatē comae, Liv. II. Neut.: To be red, to have a red glow, tint, or tinge: arma . . . rutilare vident, Virg.

1. **rūt-ilus**, a, um [prob. akin to rub-eo] Red (inclining to golden yellow): fulgor, Cic.: ignis, Virg.

2. **Rūtillus**, i, m. [1. rutilus] Rutilus; a Roman name.

**rū-trum**, i, n. [ru-o] (The accomp-lisher of throwing up; hence) A spade, shovel.

**Rūtūba**, ae, m. Rutuba; the name of a gladiator.

**rūt-ila**, ae, f. dim. [2. rut-a] A little (piece of) rue: Cic.

**Rūtūli**, ōrum, m. The Rutuli: an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea.—Sing.: Rutulus, i, m. A Rutulian.—Hence, Rutul-us, a, um, adj. Rutulian.

**Rūtūp-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Rutupia (a city and haven of the Caverni, in Britain): Juv.

**rust-us**, a, um: 1. P. of ru-o.—2. Pa., found only in the phrase *rūta et caesa* or *rūta caesa*: Law i. l. l.: Everything dug up (ruta) and cut down (caesa) on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale; the timber and minerals: Cic.

## S

**S, s, indecl. n. or f.** I. The nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek S for Σ. II. As an initial and medial s has a hard sound, and is therefore joined only with the tenues (c, p, t).—As a medial, also written double after long vowels: *caussa, cassus, divisiones* (so wrote, for instance, Cicero and Virgil, acc. to Quint.). III. As a final, s has a softer sound, and therefore not only admitted the medial b before it (*plebs, urbs, abs; Arabs, chalysis*, etc.), but often entirely disappeared. So in the ante-class. poets down to the early years of Cicero (and also in his own poem, entitled *Aratus*, written in his youth), before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: *Ratu* Romulus, *Fulvii* Nobilior, *gravi* Terra, *est sati* bella, *Hyperion* cursum, *Virgine* nati sibi, etc.; less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid hiatus, the vowel before s was also elided; *vast* argenteis for *vasis argenteus*.—Final s is also elided (and the preceding vowel either dropped with it or weakened) in the forms *sal* from *satis*; *maye* from *magis*; in the neut. forms of adjectives of the 3d declension, *acre*, *agreste*, *facile*; in the collateral forms of the 2d Pers. Sing. Pass., *fatere*, *fateare*, *fatebare*, etc.; in the Gen. Sing. of the 1st, 2d, and 5th declension, and in the Nom. Plur. of the 1st and 2d declension (*aurai* for *auras*, analog. to *regis*, etc.).—Lastly, s disappears in the forms, *abin*, *scin*, *viden*, *satin*, from *abine*, *scine*, *vid-*

*esne, satine*, etc. IV. S appears as an equivalent for the aspirate in many words of Greek origin; *semi*, *serpo*, *sex*, *super*, corresp. to *σμι*, *ἐρπω*, *ἕξ*, *ὑπέρ*, etc.—It is also prefixed to some words obtained from Greek originals which take the soft breathing: *si* (old form *sei*), *sero*, *Sestesia*, corresp. to *σι*, *ἑρῶ* (whence *ἑρῶς*), *Ἑσπία*.—Less freq. in radical words beginning with a consonant: *sculpo* corresp. to *σύνω*; *scribo*, to *γράφω*.—To soften the termination, s appears in *abs*, *ab*, and *ex* corresp. to *ἐκ*.—Sometimes, on the contrary, an initial s appears in Greek, where the corresponding Latin word has not taken the s: Lat. *fallo*, Gr. *σφάλω*. V. S is interchanged: 1. Most freq. with r; see that letter, no. II.—B. With d: Claudius from the Sabine Clausus; and, on the other hand, *rosa*, corresp. to the Gr. *ρόδον*.—C. With t: *tensus* and *tentus*; *resina* corresp. to *ῥήτιν*; and, on the contrary, *merare*, *pullare*, for *mersare*, *pulsare*. VI. S is assimilated before f in the compounds of *dis*: *differo*, *difficilis*, *diffuso*, etc.; v. 3. dis.—On the other hand, it arises by assimilation from d, in *assum*, *assumo*, *cessi*, for *adsum*, *adsumo*, *ced-si*; from t in *fassus*, from *fateor*; from b in *jussi*, from *jubeo*; from m in *pressi*, from *preno*; from r in *gessi*, from *gero*; and *dossarius*, from *dorsum*. VII. As an abbreviation, S denotes *sacrum*, *semita*, *sibi*, *suis*; S. C., *senatusconsultum*; S. P., *senatus pœnitia*; S. P. Q. R., *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, etc.

**Sāba**, ae, f., *Σάβα*. Saba; the largest

town in Arabia Felix, especially celebrated for its myrrh, frankincense, etc.—Hence, **Sāb-aeus**, a, um, adj., *Sabaicus*. *Sabaean*.—As Subst.: 1. **Sāb-aea**, ae, f. (sc. terra) (Prop.: The territory of Saba; Meton.) Arabia Felix.—2. **Sāb-aei**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolae) The inhabitants of Arabia Felix.

**Sābāz-us**, ii, m. = *Σαβάσιος*. *Sabazius*; a surname of Bacchus.—Hence, **Sābāz-ia**, ōrum, n. The Sabazia; a festival in honour of Sabazius or Bacchus.

**Sabbāta**, ōrum, n. = *σάββατα* [Orig. Hebr.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: The Jewish day of rest, the Sabbath (considered by the Romans to have been ordained as a fast-day): Just.—B. Esp.: Saturday: Suet. II. Meton.: Of other Jewish holidays: tricesima, i. e. the new moon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sabbat*.

**Sābel-li**, ōrum, m. [prob. for Sabini-li; fr. Sabini-li] The Sabelli or Sabines.—Sing.: **Sabellus**, i, m. The Sabellus or Sabine (i. e. Ilorace, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory).—Hence, **Sabell-us** (-icus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Sabelli; Sabellian, Sabine.

**Sābina**, ae, v. Sabini.

**Sāb-ini**, ōrum, m. [Sab-us] (Those belonging to Sabus; hence) The Sabini or Sabines; an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins, a part of whom, as early as the time of Romulus, were united with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites.—Hence, **Sāb-in-us**, a, um, adj. Sabine.—As



*Subst.*: 1. **Sābinus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A Sabine*. — 2. **Sabina**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A Sabine woman*. — 3. **Sabinum**, i, n.: a. (sc. vinum) *Sabine wine*: Hor. — b. (sc. prædium) *A Sabine estate*: Hor.

**Sabis**, is, m. *Sabis; a river of Gallia Belgica (now the Sambre)*.

**Sabrina**, æ, f. *The Sabrina; a river of Britain (now the Severn)*.

**sāburra**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *Sand for ballast; ballast*: Virg.

**Sābus**, i, m. *Sabus; the progenitor and god of the Sabines*.

**sacco-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [sacco-us] *(To use a sacculus for anything; hence) To strain through a bag; to strain, filter*. I. Prop.: aquam, Sen. II. Meton.: Of urine: *saccatus* humi corporis, Lucr.

**saccū-lus**, i, m. dim. [for sacculus; fr. sacculus, (unconstr. Gen.) sacco-i] *(A little sacculus; hence) 1. A little money-bag, a purse*: Cat.—2. *A small bag (for filtering wine)*: Auct. ap. Cic.

**saccus**, i, m. = σακκος. I. Gen.: *A sack, bag*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. *A money-bag*: Hor.—B. *For straining liquids, etc.*: A. bag: Pl.—C. *A beggar's wallet*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. sac.

**sācel-lum**, i, n. dim. [for sacer-lum; fr. sacrum, sac(e)r-i] *A little sanctuary; a chapel*: Cic.

**sāc-er**, sāc-ra, sāc-rum, adj. [root SAC; akin to ἅγιος, ἅγρός; Sanscrit root YAJ, to worship by sacrifices, to inaugurate] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *Dedicated or consecrated to a divinity; holy, sacred*: lapis, i. e. a stone landmark or boundary-stone, Liv.: (Sup.) jura sacerrima lecti, Ov.: (with Gen.) terra . . . sacra deorum omnium est, Cic.: (with Dat.; also, with Gr. Acc.) laurus Sacra Jovi comam, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **sacrum**, i, n.: 1. *A holy, or sacred, thing*: Hor.—2. *A sacred building or edifice; a temple*: Cic.—3. *A sacred vessel or utensil, etc.; a consecrated statue, etc.*: Cic.—4. *A sacrifice*: Liv.—5. Plur.: *Sacrificial gifts, offering, etc.*: Cic.—6. *A religious solemnity, rite, act, or ceremony*: Cic.; Hor.—7. Plur.: A. Prop.: *Divine worship or religion in gen.; public religious solemnities, rites, festivals, etc.*: Cic.—B. Meton.: *Secrets, mysteries*: Tac.—8. *The private religious rites of a gens, a family, etc.*: Cic.—9. Plur.: *Poems (as things sacred to the Muses)*: Ov. B. Meton.: *Holy, sacred, awful, venerable*: silentium, Hor. II. Esp.: *With bad accessory signification*: A. Prop.: 1. *Devoted to a divinity for destruction; forfeited*: caput Jovi sacrum, Liv.—2. *Accursed, criminal, impious, wicked, etc.*: eum, qui eorum cuicumq. nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv. B. Meton.: *Accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous*: auri sacra fames, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacre.

**sāc-er-dō-s**, dōtis, comm. [for sacer-da-tēs; fr. sacer; do] *(One given, or giving himself, etc., to sacred things)* 1. Masc.: *A priest*: Cic.; Virg.—2. Fem.: *A priestess*: Cic.

**sāc-er-dōt-ālis**, e, adj. [sacerdos, sacerdot-is; Of, or belonging to, a priest or priestess; priestly, sacerdotal: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacerdotal.

**sāc-er-dōt-ium**, ii, n. [id.] *(The office of a sacerdos; hence) The priesthood; the sacerdotal office*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacerdoce.

**sāc-er-pōnium**, ii, sāgāpōnion, i, n. = σάγαπνον. Sacoponium, or sagoponion; the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant: Pl.

**sāc-rā-mentum**, i, n. [sacr(a)-o] 1. *(The consecrated thing or thing set apart as sacred; hence) a. Prop.*: Law i. l.: *The sum which the two parties to a suit at first deposited, but afterwards became bound for, with the tresviri capitales; so called, either because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes; or, else, because the money was deposited in a sacred place*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *A cause, a civil suit or process*: Cic.—2. *(The thing setting apart, or devoting, to anything; hence) a. Milit. t. t.*: *The preliminary engagement (entered into by newly-enlisted troops)*: Liv.—b. (a) Prop.: Milit. t. t.: *The military oath of allegiance*: Cæs.; Cic.—(b) Meton.: *An oath; a solemn obligation or engagement*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. serment; also (Eccl.) sacrament.

**Sāc-rānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sacram, an ancient people of Latium*.

**sāc-rā-rum**, ii, n. [sacr-um] *(A thing pertaining to sacred; hence) I. Prop.*: *A place for the keeping of holy things; a shrine, sacristy; an oratory, chapel*: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: *A secret place*: Cic.

**Sāc-rātor**, ōris, m. *Sacratōr; a warrior mentioned in Virgil*.

**sāc-rā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of sacr(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred*: jura parentum, Ov.: (Comp.) dies sāc-rator, Mart.: (Sup.) numen sacratissimum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacré.

**sāc-r-i-cōl-a**, æ, com. [sacr-um; (i); col-o] *One who conducted the sacra; a sacrificing priest or priestess*: Tac.

**sāc-r-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [sacr-um; (i); fer-o] *Bearing sacred things*: Ov.

**sāc-rificā-lis**, e, adj. [sacrific(a)-o] *Of, or belonging to, sacrificing; sacrificial*: apparatus, Tac.

**sāc-rificā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *A sacrificing, sacrifice*: Cic.

**sāc-rifici-um**, ii, n. [sacrific-o] *A sacrifice*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrifice.

**sāc-r-i-fic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [for sacr-i-fac-o; fr. sacr-um; (i); fac-io] I. Neut.: *To make, or offer, a sacrifice; to sacrifice*: in sacrificando, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) pure est caste matronis sacrificatum, Liv. II. Act.: *To make a sacrifice of, to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice*: pecora, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrifier.

**sāc-rifici-ūlus**, i, m. [sacrific-o] *A sacrificer, sacrificing priest*: Liv.

**sāc-rific-us**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of,*

*or belonging to, sacrificing; sacrificial*: Ov.

**sāc-r-i-lēg-um**, ii, n. [sacr-um; (i); leg-o] I. Prop.: *The robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege*: Tac. II. Meton.: *Violation or profanation of sacred things, sacrilege*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrilège.

**sāc-r-i-lēg-us**, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *That steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious*: manūs, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **sacrilegus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *One who robs or steals from a temple; one who commits sacrilege*: Cic.; Quint. II. Meton.: *That violates or profanes sacred things; sacrilegious, impious, profane*: (Sup.) exi efano, sacrilegissimū, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **A. sacrilegus**, i, m. (sc. vir) *An impious, wicked, or profane man; a violator, or breaker, of what is right, etc.*: Sall.—B. **sacrilega**, æ, f. (sc. femina) *An impious or wicked woman*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrilège.

**sāc-r-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [sacer, sacr-i] I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: *To declare or set apart as sacred; to consecrate, dedicate, or devote to a divinity*: mastæque sācravimus aras, Virg.—B. In a bad sense: *To devote or doom to destruction, to declare accused, to condemn*: Liv. II. Meton.: A. *To set apart, consecrate, devote, give a thing to anyone; in a good or bad sense*: iniecere manum Parce, tellique sāc-ratū Evandri, Virg.—B.: 1. *To render sacred or inviolable by consecration; to devote, hallow, consecrate*: foedus, Liv.—2. *Of a deity*: *To hold sacred; to worship or honour as sacred*: Liv.—C. *To render imperishable, to immortalize*: miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrer, “to consecrate.”

**sāc-r-o-sanctus** (also ets. separately, sacro sanctus, and in thesis, sacroque sanctum, Pl.), a, um, adj. [sacr-um; (o); sanc-i] *(Inaugurated or consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence) 1. Fixed or decreed as inviolable; sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct*: possessiones, Cic.—2. *Most holy, most sacred, venerable*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) sacrosainct.

**sāc-lum**, i, etc., v. sec. **sāp-e**, adv. [sāp-is] *Often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently*: 1. Pos.: quum saepe mceum ageres, Cic.—Particular expression: Sape numero, or, as one word, saepenumero: *Oftentimes, over and over again*: Cæs.—2. Comp.: saepius, quam vellem, Cic.—3. Sup.: de quo (sc. Homero) saepissime vigilans (sc. Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqui, Cic.

**sāp-er**, is, etc., v. l. sep. **sāp-is**, e, adj. *That happens often, frequent*: As an adj. cited only once in the Comp., sāpior, by Prisc.; and once in the Sup.: saepissimam discordiam fuisse, Auct. ap. Prisc.

**sā-ta**, æ, etc., v. set. **sā-v-e**, adv. [sāv-us] *Fiercely, furiously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously!*

**sæve** *facere omnia*, Luc.: (Comp.) *sævius*, Ov.: (Sup.) *sævissime*, Col.

**sæv-i-dic-us**, a, um, adj. [*sæv-us*; (i); dic-o] *Spoken furiously or angrily*: dicta, Ter.

**sæv-lyo**, li, itum, tre (Imperf.) *sævibāt*, Luc., 4. v. n. [*sæv-us*] I. Prop.: Of animals: To be fierce or furious; to rage; to vent one's rage: *sævīt* (sc. lupus) pariter rabieque fameque, Ov. II. Meton.: Of any strong, passionate excitement: To rage, rave; to be furious, mad, violent, etc., quum sævire ventus cōpisset, Cæs.: pater ardens Sævīt, quod, etc., Hor.: (Imper. Pass.) *sævītum esse*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévīr*.

**sæv-ītia**, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the sævius*; hence) I. Prop.: Of animals: A raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity: Pl. II. Meton.: Of any violent, passionate excitement: Fierceness, savageness, cruelty, severity, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévices*.

**sæv-us**, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to Sans. root *ṣū*, to incite] (*Inclined*; hence) I. Prop.: Of animals: Roused to fierceness; raging, furious, fell, savage, ferocious, etc.: belua, Hor.: (Sup.) animalia sævissima dentibus, Pl. II. Meton.: Of any vehement, passionate excitement: Fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe, fell, dire, barbarous, etc.: novæce, Virg.: hiems nive sæva, Liv.: (Comp.) *sævior ante alios*, Sil.

**sæga**, æ, v. sâgus.

**sâgac-ītas**, âtis, f. [*sagax*, *sagacis*] (*The quality of the sagax*; hence) 1.: a. Keenness (of scent): Cic.; Pl.—b. Of the keenness, acuteness of the other senses: Sen.—2. Keeness of perception; acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagacité*, *sagesse*.

**sâgac-īter**, adv. [id.] (*After the manner of the sagax*; hence) 1. Quickly, sharply, keenly, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell: (Comp.) *sagacius unus odoror*, Hor.: (Sup.) quam sagacissime, Cic.—2. Acutely, shrewdly, accurately, sagaciously: *sagaciter pervestigare*, Cic.

**sâgâpēnon**, i, v. sâcapenium. **Sâgâris**, i, m., or **Sangârīus**, li, m. *The Sagaris or Sangarius, a river of Phrygia and Bithynia, which falls into the Propontis (now the Sæcra).*—Hence, **Sâgâr-ītis**, idis, adj. f. *Of Sagaris*.

**sâg-âtis**, a, um, adj. [*sag-um*] (*Provided with a sagum*; hence) *Clothed in or having on a sagum*: Cic.

**sâg-ax**, âcis, adj. [*sag-io*] I. Prop.: Of quick perception, whose senses are acute, sagacious: A. Of the sense of smell: Keen-scented: canes, Cic.: (with Gerund in di) *venandi sag-ax virtus*, Ov.—B. Of other senses: (Comp.) *canibus sagacior anser*, Ov.: (Sup.) *palatum in gustu sagacissimum*, Pl. II. Fig.: (*Intellectually*) quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious: animal, Cic.: (with Gen.) *utillum reum*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagace*; also (subst.) *sage*.

**sâg-īna**, æ, f. [akin to *σάγ*, root

of *σάτω*, to stuff full, to cram] (*The thing stuffing full, the cramming thing*; hence) Food, nourishment: I. Prop.: Tac. II. Meton.: A. A stuffing, cramming, fattening, feeding, etc.: Cic.—B. A fattened animal: Plaut.—C. Fatness produced by much eating, corpulence: Just.

**sâgīno**, âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. a. [*sagin-a*] I. Prop.: A. Of animals: To fatten, fat: *glires fagi glande*, Pl.—B. Of persons: To cram, stuff, feast: *aliquem*, Liv. II. Fig.: To nourish, feed, enrich: *rei publice sanguine saginari*, Cic.

**sâg-īo**, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. [etym. dub.] To perceive quickly, acutely or keenly: Cic.

**sâgitta**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: An arrow, shaft, bolt: i. r. II. Meton.: A constellation, the *æ-row*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sagitte*, *sagette*, (mod.) *sætle*.

**sâgitt-ârius**, a, um, adj. [*sagitt-a*] *Of, or belonging to, an arrow; arrow*: I. As Subst.: *sagittarius*, li, m.: 1. Prop.: (sc. miles) *An archer, bowman*: Cass.; Tac.—2. Meton.: a. The constellation Sagittarius, or the Archer (otherwise called Arctiensis): Cic.—b. An assailant, assassin, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagittaire*.

**sâgitt-i-fer**, fêra, fêrum, adj. [*sagitt-a*]; (i); fer-o] Arrow-bearing: Ov.

**Sâgitt-i-pōtens**, entis, m. [*sagitt-a*]; (i); potens] (*The one powerful with arrows*) *Sagittipotens = Sagittarius, or the constellation of the Archer*: Ov.

**sâgitt-o**, no perf., âtum, âre, i. v. n. [*sagitt-a*] To discharge arrows, to shoot with arrows: Just.

**sag-men**, inis, n. [root *sag*; akin to Gr. root *ây*, whence *ây-ior*, etc.] (*The sacred thing*; hence) *The tuft of sacred herbs plucked within the clade by the consul or prætor, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable*: Liv.

**Sagra**, æ, m. *Sagra*: a river of Lower Italy.

**sâgūl-âtus**, a, um, adj. [*sagul-um*] (*Provided with a sagulum*; hence) *Clothed in, or wearing, a sagulum*: comites, Suet.

**sâgū-lum**, i, n. dim. [for *sagulum*; fr. *sagum*, (uncontr. Gen.) *sago*] *A small military cloak*: Cæs.

**sâgum**, i, n. = *σάγος* [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word] (hence the Eng. shag): 1. A coarse woollen blanket or mantle, e.g. of servants: Cato.—2. For soldiers: A military cloak: Cæs.—Particular phrases: a. *Saga sumere*, To assume the saga = to take up arms, prepare for battle: Cic.—b. *Ad saga ire*, To go to the saga = saga sumere: Cic.—c. In *sagis esse*, To be in saga, i.e. under arms: Cic.—d. *Saga ponere*, To lay down the saga, i.e. one's arms: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sago*.

**Sâgutum**, i, n., -us (-oes), i, f., Σάγοντον. *Saguntum, Saguntus, or Sagunto*: a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Mediterranean, beyond

the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war (now Murviedro).—Hence, **Sâgut-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saguntum*; *Saguntine*.—As Subst.: **Sagunt-ini**, ñrum, m. (sc. cives). *The Saguntines*.

**sâg-us**, a, um, adj. [prpe. *sag-io*] *Presaging, predicting, prophetic*: aves, Stat.—As Subst.: **saga**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A female diviner, a wise woman, a fortune-teller, soothsayer*: Hor. **Sâis**, is, f., Σαῖς. *Sais*; the capital of Lower Egypt.—Hence, **Sa-itæ**, ârum, n. *The inhabitants of Sais*.

**sâl**, sâlis, m. (rarely n.) [akin to *sal*] I. Prop.: *Salt*: Cic.; Hor.; Vitruv. II. Meton.: *The salt water, brine, sea*: Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Intellectual acuteness, good sense, shrewdness, cunning, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm*; a clever or witty saying: Cic.; Hor.—B. *Good taste, elegance*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sal*, (mod.) *sel*.

**sâlâco**, ñnis, n. = *σαλακων*. *A swag-gerer, braggart*: Cic.

**Sâlâmin-is** (is Acc. Salamina, Hor.) (a Latinized collat. form, *Salamina*, æ), f., Σαλαμίς: 1. *Salamis or Salamina*, an island in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis (now Coluri).—Hence, **Sâlâmin-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salamis*.—As Subst.: **Sâlâminii**, ñrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Salamis*.—2. *The city of Salamis in Cyprus, founded by Teucer of the Island of Salamis*.—Hence, **Sâlâmin-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salamis*.

**Sâlâpia** (Salp.), æ, f. *Salapia or Salpia*: a city in Dauntian Apulia.—Hence, 1. **Sâlâp-inus** (Salp.), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salapia*; *Salapian*.—As Subst.: **Salâpini**, ñrum m. (sc. cives). *The inhabitants of Salapia*; the *Salapians*.—2. **Sâlâp-itâni**, ñrum, m. *The inhabitants of Salapia*.

**sâlâpūtium**, li, n. A humorous appellation for *A little, tiny man*, a *manikin*, *Lilliputian*: Cat.

**sâlârūm**, li, v. salarius.

**sâl-ârius**, a, um, adj. [*sal*] *Of, or belonging to, salt*; *salt*: *annona*, the yearly revenue from salt, Liv.—As Subst.: 1. **Salaria**, æ, f. (sc. via). *The Salarian or Salt Road (beginning at the Porta Collina, and leading into the country of the Sabines—so called because the Sabines used it when conveying salt from the sea)*: Cic.—2. **salari-um**, li, n. (sc. argentum) (Prop.: *Money given to the soldiers for salt, salt-money*; Meton.) *A pension, stipend, allowance, salary*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saiaire*.

**sâl-ax**, âcis, adj. [*sal-io*] I. Prop.: *Fond of leaping, lustful, lecherous, salacious*: aries, Ov.: (Comp.) *salaciorea animalia*, Lact.: (Sup.) *salacissimi mares*, Col. II. Meton.: *That provokes lust, provocative*: herba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *saalce*.

**sâl-êbra**, æ, f., [*sal-io*] (*That which brings about the leaping or springing*



hence) **I. Prop.**: *A jolting, rugged, uneven road*: Prop.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: Of speech: *Harshness, roughness, ruggedness*: Cic.

**Salentini** (Sall-), ōrum, m. **I. Prop.**: *The Salentin or Salentines; a people of Calabria, on the south-eastern extremity of Italy.*—Hence, **Salentinus** (Sallentin-), a, um, adj. *Salentine*. **II. Meton.**: *The country of the Salentines*: Cic.

**Salernum**, i, n. *Salernum; a maritime town in the Picentine territory (now Salerno).*

**Sālī-āris**, e, adj. [Sali-i] **I. Prop.**: Of, or belonging to, the Sali; Sallian: carmen, Hor.—Because splendid banquets were connected with the processions of the Sali, **II. Meton.**: Of banquets: *Splendid, sumptuous*: dapes, Hor.

**sālīc-tum**, i, n. [salix, salic-is] (*A thing provided with salix*; hence) *A willow-bed*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saussaie*; also, *saulaie*.

**Sālī-ens**, entis: **1. P.** of sali-o.—**2. As Subst.**: *salientes, lum*, m. (sc. fontes) *Springs, natural fountains*: Cic.

**sālīg-nus**, a, um, adj. [for salicinus; fr. salix, salic-is] **1. Of, or belonging to, willow**; *willow*: fronde saligna, Ov.—**2. Made of willow**; *willow*: fustis, Hor.

**Sālī-i**, ōrum, m. [2. sali-o] (*The Leapers or Jumpers*). **The Sali**: **1. A college of priests at Rome, dedicated by Numa to the service of Mars, who, armed and bearing the ancilia, with songs and dances, made solemn processions every year, in the first half of March, about the city and its sacred places.**—**2. In Tibur** such Sali were priests of Hercules: Virg.

**sālīl-lum**, i, n. dim. [for salinum; fr. salin-um] *A little saltcellar*: Cat.

**sālīn-ae**, ārum, f. plur. [sal] (*Things pertaining to sal*; hence) *Salt-works, salt-pits*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saline*.

**sālī-num**, i, n. [id.] (*A thing pertaining to sal*; hence) *A salt-cellar*: Hor.

**1. sāl-i-o** (sall-), no perf., itum, ire, 4. v. a. [id.] *To salt down, to salt*: pisces, Cels.

**2. sāl-i-o**, ūi, tum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. [akin to ἀλάσμαι] **I. Neut.**: *To leap, spring, bound, jump, hop*: **A. Prop.**: *unctos salutare per utres*, Virg. **B. Fig.**: Of things: *aliena negotia centum Per caput, et circa saliant latius*, Hor. **II. Act.**: Of animals: *To leap, cover, etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saillir*.

**sālūnca**, ae, f. *The wild or Celtic nard*: Virg.

**sālīva**, ae, f. [akin to σάλιον] **I. Prop.**: *Spittle, saliva, savor*: Lucr.; Cat. **II. Fig.**: *Taste, flavour; longing, appetite*: Sen.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salive*.

**sālī-x**, icis, f. [prob. salio] (*The springing-up thing or tree*; hence) *A willow-tree, willow*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saule*.

**Salustius** (Salust-), ii, m. *Sal-*

*ustius* or *Salustius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Salustianus** (Salusti-), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Salust*; *Salustian*.

**Salluvii**, ōrum, m. *The Salluvii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis*.

**Salmācis**, idis, f. *Salmacis*. **I. Prop.**: *A very clear fountain in Caria; fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it.* **II. Meton.**: **A. Personified**: *The nymph of the fountain Salmacis* (Voc.: Salmaci, Ov.).—**B. A weak effeminate person**: Enn. ap. Cic.

**Salmōneus** (trisyll.), ōs, m., Σαλμωνεύς, *Salmoneus*; a son of *Eolus*, brother of *Sisyphus*, who imitated lightning with burning torches, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by a thunderbolt from Jupiter.—Hence, **Salmōn-is**, idis, f., Σαλμωνίς, *A daughter of Salmoneus, i. e. Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias*.

**Sālōne**, ārum, -a, e, f. *Salonae* or *Salona*; a maritime town of Dalmatia.

**salpa**, ae, f. *The salpa; a species of stock-fish*: Ov.

**Salpinātes**, um, m. *The Salpinates; a people of Etruria*.

**salsament-ārius**, a, um, adj. [salsament-um] Of, or belonging to, *salted fish*: cadi, Pl.—**As Subst.**: **salsamentarius**, ii, m. (sc. negotiator) *A dealer in salt-fish*: Auct. Her.

**sals-amentum**, i, n. [sals-us] (*A thing pertaining to salsus*; hence) **1. Fish-pickle, brine**: Cic.—**2. Salted or pickled fish** (so usually in Plur.): Ter.

**sals-e**, adv. [2. sals-us] Wittingly, acutely, facetiously: *dicere aliquid*, Cic.: (Sup.) *salissimē*, id.

**sals-us**, a, um, adj. [1. sali-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Salted, salt*: fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg.: (Sup.) *salissimus* sal, Pl. **B. Esp.**: *Salt, bring*: sudor, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Sharp, acute, witty, facetious*: (Comp.) *sals saliores* quam illi Atticorum, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **salsae**, ōrum, n. (sc. dicta) *Sharp, witty, humorous sayings, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) (old) *sauce*, (mod.) *sauce*.

**saltā-tio**, ōnis, f. [salt(a)-o] *A dancing; the act of dancing*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saltation*.

**saltā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A dancer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *saltateur*, (mod.) *sauteur*.

**saltā-tōr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [saltator] Of, or belonging to, *a dancer*; *dancing*: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic.

**saltā-trix**, icis, f. [salt(a)-o] *A female dancer, a dancing girl*: Cic.

**saltā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] *A religious dance*: Liv.

**saltem**, adv. [perhaps contr. fr. saltem] (*By a being saved or without violation*; hence) *At least, at the least, at all events, anyhow*: Cic.—**Particular combination**: *Non, neque (nec) saltem, Not at least, not even; nor even, nor (and not) at least, etc.*: Liv.; Quint.; Pl.

**sal-to**, avi, ātum, āre, i. v. *intens.* n. and a. [2. sal-io] **I. Nent.**: **A. Prop.**: *To dance*: *nisi saltare didic-*

*isset*, Cic.: *ad tibicinis modos*, Liv. **B. Fig.**: Of an orator: *To speak in a jerking manner* (i. e. in little clauses): Cic. **II. Act.**: *To dance, i. e. to represent by dancing and gesticulation to perform in pantomime a play or a part*: Cyclops, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sauter*.

**saltū-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [2. saltus, (uncontr. Gen.) saltu-is] (*Full of saltus*; hence) *Full of woods or forests, well-wooded, woody*: loca, Sal.

**1. salt-us**, ūs, m. [2. salt-io] *A leaping, leap, spring, bound*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sault*, (mod.) *saut*.

**2. saltus**, ūs, m. [akili to άλσος] **I. Gen.**: *A forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland; a forest*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Esp.**: *A forest-pass; a mountain-pass*: Cæs.

**sālū-bris**, e (masc. collat. form, *salu-ber*, Ov.), adj. [for salubris; -ber]; fr. *salus*, saltu-is] **1. (Bringing salus; hence) **a. Prop.**: *Health-bringing, health-giving, promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious*: amicus, Cic.: *fuviis*, Virg.—**b. Fig.**: *Salutary, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial*: Of things or persons; (Comp.) *res salubrior*, Liv.: (Sup.) *saluberrima consilia*, Tac.—**2. (Brought or produced by salus; hence) *Healthy, sound, well, vigorous*: corpus, Sal. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salubre*.****

**sālū-br-itās**, ātis, f. [salubr-is] (*The condition, or state, of the salubris*; hence) **1. a. Prop.**: *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*: Cic.—**b. Fig.**: Of abstract things: *Healthfulness*: Cic.—**2. Health, soundness, vigour: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salubrité*.**

**sālū-br-iter**, adv [id.] *A healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously*: *refrigerari salubrius*, Cic.—**2. a. Gen.**: *Serviceable, advantageously, beneficially*: (Sup.) *quam saluberrime*, Pl.—**b. Esp.**: *To advantage*, in purchasing, i. e. *at a cheap rate*: *salubriter emere*, Pl.

**sālūm**, i, n. = σάλος. **I. Prop.**: *The open sea, the high sea, the main, the deep* (only in Sing., and mostly in the Acc. and Abl.): Cic.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. The sea**: Hor.—**B. Sea sickness**: Cæs.

**sālū-s**, ōtis, f. [for salu-t-s; fr. salu-ō] (*The being well; or in good health*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A sound, or whole, condition; health*: Ter.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, deliverance, etc.**: Cic.—**B. A wish for one's welfare** (verbal or written); *a greeting, salute, salutation*: Cic.—**C. Personified**: *Salus or Safety*; *a deity, whose temple stood on one of the summits of the Quirinalis*: Cic.

**sālūt-āris**, e, adj. [salus, salut-is] (*Of, or belonging to, salus*; hence) **1. Healthful, healthy: *cultura agrorum est salutaris*, Cic.—**2. Of, or belonging to, one's welfare; *salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous*: (Comp.)  *nihil est nobis salutaris*, Cic.—**3. Of, or pertaining to, safety; *saving, delivering, etc.*: *litora*, i. e. *the letter A*, writ.en******

on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for "absolvo," Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salutare*.

**salūtār-iter**, adv. [salutar-is] Profitably, beneficially, salutarily: Cic. **salūtā-tio**, ōnis, f. [salut(a)-o] I. Gen.: A greeting, saluting, salutation whether personal or written: Cic. II. Esp.: A. A visit; a waiting upon one: Cic.—B. In the time of the emperors, of paying respects, paying court, to the emperor: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salutation*.

**salūtā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] I. Gen.: One who greets; a greeter, saluator: Stat. II. Esp.: A. One who makes complimentary visits, who pays his respects to another; a visitor: Cic.—B. In the time of the emperors: A courtier: Suet.

**salūtā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] I. Gen.: She that salutes: pica, Mart. II. Esp.: She that makes complimentary visits, that pays court: turba, i.e. the crowd of clients who came to salute their patron in the morning, Juv.

**salūt-ifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [salus, salut-is; (i); fer-o] Health-bringing, healing, salubrious: Ov.

**salūt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [salus, salut-is] I. Gen.: To greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute one: aliquem: Cic.: deos, id. II. Esp.: A. To bid farewell, to take leave: etiamnunc saluto te, Plaut.—B. To titannut out of compliment, to pay one's respects to, to wait upon a person: Cic.; Hor.—C. To greet one's visitors: Cic.—D. Under the emperors: To attend, or wait upon, at the morning levee: salutantium agminibus contendunt, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saluer*, *sauver*.

**salv-e**, adv. [salv-us] Well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances: Plaut.—So the ellipt. expression, *satī salv-e* (sc. agis? agitur? etc.) Is all well? all right? Liv. 2. **salve**, imperat., v. *salveo*.

**salv-ēo**, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [salv-us] I. Gen.: To be well or in good health: So only in a *lusus verb.* with no II.: salve. St. satis mihi est tū salve: nihil moror, non salveo, Plaut. II. Esp.: As a term of salutation: A. Salve, salvetō, salve te, Heaven keep you; how are you? I hope you are well: salvere jubeo, I bid you good-day, good-day, welcome; also, salvebis, You will be greeted: Ter.; Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—B. Sts. like *vale*, in taking leave: Farewell, good-bye, adieu: Cic.—So in bidding farewell to the dead: salve eternum mihi, maxime Palla, Æternūque vale, Virg.

**salv-us**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]; prps. akin to Sanscrit *sarva*-a "omnis"; and Gr. *ὅλος* (Whole, entire; hence) Saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound, etc.: ut omnes salvi conservaremini, Cic.: siquidem ager nobis salvus est, Plaut.—Particular combination: With a noun in the *Abt. Abs.*: Without violation of, saving: salvā lege, Cic.—Particular phrase: Salvus

sum, etc.: I, etc., am safe, all is well with me, I am freed from my difficulties, etc.: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sauf*.

**Sāmāritæ**, ārum, m. The inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans.

**Sāmārobri-væ**, f. *Sāmārobri-væ*; a town of Gallia Belgica (now, acc. to some, St. Quentin, acc. to others, Amiens).

**sambūca**, æ, f. = σαμβύκη. The sambuca; a triangular stringed-instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sambucue*.

**sambūci-stria**, æ, f. = σαμβυκίστρα. A woman that plays on the sambuca: Liv.

**Sāme**, ēs, -os, i, f., Σάμη, Σάμος. Same, or Samos; another name for the island Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea.

**Samm-jum**, īi, n. [constr. fr. Sab-in-jum; fr. Sabin-i] Samnium; an ancient country of Italy, in the neighbourhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines.—Hence, **Samm-is**, itis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Samnium; Samnite.—As Subst.: Samnites, ium (sc. homines), m. Samnites: I. Prop.: The inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites.—Collect.: Samnis, itis, m. The Samnite people, the Samnites.—Hence, **Samm-it-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Samnites; Samnitic: bellum, Suet.—2. Meton.: Of a class of gladiators who were armed with Samnite weapons.

**Sāmos**, i, v. Samus.

**Sāmōthrāc-ia**, æ (-e, es, -a, æ), f. (also Threicia Samos or Samus) Samothrace; an island off the coast of Thrace, famed for the mystic worship of the Cabiri.—Hence, **Sāmōthrāc-ius**, a, um (Samothrāc-æ, Samothracis), adj. Samothracian.—As Subst.: Samothracæ, um, m. (sc. dii) The Samothracian deities, i.e. the Cabiri: Juv.

**Sāmus** (-os), i, f., Σάμος. Samos or Samus: I. An island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras, as also for its earth and the vessels made from it.—Hence, **Sām-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Samos; Samian.—As Subst.: a. Samius, īi, m. (sc. homo) The Samian, i.e. Pythagoras. — b. Samia, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. vasa) Samian ware (the brittleness of which was proverbial): Auct. Her.—c. Samii, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Samos, the Samians.—2. Another name of the island Cephalenia.

**sānā-bilis**, e, adj. [san(a)-o] That can be healed, curable, remediable: vulnus, Ov.: sanabiles (sc. iracundi, etc.), Cic.: (Comp.) sanabillior, Sen.

**sānā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] A healing, curing: Cic.

**sanc-i-o**, sanxi, sanctum, sancire (Part. Perf., sanctum, Lucr.), 4. v. a. [SANC, a strengthened form of the root SAC; v. sacer init.] I. Prop.: To render sacred or inviolable by a religious act; to appoint as sacred or inviolable, mostly of legal ordinances or other public proceedings: to fix un-

alterably; to establish, appoint, decree, ordain; also, to make irrevocable or unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction: fœdus, Cic.: in nosmet legem, Hor.: augurem, Cic.: lege sanxerunt, ut, etc., id. II. Meton.: To forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against: noli observantiam sancire penā, Cic.

**sanc-t-e**, ade, [sanc-t-us] Solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, with holy awe: sancte colimus naturam excellentem, Cic.: (Comp.) sanctus, Mart.: (Sup.)... sanctissimē, Cic.

**sanc-t-imōn-ia**, æ, f. [sanc-t-us] (A being sanctus; hence) Sanctness, sanctity, moral purity, virtuosity, chastity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanctimonie*.

**sanc-tio**, ōnis, f. [sanc-i-o] A establishing, ordaining, or decreeing as inviolable under penalty of a curse; a decree, ordinance, sanction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanction*.

**sanc-titas**, itis, f. [sanc-t-us] (The condition, or quality, of the sanctus; hence) 1. Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity: Cic.; Tac.—2. Moral purity, holiness, sanctity, virtue, piety, integrity, honour, purity, chastity, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanctité*, (mod.) *sainteté*.

**sanc-tor**, ōris, m. [sanc-i-o] An establishing, ordainer: legum, Tac.

**sanc-tus**, a, um: I. P. of sanc-i-o.—2. Pa.: A. Rendered sacred, established as inviolable, i.e. sacred, inviolable: societas, Cic.—b. Venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy, innocent, pious, just: (Comp.) sanctior dies, Hor.: (Sup.) sanctissimī viri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sainct*, (mod.) *saint*.

**Sanc-us**, i, m. [sanc-i-o] (The Ratifier or Confirmer) Sancus; a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome.

**sandāl-ār-ius**, a, um, adj. [sandali-um] Of, or belonging to, sandals: Suet.

**sandāll-um**, īi, n. = σανδάλιον. A slipper, sandal: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sandale*.

**sandāpila**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] A common kind of bier (for people of the lower classes): Juv.

**sandix** (-yx), icis, f. = σάνδις (σάνδις) Vermilion or a colour like vermilion: Virg.

**sān-e**, ade, [san-us] I. Prop.: Soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly, (Comp.) non ego sanus Bacchabor Ædonis, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very, etc.: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic.—B. To be sure, indeed, certainly; however: Cic.

**sanguen**, īnis, v. sanguis init.

**sanguin-ār-ius**, a, um, adj. [sanguis, sanguin-is] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, blood; blood: herba, an herb that stanches blood, Col. II. Fig.: Bloodthirsty, bloody, sanguinary: juvenescens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanguinaire*.

**sanguin-ēus**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of, or pertaining to, sanguis; hence) I. Prop.: Of blood, bloody blood:



guttæ, Ov. **II**. Meton.: Blood-coloured, blood-red: jube angulium, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. sanguin; also (subst.) sanguine, "a bloodstone."

**sanguin-o**, no perf. nor sup., Ære, l. v. n. [id.] (Prop.: To be bloody; Fig.: To be bloodthirsty; sanguinary: sanguinans eloquentia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. saigner.

**sanguin-olentus**, a, um, adj. [id.] **I**. Prop.: Full of blood, bloody: soror, Tib. **II**. Meton.: Blood-red: color, Ov. **III**. Fig.: Full of blood, bloody, sanguinary: palma, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) sanguinolent, (mod.) sanglant.

**sân-guis**, Inis, m. (Neul. collat. form, sanguen, Lucr.) [akin to Sanscrit asan, "blood"] **I**. Prop.: Blood (only in Sing.): Cic.; Liv. **II**. Meton.: Blood, i. e.: A. Consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family: Cic.; Virg. —B. Concr.: A descendant, offspring: Hor. **III**. Fig.: A. Gen.: Vigour, strength, force, spirit, life: civitatis, Cic. B. Esp.: Of style: Vigour, force: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. sang.

**sân-ies**, em, e, f. [akin to sanguis] **I**. Prop.: Diseased or corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies: Virg. **II**. Meton.: Of the slaver of a serpent, or of Cerberus: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sanie.

**sân-itas**, âtis, f. [san-us] (The condition or quality of the sanus; hence) **1.**: a. Prop.: Soundness of body, health; healthy state or condition: Cic. —b. Fig.: A healthy state, soundness, etc.: victorie, Tac. —2. Soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity: Cic. —3. Of style: Soundness or correctness of style, propriety, regularity, purity, etc.: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. sanlé.

**sanna**, æ, f. [sánnas] A mimicking grimace: Pers.

**sann-o**, ðnis, m. [sann-a] (One having a sanna; hence) One who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon: Cic.

**sân-o**, âvi, âtum, ære, l. v. a. [san-us] **I**. Prop.: To make sound; to heal, cure, restore to health: aliquem, Cic.: vomicaui, id. **II**. Fig.: To heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet, etc.: incommodium, Cic.

**Sangu-âlis** (-gualis), e, adj. [for Sano-âlis; fr. Sano-us] Of, or belonging to, Sancio: avis, a bird sacred to Sancio; the osprey, Pl.; Liv.

**Santóni**, ðrum, m. The Sontini; a people of Aquilania;—Hence, **Santón-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Sontini; Sontonian: cucullus, Juv.

**sân-us**, a, um (sanun', for sanusne, Plaut.: sanan' for sanane, id.: sanin' for sanine, id.), adj. [akin to sâ-o, sâs] **I**. Prop.: Of living beings: Sound in body, whole, healthy, well: pars corporis, Cic.: sanum recteque valentem, Hor.—As Subst.: sanum, i. m. Soundness, health, etc.: Prop. **II**. Fig.: A. Of things: Of, or in, sound condition: sound, whole, etc.: res publica, Cic. —B. Sound in mind, in

one's right mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet: (Sup.) quisquam sanissimus, Cic.: male sana Dido, l. e. raving, Virg.: male sani poetæ, i. e. inspired, Hor. —C. Of style: Sound, sensible, sober, chaste: (Comp.) oratores saniores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sain.

**sâp-a**, æ, f. [akin to sâp-ós and Eng. sap] Must; new wine boiled thick: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. sape, seve.

**Sâpæi**, ðrum, m., Σαπαῖοι. The Sapei; a Thracian people.

**sâperda**, æ, m. = σαπέρδης. The saperda; an inferior kind of salt-fish from the Black Sea; a kind of herring: superdam advehit Ponto, Pers.

**sâpi-ens**, entis, i. P. of sapi-o. —2. Pa: a. Gen.: Wise, knowing, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious: Of living beings or things: excusatio, Cic.: (Comp.) aleator sapientior, Plaut.: (Sup.) sapientissimus rex, Cic. —As Subst.: sapientis, entis, m. (sc. homo): (a) A sensible, shrewd, knowing, discreet, or judicious person: Hor. —(b) In a lusus verbu, with the signif. of sapio, no. l.: A person of nice taste: Hor. —b. Esp.: Well acquainted with the true value of things, wise (= σοφός): quos sapientes nostri majores judicabant, Cic.—As Subst.: (a) A wise man, a sage: Cic.—(b) Plur.: The (seven) wise men or sages (of Greece): Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. savant.

**sâpien-ter**, adv. [for sapient-ter; fr. sapiens, sapient-is] Sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely: sapienter videre, Cic.: (Comp.) sapientius suadere, id.: (Sup.) sapientissime retinere, id.

**sâpien-tia**, æ, f. [fr. id.] **1**. Good taste, i. e. good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence: Hor. —2.: a. Prop.: Wisdom. —b. Of single departments of knowledge or wisdom: sapientie professor, i. e. of mathematics, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. sapience.

**sâp-i-o**, lvi or li, no sup., Ære, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to sâp-ós, σαφ-ής, and σοφ-ός] **I**. Prop.: A. Of eatables or drinkables: **1**. Neut.: To taste, savour: nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, Juv. —2. Act.: To taste, smack, or savour, of; to have a taste, or flavour, of a thing: quis (sc. piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. —B. Of that which tastes: To have a taste or a sense of taste (prps. so used for the sake of the play upon the signif. no. II.): nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. **II**. Fig.: To have good taste, i. e. To have sense, or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise, etc.: A. Neut.: qui (sc. puer) quum primum sapere cepit, Cic.: cui cor sapiat, id. —B. Act.: To know, understand a thing: te quoquam sapere corde, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. savoir.

**sapo**, ðnis, m. [German word] Soap: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. savon.

**sâp-or**, ðris, m. [sap-i-o] **I**. Prop.: A taste, relish, flavour, savour inherent in a thing: Lucr.; Cic. **II**. Meton.: A. A sense of taste, a taste which a person has of anything: Lucr. —B. That which tastes well; a dainty, delicacy:

Tib.; Virg. **III**. Fig.: Of style: Taste, elegance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. savor.

**Sapph-ô**, ðs, f., Σαφώ. Sappho; a celebrated poetess, born at Mytilene, in Lesbos, who, on account of her hopeless love for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucadian Rock into the sea. —Hence, **Sapph-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Sappho; Sapphic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Sapphique.

**sarc-ina**, æ, f. [sarc-io] **I**. Prop.: A package, bundle, burden, load, pack: —Plur.: baggage: Cæs.; Hor. **II**. Fig.: A burden, weight of cares, etc.: Ov.

**sarcin-ârius**, a, um, adj. [sarcin-a] Of, or belonging to, burdens or baggage: pack-, baggage-: jumenta, Cæs.

**sarcin-ûla**, æ, f., dim. [id.] A little pack, bundle, or fardel: Pl.; Juv.

**sarc-io**, sarsi, sartum, sarcire, 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I**. Prop.: To patch, patch, mend, repair, restore, etc.: incumbent (sc. apes) generis lapsi sarcire ruinas, Virg. **II**. Fig.: To make good, make amends for; to correct, repair: injuriam honore, Cic.

**sarcophâgus**, a, um, adj. = σαρκόφαγος. Flesh-devouring: lapis, a kind of limestone used for coffins (so called because the corpses were quickly consumed by it), Pl. —As Subst.: **sarcophagus**, i, m. A grave, sepulchre: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sarcophage.

**sar-cûlum**, i, n. [for sart-culum; fr. sart-io] That which serves for hoeing; hence) A light hoe.

**Sardanâpalus**, i, m., Σαρδανάπαλος. Sardanapalus; an effeminate king of Assyria, who at last burned himself, together with his treasures.

**Sardes**, tum (also Nom. Sardis, Hor.; and in the Acc. Cic.), f. Σάρδεις. Sardis; the very ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus, the residence of Croesus (now Sart). —As Subst.: **Sard-îani**, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Sardis, the Sardians.

**Sardi**, ðrum, m. (from Σαρδῶ, Sardinia) The Sardi; the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia; the Sardinians.

—Hence, **1**. **Sard-us** (-ûus), a, um, adj., Sardinian. —2. **Sard-in-ia**, æ, f. The island of Sardinia. —Hence, **Sardini-ensis**, e, adj., Sardinian.

**sardon-yx**, ychis, comm. = σαρδόνυχς. A sardon-yx, a precious stone: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sardoine.

**sargus**, i, m. = σάργος. The sargus; a species of sea-fish: Ov.

**sârissa**, æ, f. = σάρισα. **I**. Prop.: A long Macedonian lance: Liv. **II**. Meton.: Plur.: For Macedonians: Auct. Her.

**sârissophôros**, i, m. = σαρισσοφόρος. A sarissa-carrier; the name given to a Macedonian lancer: Liv.

**Sarmatæ** (Saurôm-), ðrum, m. Σαρματᾶται. The Sarmatians; a great Slavonic people dwelling from the Vistula to the Don (in mod. Poland and Russia). —Sing. **Sarmâtâ** (Saurômâtâ, -es), æ, m. —Hence, **1**. **Sarmât-icus**, a, um, adj., Sarmatian. —2. **Sarmât-is**, idis, adj. f., Sarmatian: tellus, Ov.

**Sarmatic-e**, adv. [Sarmatic-us] After the manner of the Sarmatians; as the Sarmatians do: loqui, Ov.

**Sarmaticus**, a, um, v. Sarmate. **sarm-entum**, i, n. [for sarp-mentum; fr. sarp-o] (The thing topped or pruned; hence) A twig: Plur.: Twigs, light branches, brushwood; a faggot, fascine: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sarm-ent, "a vine twig."

**Sarnus**, i, m. The Sarnus; a river of Campania, near Pompeii (now the Sarno).

**Sarpēdon**, ōnis, m., Σαρπηδών. Sarpēdon; a son of Jupiter and Europa; king of Lycia; killed by Patroclus before Troy.

**sarp-o**, sarpsi, sarptum, sarpere, 3. v. a. [akin to ἀρ-άω] Agricolit. t. t.: To cut off, trim, prune, clean: Fest.

**Sarra** (Sara-), æ, f. Sarra or Sura; the city of Tyre, in Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple dye.—Hence, **Sarr-ānus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Sarra; Meton.) **Tyrian**. **sarrācum**, i, n. I. Prop.: A sarracum; a kind of weapon or cart: Juv. II. Meton.: Of the constellation of The Wain: Juv.

**Sarrastes**, um, m. The Sarrastes; a people of Campania, near the Sarnus.

**sarr-iō** (sar-), ūi and iui, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] Agricolit. t. t.: To hoe the soil, plants, etc., for the purpose of destroying weeds; to weed: Plaut.; Col.; Mart.

**sarri-tor** (sari-, sar-), ōris, m. [sarri-o] A hoer, weeder. I. Prop.: Var. II. Fig.: scelerum, Plant.

**sartāgo**, iuis, f. [etym. dub.] A frying-pan. I. Prop.: Juv. II. Fig.: sartago loquendi, a hotch-potch, mixture, medley, Pers.

**sar-tus** (for sarc-tus), a, um: I. P. of sarc-iō.—2. Pa.: Mended, repaired, put in order, only in the phrase sartus tectus, adj.; or more freq. subst. in Neut. Plur., sarta tecta, Buildings in good repair: Prop. and Fig.: Cic. sat, v. satis.

**sā-ta**, ōrum, n. plur. [1. se-ro, through root SA] (Things sown; hence) Standing corn, crops: Virg.

**sātāgto**, are, sātāgo, ēre, v. satis.

**sātēlles**, Itis, comm. gen. I. Prop.: An attendant upon a distinguished person, esp. a prince; a life-guard.—Plur.: Attendants, escort, train, retinue: Hor.; Liv. II. Meton.: Of an attendant analog. to the preceding; Jovis pinnata sātēlles, i. e. the eagle, Cic.: Orcl, i. e. Charon, Hor. III. Fig.: A. In a good sense: An attendant, etc.: Hor.—B. In a bad sense: An assistant in crime; an accomplice, partner, abettor, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satellite.

**sātīf-ū**, tis, f. [for satia-t-s; fr. sati(a)-o; t, euphonic; nominative case-ending s] (The satisfying thing; hence) I. Gen.: A sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness: Plaut.; Lucr. II. Esp.: Satisfied desire, satiety, a loathing, disgust: Ter.; Tac.

**Sātīcūla**, æ, f. Saticula; a town of Campania.—Hence, I. **Sātīcūl-anus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Saticula.—As Subst.: **Saticulani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The Saticulans.—2. **Sātīcūl-us**, i, m. A Saticulan.

**sāt-iōtas**, ātis, f. [sat-is (in adjectival force)] (The state, or quality, of satis; hence) 1. A sufficiency, abundance: Plaut.—2. The state of being glutted or sated; a loathing, disgust, satiety. a. Prop.: Of food, etc.: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satiété.

**sātīn'**, sātine, v. satis.

1. **sāt-iō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [root SAT, akin to Gr. root sō, whence sō-ō, he sated.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate: stitum, Mart.: animo quieto satiare desideria nature, i. e. appease: Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To fill or satisfy one's self, etc.: Ov.; Pl. II. Meton.: To fill sufficiently: fretum aquis, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To still, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate a desire, in good or bad sense: animum, Cic.: (with Gen.) quum satiata ferine Dextera cœdiserat, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To satisfy, etc., one's self: Lucr.—2. To overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust: novitate anrem, Quint.: (without Object) numerus satiāt, Cic.—3. Pass.: To be cloyed, disgusted, wearied with a thing: Cic.

2. **sā-tiō**, ōnis, f. [1. se-ro; through root SA] A sowing, a planting: Cic.; Virg.

**sātira**, æ, v. satur.

**sāt-is**, and in a pure form, **sāt** (satin', contr. for satine, Plant.), adv. [root SAT; v. satio init.] I. Adjectively: A. Pos.: enough, sufficient, satisfactory: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, glorie, Cic.: (with Dat.) legioni sat, Plant.: (with Gen.) satis nivas atque diræ Grandinis, Hor.—B. Comp.: Satius: (Prop.: More satisfying, etc.; Meton.) Beter, more serviceable, fitter, preferable: reperit est nemo, qui mori diceret satius esse, Cic. II. Adverbially: A. Gen.: Enough, sufficiently: istuc satis scio, Ter.: sat prata biberunt, Virg.: satis multa, Cic.—Particular expression: Satis superque, Enough and more (than enough): satis superque dictum est, Cic. B. Esp.: Enough; i. e. tolerably, moderately, passably: satis literatus, Cic.: satis honeste, id.: satis bene, well enough, i. e. tolerably, moderately, pretty well: Cic.—Particular combinations, etc.: 1. Sat agito (also in one word, satagitō), To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be busy, be troubled: Plaut.—2. Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satagō), a. Mercantile t. t.: To satisfy, content, pay a creditor: Plaut.—b. To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be in trouble: Cic.; Hirt.—3. Satis accipio, or do: Mercantile t. t.: To take, or give, sufficient bail or security: Cic.—Particular expression: Satisfatio, By giving bail

or security: Cic.—4. Satisfacio, or, in one word, satisfacio: a. Gen.: To give satisfaction; to satisfy, content: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Mercantile t. t.: To satisfy, content, by payment or security: to pay or secure a creditor: Cæs.; Cic.—(b) To give satisfaction by word or deed; to make amends or reparation; to make excuse: to ask pardon, apologize to a person offended, injured, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.—(c) To satisfy by proving, to prove sufficiently: Nep.

**sātis-dā-tiō** (or, separately, satis datio), ōnis, f. [satis; d(a)-o; v. satis] A giving of bail or security: Cic.

**satisdato**, satisdo, satisfaciō, v. satis.

**satisfac-tiō**, ōnis, f. [satisfac-iō] Satisfaction, i. e. amends, reparation, excuse, apology, etc., given to a person offended, insulted, injured, etc.: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satisfaction.

**sati-us**, v. satis.

**sā-tor**, ōris, m. [1. se-ro; through root SA] 1. A begger, father, creator: Virg.—2. a. Prop.: A sower, planter: Cic.—b. Fig.: A sower, promoter, author: Iltis, Liv.

**Sātrāpes** (-a), æ; also, Satraps, is, m., σατράπης [orig. a Persian word] A governor of a province, a viceroi among the Persians; a satrap: Pl.; Nep.; Curt.—Hence, **Satrapia** (-ēa), æ, f., σατραπεία. The office or province of a satrap; a satrapy: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. satrape.

**Satricum**, i, n. Satricum; an ancient town of Latium, on the Appian Way.—Hence, **Satric-āni**, ōrum, m. The Satricans.

**sāt-ur**, ūra, drum, adj. [root SAT; v. satis init.] I. Prop.: Full of food, sated, that has eaten enough: pulli, Cic.: conviva, Hor.: (with Gen.) omnium rerum, Ter. II. Meton.: Of things: A. Of colour: Full, deep, strong, rich: (Comp.) quo melior saturioque est (sc. purpura), Sen.—B. Well filled, full: præscipia, Virg.—Hence, **sāt-ūra**, æ, f. (sc. lanx) (Prop.: A dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit; also, food composed of various ingredients; a mixture, medley, olio, etc.—both significations, however, rest only on the statements of the grammarians—hence; Meton.) 1. Per saturam, In the gross, or in the lump, i. e. without order or distinctness, confusedly: Sati.—2. **sātūra** (-ira), æ, f. A satire (a species of poetry, originally dramatic and afterwards didactic, peculiar to the Romans): Hor.—C. Rich, abundant, fertile: Tarcentum, Virg. III. Fig.: Of speech or speaker: Rich, fruitful: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satire.

**Sātūrā palus**. The marsh of Satura; a marsh in Latium, now unknown; prps. a part of the Pontine Marshes.

**sātūrēia**, ōrum, n. plur. Satura-e; the name of a plant; prps. savory: Ov.

**Sātūrēianus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Satureian; the appellation of a region in Apulia; Meton.) **Apulian**.



**sätür-itas**, *ätis*, *f.* [satur] (*The sale, or quality, of the satur; hence*)  
**I. Prop.**: Fullness, repletion, satiety:  
*Plaut.*—2. Fullness, plenty, abundance:  
*Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *saturité*.

**Sätürnälä**, *lum*, etc., *v.* *Saturnus*.  
**Sätür-nus**, *i*, *m.* [2. sat-*us*] (*The one belonging to satur;—The Soverer*)  
**I. Prop.**: Saturn; according to the myth, the most ancient king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture, and of civilisation in general; early identified with the *Kronos* of the Greeks.—Hence, **A. Sätür-nus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Saturn; Saturnian.*—As *Subst.*: **I. Sätür-nus**, *il*, *m.* (sc. *filius*) *A son of Saturn: a. Jupiter: Ov.—b. Pluto: Ov.—2. Sätür-nia*, *æ*, *f.*: *a.* (sc. *filia*) *A daughter of Saturn; i. e. Juno: Virg.—b.* (sc. *urbs*) *The town built by Saturn on the Capitoline Hill (the fabled beginning of Rome): Virg.—B. Sätür-nälis*, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Saturn; Saturnian.*—As *Subst.*: **Sätür-nälis**, *lum* and *lörum*, *n.* (sc. *fosta*) *The Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days. II. Meto n.* *The planet Saturn: Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *Saturne*; also, *Saturnales*.

**sätür-o**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i*, *v.* *a.* [satur] (*To make satur; hence*)  
**I. Prop.**: *To fill, glut, cloy, satiate*: ubertate mammarum saturatur, *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *To fill, furnish abundantly, saturate* with a thing: nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, *Virg.* **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *I. Gen.*: *To fill, satisfy, content, sate*: crudelitatem, *Cic.*: (*Pass.* with *Gr. Acc.*) *neodum antiquum saturata dolore*, *Virg.*—2. *Esp.*: With *Personal pron.*: *To fill, satisfy, etc., one's self*: saturavit se sanguine civium, *Cic.—B.* *To cause to loathe, to make weary of, or disgusted with, a thing*: hæc res vitæ me saturant, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *saturer*.

**1. sät-us**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *1. se-ro*, through root *sa*.]

**2. sät-us**, *üs*, *m.* [1. *se-ro*, through root *sa*] *I. A begetting, producing; origin, stock, race: Cic.—2. a. A sowing, planting: Cic.—b. Fig.*: *Of abstract things: Seed: philosophia præparat animos ad satüs accipiendos, Cic.*

**Sätüriscus**, *i*, *m.* *dim.* *Sätür-iskos*. *A little Satyr: Cic.*

**sätür-y**, *i*, *m.* = *σάτυρος*: **I.** *A satyr; a species of ape: Pl.—2. a.* (a) *Prop.*: *A Satyr; a wood-deity, resembling an ape; with two goat's feet, and very lascivious: Hor.—(b) Meton.* *A statue of a Satyr: Cic.—b. Plur.*: *Sätür-yo*: *Greek satiric plays: Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *satyre*.

**sauclä-tö**, *önis*, *f.* [saud(a)-o] *A wounding: Cic.*

**saucl-o**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i*, *v.* *a.* [saudi-us] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To wound, hurt: Of persons or things: aliquem, Cic.: genas ungues, Ov.—B. Esp.*: *To kill: quem Brutus noster sauciavit, Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *To dig*

*into, tear, etc., the ground: Ov.* **III. Fig.**: *To hurt, wound, injure, destroy: famam, Plaut.*

**sauclus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Wounded, hurt: videmus ac acie efferrî sepe saucios, Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *Smitten, injured, enfeebled, ill, sick, distempered, etc.: gladiator, Cic.: malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor.: fato saucia, Prop.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Wounded, smitten by love: ipse a nostro igne, Ov.—B.* *Wounded, hurt, offended, injured in any way: animus, Cic.*

**Saurömätæ**, etc., *v.* *Sarmatæ*.  
**sävio**, etc., *v.* *suav*.

**sax-ätis**, *e*, *adj.* [sax-um] (*Of, or belonging to, saxum; hence*) **1.** *That dwells, or is found, among rocks: pisces, that frequent rocks, Col.—2.* *That takes place among rocks: piscatus, Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *saxatile*.

**sax-ätum**, *i*, *n.* [id.] (*A place provided, or furnished, with saxum; hence*) *A rocky place: Cic.*

**sax-ösus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] (*Of, or pertaining to, saxum; hence*) **1. a.** *Prop.*: *Consisting of made of rock or stone; rocky, stony: mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxæ voces, Ov.—b. Fig.*: *Stony, i. e. hard, unfeeling, obdurate: saxæ ferresque cs, Pl.—2. Caused, or given, by rocks: umbra, Virg.*

**sax-i-fic-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for sax-i-fac-us; fr. sax-um; (i); fac-i-o] *That turns into stone, petrifying: Medusa, Ov.*

**sax-i-fräg-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sax-um; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Stone-breaking, stone-crushing: Pööt, ar. Cic.*

**sax-ösus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sax-um] *Full of rocks or stones; rocky, stony: montes, Virg.*

**saxü-lum**, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for saxo-lum; fr. saxum, (uncontr. Gen.) saxo-i] *A little rock: Cic.*

**saxum**, *i*, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.**: *A large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock in general: Cæs.: Cic.—Prov.*: *Saxum volvere, To roll a rock, i. e. (alluding to Sisyphus) to strive or endeavour in vain: Ter.* **II. Esp.**: *The Tarpeian Rock: Lucr.; Hor.*

**scaß-ellum** (-illum), *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for scamn-ellum] **I. Prop.**: *A low stool, foot-stool: Var. II. Meton.*: *An instrument of the nature of the cast-net, played on by the foot: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *escabeau; scabellon*.

**scaß-er**, *ra*, *rum*, *adj.* [scaß-o] (*Scratched; hence*) **I.** *Rough, scurfy, scabrous: homo, Hor.: (Comp.) arbor myrrhæ scabrior junipero, Pl.—2. Scabby, mangy, itchy: oves, Cato.*

**scaß-ies**, *em*, *e*, *f.* [id.] (*A scratching; hence*) **1.** *A roughness, scurf: Virg.—2. a.* *As a disease of persons, animals, or plants: The scab, mange, itch: Hor.; Virg.; Pl.—b. Fig.*: *An itching, longing, prurieny: Cic.; Hor.*

**scaßillum**, *i*, *v.* *scaßellum*.

**scaßi-ösus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [scaßi-es] (*Full of scabies; hence*) **1.** *Rough, scurfy: coralium, Pl.—2. Scabby, mangy: boves, Col.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *scabieux*.

**scaß-o**, *i*, *no sup.*, *äre*, *3. v. a.* [prob. akin to *σκαίνω*] *To scratch, to scrape: caput, Hor.*

**Scaæ porta**, *æ*, *f.*, *Σκαίαι πύλαι*. *The Scean (western, Σκαίος) gate of Troy: Virg.*

**1. scaeva**, *æ*, *v.* *scaevus*.

**2. Scaev-a**, *æ*, *m.* [scaev-us] (*A left-handed person*) *Scaeva; a Roman name.*  
**Scaev-äla**, *m.* [prob. a *dim.* of 2. Scaev-a, the left-handed] *Scaevola: 1.* *A cognomen of C. Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsenna to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand.—2. Q. Mucius Scaevola, an augur, the most famous jurist of Cicero's time.*

**scaev-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [σκαί-φορ] *Left, that is on the left, towards the left side: itenera portarum, i. e. running from right to left, Vitr.—As Subst.*: *scaeva*, *æ*, *f.* *A sign or token in the sky (observed by a Roman on his left), an omen: canina scaeva, taken from the barking of a dog, Plaut.*

**sca-la**, *æ*, *f.* (mostly plur.) [for scand-la; fr. scand-o] (*The mounting thing; i. e. that serves for mounting; hence*) **1.** *A ladder, scaling-ladder: Virg.—2. A flight of steps or stairs: a staircase: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *scalle*, (mod.) *échelle*.

**Scaldis**, *is*, *m.* *The Scaldis; a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Scheldt).*

**scalms**, *i*, *m.* = *σκαλμος*. *A peg to which an ear was strapped; a thole, thole-pin: Cic.*

**scalpel-lum**, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for scalper-lum; fr. scalprum, scalp(er)-i] *A small surgical knife; a scalpel, lancet: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *scalpel*.

**scalp-o**, *si*, *tum*, *äre*, *3. v. a.* [with an initial sibilant from *σκαφω*, like the kindr. *sculp-i* from *σλύφω*] **1.** *Prop.*: *To cut, carve, scrape, scratch, engrave: sepulchro querelam, Hor.: (with-out Object) ad scalpendum apta manus est, Cic.* **II. Meto n.**: **A.** *To scratch caput digito, Juv.—B.* *Of the ground as object: To scratch, i. e. to make a slight impression in, etc.: terram unguibus, Hor.* **III. Fig.**: *To tickle: tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pers.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *scalper*.

**scalp-rum**, *i*, *n.* [scalp-o] (*The cutting thing; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *A sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife: Liv.* **II. Esp.**: **A.** *A pen-knife: Tac.—B.* *A surgeon's knife; a scalpel: Cels.*

**scalp-tūra**, *æ*, *f.* [id.] *A cutting, carving, or graving in stone: Suet.*

**Scämunder**, *dri*, *m.*, *Σκάμανδρος*. *Scamander; a river of Troas.*

**scambus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *σκαμβός*. *Bow-legged, bandy-legged: Suet.*

**scammönea** (-ia), *æ*, *f.* = *σκαμμόνια*; **eum** (-ium), *i*, *n.* *Scammöny: Cic.; Cato; Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *scammöne*.

**scam-num**, *i*, *n.* [for scand-nun] (*The mounting thing; i. e. that serves for mounting; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A step, stool for stepping: Ov.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A bench for sitting: Ov.—B.* *Of horizontal branches of trees serving as seats: Pl.*

**scand-o**, scandi, scansum, scandere, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root *skand*, to leap upwards; to mount:—in Latin and Greek the root appears to be *skad*, *skad*; cf. scat-o, and *skáw*=*skádōw*] I. Act. A. Prop.: To climb, mount, clamber, or get up; to ascend: malos, Cic. B. Fig.: To mount, ascend, etc.: scandit veras vitiosas naves Cura, Hor. II. Neut.: To mount, rise, arise, ascend: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: in aggerem, Liv.: ad nidum volucris, Phaed. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: arx, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scander*.

**scāpha**, æ, f. = *σκάφη* (A dig-out). A light boat, a skiff: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *esquif*.

**scāphum**, n. = *σκαφίον* (A small dig-out). I. Gen.: A vessel or basin in the form of a boat: Lucr. II. Esp.: A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat: Cic.

**scāpulae**, ærum, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The shoulder-blades (of men or animals): Ov. II. Meton.: The shoulders, back: Plaut.

**scāpus**, i, m. = *σκάπος* (Doric for *σκήπτρον*): 1. A shaft, stem, stalk, trunk, etc.—2. A cylinder (on which paper or books were rolled): Pl.—3. A weaver's yarn-beam: Lucr.—4. The shaft of a candlestick: Pl.

**scārus**, i, m. = *σκάρος*. The scarus; a species of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans: Hor.

**scātē-bra**, æ, f. [scate-o] (The thing effecting the bubbling-up; hence) Bubbling or gushing water: Virg.

**scāt-ō**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. (also acc. to 3. conj. scātīt, Lucr.: and scātēre, Poet. ap. Cic.) [akin to scando; cf. scando init.] I. Prop.: To bubble, gush, well, spring, or flow forth: fons scātīt, Lucr. II. Meton.: A. To be plentiful; to swarm, abound: cuniculi scātēnt in Hispaniā, Pl.—B. To gush forth with, i. e. to be full of, or to swarm or abound with, be rich in or crowded with anything, etc.: arx (sc. Corinthi) scātēns fontibus, Liv. (with Gen.) terra ferarum scātīt, Lucr.

**scātō**, ēre, v. scateo init.

**scātūri-gines**, um, f. [scatūri-o] (That which produces bubbling-up, hence) Gushing or bubbling waters; a spring, spring-water: Liv.

**scāt-ūrio**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 4. v. n. [scat-ō] I. Prop.: To stream, flow, or gush, out: aqua, Pall. II. Meton.: To be full of, or with, a thing: Col. III. Fig.: To be full of, abound in: totus, ut nunc est, hoc scātūrit, he is all possessed with it, Script. ap. Cic.

**scaurus**, a, um, adj. = *σκαίρος*. With large and swollen ankles: Hor.

**scēlērāt-e**, adv. [scelerat-us] Impiously, wickedly, nefariously: scelerate feci, Cic. (Sup.) sceleratissime, id.

**scēlērāt-us**, a, um: 1. P. of sceler(a)-o.—2. Pa. A. Prop.: Polluted, profaned by crime: terra, Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) Bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, vicious, flagitious: (Comp.) ego sim scelerator illo,

Ov.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) hominum omnium sceleratissimus, Sall.—As Subst.: sceleratus, i, m. A bad, impious, or vicious person; a wicked wretch; a miscreant: Cic.—(b) Of, or for, guilt or crime: penae, Virg.—Particular expression: Sceleratae sedes, The Abodes for Guilt, i. e. of the guilty: the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus: Ov.—called also sceleratum limen, Virg.—(c) Hurtful, harmful, noxious, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous, etc.: frigus, Virg.—Particular expressions: (a) Scelerata Porta, The Unfortunate Gate (also called Porta Carmentalis), i. e. the gate through which the three hundred Fabii marched on their fatal expedition: Flor.—(β) Scelerata Castra, The Unfortunate Camp; i. e. the camp in which D. Drusus died: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scellérat*.

**scēlēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [scelus, sceler-is] To pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate: pias manūs, Virg.

**scēlēr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed: Ter.

**scēlēt-e**, adv. [scelēt-us] I. Prop.: Wickedly, viciously, impiously, abominably, detestably: Liv. II. Fig.: Roguistly: Cic.

**scēlēt-us**, a, um, adj. [for sceleratus, fr. scelus, sceler-is] (Having scelus; hence) I. Prop.: Wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish, roguish: Hor.: facinus, Cic. (Sup.) sceleratissimum to arbitror, Plaut.—As Subst.: sceleratus, i, n. A wicked person; a knave, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant: Hor. II. Meton.: Bateful, calamitous, unlucky: (Comp.) scelerator annus, Plaut.

**scēlus**, ēris, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: An evil deed; a wicked, heinous, or impious action; a crime, sin, enormity: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of animals or things: A bad quality; a vice, fault: Pl.—B. Rascal, scoundrel, villain; and of women, drab, baggage, etc.: Plaut.; Ter.—With Masc. pron.: scelus quoniam hic laudat? what knave! Ter.—C. A mishap, misfortune, calamity: so, only prps. in Plaut.; Ter.; Mart.—D. Of poison: An accursed thing; a thing by which guilt is wrought: Pl.

**scēna** (scēn-), æ, f. = *σκήνη*. I. Prop.: The stage, scene of a theatre: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A wide place, like a stage scene: Virg.—B. Of a school of rhetoric, as a Scēne for the display of eloquence: Tac. III. Fig.: A. The public stage, the public: Cic.; Hor.—B. Overheard show, parade, pretext: Script. ap. Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scène*.

**scēnīcus**, a, um, adj. = *σκηνηικός*. I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the stage; scenic, dramatic, theatrical: artifices, players, actors, Cic.—As Subst.: scēnīcus, i, m. (sc. vir) A player, actor: Cic. II. Meton.: Fictitious, pretended: rex, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scénique*. **scep-tr-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj.

[scep-tr-um; (i); fer-o] *Sceptre-bearing*: manū, Ov.

**scep-trum**, i, n. = *σκήπτρον*. I. Prop.: A royal staff, a sceptre: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: Plur.: Kingdom, rule, dominion, authority: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sceptre*.

**scep-trūchus**, i, m. = *σκηπτούχος*. A sceptre-bearer (a high officer of state in the East): Tac.

**schēda** (scīda, Cic.), f. = *σχιδή* (σχιδή) I. Prop.: A strip of papyrus-bark: Pl. II. Meton.: A leaf of paper: Cic.

**schēd-ūla** (scīd-, schīd-), æ, f. dim. [scēd-a or scīd-a] A small leaf of paper: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *schidule*.

**schēma**, æ, f. = *σχῆμα*. I. Gen.: A shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, etc.: Plaut.; Suet. II. Esp.: A figure of speech, rhetorical figure (pure Lat. figura): Quint.

**Schœneus**, el, m., Σχοινεύς (Rashman). Schœneus; a king of Boeotia, father of Alalanta.—Hence, 1. Schœn-ēis, idis, f. The daughter of Schœneus, i. e. Alalanta.—2. Schœn-ēius, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Schœneus; Schœneian: virgo, i. e. Alalanta, Ov.—As Subst.: Schœneia, æ, f. (sc. virgo) The Schœneian, i. e. Alalanta: Ov.

**schœnōbātes**, æ, m. = *σχοινοβάτης*. A rope-dancer: Juv.

**schœnus**, i, m. = *σχοίνος*, ὁ. A. A rush, of an anatomic kind: Cato.—B. A measure of distance among the Persians: Pl.

**schōla**, æ, f. = *σχολή* (spare time, leisure; hence) I. Prop.: Leisure given to learning, a learned conversation or debate; a disputation, lecture, dissertation, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A place for learned conversation or instruction; a place of learning; a school: Cic.—B. The disciples or followers of a teacher; a school, sect: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *école*.

**schōlasticus**, a, um, adj. = *σχολαστικός*. Of, or belonging to, a school; scholastic: controversia, Quint.—As Subst.: 1. scholastica, ōrum, n. School-exercises: Quint.—2. schōlasticus, i, m. One who teaches or studies rhetoric; a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scholastique* (scō).

**Sciathos** (-us), i, f., Σκιᾶθος. Sciathos or Sciathus; an island in the Sinus Theraicus.

**scīda**, æ, v. schedā.

**sci-ēns**, entis: 1. P. of sci-o.—2. Pa.: (Knowing, i. e.) a. Knowingly, wittingly, purposely, intentionally, etc.: me obliuin sciens, Cic.—b. Knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled or expert in anything: (Comp.) scientior venefica, Hor.: (Sup.) scientissimus gubernator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old subst.) *scient*.

**sci-ēn-ter**, adv. [for scient-ter; fr. sciens, sciens-i] Knowingly, understandingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly, etc.: scienter dicere, Cic. (Comp.) eo scientius, Cæs.: (Sup.) scientissimus, Cic.



**scient-ia**, *æ, f.* [fr. id.] *A knowing, or being skilled in, anything; knowledge, science, skill, expertness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. science.*

**sci-licet**, *adv.* [contr. from *scire licet*, which is frequently used interchangeably with *scilicet* in Lucret. and in ancient lang. in Liv., and occurs several times in Cels.] *(It is permitted to know or understand; you may know; hence)* I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *It is evident, clear, plain, or manifest; of course, naturally, evidently, certainly, undoubtedly:* (with *Objective clause* on account of *scire*) neque illa ulli homini nūtet, nūctet, annuat, etc. *Di. Optumumst: Ita scilicet facturam, very good; of course she will do so, Plaut:* (as simple Adv.) a te literas expectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribēbam, not yet to be sure, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Of course, to be sure, doubtless, certainly, forsooth, in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is meant: scilicet is superis labor est, Virg. II. Meton:* As an expletory or explanatory particle: *Namely, to wit, that is to say:* Suet.

**scilla** (*squill*), *æ, f.* = σκίλλα: **1.** A sea-onion, sea-leek, *squill:* Pl.—**2.** A small fish of the lobster kind: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. scille, squille.*

**scin'** for **scisne**, *v. sci. int.*  
**sci(n)d-o**, *scidi, scissum, scindēre*, **3. v. a.** [root *scin*, akin to Sanscrit root *TSIH*, Gr. *σχίζω* in *σχίζω*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cut, tear, rend, or break asunder; to split, to divide or separate by force, etc.: epistolam, Cic.: lignum cuneis, Virg.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) scissaque capillos, Ov.—Particular expression: Scindere penulam alicui, To tear off one's travelling coat, i. e. to urge, press, solicit one to stay: Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To divide, separate, part asunder, etc.: Lucr.: Ov.: Virg. II. Fig.: A. To tear, or rend, open; to renew grief, etc.: dolorem, Cic.—B. To tear, rend, harass, vex, disturb, agitate, etc.: aliquem turpedine, Lucr.—C.: 1. Gen.: To sunder, separate, divide, etc.: necessitudines, Pl.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To separate itself, etc.; to separate, divide, part, etc.: Quint.; Virg.—D. To interrupt, break off, hinder, etc.: verba fletu, Ov.—E. With Personal pron.: To divide, branch off, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) scinder.***

**scintilla**, *æ, f. dim.* [splinter-ia; fr. *σπινθήρ*] **I.** Prop.: *A spark:* Virg.; Liv. **II. Fig.: A spark, glimmer, faint trace: belli, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) scintille, (mod.) étincelle.***

**scintill-o**, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* [scintilla] *To sparkle, glitter, gleam, glow, flash: testā oleum ardente vident scintillare oleum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. scintiller.*

**scintill-ula**, *æ, f. dim.* [id.] *A little spark:* Fig.: virtutum, Cic.

**scio**, *scivi or scil, scitum, scire (Imperj), scibam, Plaut:*—*Put: scire, Plaut:*—*Pass: scibitur, Plaut:*—*Scin'*

for *scisne*, Ter.:—*Perf. Sync: scisti, Ov.; so regularly, Inf., scisse, Cic.*, 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To know, in the widest signification of the world; to understand, perceive; to have knowledge of, or skill in, anything, etc.: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor.: Id de Marcello aut certe de Postumii scripi potest, can be learned from Marcellus, etc., Cic.: (used parenthetically) quēn, ut scitis, unice dilexi, id.—Particular phrases: A. Scin' quomodo? do you know how (I shall serve you)? a threatening phrase in Plaut.—B. Quod or quantum sciam, For aught I know, as far as I know: Cic.; Quint. **II. Meton:** Politic. t. t. Of the people: *To ordain, decree, appoint anything after knowledge obtained regarding it: ut tribum plebis rogationem ferret, sciretque plebs, uti, etc., Liv.**

**1. scipio**, *ōnis, m.* [σκίων, σκήπων, σκήπτρον] *A staff carried by persons of distinction, etc.: eburneus, Liv.*

**2. Scipio**, *ōnis, m.* [1. scipio] (*Staff*) *Scipio: the name of a celebrated family in the gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus minor, in the third Punic war.—Hence, Scipī-ades, æ, m. (contr. fr. Scipion-ades) One of the Scipio family, a Scipiad.*

**Sciron**, *ōnis, m.*, Σκίρων (Prop.: The Hard One). *Sciron: a noted robber on the rocky coast between Megaris and Attica, destroyed by Theseus.*

**scirp-ūs** (*scirp-*), *a, um, adj.* [scirp-us] *Of rushes, rush-: ratis, Plaut.—As Subst.: scirpea* (*scirp-*), *æ, f.* *Basketwork of rushes (to form the body of a wagon): Ov.*

**scirpus** (*scirp-*), *i, m.* *A rush, bulrush: Plaut.—Prov.: Nodum in scirpo querere, To seek a knot in a bulrush, i. e. to find a difficulty where there is none: Ter.*

**scisc-itor**, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a.* [scisc-o] *To inform one's self; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic.: (without Object) de victoria sciscitantes, id.*

**scisc-o**, *scivi, scitum, sciscōre*, **3. v. a. incl. scī-o** **I.** Prop.: *To seek to know; to search, inquire: ocyus accorro, ut sciscam, quid velit, Plaut. **II. Meton:** A. Politic. t. t. of the people; after inquiry or examination: 1. To accept, approve, assent to something proposed; and hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain: quae sciscerent plebes, Cic.: Athenienses sciscaverunt ut, Ægnetis . . . pollices preciderentur, id.—2. To approve, assent to, vote for anything: primus scivit legum de publicanis, etc., Cic.—B. To learn, ascertain, know: id factum, Plaut.*

**scis-sūra**, *æ, f.* (for *scid-sura*; fr. *sci(n)d-o*) *A tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft:* Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. scissure.*

**scis-sus** (for *scid-sus*), *a, um: 1. P. of sci(n)d-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Split, cleft, divided, etc.: scisse aurea, Pl.—b. Fig.: Harsh, grating, cracked, etc.: genus vocum, Cic.*

**scit-e**, *adv.* [scit-us] *Shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, nicely, tastefully, elegantly: scite facta, Cic.: (Comp.) scitius, Gell.: (Sup.) scitissime, Plaut.*

**scit-ior**, *tātus sum, tāri* (*Inf., scit-ari, Ov.*), *1. v. dep. a. intens.* [scit-o] *To seek to know; to ask, inquire, inquire of, consult, etc.: Eurypylum scitatum oraculo Phœbi Mitimus, Virg.*

**scit-um**, *i, n.* [scit-sco] **I.** Prop.: *An ordinance, statute, decree: A. Gen.: Liv. B. Esp.: In connection with plebs (plebei), or, in one word, plebs-citum and plebscitum: An ordinance or decree of the people or of the citizens (when the decrees of foreign nations are mentioned populi is employed instead of plebs; yet Tacitus uses populi in decrees of the Roman people): Cic. **II. Meton:** A maxim, tenet, dogma: Sen.*

**1. scit-us**, *a, um: 1. P. of scio and scit-sco.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: (a. Of persons: In reflexive force: (That has informed himself, obtained knowledge, had experience; hence) Knowing, shrewd, wise, acute, experienced, skilful, adroit, etc.: (Comp.) non sum scitior, quæ hos rogem, etc., Plaut.: (with Gen.) Nessus scitus valorum, acquainted with, Ov.—(b. Of things: Fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.: scitum est, quod Carneades noster dicere solebat, Cic.: (Sup.) oratio scitissima, Plaut.—b. Meton: Beautif-ful, elegant, fine, etc.: scitum flum mulieris, Plaut.*

**2. scit-us**, *ūs, m.* [scit-sco] with plebs, for the more usual plebscitum. *A decree, or ordinance, of the people: Cic.*

**scī-us**, *a, um, adj.* [scī-o] *Knowing. Petr.*

**scōb-is**, *is, f.* [for scab-is; fr. scab-o] (*The scratched thing; hence*) *Powder, or dust, produced by saving, etc.; saw dust, scrapings, filings, etc.: Hor.*

**scomber**, *hri, m.* = σκόμβρος. *A species of tunny; a mackerel: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. scombre.*

**scōpæ**, *ārum, f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Thin branches, twigs, shoots: Hirt.—II. Meton: A broom, besom made of twigs: Hor.—Prov.: Scopas dissolvere, To untie a broom, i. e. to throw anything into disorder or confusion: Cic.*

**Scōpas**, *æ, m.*, Σκόπας. *Scopas: a Greek sculptor of Paros, who flourished between the 97th and 105th Olympiads.*

**scōpos**, *i, m.* = σκοπός. *(A seen or observed thing) A mark, aim at which one shoots: Suet.*

**scōpūl-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [scopul-us] *Full of rocks, rocky, shelving, craggy: mare, Cic.*

**scōpūl-ōsus**, *i, m.* = σκόπελος. *(A look-out place) I. Prop.: A projecting point of rock: a rock, cliff, crag, esp. a rock, shelf, ledge in the sea: Cæs.; Hor.; Ov. **II. Fig.: A rock; i. e. a danger, danger, harm, evil, etc.: Cic.***

**Scordisci**, ōrum, *m.* The Scordisci; a people on the borders of Illyria.

**Scordus** (Scodrus), *i, m.* Scordus or Scodrus; a mountain of Illyria.

**scorpio**, ōnis, -ius (-ios), *i, m.* = σκορπιόν, σκορπιός. **I.** Prop.: A scorpion; Pl.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: A. The Scorpion; one of the signs of the zodiac. Hor.—B. A kind of prickly sea-fish. Ov.—C. A military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles; a scorpion; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. scorpion.

**scortā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [scort(a)-or] A fornicator; Hor.

**scort-ūs** (-ius), *a, um, adj.* [scort-um] (Of, or pertaining to, scort-um, hence) Made of hides or leather, leathern: pulvinus, Cels.—As Subst.: **scort-ia** (-ēa), ōrum, *n.* (sc. indumenta) Garments of skins or leather: Ov.

**scort-illum**, *i, n. dim.* [id.] A little or young harlot; Cat.

**scort-or**, ōrum, *i, n. v. dep.* *n.* [id.] To whore; Ter.

**scortum**, *i, n.* [a sibilated collat. form of corium, from χορίον] **I.** Prop.: A skin, hide; Var. **II.** Meton.: A prostitute; Hor.

**scrēā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [scr(a)-o] One who hawks or hems; Plaut.

**scrēā-tus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] A hawking, hemming; Ter.

**scrēo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *1. v. n.* [etym. dub.] To hawk, hem; Plaut.

**scrib-a**, æ, *m.* [scrib-o] (One who writes; hence) A public or official writer; a clerk, secretary, scribe; Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. scribe.

**scribita** (-ilita), æ, *f.* A kind of kart; Mart.; Plaut.

**scrib-o**, scripsi, scriptum, scribere (Perf. Sync. scripsi, Plaut.), *3. v. a.* [akin to γραφ-ω] (To scratch, grave, engrave with a sharp point; hence) **I.** Gen.: A. Prop.: To write, draw, or otherwise make lines, letters, figures, etc.: literas, Plaut. B. Fig.: dicta in animo, Ter. **II.** Esp.: A. With the accessory idea of intellectual action: To write, write down, compose; to draw up, communicate, announce in writing: historiam, Cic.: literas ad aliquem, id.: (Impers. Pass.) Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.—Particular phrases: 1. Scribere salutem, To send a greeting, etc.: Plaut.—2. Scribere aliquem: a. To write one down: Plaut.—b. To depict, describe, or represent one: Hor.—B.: 1. Politic. t. t.: To draw up, draught a law, decree, treaty, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or also, ad scribendum esse, To witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it: Cic.—2: a. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: To enlist, enrol, levy: milites, Sall.: supplementum legionibus, Cic.—b. Poet.: Fig.: To enrol, etc.: scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him among your retinue, Hor.—3. Law t. t.: a. Prop.: (a) Dicam scribere (alicui), To bring an action in writing against

anyone; Cic.—(b) Of a lawyer: To draw up legal instruments: testamentum, Cic.—b. Meton.: To appoint or designate one as heir, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) aliquem heredem, Cic.—4. Commercial t. t.: Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: To write a note of hand, etc.: pulchre scripti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut.—Particular phrase: Scribere tabulam, etc.: To give a note or bond: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. écrire.

**scri-nium**, *i, n.* [for scrib-nium; fr. scrib-o] (The thing pertaining to a scribe; hence) A cylindrical case, chest, or box for keeping books, papers, letters; a book-box, letter-case, escritoir; Hor.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) scrin, (mod.) écriin.

**scrip-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for scrib-tio; fr. scrib-o] 1. The act of writing: Cic.—2. A composing in writing, composition: Cic.

**scrip-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. intens.* [scribo, through obsol. freq. script-o] **I.** To write often: Pl. **II.**: A. To write, compose, etc.: M. Bibulus scriptitavacillat. Cic.—B. To write a letter, etc.: hæc ad me scribas velim, vel potius scriptes, Cic.

**scrip-tor**, ōris, *m.* [for scrib-tor; fr. scrib-o] 1. A writer, scribe, secretary; Cic.; Hor.—2. One that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author, reporter, narrator, etc.: Cic.—3. Politic. and Law t. t.: A drafter up, draughter of legal instruments, etc.: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) scripteur.

**scriptū-la**, ōrum, *n. dim.* [for scripto-la; fr. scriptum, (unconfr. Gen.) scripto-i] The lines (on the draught-board in the game of duodecimscripta): Ov.

**scrip-tum**, *i, n.* [for scrib-tum; fr. scrib-o] 1. A line; so only, duodecimscripta, a game played on a draught-board marked into squares by twelve lines: Cic.—2. A written composition, writing, treatise, book, work, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Scriptum, etc., in scriptis relinquere, etc. To leave something written or in writing: to speak of something in one's writings, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. écrit.

**scrip-tūra**, æ, *f.* [for scrib-tura; fr. scrib-o] 1. A writing, written characters: Cic.—2: a. (a) Prop.: A writing, composing, composition: Cic.—(b) Meton.: Something written, a writing: Ter.; Tac.—b. A tax (paid on public pastures): Cic.—c. A written law: Suet.—3. Law t. t.: A testamentary provision: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. écriture.

**scrip-tus**, *a, um, p.* of scrib-o. **scrōb-is**, *is, m.* (less freq. *f.*) [etym. dub.; prob. from same root as scrofa] (The scraped or scooped thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: A ditch, dike, trench: Ov.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: A grave: Tac.

**scrōf-a**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to γραφ-ω in the force of "to grave, scrape," etc.] (The scraping or grubbing animal; hence) A breeding-sow: Juv.

**scrup-ūs**, *a, um, adj.* [scrup-ul-] (Of, or belonging to, scrupulus; hence) Consisting of pointed, or sharp, stones; sharp, rough, steep, rugged: spelunca, Virg.

**scrup-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (Full of scrupulus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Full of sharp, or rough, stones; jagged, rough, rugged: via, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Rough, hard, arduous: ratio, Lucr.

**scrupū-l-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [scrup-ul-us] (Full of scrupulus; hence) 1. Full of small sharp, or pointed, stones; rough, rugged, jagged: cotes, Cic.—2. Very nice, exact, precise, anxious, careful, scrupulous: (Comp.) scrupulosior ratio ventorum, Pl.: (Sup.) scrupulosissimus cultus deorum, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. scrupuleux.

**scrupū-lum**, *i, v.* scrupulus, *no. II.* **scrupū-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [for scrupulus; fr. scrupulus, (unconfr. Gen.) scrup-o-i] (A small scrupulus; hence) **I.** Prop.: A small sharp, or pointed, stone: Sol. **II.** Meton.: Medic. t. t.: The smallest division of weight (the 24th part of an ounce), a scruple: in this signification there is (prps. on account of pondus) a neut. collat. form, **scrupulum** (scrip-), *i*: Cic.; Vitr. **III.** Fig.: Uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. scrupule.

**scrupus**, *i, m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A rough or sharp stone: Petr. **II.** Fig.: Anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness: Cic.

**scrūt-a**, ōrum, *n.* [akin to γρύτ-ν] Old or broken stuff, trash, frumpery, trumpery; Hor.

**scrūtā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [scrut(a)-or] A searcher, examiner: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. scrutateur.

**scrūt-or**, ōrum, *i, n. v. dep.* a. [scrut-a] (To search even to the rags; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of things or persons as objects: To search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore a thing; to search, examine a person: occulta saltum, Tac. **II.** Meton.: To seek for, search out: abditos, Tac. **III.** Fig.: A. To examine thoroughly; to explore, investigate: desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quæ sunt inania, Cic.—B. To search into; to search out, find out a thing: fibras inspicunt, mentesque deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. scruteur.

**sculp-o**, si, tum, ēre, *3. v. a.* [akin to γλύφ-ω] **I.** Prop.: To carve, cut, grave, chisel in stone, brass, wood, etc.; to form, fashion, or produce by carving, graving, etc.: non est ex saxo sculptus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: dicet . . . sculpta, things wrought out, elaborated, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. sculpteur.

**sculp-tilis**, *e, adj.* [sculp-o] Formed, or produced, by carving, graving, etc.: opus, Ov.

**sculp-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] One who cuts, carves, or engraves in stone, wood, etc.; a stone-cutter, graver, sculptor: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sculpteur.

**sculp-tūra**, æ, *f.* [id.] A cutting out or carving in stone, wood, etc., sculpture: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. sculpture.



**sculp-tus**, a, um, *P.* of sculp-o.  
**scurr-a**, æ, m. [prps. akin to the Greek *σκαίρω*, to skip, dance] (Prop.: The skipper; Meton.) 1. An elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, gallant, dandy; Plaut.—2. A city buffoon, droll, jester (usually in the suite of wealthy persons, and accordingly a kind of parasite): Plaut.; Cic.

**scurr-ilis**, e, adj. [scurr-a] (Pertaining to a scurra; hence) Buffoon-like, jeering, scurrilous; jocus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *scurrie*.

**scurril-litas**, ātis, *f.* [scurril-is] (The quality of the scurrilis; hence) Buffoonery, scurrility: Tac.

**scurr-or**, no perf., āri, 1. v. n. dep. [scurr-a] To act the part of a jester; to play the buffoon: Hor.

**scūt-āle**, is, n. [scūt-um] (A thing pertaining to a scutum; hence, in reference to its shape) Prob.: The lower part of a sling, in which the stone is placed: Liv.

**scūt-ātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Provided or armed with a scutum or long shield: cohortes, Cæs.—As Subst.: **scutati**, ōrum, m. (sc. pedites) Troops bearing shields: Liv.

**scūt-el-la**, æ, *f.* dim. [for scutula; fr. 1. scutula] A salver, or waiter, of a nearly square form: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écuelle*.

**scūt-ica**, æ, *f.* [akin to σκῦρ-ος] A lash, whip: Hor.

1. **scūtū-la**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A little dish or platter of a nearly square form: Mart. II. Meton.: A diamond-, rhomb-, or lozenge-shaped figure: Tac.

2. **scūtū-la** (scūtāla, scūtāle), æ, *f.* = σκῦτάλη (a staff, stick). I. Prop.: A wooden roller or cylinder: Cæs. II. Meton.: A secret writing, secret letter among the Lacedæmonians (it being written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a σκῦτάλη): Nep.

**scūtū-lum**, i, n. dim. [for scuto-lum; fr. scutum, (uncontr. Gen.) scuto-i] A small shield: Cic.

**scūt-um**, i, n. [Sans. root *SKU*, to cover] (The covering thing; hence) I. Prop.: An oblong shield, a buckler: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: A defence, protection: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écu*.

**Scyl-lace-um** (-lum), i, n., Σκυλακίον. Scylaceum or Scylacium; a town on the coast of Bruttium (now Squillace).—Hence, Scyl-lac-ē-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Scylaceum; Scylacean.

**Scylla**, æ, *f.*, Σκυλλά. Scylla. I. A. Prop.: A rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis. B. Meton.: The daughter of Phorcys, transformed by Circe, through jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches.—Hence, Scyll-æ-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Scylla; Scyllæan. II. The daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, for love of Minos, cut off her father's hair, upon which his life depended, and was transformed in consequence into the bird Ciris.

**scymnus**, i, m. = σκύμνος. A young animal; a cub, whelp: Lucr.

**scýphus**, i, m. = σκύφος. A cup, goblet: Cic.; Virg.

**Scýros** (-us), i, *f.*, Σκῦρος. Scýros or Scýrus; one of the Sporadic Islands, opposite Eubœa, where Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes.—Hence, 1. Scý-ríus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Scýros; Scýrian.—2. Scýr-las, ādis, adj. *f.* Scýrian: puella, i. e. Deidamia, Ov.

**Scýthæ**, ārum, m., Σκυθæ. The Scythians; a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea.—Sing.: Scýthes, æ. A Scythian.—Hence, 1. Scýth-la, æ, *f.* The country of the Scythians; Scythia.—2. Scýth-icus, a, um, adj. Scythian: annis, i. e. the Tanais, Hor.—3. Scýth-is, idis, *f.* A Scythian woman: Ov.—4. Scýth-issa, æ, *f.* A Scythian woman: Nep.

1. *sc*, v. sui.  
2. *sc* (sēd): 1. *Præp.*, v. sine init. 2. *Inseparable particle:* a. For sine, Without: securus (=sine cura).—b. Aside, by itself: sepono, to lay aside.—3. = semi. Half: selibra, semodius.—4. = sex: semestris.

**Sēbēthos** (-tos), i, m. Sebethos or Sebetos; a small stream in Campania.—Hence, Sēbēth-is (Sebet-), idis, *f.* Of, or belonging to, Sebethos; Sebethian.

**sēbūm** (sev-), i, n. [etym. dub.] Tallow, suet, grease: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sui*.

**sē-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Of living subjects: To go apart, go away, separate, withdraw: secedant improbi, Cic.—2. Of inanimate subjects: To remove, withdraw; in Peri., To be distant: tantum secessit ab imis Terræ, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To go aside, withdraw, retire: in abditam partem edium, Sall. ab urbe, Suet.—2. Politically: To separate one's self by rebellion, to revolt, secede: in Sacrum montem, Liv. II. Fig.: To withdraw, retire: a fesso corpore sensus, Cat.

**sē-cerno**, crēvi, crētum, cernere (Inf. Pass., discerni, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put apart; to sunder, sever, separate: terras et Mare, Lucr.: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chor Scernunt populo, Hor. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To separate one's self; to withdraw, etc.: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: To separate, disjoin, dissociate; to distinguish, discern: blandum amicum a vero, Cic.: sacra profanis, Hor.

**sēces-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for seced-sio; fr. seced-o] 1. A going aside: Cic.—2. A political insurrectionary withdrawal or separation; a schism, secession: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Secessionem facere, etc., To secede, etc.: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secession*.

**sē-cis-sus**, ūs, m. [for seced-sus; fr. id.] 1. A going away, departure, separation: Gell.—2. A Prop.: Retirement, solitude: Tac.; Ov.—b. Meton.: A retreat, recess, etc.: Virg.—3. A political secession: Pl.

**sēclūs**, adv. v. secūs.

**sē-clūdo**, clāsi, clāsum, clādēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To shut off, shut in a separate place, shut up, seclude: seclusa aliqua aquila, Cic. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To shut one's self off, etc.: Pl. II. Meton.: To separate, sunder: Cæsar munitione flumen a monte seclust, Cæs. III. Fig.: A. To shut off, seclude: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusus, Cic.—B. To shut out, exclude: curas, Virg.

**seclum**, i, v. seculum.  
**sēclū-sus** (for seclud-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of seclud-o.—2. *Pa.*: Sundered, separated, remote, secluded: nemus, Virg.

1. **sēc-o**, ūi, tum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To cut, cut off, cut up: cape cultum, seca Digtum vel aurem, Plaut.: omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic. B. Esp.: Medic. i. l.: To cut surgically: to operate on; to cut off or out, amputate, excise, etc.: id urt secarique patimur, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure: ali tibi ne teneras glacies secat aspera plantas, Virg.—B. 1. To divide, cleave, separate: medios agros (Tiberis), Pl.—2. To cut through, i. e. To run, sail, fly, swim, etc., through: cornus auras Certas secat, Virg.—3. Of a road: To take one's way along, to travel, etc.: Virg. III. Fig.: A. To cut up, lash in speaking, i. e. to censure, satirize: seculi Lucilius Urbem, Pers.—B. To gnaw with pain; to torment, afflict, etc.: si quem podagra secat, Cat.—C.: 1. To divide: causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic.—2. Of disputes: To cut off, i. e. to decide: lites, Hor.—D. Of hope: To follow, or entertain (once in Virg.): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scier*.

2. **sēc-o**, ēre, fundamental form of sequor, inseco, insece, inexit, etc. (Freund).

**sēc-ordia**, æ, v. socordia *init.*  
**sēc-rē-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [secerno, through root SECR] A dividing, sundering, separation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sé-cre-tion*.

**sēc-rēt-o**, adv. [secret-us] 1. By itself, separately: Col.—2. In secret, secretly: andire, Cic.: loqui, Hor.: (Comp.) secretus, Sen.

**secretum**, i, v. secretus.  
**sēc-rē-tus**, a, um: 1. *P.* of discerno, through root SECR.—2. *Pa.*: a. Gen.: Severed, separated; hence, separate, apart: imperium, Liv.: arva, Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) Of things, or places pertaining to them: Out of the way, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret: Hor.; Tac.—(β) Of persons and transactions: Private, secret: (Sup.) invadit secretissimos tumultūs, Sen.—As Subst.: (aa) secretum, i, n. Retirement, solitude, secrecy; also, a solitude, solitary place, retreat: Virg.; Pl.—(BB) secretiora, um, n. (sc. loca) More secret places; more remote parts: Germanie, Tac.—(b) Hidden, concealed, secret: (Comp.) ex secretioribus ministeriis, Tac.—As Subst.: secretum, i, n. Something secret: (a) Secret

conversation, doing, feeling, etc.: Tac.; Suet. — (8) A secret: Tac. — (9) A mysterious being: Tac. — (10) Plur.: Of a deity: *Mysteriis*: Ov. — (11) Plur.: Secret papers or private correspondence: Suet. — (12) Wanting, deprived of, or wanting something: *secretus cibo*, Lucr.: (with *Gen.*) *teporis*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secret*.

**sec-ta, e, f.** [sec-o] (Prop.: A trodden, or beaten way; a path; footsteps; hence, Fig.) I. Gen.: A prescribed way, mode, manner, method of conduct or procedure: Cic. II. Esp.: In philosoph. lang.: *Doctrines, school, sect*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secte*.

**sec-ta-tor, ōris, m.** [2. sect(a)-or] I. Gen.: A follower, attendant, adherent; — Plur., a train, retinue, suite: Cic.; Tac. II. Esp.: A follower, adherent of a leader or sect: Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sectateur*.

**sec-tilis, e, adj.** [sec-o] 1. Cut, cleft, divided, etc.: *ebur*, Ov. — 2. That may be cut, etc.: *lapides*, Pl.

**sec-tio, ōnis, f.** [id.] 1. A cutting, cutting off, cutting up: Pl. — 2. Politic. t. t.: A dividing, parcelling out, or distribution by auction of captured or confiscated goods, etc.: *Cæs.*; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *section*.

1. **sec-tor, ōris, m.** [id.] I. Prop.: One who cuts or cuts off; a cutter: Cic. II. Meton.: Politic. t. t.: A bidder, purchaser at the public sale of goods captured, or confiscated, by the State: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secteur*, “a sector.”

2. **sec-tor, ātus sum, āri** (*Inf.*, *sectator*, *Plant.*; *Hor.*), 1. v. dep. *intens.* a. [for sequ-tor; fr. sequ-or] I. Prop.: A Gen.: To follow continually or eagerly, in a good or bad sense; to run after, attend, accompany; to follow after, chase, pursue: *ejusmodi est, ut cum pueri sententur*, Cic.: *ne scutiā dignum horribili sectore flagello*, *Hor.* B. Esp.: To pursue, chase, hunt animals: *apros*, *Virg.* II. Fig.: To follow or strive after; to pursue eagerly: *eminentes virtutes*, Tac.

**sec-tūra, e, f.** [sec-o] I. Prop.: A cutting, cut: Pl. II. Meton.: Plur.: Diggings, mines: *Cæs.*

**sec-tus, a, um, P.** of *sec-o*.  
**secūb-itus, ōs, m.** [secub-o] A lying or sleeping alone: Cat.

**sec-ūbo, cūbū, n. sup., cūbare, 1. v. n.** I. Prop.: To lie alone, sleep by one's self or without a bedfellow: *in vacuo toro*, Ov.: *per aliquot noctes*, *Liv.* II. Meton.: To live alone or in solitude: Prop.

**secūl-āris (sæc-), e, adj.** [secul-um] Of, or belonging to, a *seculum*: *ludi, secular games*, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of a hundred and ten years), and continuing three days and three nights: *Snet.*: *carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séculaire*.

**sec-ūlum (sæc-, -clum), i, n. dim.** [prpa. akin to root *SEC=SEQU*] (The following thing — in fig. sense — hence) I. Prop.: A race brought

forth; a breed, generation: *Lucr.* II. Meton.: A.: 1. A lifetime, generation, age (of 33½ years): *Cic.* — 2. Of the human race living in a particular age: A generation; an age; the times: *Cic.*; *Hor.* — 3. The spirit of the age or times: Tac. — B.: 1. Of the utmost lifetime of man: A period of a hundred years, a century: *Var.*; *Hor.* — 2. Of an indefinitely long period: An age: *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *siècle*.

**secūm, v. l. cum.**  
**secund-āni, ōrum, m.** [secund-us] (Persons belonging to *secunda legio*) Soldiers of the second legion: *Liv.*

**secund-ārius, a, um, adj.** [id.] (Of, or belonging to, *secundus*; hence) Of the second class, sort, or quality; second-rate, middling, inferior: *status*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *secondaire*.

1. **secund-o, adv.** [id.] 1. Secondly: *Cic.* — 2. For the second time: *Hirt.*  
2. **secund-o, n. perf. n. sup.**, *āre, 1. v. a.* [id.] I. To direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate: *tempus ei rei secundes*, *Plant.* II. To favour, further, second: *di nostra lucepta secundent*, *Virg.* (without *Obiect*) *secundante vento*, the wind proving favourable, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *second*.

**secund-um, adv. and præp.** [id.] I. Adv.: A. After, behind: *Plant.* — B. For the second time: *Liv.* II. Præp. C. Acc.: A. Prop.: 1. In space: A. Following after, i. e. after, behind: *secundum me*, *Plant.* — b. Following an extension in space, i. e. By, along: *secundum mare*, *Cic.* — 2. In time or succession: Immediately after, after, next to: *secundum ludos*, *Plant.*; *secundum deos*, *Cic.* B. Fig.: 1. Agreeably to, in accordance with, according to: *secundum naturam*, *Cic.* — 2. According to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of: *de absente secundum præsentem judicare*, *Cic.*

**sec-undus, a, um, adj.** [for sequ-undus; fr. sequ-or] (Following; hence) 1.: A. Prop.: The following in time or order; the next, the second: *annus*, *Cic.* — As Subst.: *secundæ, ærum, f.* (sc. partes) The second, or inferior, parts: *Hor.* — b. Fig.: (a) Following, next, second in rank, value, etc.: *nece viquequam simile aut secundum*, *Hor.* — (b) Secondary, subordinate, inferior: *haud ulli veterum virtute secundus*, *Virg.* — 2.: A. Prop.: Of the water, wind, etc.: Favourable, fair: (Sup.) *secundissimus ventus*, *Cic.* — b. Fig.: Favourable, propitious, fortunate: *secundo populo aliquid facere, i. e. with the consent of the people*, *Cic.*; *res, id.* (Comp.) *reliqua militiæ secundiore famā fuit*, *Suet.* — As Subst.: *secundæ, ærum, f.* (sc. res) Good fortune: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *second*.

**secūr-ē, adv.** [secur-us] 1. Carelessly, heedlessly, fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly: *aliquid ferre*, *Suet.* (Comp.) *securus*, *Sen.* — 2. Safely, securely: *Pl. Ep.*

**secūr-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj.** [secur-is; (i); fer-o] Axe-bearing: *Pyrramon, i. e. armed with a battle-axe*, *Ov.*

**secūr-I-ger, gēra, gērum, adj.** [secur-is; (i); ger-o] Axe-bearing: *puellæ, i. e. Amazons armed with battle-axes*, *Ov.*

**sec-ūris, is, f.** [sec-o] (The cutting thing; hence) 1.: A. Gen.: An axe or hatchet with a broad edge: *Cat.*; *Hor.* — 2. Esp.: a. Prop.: An executioner's axe, for beheading criminals: *Cic.*; *Liv.* — b. Fig.: (a) A blow, death-blow, etc.: *Cic.* — (b) With reference to the axe in the fasces: Authority, dominion, sovereignty: Tac. — B. The cutting edge of a vine-dresser's bill: *Col.*

**secūr-us, ātis, f.** [secur-us] (The state of the securus; hence) I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: Freedom from care, unconcern, composure: *Cic.*; *Pl.* — B. In a bad sense: Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: *Vell.*; *Quint.* II. Meton.: A. Freedom from danger, safety, security: Tac. — B. Personified: *Securitas*, the tutelary goddess of the Roman State: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *securité*.

**sec-ūr-us, a, um, adj.** [2. se; cur-a] I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: 1. Of living beings: Free from care, careless, unconcerned, untroubled, fearless, quiet, easy, composed: *securus Hæmilius Tæmnum proficiscitur*, *Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *de lingua Latinā securi es animi, id.* (Comp.) *securior ab Samnitibus*, *Liv.* — 2. Of things: A. Free from care, untroubled, safe, serene, cheerful, bright: *ævum*, *Lucr.* — b. That frees from care or anxiety: *latices*, *Virg.* — B. In a bad sense: Careless, reckless, heedless, negligent: *castrensis iurisdictione*, *Tac.* II. Meton.: Of a thing or place: That is not to be feared, free from danger, safe, secure: *locus*, *Liv.*: (Sup.) *Tripolim securissimum reddidit*, *Spart.*: (with *Gen.*) *loca securā ejusmodi casuum, secure from such accidents*, *Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *sûr*.

1. **secūs, v. sexis.**  
2. **secūs** (Comp.: *seclus* (with a long), *sequius* [prob. for sequ-us; fr. sequ-or] I. Adv. (Following, later in rank or order, i. e. less than something mentioned before; hence): A. Gen.: 1. Affirmatively: Otherwise, differently, not so: *recte an socius, Cic.* (Comp.) *quo socius foratur lex*, *Auct. Her.* — 2. With a negative: Non (nec) secus or *haud secus*, etc.: *Not otherwise, i. e. even so, just so*, etc.: *æquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem; non secus in bonis*, *Hor.*: *non multo secus, Cic.*: *non secus atque, Virg.* B. Esp.: 1. Pos.: *Not well, ill, badly*: *seclus loqui de aliquo*, *Tac.* — 2. Comp.: *Non, nec, haud nihil socius, None, or not the less; just as much, not otherwise, nevertheless, even so*, etc.: *Cæs.*; *Virg.* II. Præp. C. Acc.: *By, beside, along*, on: *secus fluvijs*, *Pl.* — Particular combination: Affixed to a pron. = Side: *al-trinsecus, on the other side*: *utrinsecus, on both sides*; *so, circumsecus, on all sides, round about*.

**sec-ūtor (sequ-), ōris, m.** [sec-u-or] A pursuer, or chaser (a name given to



the gladiator who fought with the retarili): Juv.

1. **sēd** (also old form **set**), *conj.* [the same word as **sed**=**sine**; v. **sine** init.] (*Apart from, setting aside, except, only, etc.; hence*) 1. *But, yet*: **scio** tibi ita placere; **sed** tamen velim scire, etc.: **Cic.**—2. After negative clauses, to limit the negative statement: **a.** In simple opposition: *But, on the contrary*; and in ascending signification: *but also, but even, but in fact, etc.*: non ego herus tibi, **sed** servus sum, Plaut. nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non parat; **sed** suam vitam, ut legem, præfert suis civibus, **Cic.**—**b.** In a climax: (**a**) Non modo (solum, etc.) . . . **sed** **et** etiam (et, quoque), *Not only, not merely . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed*: **Cic.**—(**b**) Non modo (solum) non . . . **sed**, **sed** etiam; **sed** ne . . . quidem, *Not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even, etc.*: **Cic.**—3. After purely affirmative clauses: *But, but in fact, but also*: Voluimus, certum hominera, **sed** mirifice etiam abstinentem, misit in Cyprum, **Cic.**

2. **sēd** = **sine**, v. **sine**.

**sēdāt-o**, *adv.* [**sedat-us**] *Calmly, tranquilly, sedately*: ferre, **Cic.** (*Comp.*) exercitū **sedatius** procedente, **Ambr.**

**sēdā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [**sed(a)-o**] *An allaying, assuaging, calming of the passions*: **Cic.**

**sēdā-tus**, *a*, *um* 1. *P.* of **sed(a)-o**.—2. *Pa.*: *Composed, moderate, calm, quiet, tranquil, sedate*: amnis, **Cic.** (*Comp.*) in ipse numeris **sedator**, **id.** (*Sup.*) **sedatissima** vox, **Auct. Her.**

**sē-dēcim** (**sed-**), *num. adv.* [for **sex-decem**] *Sixteen*: **Cæs.**; **Liv.** ¶ **Hence**, *Fr. seize*.

**sēdē-clia**, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [**sedes**, (*un-* *contr.* **Gen.) **sedē-is**] *A little seat, a low stool*: **Cic.****

**sēd-eo**, **sēdi**, **sessum**, **sēdere**, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root **sad**, *Gr.* **ἴδω** in **ἴδω**, **ἴδω**] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To sit*: **sedens** **is** assensit, **Cic.**: post alium, **Hor.** **B. Esp.**: 1. *To sit in court, or on the bench*: Of magistrates, judges, advocates, witnesses, etc.: **is**dem consiliis **sedentibus**, **Cic.**—2. *To continue sitting, to sit still*: *to continue, remain, tarry in a place*; and with an implication of inactivity, *to sit idle, be inactive*; *to linger, loiter, etc.*: meliora deos **sedet** omina poscens, **Virg.**—3. *To sit, i.e. to remain encamped, to keep the field before an enemy's army, etc.*: **sedendo** expugnare urbem, **Liv.**: circum castra, **Virg.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To sink or settle down, to subside*: **sedisse** immensos montes, **Tac.**: **memor illius esse**, *Quæ simplex olim tibi **sedet**, sat well upon your stomach, i.e. agreed well with you*, **Hor.**—**B.** *To sit, sit close or tight*; *to hold or hang fast*; *to be fast, firm, fixed, immovable*: in liquido **sederunt** ossa cerebri, **stuck fast**, **Virg.** **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To be settled, fixed, established, etc.*, in the mind, determination, etc.: **idque pio sedet** **Æneæ**,

**Virg.**—**B.** *To sit, etc.*: *quam bene humeris tuis **sederet** imperium*, **Pl.** ¶ **Hence**, *Fr. seoir*.

**sēd-es**, *is* (*Gen. plur.*, **sedum**, **Cic.**: **sedium**, **Liv.**), *f.* [**sed-eo**] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: (*That on which one sits*; *hence*) *A bench, chair, throne, etc.*: **Cic.** **B. Esp.**: Of the human body: *The seat, fundament*: **Pl.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode* (in plur. usually of the dwellings of several): **Cic.**; **Hor.**—**B.** *A seat, place, spot, base, ground, foundation, bottom, etc.*: **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, *Fr. siége*.

**sēd-ile**, *is*, *n.* [**sed-eo**] (*A thing pertaining to a sitting*; *hence*) *A seat, bench, stool, chair, etc.*: **I. Gen.**: **Virg.** **II. Esp.**: **A.** Of a seat in a theatre, etc.: **Hor.**—**B.** A rower's bank or bench in a vessel: **Virg.**

**sēd-i-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [acc. to some, **sed**=**sine**; 1. root of **eo**; and so, *a going apart*;—acc. to others, **se**=**sine**; 3. *d-o*, *a putting apart, a separating*] (*A going aside, going apart*; *hence*) **I. Prop.**: *An insurrectionary separation, political or military*; *dissension, civil discord, insurrection, mutiny, sedition*: **Cic.**; **Liv.** **II. Fig.**: *Sedition, insurrection*: animi, **Cic.** **III. Meton.**: **A.** *Dissension, discord, strife, quarrel*: **Liv.**; **Suet.**—**B.** *Personified*: *Sedition*: one of the attendants of *Fama*: **Virg.** ¶ **Hence**, *Fr. sédition*.

**sēditōs-e**, *adv.* [**seditōs-na**] *Seditiously*: **Cic.** (*Comp.*) **seditiosus**, **Tac.** (*Sup.*) **seditiosissime**, **Cic.**

**sēdit-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for **seditio-sus**; *fr. seditio*, *seditio*] 1. Of persons or things: *Full of civil discord, factions, turbulent, mutinous, seditious*: civis, **Cic.** (*Sup.*) **triumviri seditiosissimi**, **id.**—2. *Quarrelsome*: *ea est seditiosa*, **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, *Fr. séditieux*. **sēd-o**, **avi**, **atum**, **are**, 1. *v. a.* [akin to **sed-eo**] (*To cause to sit, to seat*; *hence*) **I. Gen.**: *To allay, settle, still, calm, assuage, appease, quiet, check, end, stop, stay, etc.*: *controversiam*, **Cic.**: *juventutem*, **Liv.** **II. Esp.**: *Pass, in reflexive force*: *To subside, abate, lull, etc.*: **Cic.**

**sē-dūco**, **duxi**, **ductum**, **ducere**, 3. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: *To lead aside or apart*; *to draw aside*; *to lead away, carry off*; *to set aside, put by, etc.*: With Persons or things: *aliquem manu*, **Virg.**: *aliquem a peste*, **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *To remove, separate*: *consilia seducta a plurium conscientia*, **Liv.** **III. Meton.**: *To put asunder, separate, divide*: *seduct terras hæc brevis unda duas*, **Virg.** ¶ **Hence**, *Fr. séduire*.

**sēduc-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [**seduc-o**] *A leading or drawing aside*: **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, *Fr. séduction*.

**sēduc-tus**, *a*, *um* 1. *P.* of **seduc-o**.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Remote, distant*: *alto seductas æthere longe Despectat terras*, **Virg.**—*b. Retired*: *living at a distance from men, or in solitude*: **Pl.**

**sēdūl-itās**, *ātis*, *f.* [**sedul-us**] (*The quality of the sedulus*; *hence*) 1. In a good sense: *Assiduity, application, zeal, earnestness, sedulousness, sedulity*:

**Cic.**—2. In a bad sense: *Officiousness, obtrusiveness*: **Hor.**

**sēdūl-o**, *adv.* [**id.**] **I. Gen.**: *Busily, diligently, zealously, unremittently, assiduously, solicitously, sedulously*: **Cic.**; **Liv.** **II. Esp.**: With implication of design: *On purpose, designedly, intentionally*: **Plaut.**; **Liv.**

**sēd-ulus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**sēdeo**; *the e long, as in sēdo and sēdes*] (*Sitting fast, persisting in some course of action*; *hence*) 1. In a good sense: *Busy, diligent, zealous, careful, unremittent, solicitous, assiduous, sedulous*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**—2. In a bad sense: *Officious, obtrusive*: **Hor.**; **Virg.**

**Sēdūm**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Seduni; a people of Helvetia* (in the region of the modern *Sion* or *Sitten*).

**Sedusii**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Sedusii; a people of Germany*: **Cæs.**

**sē-gēs**, *ētis*, *f.* [**se-ro**; cf. **stra-gēs**] (*The sown thing or place*; *hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A corn-field*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**; **Hor.** **II. Meton.**: *The standing corn, growing corn, crop in a field*: **Cæs.**; **Virg.** **III. Fig.**: **A.** *A field, ground, soil*: *glorie*, **Cic.**—**B.**: 1. *A crop, fruit, produce*: **Juv.**—2. *A multitude of things crowded together*: *A crop*: **Virg.**

**Sēgēsta**, *ae*, *f.* [sibilated from *Ἐγεστα*] *Segesta; an ancient city on the northern coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx*.—**Hence**, **Sēgest-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Segesta*; **Sēgestan**.

**sēges-tre**, *is*, *n.* [for **seget-tre**; *fr. seges, seget-is*] (*A thing made from standing corn or straw*; *hence*) *A covering, wrapper of straw*: **Suet.**

**segment-ātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**segment-um**] *Provided, or ornamented, with strips of tinsel, etc.*; *trimmed, founced, etc.*: **cuasæ**, **Juv.**

**segment-um**, *i*, *n.* [for **sec-mentum**; *fr. sec-o*] (*The thing cut off*; *hence*) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *A cutting, cut; a piece cut off, a slice*: **Pl.** **B. Meton.**: *A strip, zone, segment of the earth*: **Pl.** **II. Esp.**: **Plur.**: *Strips of tinsel, brocade, etc.*; *trimmings, bands, founces, etc.*: **Virg.** ¶ **Hence**, *Fr. segment*.

**segn-e**, *adv.* [**segn-is**] *Slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily*: *haud segne*, **Liv.** (*Comp.*) **segnius fieri**, **Tac.**—Particular combinations with the *Comp.*: *Non, haud, nec, neque, nihilo, segnius* (for which, in the *MSS.*, *segius* or *seclius* is freq. interchanged): *None the slower, not the less actively, earnestly, or zealously, with the same activity or earnestness, with undiminished zeal*: **Sall.**; **Virg.**; **Tac.**; **Pl.**

**Segni**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Segni; a people of Gallia Belgica*.

**segn-i-pes**, *ētis*, *m.* [**segn-is**; (*l*); *pes*] *Slow-foot*; a poet. designation of a worn-out horse: **Juv.**

**segnis**, *e*, *adj.* [*etym. dub.*] *Slow, tardy, slack, adjutory, lingering, sluggish, lazy*: *obsoles*, **Liv.** (*Comp.*) **segniores ad imperandum**, **Cic.** (*Sup.*) **segnissimum corpus**, **App.**

**segn-iter**, *adv.* [segn-is] *Slowly, sluggishly, stolidly, lazily.*

**segn-ilia**, *æ* (less freq. *-es*, *em*, *e*), *f.* [*id.*] *Slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity.* Cic.; Liv.

**Segontīāci**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Segontiaci; a British people (acc. to Reichard, in the mod. Carnarvon in Wales).*

**sē-grōg-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l.* *v. a.* (*in tenses*, *seque gregari*, Lucr.) [*2. se*; *greg*, *greg-is*] *I. Prop.: To set apart, or separate, from the flock: oves*, Phaed. *II. Meton.: To set apart, lay aside, put away; to separate, remove, segregate*: *aliquem a numero civium*, Cic.

**III. Fig.: A. To divide, separate, cause to cease, put a stop to: pugnari, Liv.—*B. To separate, keep asunder, remove away from: publicam causam a privatorum culpa*, Liv.**

**Sēgusīāni** (**Sec-**), *ōrum*, *m.* *The Segusiani or Secusiani; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.*

**sē-jūgā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*2. se*; *jūg(a)-o*] *Disjoined, separated:* Cic.

**sē-jūg-is**, *e*, *adj.* [*sex*; *jū(n)g-o*] *Having, or with, six animals joined or yoked together; drawn, etc., by six horses: sejuges currūs*, App.—*As Subst.: sejugis*, *is*, *m.* (*sc. currus*) *A team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses:* Liv.

**sējunc-tim**, *adv.* [*for sejung-tim*; *fr. sejung-o*] *Disjunctly, separately:* Tib.

**sējunc-tiō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for sejung-tiō*; *fr. id.*] *A disjunction, separation, division:* Cic.; Flor.

**sējunc-tus** (*for sejung-tus*), *a*, *um*, *p.* *of sejung-o.*

**sē-jung-o**, *jūnxī*, *junctum*, *jung-ēre*, *3. v. a.* *I. Prop.: To disunite, disjoin; to part, sever, separate: sejunge te aliquando ab illis, cum quibus, etc.*, Cic. *II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To separate, part, sever, etc.: quam (sc. Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantia et temeritate sejunget*, Cic. *B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To separate one's self, stand aloof, etc.: Cic.*

**Sėjus** (**Sel-**), *i. m.* *Sejus or Seius; a Roman name—Hence, Sėjānus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sejus; Sejan.*—*As Subst.: Sejanus*, *i. m.* *Sejanus (L. Aelius), the son of Sejus Strabo, the powerful Praefectus praetorii of Tiberius.*

**sēlec-tiō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for sēleg-tiō*; *fr. sēleg*, true root of *sēlig-o*] *A choosing out, choice, selection:* Cic.

**sēlec-tus** (*for sēleg-tus*), *a*, *um*, *p.* *of sēlig-o, through true, root sēleg.*

**Sēleucia** (*-cea*), *æ*, *f.*, *Sēleuciēa*. *Seleucia or Seleucia: 1. A city of Syria, on the Orontes (now Kepele).—2. The capital of the Parthians.*

**Sēleucus**, *i. m.*, *Sēlevkos*, *Seleucus: 1. The name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the latter's death founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae.—2. Name of a player on the cithern.*

**sē-libra** (*ē* short, Mart.), *æ*, *f.* *A half-pound: farris*, Liv.

**sē-līgo**, *lēgi*, *lectum*, *līgēre*, *3. v. a.* [*for se-lego*] *To separate by cutting out; to choose out, cull, select: omnia expendet et seliget*, Cic.

**Sēlinus**, *antis*, *f.*, *Σελινούς*. *Selinus: 1. A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybæum (now Selinotto).—2. A town on the coast of Cilicia (now Selenti).—3. A river near Selinus, no. 2.*

**sē-līa**, *æ*, *f.* [*for sē-līa*; *fr. sēd-o*] (*The sitting thing, the thing for sitting upon; hence*) *I. Gen.: A seat, settle, chair, stool:* Cic. *II. Esp.: A. A mechanics' work-stool:* Cic.—*B. A teacher's chair:* Cic.—*C. A portable chair or sedan:* Suet.—*D. A close stool:* Var.—*E. A magistrate's seat or chair:* ¶ Hence, *Fr. selle.*

**sē-lī-stern-īa**, *ōrum*, *n.* [*sē-līa*; (*l*); *stern-o*] (*Spreading of seats; hence*) *Religious banquets offered to female deities:* Tac.

**sē-lī-ā**, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [*sē-līa*] *A little sedan:* Tac.

**sēllū-ārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*sēllū-a*, *as dim. of sella*] *Of, or belonging to, a little seat or chair:* Gell.—*As Subst.: sellularius*, *īl*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *A mechanic:* Liv.

**semanimis**, *e*, *v.* *semanimis.*

**sēm-el**, *adv.* *num.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit sam-a*, Gr. *σάμ-ος*, *σάμ-α*] *1. Once, a single time: quem (sc. Crassum) semel alit in vitā risisse Lucilius*, Cic.—*2. a. No more than once, but once, but a single time, once for all: nullā reparabilis arte Læsa pudicitia est; deperit illa semel*, Ov.—*b. Of speech: At once, once for all, in a word, briefly:* Cic.—*3. In a series of numbers: The first time, first: semel profecti sunt*, Cæs.—*4. Once, ever, at some time, at any time: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, what I have once said*, Plaut.

**Sēmēle**, *ēs* (*in oblique cases sometimes formed as from a pure Latin form-a*), *f.*, *Σεμέλη*. *Semele; a daughter of Cadmus and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.—Hence, Sēmēl-ēius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Semele; proles, i. e. Bacchus*, Ov.

**sēm-men**, *inis*, *n.* [*for sa-men*; *fr. SA*, true root of *se-ro*] *1. (The sown thing; hence) A. Prop.: Seed:* Cic.; Ov.—*B. Meton.: (a) The elements of fire, water, etc.: Virg. (b) A stock, race:* Liv.—*(c) Posterity, progeny, offspring, child:* Ov.—*C. Fig.: Seed, i. e. origin, occasion, ground, cause: of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc.: semen malorum omnium*, Cic.—*2. (The planted thing; hence) A shoot used for propagating; a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting:* Virg.

**sēmēt-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*sementis*] = *sementivus:* Ov.

**sēmēn-tis**, *is* (*Acc.*, *sementim*, *Cato: sementem*, Cic.—*Abi.* *semente*, *Cic.* *sementi*, *Col.*), *f.* [*for semini-tis*; *fr. semini-o*] *I. Prop.: A sowing, sowing: Cæs.; Cic.—Prov.: Ut sementem feceris, ita metes, As you sow, so will you reap:* Cic. *II. Fig.: A sowing: malorum*, Cic. *III. Meton.: A. Seed-time:* Cato.—*B. Seed-corn, seed sown:* Col.—*C. Plur.: The*

*growing crops, young crops, young corn:* Ov.

**sēmēt-ivus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*sement-is*] *Of, or belonging to, seeding or sowing: dies*, Ov.

**sēm-es-mis**, *e*, *adj.* [*for se-mens-tris*; *fr. se = sex; mens-is*] *Of six months, half-yearly, semi-annual:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. semestre.*

**sēm-ē-sus** (*-iesus*), (*in poetry by synecresis*, *semej-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for sem-ed-sus*; *fr. sem-i*; *ed-o*] *Half-eaten, half-devoured, half-consumed:* pisces, Hor.

**sēm-et**, *v. sui.*

**sēm-i** (sometimes before vowels, merely *sēm-*; and before *libra*, and *modius*, *sē*), an inseparable particle [*Sans. sāmī*; *Gr. ημι*] *I. Prop.: Half-, demi-, semi-: semesus, half-eaten: semideus, demi-god. II. Meton.: For small, thin, light, etc.: semincinctum.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. semi-*.

**sēmī-ādāper-tus** (*in poetry by synecresis*, *semej-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*semi*; *adaper-to*] *Half-opened: janua*, Ov.

**sēmī-ambus-tus** (*in poetry by synecresis*, *semej-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for semi-ambur-tus*; *fr. semi*; *ambur-o*] *Half-burned, half-consumed: cadaver*, Suet.

**sēmī-ānim-is**, *e*, *-us*, *a*, *um* (*in poetry by synecresis*, *seman-*, and sometimes written *seman-*), *adj.* [*semi*; *anim-us*] *Half-alive, half-dead:* Virg.; Liv.

**sēmī-āper-tus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*semi*; *aper-to*] *Half-opened, half-open: Liv.*

**sēmī-barbārus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Half-barbarian, semi-barbarous: Suet.*

**sēmī-bos**, *bōvis*, *m. adj.* *Half-ox: vir*, Ov.

**sēmī-cāper**, *pri*, *m. adj.* *Half-goat: Faunus*, Ov.

**sēmī-cinc-tum**, *īl*, *m.* [*for semicinc-tum*; *fr. semi*; *cinc-g-o*] (*The small surrounding thing; hence*) *A semi-girdle, a narrow girdle, or apron: Mart.*

**sēmī-crēmā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*semi*; *crem(a)-o*] *Half-burned: Ov.*

**sēmī-crēm-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*semi*; *crem-o*] *Half-burned: Ov.*

**sēmī-crūdus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Half-raw: exta*, Suet.

**sēmī-cūbītālis**, *e*, *adj.* *Pertaining to a half-cubit; a half-cubit long: Liv.*

**sēmī-dēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Half-divine: Dryades*, Ov.—*As Subst.: semideus*, *i. m.* *A demi-god: Ov.*

**sēmī-doctus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Half-taught, half-learned: Cic.*

**sēmī-ermis** (*sēm-*), *e*, *adj.* [*for semi-armis*; *fr. semi*; *arm-a*] *Half-armed; badly, or indifferently, armed: Liv.*

**sēmī-ermus** (*sēm-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for semi-armus*; *fr. id.*] *Half-armed; badly, or indifferently, armed: Tac.*

**sēmī-fesus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *semesus.*

**sēmī-factus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Half-made, half-finished: Tac.*

**sēmī-fēr**, *fērā*, *fērū*, *adj.* [*semi*; *fēr-us*] *1. Half-a-wild-animal; half-man and half-beast: semifero sub pectore*, Virg.—*As Subst.: semifer,*



fēri, *m.* The half-beast; i. e. Chiron: Ov.—2. Half-wild, half-savage: Cacus, Virg.

**semī-germānus**, *a, um, adj.* Half-German, semi-German: Liv.

**semī-græcus**, *a, um, adj.* Half-Greek, semi-Grecian: Flor.

**semī-grāvis**, *e, adj.* Half-heavy, i. e. half-drunk: Liv.

**semī-hians**, *antis, adj.* Half-opened, half-open: Cat.

**semī-hōmo**, *inis* (in oblique cases in poetry, by synæresis, *semj-*), *m. adj.* I. Prop.: A half-man, i. e. half-man and half beast: Centauri, Ov.

**semī-hūmān**, *i. e.* half-wild, half-savage: Cacus, Virg.

**semī-hōra**, *æ, f.* A half-hour, half an hour: Cic.

**semī-lācer**, *ēra, ērum, adj.* Half-lacerated, half-mangled: Ov.

**semī-lautus**, *a, um, adj.* Half-washed: crura, Cat.

**semī-liber**, *ēra, ērum, adj.* Half-free: Cic.

**semī-lixa**, *æ, m.* Half a suttler, one little better than a suttler (as a term of reproach): Liv.

**semī-mārīnus**, *a, um, adj.* Half in the sea: Lucr.

**semī-mas**, *āris, m.* I. Prop.: A half-male, hermaphrodite: Ov. II. Meton.: Adj.: Gelded, castrated: Ov.

**semī-mortuus**, *a, um, adj.* Half-dead: membra, Cat.

**semī-nārīus**, *ī, um, adj.* [semen, seminis] Of, or belonging to, seed: pilum, for bruising seed, Cato.—As Subst.: seminarium, *īl, n.* A nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary: I. Prop.: Cato.—2. Fig.: triumphorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seminaire*.

**semī-nātor**, *ōris, m.* [semin(a)-o] An originator, producer, author: I. Prop.: omnium rerum, Cic. II. Fig.: omnium malorum, Cic.

**semī-nēc-is** (*Nom.* does not occur), *is, adj.* [semi; nex, nec-is] Half-dead: Virg.; Liv.

**semī-nīum**, *īl, n.* [semin-o] (Prop.: A procreating; Meton.) A race, stock, breed of animals: Lucr.

**semī-nō**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. æ.* [semen, seminis] To sow. I. Prop.: triticum, Col. II. Meton.: *a.* To beget, engender, procreate: puer seminat, Plaut.—B. Of plants: To bring forth, produce: viscum quod non sua seminat arbor, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *semer*.

**semī-nūdus**, *a, um, adj.* Half-naked: consules, Liv.

**semī-pāgānus**, *i, m.* A half-rustic, half a clown: Pers.

**semī-perfectus**, *a, um, adj.* Half-finished: Suet.

**semī-plācentinus**, *i, m.* A half Placentine, half a Placentine: Cic.

**semī-plēnus**, *a, um, adj.* Half-full: naves, Cic.

**semī-pūtā-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [semi; put(a)-o] Half-pruned: vitis, Virg.

**Sēmīrāmis**, *is* or *Idis, f.* *Σεμιραμις*. Semiramis; the celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of

Ninus.—Hence, **Sēmīr-āmius**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Semiramis.

**semī-rā-sus**, *a, um, adj.* [for semi-rad-sus; fr. semi; rad-o] Half-shaven: utor, Cat.

**semī-rēduc-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [semi; reduc-o] Half bent back: Ov.

**semī-rēfec-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [for semi-refec-tus; fr. semi; REFAC, true root of refic-io] Half-repaired: classis, Ov.

**semī-rū-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [semi; ru-o] Half-pulled down, half-over-thrown, half-denuded, half-destroyed, half-ruined: vallum, Tac.—As Subst.: semirutus, *drum, n. plur.* (sc. loca) Half-denuded places or parts: Liv.

**sem-is**, *issis, m.* [for sem-as; fr. semi; as] I. Gen.: A half, half-unity, semi-unit: Suet.; Pl. II. Esp.: A. As a coin: Half an as, a semi-as: Cic.—B. As a rate of interest: One half per cent. a month, or acc. to our mode of computation, six per cent. a year: Cic.—C. As a measure of dimension: Half a juger of land: Liv.

**semī-sēpul-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [semi; sepelio, through root SEPUL] Half-buried: Ov.

**semī-somn-us**, *a, um, adj.* Half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy: Cic.

**semī-sūpīnus**, *a, um, adj.* Half bent backward, half-supine: Ov.

**semī-ta**, *tæ, f.* [for se-mō-ta; fr. 2. se; me-o] (Th) which goes aside; hence: I. Prop.: A by-way; a path, foot-path, narrow way, lane, etc.: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A path, way: vitæ, Hor.

**semīt-ārīus**, *a, um, adj.* [semit-a] Of, or belonging to, lanes or by-ways: Cat.

**semī-ustūlo** (**sēmūs-**, *-īlo*), *no perf.*, *ātum*, *are* (perhaps only in Partt. Perf. and Fut.), *i. v. æ.* To half burn: Cic.; Suet.

**semī-ustus** (**sēmūs-**), *a, um, adj.* [for semi-ur-tus; fr. semi; ur-o] Half-burned: Virg.; Liv.

**semī-vir**, *īrī, m., adj.* I. Prop.: Half-man: bos, i. e. the Minotaur, Ov.—As Subst.: An hermaphrodite: Ov. II. Meton.: Gelded, castrated, emasculated: Juv. III. Fig.: Unmanly, womanish, effeminate: comitatus, Virg.

**semī-vivus**, *a, um, adj.* Half-alive, half-dead, almost dead: Cic.

**Sēmōnes** (**Seno-**), *um, m.* The Semnones or Senones, a people of Northern Germany, in the territory of the modern Brandenburg.

**Sēmō**, *ōnis, m.* [for Sa-mo; fr. SA, true root of se-ro] (The Sower) Semo; an ancient god that presided over the crops; an epithet of Sancus.

**sē-mōdus**, *īl, m.* A half-peck: Juv.

**sēmō-tus** (for semov-tus), *a, um*: I. P. of semov-eo.—2. Pa.: Remote, distant, far removed: A. Prop.: partes, Hirt.—b. Fig.: dictio, Tac.

**sēmōvō**, *mōvi, mōtum, mōvère*, *2. v. æ.* To move apart, put aside, separate. I. Prop.: a liberis semoveri,

Auct. Har. Resp. II. Fig.: voluptas semovenda, Cic.

**sem-per**, *adv.* [prob. akin to semel] Ever, always, at all times, for ever: impendere, Cic.: avida, Liv.: auctor, id.

**sempiternus**, *a, um, adj.* [fr. semper; but it is doubtful whether it is to be regarded as a contraction fr. *semper-i-ternus*, or whether it springs from an obsolete form *semptēr*] Ever lasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal, sempiternal: vita, Ter.; amicitia, Cic.

**Semprōnius**, *īl, m.*; -a, *æ, f.* Sempronius and Sempronia: Roman names.—Hence, **Semprōnī-us** (-ānus), *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, a Sempronius; Sempronian.

**sem-uncīa**, *æ, f.* [sem-i; uncia] (A half-uncia; i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A twenty-fourth part of any whole: Cic.—b. Meton.: For A trifle: Pers.—2. Of weight: The twenty-fourth of a pound: Liv.

**semuncī-ārīus**, *a, um, adj.* [sem-uncī-a] Of, or belonging to, a semuncia; i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as: Liv.

**semustus**, *a, um, v.* semistutus.

**Sēna**, *æ, f.* Sena: 1. A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator (547 A. U. C. (now Sinigaglia).—Hence,

**Sēn-ensis**, *e, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Sena.—2. A river near no. 1.

**senārīo-lus**, *īl, m.* [senarius, (uncontr. Gen.) senario-l] A little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet: Cic.

**sen-ārīus**, *a, um, adj.* [sen-i] (Of, or pertaining to, seni; hence) Consisting of six each: versus, A verse consisting of six feet, Quint.—As Subst.: senarius, *īl, m.* (sc. versus)=versus senarius: Cic.

**sen-ātor**, *ōris, m.* [senex, sen-is] (One who has become senex; hence) A member of the Senate, a senator, whether in Rome or in other places: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *senateur*.

**senātor-īus**, *a, um, adj.* [senator] Of, or belonging to, a senator; senatorial: gradus, Cic.

**sen-ātus**, *īs* (Gen., senati, Plaut.), *m.* [senex, sen-is] (The office of a senex; hence) I. Prop.: The council of the elders, the Senate, whether at Rome or in other places: Cic.; Cæsar. II. Fig.: A council, i. e. consultation: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *senat*.

**senātusconsultum**, *i, v.* consultum.

**Sēnēc-a**, *æ, m.* [for Senio-a; fr. senex, (old form of Gen.) senec-is] (Old Man). Seneca (L. Annaeus); a Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.

**senecta**, *æ, v.* 1. senectus.

1. **senec-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [for senec-tus; fr. senex, (old form of Gen.) senec-is] (Having that which is senex; hence) Aged, very old: ætas, Plaut.; membra, Lucr.—As Subst.: senecta, *æ, f.* (sc. ætas) Old age, extreme old age, senility: Virg.; Tac.

2. **senec-tus**, *ūtis, f.* [id.] (The

uate, or condition, of the senex; hence) **I.** Prop.: Old age, extreme age, of persons or things: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: A. Personified: *Senectus*, the goddess of old age; Old Age: Virg.—B. An old, or aged, person: Juv.

**sen-ſo**, no perf. nor sup., ſcō, 2. v. n. [ſv-ſo, old] To be old: Cat.

**senēſco**, ſcēnī, no sup., ſenēſcēre, 3. v. n. inch. [senē-o] **I.** Prop.: To grow old, become aged; to grow hoary: *ſenſim atq; ſenecit*, Cic.; *taciturne ſenecimus annis*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: To decay or diminish in strength; to grow weak, feeble, or powerless; to waste away, fall off, wane, decline, etc.: Of living beings or things as subjects: *hīems ſenescens*, i. e. drawing to a close, Cic.; *amore ſenecit habendi*, Hor.

**sen-ex**, ſenīs (Nom. and Acc. of the Neut. Plur. in the Pos., and of the Neut. Sing. in the Comp. do not occur: —*orig. Gen.*, ſenīcis, Plant. Frgm. ap. Prisc.), adj. [ſen-co] Old, aged, advanced in years: *neq; faciunt cervos cornua iacta ſenes*, Ov. (*Comp.*) *Cato*, quo erat nemo fere ſenior temporibus illis, Cic.—As Subst.: A. *Senex*, An aged person, an old man, old woman (usually considered as a term applicable from the close of the 40th year of a person's life: acc. to some, *senex* was a person turned 60 years of age, while *senior* denoted one between 45 and 60 years of age): Cic.; Hor.—B. *Senior*, An elder, elderly person, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for *senex*, an aged person: Cic.; Liv.

**sen-i**, ſe, a (Gen. Plur. *senīm*, Cms.), num. distrib. adj. [for *sex-ni*, fr. *sex*] (Belonging to sex; hence) **I.** Prop.: Sex each: *ſenis horis ſuccedere praelio*, Liv.—as one word, *tribuni ſenideni*, id. **II.** Meton.: *Six*: *natalibus ſis ſenis*, Ov.

**senīdeni**, v. *senī*. **Senīensis**, *ſe*, *ſenīensis*; a town of Etruria (now *Siena*).

**sen-illis**, e, adj. [ſenox, ſen-is] (Of, or pertaining to, a senex; hence) (Of, or belonging to, old people; aged, senile: *prudētia*, Cic.; *genae*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *senile*.)

**senī-o**, ōnis, m. [sen-i] (The thing having ſenī; hence) *The number six*, a six upon dice: Pers.

**senīor**, ōris, v. *senex*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *senieur*, *seigneur*.

**sen-iūm**, ī, n. [sen-o] (A becoming old; hence) **I.** Prop.: The feebleness of age; decline, decay, debility: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: Peevishness, moroseness; vexation, chagrin, mortification; grief, trouble, affliction produced by decay: Cic.; Hor.

**Senōnes** (Sēnō-), um, m. The Senones: 1. A people in Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was *Agendicum* (now *Sens*).—Sing.: *Seno*, ōnis, m. One of the Senones.—2. A people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the above.

**sen-sa**, ōrum, n. plur. [for *sent-i-a*; fr. *sent-io*] (Things thought, etc.;

hence) *Thoughts, notions, ideas, opinions*: Cic.

**senſ-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [2. *senſ-us*; (1); *fer-o*] Producing sensation: *motus*, Lucr.

**senſ-ilis**, e, adj. [2. *senſ-us*] (Of, or belonging to, *senſus*; hence) *Sensitive*, sensible, i. e. endowed with sensation: *cx inſenſilibus ne credas ſenſile gigni*, Lucr.

**senſ-im**, adv. [for *senſ-sim*; fr. *sent-io*] (Sensibly, i. e. perceptibly, observably; visibly; hence, opp. to what is unforeseen, unexpected, sudden) Slowly, gently, softly, gradually: Cic.

1. **senſ-us** (for *senſ-sus*), a, um, P. of *senſ-io*.

2. **senſ-us**, ſus, m. [for *senſ-sus*; fr. *sent-io*] 1. Corporeal: Perception, feeling, sensation, sense: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: Mental: Feeling, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, understanding, capacity; humour, inclination, disposition, frame of mind, etc.: Cic.—(b) Esp.: With or without communis: The common feelings of humanity, etc.: Plant.—b. Meton.: (a) Of the thinking faculty: Sense, understanding, mind, reason: Hor.—(b) Of discourse: Sense, idea, notion, meaning, signification: Hor.; Phaed.—(c) A thought expressed in words; a sentence, period: Quint.—Hence, communis ſenſus (corresp. with loci), common places, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſens*.

**ſent-i-a**, ſe, f. [for *ſent-i-a*; fr. *ſent-iens*, *ſent-i-ſ*] (A thinking, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: A way of thinking, opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision: Ter.; Cic.—Prov.: Quot homines, tot ſentientia, As many men, so many minds: Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *ſentientia eſt*, It is my, etc., opinion, purpose, will, resolve, etc.: Cic.—2. *ſtat ſentientia*, It is my fixed resolve, purpose, intention, will, etc.: Ov.—3. *De ſententiā*, According to one's wish; as suits one, etc.: Cic.—4. *Meā ſententiā*, In my opinion or judgment; according to my view: Cic.—5. *Ex mea (tua, etc.) ſententiā*, According to my (your, etc.) wish: Plant.—6. *Ex ſententiā*, To one's mind or liking: Cic.—7. *Præter ſententiam*, Contrary to the feeling, etc.: Plant. **B.** Esp.: 1. Politic. and Law t. t.: a. An official determination; a decision, sentence, judgment, vote: Cic.—b. Of the role of judges: Cic.—2. Knowledge, belief: In the formula of an oath, or in a corroborative expression: *Ex animi (mei, etc.) ſententiā*, To the best of my (your) knowledge and belief, on my (your) conscience, etc.: Cic.; Sall. **II.** Meton.: Of discourse: A. Sense, meaning, signification, idea, notion, etc.: Cic.—B. Concr.: 1. A thought expressed in words; a sentence, period: Cic.; Hor.—2. A philosophical proposition; an aphorism, apophthegm, maxim, axiom: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſentence*.

**ſententi-ōla**, ſe, f. dim. [ſententi-a] A short or little sentence: Cic.

**ſententiōſe**, adv. [ſententiōſ-us] *Sententiously*: Cic.

**ſententi-ōſus**, a, um, adj. [ſententi-a] Full of meaning, pithy, sententious: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſentencieux*.

**ſentina**, ſe, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: The filthy, stinking water that collects in the bottom of a ship; bilgewater: Cic. **II.** Meton.: The lower part, or hold, of a ship: Sall. **III.** Fig.: The lowest of the people; the dregs, refuse, rabble of a state, city, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſentine*.

**ſentin-aſ**, ātis, adj. (Of, or belonging to, *ſentin-a*; a town of Umbria).

**ſen-tio**, ſi, sum, tirc (Perf. *ſync.*, *ſenſi*, Ter.), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Physically: A. Gen.: To discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see, etc.; to perceive, be sensible of: *ſuavitatē cibi*, Cic. (without object) ut vicini quidem ſentiant, id. B. Esp.: To perceive the effects (esp. the ill effects) of anything; to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: *tecum Philippos*, Hor.; *ſentit in hac urbe ſenſe vigilantes conſules*, Cic. **II.** Mentally: A. Prop.: To feel, perceive, observe, notice: *quod quidem ſenſerim*, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) te dominum, Hor. B. Meton.: 1. To think, deem, judge, opine, imagine, suppose: *nos quidem hoc ſentimus*, Cic. (without object) mirabiliter de te ſentit, id.—2. Polit. and Law t. t.: To give one's opinion concerning anything; to vote, declare, decide: *omnia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſentir*.

**ſentis**, ſis, m. (ſem. prps. on acc. of the preced. *arbores*, Ov. de Nuce, 113) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A thorn, thorn-bush, briar, bramble (mostly plur.): Cms.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of thievish hands: Plant.

**ſentiſco**, no perf. nor sup., ſcōre, 3. v. a. inch. [ſenti-o] To perceive, note, observe: Lucr.

**ſent-is**, a, um, adj. [ſent-is] (Having ſentis; hence) **I.** Prop.: Thorny, rough, rugged: *loca ſenta ſitu*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Bristly; or prps. bony, gaunt: homo, Ter.

**ſēors-um** (-us) (in poets sometimes dissyll.), adv. [ſeors-us] *A sunder, separately*, *apart*: *ſeorsum eunt*, Cic.

1. **ſēors-us**, a, um, adj. [confr. fr. *se*; *versus*=*versus*] Sundered, separate, apart: *vocabulum*, Cato.

2. **ſeorsus**, v. *ſeorsum*.

**ſepārā-bilis**, e, adj. [ſepar(a)-o] That may be separated, separable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſéparable*.

**ſepārā-tim**, adv. [ſepar(a)-o] *A sunder, apart, separately*: Cic.

**ſepārā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] A sundering, severing, separation: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſéparation*.

**ſepārāt-i-us**, comp. adv. [ſeparat-us] *More separately or apart*: Cic.

**ſepārāt-us**, a, um: 1. P. of *ſepar(a)-o*.—2. Pa.: Separated, separate, distinct, particular, different: *ſeparatū volumen*, Cic.

**ſē-pāro**, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. (To put *a sunder*; hence) **I.** Prop.: To dijoin, sever, part, separate: *Sesto*



abydēna separat urbe fretum, Ov.: aquitum inagno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic. II. Fig.: *To treat or consider separately; to distinguish, except: utilitatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. séparer, seer.*

**sepēli-bilis**, *e*, *adj.* [sepeli-o] (Prop.: That may be buried; Fig.: That may be hidden or concealed: stultitia, Plaut.

**sep-ēli-o**, pēlivi or pēli, pultum, pēlire (Perf., sepeli, Pers.), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.; but perhaps, *se*; *pēl* or *pul*, root of pel-lo] (*To cause to go apart from one; i. e. to put away from one; hence, with especial reference to the dead*) I. Prop.: *To bury, inter: Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To bury, i. e. to put an end to, destroy, ruin, suppress, etc.: cerno animo sepultum patriam, Cic.—B. Part. Perf.: Buried: 1. Of deep sleep: Lullate to sleep, slumbering heavily: paulum sepius distat inertia Celata virtus, Hor.—2. Overpowered: assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop.*

**sēpes** (sep-), *is*, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A hedge, fence: Cæs., Virg. II. Meton.: Of any inclosure: Ov. sēpia, *ae*, *f.* = *σπία*. The sepia or cuttle-fish (having a black, inky liquid): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sēpia.*

**sēpi-mentum** (sep-i-), *i*, *n.* [sep-i-o] (*That which hedges in, etc.; hence: A hedge, fence, inclosure: Cic.*

**sēp-i-o** (sep-), *at*, *um*, *ire*, 4. v. a. [sep-es] I. Prop.: *To surround with a hedge; to hedge in, fence in, inclose: septum undique sepulchrum, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To inclose, surround, encircle, etc.: urbem mœnibus, Cic.—B. To cover, envelop, wrap, wrap up: Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, Virg. III. Fig.: To surround, inclose, encompass, etc.: omnia pudore, Liv.*

**Sēplasia**, *ae*, *f.* *Sēplasia; a street in Capua, where unguents were sold: Cic.*

**sēp-dōno**, pōsūi, pōsētum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To lay apart or aside; to put by, separate, pick out: aliquid labere sepositum, Cic.: primitias Jovi, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: To withdraw one's self; to place one's self, or take one's station, at a distance, or apart: Tac.—2. To send into banishment; to banish, exile: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. II. Fig.: A. To set, or lay, aside; to set apart; to specially select, or choose: ut alias aliam sibi partem seponeret, Cic.—B. To reserve, keep, etc.: principatum Nervæ . . . seculitū seposui, Tac.—C. To fix: tempus, Cic.—D. To discard, throw aside: curas, Ov.—E. To separate: a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, Cic.—F. To distinguish or discern between: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.*

**sēp-dō-itus**, *a*, *um*: 1. P. of sepo(s)it-o.—2. Pa.: *A. Distant, remote: fons, Prop.—B. Select, choice: vestis grex, Tib.*

**uo-pee**, *pron. reflex. fem.* [se; pro-

nominal suffix pse] *One's self: quæ (sc. virtus) omnes magis quam sepe diligit, Cic.*

**sep-tem**, *num. adj. indecl.* [ēnt-ā] *Seven: dis, quibus septem placentur colles, Hor.—As Subst.: of the sages of Greece: The seven: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sept.*

**Septem-ber**, bris, *m.* [septem: Sanscrit, vāra; Persian, bār, "time"] (*Seven-time; hence: September: the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March: Aus.—As Adj.: September (-bris), bris. Of September, September: mense Septembri, Cic.: Septembribus horis, in the (unhealthy) time of September: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. Septembre.*

**septemdecim**, *v.* septendecim.  
**septem-flū-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sept-em; flu-o] *Seven-fold-flowing, with seven streams: Nilus, Ov.*

**septem-gē-minus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for septem-gen-minus; fr. septem; gen-o] *Seven-fold: Nilus, Cat.*

**septem-plex**, *icis*, *adj.* [= septem-plic-s; fr. septem; plic-o] *Seven-fold: clipeus (i. e. consisting of ox-lutes placed seven times one over the other): Virg. Nilus, i. e. having seven mouths, Ov.*

**septemtrio**, *onis*, *v.* septentriones.  
**septemvir**, *i*, *v.* septemviri.

**septemvir-ālis**, *e*, *adj.* [septemvir-i] *Of, or belonging to, the septemvirs: septemvir: auctoritas, Cic.—As Subst.: septemvirāles, ium, m. The septemvirs: Cic.*

**septemvir-ātus**, *us*, *m.* [id.] *The office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate: Cic.*

**septem-vīri**, *ōrum*, *m. plur.* *A board or college of seven men: the septemvirs: Cic.; Tac.—Sing.: septemvir, iri, m. One of the septemviri, a septemvir: Cic.*

**septēn-ārtus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [septēni] *Of, or belonging to, septēni; hence: Containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary: numerus, the number seven, Pl.—As Subst.: septēnārtus, īi, m. (sc. versus) A verse consisting of seven feet: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. septenavre.*

**septēn-dēcim** (septem-), *num. adj.* [for septem-decem] *Seventeen: dies, Cic.*

**sept-ēni**, *ae*, *a* (Gen. Plur. sept-entūm, *Cic.*), *num. distrib. adj.* [sept-ēni] *Of, or belonging to, septēni; hence: I. Prop.: Seven each: libri, Liv.: anni, Cic. II. Meton.: Seven: dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov.*

**septentrion-ālis**, *e*, *adj.* [septentrion-es] *Of, or belonging to, the north; northern, north-: oceanus, Pl.—As Subst.: septentrionalia, ium, n. (sc. loca) The northern parts: Tac.*

**septen-triōnes** (septem-), *um* (*sing. and in thesis, v. in the follg.*), *m. plur.* [septem; triō] (*The seven plough-oxen; hence, as a constellation*) I. Prop.: *The seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great and Little Bear): Ov.—Sing.: Septentrio, ōnis: major, the Great Bear: Vitr.: minor, the Little Bear, Cic. II. Meton.: A. The northern*

*regions, the north: Cic.—Sing.: Virg.—B. The north wind: Cic.—Sing.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. septentrion.*

**sept-ies**, *num. adv.* [sept-em] *Seven times: Cic.*

**septim-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [foi septem-ānus; fr. septem] *Of, or belonging to, the number seven: Nonæ, falling on the seventh day of the month (in March, May, July, and October): Var.—As Subst.: septimani, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) Soldiers of the seventh legion: Tac. ¶ Hence (subst., in late Latin meaning of "a week"), Fr. semaine.*

**Septimius**, *ii*, *m.* *Septimius; a Roman name.*

**septim-um**, *adv.* [septim-us] *For the seventh time: Cic.*

1. **sept-imus** (-umus), *a*, *um* (old Abl. Sing.: septimi, Plaut.), *num. ord. adj.* [sept-em] *The seventh: annus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. septième.*

2. **septim-us**, *a*, *um*; **dēcim-us**, *a*, *um*. *The seventeenth: sententia, Cic. septingent-ēsimus*, *a*, *um*, *num. ord. adj.* [septingent-i] *The seven hundredth: annus, Liv.*

**septingent-i**, *ae*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for septem-cent-i; fr. sept-em; cent-um] *Seven hundred: anni, Cic.*

**sept-i-rēm-is**, *i*, *f.* [sept-em; (i); rem-us] *A ship with seven rows or benches of oars: Curt.*

**septuāg-ēsimus**, *a*, *um*, *num. ord. adj.* [contr. fr. septuagint-ēsimus, fr. septuagint-a] *The seventieth: annus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Septuagésime; "Septuagesima Sunday."*

**septuā-ginta**, *num. adj.* [sept-em; (na); ginta = kōnta = ten] *Seven tens; hence: Seventy: Cic.*

**sep-tum** (sep-), *i*, *n.* [sep-i-o] (*That which fences; hence: I. Prop.: A fence, inclosure, wall, etc.: Cic.; Lucr. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: Any inclosed place, an inclosure: Var.—2. Esp.: A. A fold for cattle: Virg.—B. Plur.: A large inclosed space in the Campus Martius, where the people assembled to vote, and where were many handsome shops: Cic.—B. A palisade, stake, pale: Cic.*

**sept-unx**, *undis*, *m.* [= sept-unno-s; fr. sept-em; unx=ius] *Seven-twelfths of a whole: auri, seven ounces, Liv.*

**sep-tus** (sep-), *a*, *um*, *P. of sep-i-o*.  
**sepulcr-ālis** (sepulchr-), *e*, *adj.* [sepulcr-um] *Of, or belonging to, a tomb; sepulchral: fax, a funeral torch, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. sépulcral.*

**sepulcr-ētum** (sepulchr-), *i*, *n.* [id.] *(A thing provided with sepulcrum; hence: A burial-place, cemetery: Cat.*

**sepulcr-um** (-chrum), *i*, *n.* [sepeli-o; through root sepul] (*That which serves for burying; hence: I. Prop.: A burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre: Cic. II. Fig.: Of an old person, etc.: Tomb, grave: Plaut.; Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. sépulture.*

**sepul-tūra**, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *A burying, burial, interment, funeral obsequies, sepulture: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sépulture.*

**sepul-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P. of sepeli-o*, through root **SEPUL**.

**Séquana**, æ, f. *The Sequana; one of the principal rivers of Gallia (now the Seine).*

**séqu-āx**, ācis, adj. [sequ-or] **I. Gen.**: A. Prop.: *Following or seeking after, pursuing*: capreae, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *Following, pursuing*: curae, Lucr. **II. Esp.**: Of materials, in working: *yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible*: (Comp.) nec est alia nunc materia sequacior (sc. vitro), Pl.

**séqu-ester**, tris and (anciently) tri, m. [id.] *(One who follows; hence)* **I. Prop.**: (with reference to one who follows the award of a judge) *Law t.t.*: A depositary, trustee, in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled: Plant. **II. Meton.**: In cases of bribery of judges, electors, etc.: *An agent, or go-between, with whom the money promised was deposited*: Cic.

**séqu-estra**, æ, f. [id.] (Prop.: A female depositary or trustee; Meton.) A mediatrix: pace sequestrā... Erravero jugis, i. e. under the protection of the truce, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. séquestre.

**séqu-ior**, ius, comp. adj. [sequ-or] *(Following after; hence) Inferior, worse, or bad*: quod sequius sit, Liv.

**séqu-or**, sēcutus or sēcutus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root SACH; Gr. ἑρ-εσθαι, to follow, 1. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: To follow; to come or go after; to follow after, attend persons or things: sequiturque patrem non passibus sequi, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. To follow in a hostile manner; to chase, pursue: hostes, Cæs.: (without Object) finem sequendi facere, Id.—2. To follow in time or order; to succeed, come after, etc.: lacrymæ sunt verba secutæ, Ov.—3. Of a possession, inheritance, etc.: To follow, i. e. to fall to the share of anyone: Liv.; Hor.—4. To go towards: o a place: Formiās, Cic.—5. To follow the hand in plucking or pulling; to come away or come out; to come easily, come of itself: ipse (sc. ramus) volens facillique sequitur, Si te fata vocant, Virg. **II. Fig.**: A. To follow, succeed to, result, ensue: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, should befall, Cæs.: (without Object) modo ne summa turpitudine sequatur, should ensue, Cic.—B.: 1. To follow an authority, a party, an example, a plan, etc.; to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to: Cæs.; Cic.—2. To follow or pursue an end or object; to strive for, aim at, seek to attain, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—3. In discourse: To follow in order or sequence; to come next in order, to succeed: Cic.—4. In logical conclusions: To follow, ensue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. suivre.

**sēr-a**, æ, f. [2. ser-o] *(The thing binding or fastening together; hence) A (moveable) bar for fastening doors*: Ov. **sērēn-itas**, ātis, f. [seren-us] *(The state, or condition, of the serenous; hence) I. Prop.*: Of the weather: *Clear, fair, or serene weather; clearness, calmness, serenity*: Cic.; Liv. **II.**

**Fig.**: *Fairness, serenity of fortune, of disposition, etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sérénité.

**sērēn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To make clear, fair, or serene; to clear up*: **I. Prop.**: vultu, quo cœlum tempestates serenat, Virg. **II. Fig.**: spem fronte, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. rassérénér.

**sēr-ēnus**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root sur, to glitter] **I. Prop.**: *Clear, fair, bright, serene*: nox, Cic.: (Comp.) cælo perfruitur sereniore, Mart.—As Subst.: **serenum**, i, n. (sc. cœlum) *A clear, bright, or serene sky; fair weather*: Virg.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: Of a wind: *That clears the sky, that brings fair weather*: unde serenās Ventus agat nubes, Virg. **III. Fig.**: *Cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene*: frons, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sérén.

**Sēres**, um, m., Sēpes, The Seres; a people of Eastern Asia (the mod. Chinese), celebrated for their silken fabrics.—Hence, **Sēr-icus**, a, um, adj.: **1. Prop.**: Of, or belonging to, the Seres; **Seric**.—**2. Meton.**: Silken: vestis, Tac.—As Subst.: **sērica**, ōrum, m. plur. (sc. vestimenta) *Silken garments or dresses; silks*: Prop.

**sērē-sco**, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. incho. [for seren-sco; fr. seren-us] *To grow dry*: vestes, Lucr.

**Sergestus**, i, m. *Sergestus; a steersman among the followers of Æneas.*

**Sergius**, ii, m. *Sergius; a Roman name.—Hence, Sergi-us*, a, um, adj. *Sergian*.

**sērīa**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, provisions, etc.; a large jar*: Cic.

**sērīca**, ōrum, v. Seres. **sērīc-ātus**, a, um, adj. [seric-a] *(Provided with serica; hence) Clothed or dressed in silks*: Suet.

**sērīc-ūs**, a, um [id.] *Of silk*: vexilla, Flor.

**sēr-I-es**, em, e, f. [2. ser-o] **I. Gen.**: *(A joining or binding together; hence) A row, succession, series; a chain of things fastened or holding together*: **A. Prop.**: Tib.; Curt. **B. Fig.**: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: *An unbroken line of descent, lineage*: Ov.

**sērī-o**, ade. [seri-us] *In earnest, seriously*: Liv.

**sērī-ōla**, æ, f. dim. [seri-a] *A small jar*: Pers.

**Sērīphus** (-os), i, f., Σέριφος. *Seriphus; a small rocky island in the Ægean Sea (now Serfo or Serfanto).—Hence, Sērīph-us*, a, um, adj. *Seriphian*.—As Subst.: **Seriphus**, ii, m. (sc. incolæ) *A man of Seriphos*.

**1. sēr-I-us**, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to severus; cf. severus init.] *Grave, earnest, serious*: res, Cic.—As Subst.: **serium**, ii, n. *Earnestness, seriousness; serious matters or discourse*: Cic.; Hor.

**2. sērīus**, comp. of 3. sero.

**ser-mo**, ōnis, m. [commonly referred to 2. ser-o] *(The connected thing; hence) I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *A speaking or talking with anyone; talk. con-*

*versation, discourse*: Cic.; Hor. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Literary conversation, discourse, disputation, discussion*: Cic.—**2. Ordinary speech, speaking, talking, the language of conversation: Cic.; Hor.—**3. Common talk respecting anything, report, rumour: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. A manner of speaking, mode of expression, language, style, diction, etc.**: Cic.; Hor.—**B. A satire**: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sermon.****

**sermōcin-ātio**, ōnis, f. [sermocin(a)-or] *A conversation, disputation, discussion*: Auct. Her.

**sermō-cīnor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [for sermon-cīnor; fr. sermo, sermon-is] **I. To talk with anyone, to parley, converse, commune, discourse about anything; consuetudo sermocinandi**, Cic. **II. To hold a literary conversation; to dispute, discuss: Suet.**

**sermon-cūlus**, i, m. dim. [for sermon-cūlus; fr. id.] *Common talk, little-tattle, report, rumour*: Cic.; Pl.

**1. ser-o**, sēvi, sātum, sēre, 3. v. a. [for sa-ro; fr. root sa, akin to Sanscrit root su, generare, producere] **I. Prop.**: *To beget, bring forth, produce*: —in Part. Perf.: *Begotten, sprung forth, born, etc.*: genus humanum, Cic.: sate sanguine divum, Virg.—**Particular expression**: Satus (sata) aliquo, for A son (or daughter) of anyone: Virg.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *To sow, plant*: jugera, Cic.: arborem, Hor. **III. Fig.**: **A. 1. To propagate, occasion, produce, excite**: causam discordiarum, Suet.—**2. To found, establish**: rempublicam, Cic.: mores, id.—**B. 1. To sow the seed of anything**: discordias, Liv.—**2. To spread abroad, scatter, disseminate, etc.**: rumores, Virg.—**3. To scatter about in all directions**: vulnera, Lucr.

**2. sēr-o** (ui), tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root si, ligare; whence also Gr. ἐρ-ω, εἰρ-ω] **I. Prop.**: *To join, or bind, together; to plait, interweave, entwine, etc.*: pro sertis (sc. loriciis) atque æneis linteis dedit, Nep. **II. Fig.**: *To join, connect, interweave*: causam, Cic.: fabulam, Liv.: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. serrer.

**3. sēr-o**, ade. [ser-us] **1. a. Late**, at a late hour of the day or night: Cic.—**b. Late**, at a late period of time: (Comp.) omnium Versatur umāserius oculus Sors exitura, later (or) earlier (or, as we say, inverting the order, sooner or later), Hor.: (Sup.) quam serissime, Cæs.—**2. Too late**: Cic.

**serp-ens**, entis, p. of serp-o.—As Subst.: (Gen. Plur.) serpentum, Ov.: serpentium, Sall., f. (sc. bestia); or (of a snake), m. (sc. draco) *(A creeping thing; a creeper, a crawler)*. **I. Prop.**: **A snake, serpent**: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: *The serpent; as a constellation*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. serpent.

**serpent-i-gēn-a**, æ, m. [serpens, serpent-is; (1); gen-o] *One who is serpent-born, i. e. sprung from a serpent*: Ov.

**serpent-i-pes**, pēdis, adj. m.



[serp-ens, serpent-is; (l); pes] *Serpent-footed*: Ov.

**serpēstra** (serpīr-), ōrum, n. [etym. dub.] *Knee-splints, or knee-bands, for straightening the crooked legs of children.* I. Prop.: Var. II. Fig.: Of officers who hold the soldiers in check: Cic.

**serpillum**, i. v. serpyllum.

**serp-o**, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *śarp* or *SARP*, *īre*; Gr. *ἔρπω*; rep-o; I. Prop.: To creep, crawl: Only of animals: *serpere* anguiculos, nare anaticulas, etc., Cic. II. Meton.: Of things that move slowly, or imperceptibly: *To creep along; to make way slowly, or gradually; to proceed by degrees: liber per colla*, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To creep, crawl; to extend gradually, or imperceptibly; to spread, or increase: in urbe malum*, Cic. B. Esp.: Of a low, grovelling poetic style: *To crawl, creep: serpit* (sc. poeta) humi tintus, Hor.

**serpyllum** (serpill-), i, n. [ἐρπύλλον] *Thyme, wild thyme*: Virg.

**ser-ra**, æ, f. [for ser-ra; fr. soc-o] (*The cutting thing; hence*) *A saw*: Cic.

**Serrānus** (Sara-), i, m. *Serranus* or *Saranus*; an agnomen of C. Atilius *Regulus* (who was summoned from the plough to the consulship; and after him, of other Atilii).

**ser-rātus**, a, um, adj. [serr-a] (*Provided with a saw; hence*) *Saw-shaped, serrated: numi, notched on the edge*, Tac.

**ser-rūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A small saw*: Cic.

**Sertōrius**, ii, m. *Sertorius* (Q.); a general of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sylla, but was finally assassinated by Perpenna.—Hence, **Sertōri-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sertorius; Sertorian.*

**ser-tum**, i, n. [2. ser-o] (*The entwined or plaited thing; hence*) *A wreath of flowers, a garland*: Cic; Virg.

**ser-tus**, a, um, P. of 2. ser-o.  
**sērum**, i, n. [prob. bps] I. Prop.: *The watery part of curdled milk; whey*: Virg. II. Meton.: *The watery parts, serum, of other things*: Pl.; Cat.

**sērus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A late, that is late: gratulatio*, Cic. (Comp.) *serious bellum*, Liv. (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) *serissima omnium* (pirorum) *Amerina*, etc., ripening the latest, Pl.—Adverbial expression: *Serum, Late*: Virg.—As Subst.: **serum**, i, n. (sc. tempus) *Late time, late hour* (of the day or night): Liv.; Suet.—B. *Late, i. e. at a late time or season: serus in colium redeas*, Hor. (with Gen.) *ol serisodium*, id.—Adverbial expression: *Sera, Late, at a late season*: Virg. II. Esp.: *Too late: serā ope vincere fata Nititur*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *sor*.

**serv-a**, æ [ἐρύω] (*She who is dragged away, or taken captive; hence*) *A*

*female slave; a waiting-woman, a maid-servant*: Liv.; Hor.

**servā-bilis**, e, adj. [serv(a)-o] (*That can be saved or rescued: caput auli*, Ov.

**serva-ns**, ntis: 1. P. of serv(a)-o.—2. Pu.: *Observant; careful of, or for; keeping: (with Gen.)* (Sup.) *Rhipheus . . . servantisimus equi*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servant*.

**servā-tor**, ōris, m. [serv(a)-o] 1. A *preserver, deliverer, saviour*: Cic.; Liv.—2.: a. *One who gives attention to anything; a watcher, observer*: Olympi, Luc.—b. *An observer, fulfiller of any obligation, etc.: fœderis*, Claud.

**servā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] *She that keeps or preserves; a female deliverer*: Ter.

**serv-ilis**, e, adj. [serv-us] *Of, or belonging to, a slave; slavish, servile: tumultus, the servile war, insurrection of the slaves*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servile*.

**servil-iter**, adv. [servil-is] *After the manner of a slave, servilely, slavishly: facere*, Cic.

**Servilius**, i, m., -æ, æ, f. *Servilius* and *Servilia*; Roman names.—Hence, **Servili-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Servilius; Servilian.*

**serv-lo**, ivi or li, itum, ire (Imper-), servibas, Plant.; —Ful., servibo, id.), 4. v. n. [serv-us] I. Prop.: *To be a slave; to serve, be in service: servit hostis vetus Cantaber*, Hor. (Impers. Pass.) *ubi alteri serviendum sit*, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To be devoted or subject to; to be of use or service to; to serve for, be fit or useful for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, humour, accommodate; to have respect to, to regard or care for; to consult, aim at; to accommodate one's self to, etc.: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii*, Plant. (Impers. Pass.) *ut communis utilitati serviatur*, Cic.—B. *Law t. t.: of buildings, lands, etc.: To be subject to a servitude: prœdia, quæ serviebant*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servir*.

**serv-ītium**, ii, n. [id.] (*The thing pertaining to a servus; hence*) I. Prop.: *The condition of a slave or servant; slavery, servitude: Sall.; Virg.* II. Fig.: *Servitude or subjection of any kind: corporis*, Sall. III. Meton.: *Servants, slaves*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *service*.

**serv-ītūdo**, īnis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the servus; hence*) *Slavery, servitude*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servitude*.

**serv-ītus**, ūtis, f. [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: *Slavery, serfdom, service, servitude*: Plant.; Cic. II. Fig.: A. *Servitude, subjection: officii*, Cic.—B. *Law t. t.: Of buildings, lands, etc.: A liability resting upon them; a servitude*: Cic.—C. *Of lovers: Slaves, servants*: Hor.

**serv-o**, āvi, ātum, āre (Ful. Perf., servasui, Plant.), 1. v. a. [ἐρύω, ἐρύουαι] (*To drag away, rescue from the power of an enemy; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect: impedimenta*

*cohortesque*, Cæs. (with *secunda Acc.* of further definition) *urbem et cives integros incolomesque*, Cic. B. Esp.:

1. *To keep, lay up, preserve, reserve: Cæcuba centum clavibus*, Hor.—2. With Personal pron.: *To reserve one's self: Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: To give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe, anything: iter alioquin, Cæs.: servaturis vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus*, Ov. (without Object) *serva, look out*, Plant.—2. Esp.: *Relig. t. t.: To observe an omen: avem . . . genus altivolantum*, Enn.: (without Object) *de cælo servare*, Cic.—B. *To keep to, remain in a place (i. e. to keep watch there); to dwell in, inhabit a place: centum quæ silvas, centum quæ flumina servant* (sc. nymphae), Virg.

**serv-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [serv-a] *A servant-girl, maid-servant*: Cic.

**servū-lus** (servo-), i, m. [for servo-lus; fr. servus, (unconstr. Gen.) servo-i] *A young slave, servant-lad*: Cic.

1. **serv-us** (-os), i, m. f. [ἐρύω] (*One dragged away, taken captive; hence*) *A slave, servant, serf, serving-man*. I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of the passions, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serf*.

2. **serv-us**, a, um, adj. [1. serv-us] 2. Prop.: *Slavish, servile, subject: o imitatoris, servum pecus!* Hor. II. Meton.: *Law t. t.: Of buildings, lands, etc.: Liable to certain burdens, subject to a servitude: prœdia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *serve*.

**sescenti**, æ, a, v. sescenti.

**sescūplex**, icis, v. sesquiplez.

**se-se**, v. sui.

**sēsēlis**, is, f. = σέσελις; -i, is, n. = σέσελι. *Sxellis or seeli: the plant meadow saxifrage, hartwort*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séseli*.

**Sēsōstris**, i, -ōsis, Idis, m., Σέσωστρις. *Sesostris or Sesois; a celebrated king of Egypt*.

**ses-qui**, num. adv. [prps. contr. from semis; qui] *One half more, more by a half*: 1. As a separate word it occurs, perhaps, only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut æqualem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem, Cic.—2. Freq. joined in one word, with designations of number or quantity, with the signif. of *once and a half*.—3. Joined with numerals (octavus and tertius), to denote an integer and such a fraction over as the numeral designates.

**sesqui-alter**, ēra, ērum, adj. *Once and a half: pars*, Cic.

**sesqui-mōdus**, ii, m. *A peck and a half: Cic.*

**sesqui-octāvus**, a, um, num. adj. *Containing nine eighths, or one and an eighth; bearing the ratio of nine to eight: intervallum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sesqui-octave*.

**sesqui-pēd-ālis**, e, adj. [sesqui; pes, ped-is] I. Prop.: *Of a foot and a half; one foot and a half in length, breadth, or diameter: tigna*, Cæs. II. Fig.: *To denote excessive length*:

*Half a yard long* verba, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sesquipedal*.  
**sesqui-plāga**, æ, f. *A blow and a half, a stroke and a half*: Tac.  
**sesqui-plex** (se<sup>scu</sup>-), Icīs, adj. [= sesqui-plex-a, fr. sesqui; plic-o] *Taken once and a half; one and a half as much*: Cic.

**sesqui-tertius**, a, um, num. adj. *Containing one and a third, or four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three*: intervallum, Cic.

**sess-ilis**, e, adj. [sedeo, (*Supine*) sess-um] *Of, or belonging to, sitting; sit for sitting upon*: tergum (sc. equi), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sessile*.

**ses-sio**, ōnis, f. [for sed-sio; fr. sed-co] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A sitting*: Cic. B. Meton.: *A seat, sitting-place*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. *A sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying in a place*: Cic.—B. *A sitting, session for discussion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *session*.

**sess-ito**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. intens. [sedeo, through obsol. freq. sess-o] *To sit much, or long*: Cic.

**sessi-um-cūla**, æ, f. dim. [for session-cūla; fr. sessio, session-is] (Prop.): *A little sitting, or session*: Meton.: *A little group, meeting, company, assembled for amusement*: Cic.

**sess-sor**, ōris, m. [for sed-sor; fr. sed-co] I. Gen.: *One who sits in a place, a sifter*: Hor. II. Esp.: *One who laries, or duels, in a place, an inhabitant, resident*: Nep.

**sesterium**, ī, v. sestertius.

**sester-tius**, a, um, adj. [confr. from semis-ter-tius] *Two and a half; containing two and a half (so, prps. only with numus)*: Cic.—As Subst.: *sester-tius* (written also with the characters IIS. i. e. II. and Semis), ī, m. (sc. numus) *A sesterce (a small silver coin, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing sterling, afterwards about one eighth less. The sestertius was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The sestertium (1000 sestertii) was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterwards about one eighth less) to £8 17s. 1d. sterling)*: Cic.—The frequent use of the genitive form, sestertium, in designating numbers above mille, occasioned **sester-tium** to be regarded as a nominative neuter at a very early period; so that there was not only formed a plural, *sester-tia*, but *sester-tium* itself was declined as a singular: sestertii, sestertio. Sestertium (mille being omitted) denotes a sum of a thousand sestertii; and, joined with the multiplicative adverbs, decies, centies, etc. (centena millia being omitted), a sum of a hundred thousand sestertii: thus, decies sestertium, a million; centies sestertium, ten millions, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sesterce*.

**Sestius** (Sext-), ī, m. *Sestius or Sextius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Sestius** (Sext-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Sestius (Sextius); Sextian (Sextian)*.

**Sēstos** (-us), ī, f., Σηστός (Sifter). *Sestos or Sestus; a city in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Ilero*.—Hence, **Sest-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sestos; Sestian*: puella, i. e. Ilero, Ov.

**Sesuvii**, ōrum, m. *The Sesuvii; a people of Celtic Gaul*.

**set**, v. seti init.

**setā** (sēta), æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A thick stiff hair on an animal; a bristle*: Cic.; Prop. II. Meton.: *Of stiff, bristly, human hair*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soie*.

**Sētābis** (Sæt-), is, f. *Setabis or Setabis; a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flax (now Jativa)*.—Hence, **Sētāb-us** (Sæt-a), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Setabis*.

**Sētia**, æ, f. *Setia; an ancient mountain-city in Latium, near the Pomptine Marshes, celebrated for its excellent wine (now Sesse or Sezze)*.—Hence, **Sēt-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Setia; Setian*.—As Subst.: **Setini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Setians*.

**sēt-iger** (sæti-), gēra, gērum, adj. [set-a; (i); ger-o] *Bristle-bearing, having coarse hair or bristles, bristly, setaceous*: sus, Virg.—As Subst.: **sēt-iger**, gēri, m. (sc. ferus) *The bristle-bearing, bristler, i. e. a boar*: Ov.

**sēt-ōsus** (sæt-), a, um, adj. [set-a] *Full of coarse hairs or bristles; bristly; apery*, Virg.

**seu**, v. sive.

**sēvēr-o**, adv. [sever-us] *Gravely, seriously, austere, rigidly, severely*: modo severe, modo familiariter, Cic.: (Comp.) severius scribere, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) severissime, Cic.

**sēvēr-it-as**, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality of the severus; hence) Seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity, in a good and bad sense*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévère*.

1. **sēv-er-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root sev, venerari, whence Gr. σεβωμαι] *Of persons and things: (Reverenced or respected; hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: A. In a good sense: Serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe in aspect, demeanour, conduct, etc.: civis, Cic.: (*Sup.*) auctor severissimus, Pl.—B. In a bad sense: Harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid, severe: Eumenidum turba, Prop. II. Fig.: Of things: A. In a good sense: Severe, austere, etc.: (*Comp.*) vultus severior, Cic.—As Subst.: **severa**, ōrum, m. plur. *Severe pursuits*: Hor.—B. In a bad sense: Severe, dreadful, etc.: annem severum Cocyt metuet, Virg.—As Subst.: **severa**, ōrum, n. plur. *Hardships, perils, etc.*: pelagi severa, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévère*.*

2. **Sēvēr-us**, ī, m. [i. severus] *Severus: 1. Of persons: esp.: a. Septimius Severus, a Roman emperor, A.D. 193–211. — b. Alexander Severus, a Roman emperor, A.D. 222–235. — 2. A mountain in the country of the Sabines, a branch of the Apennines (now Fissio)*.

**sē-vōco**, vocāvī, vocātum, vocāre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: *To call apart or aside, to call away*: plebem in Aventinum,

Cic. II. Fig.: *To call off, separate, withdraw, remove*: animum a societate corporis, Cic.

**sēv-um**, ī, v. sebum.

**sex**, num. adj. [ē] *Six*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *six*.

**sexāgēn-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [sexagen-i] (*Pertaining to sexageni; hence*) *Sixty years old, sexagenary*: aliquis, Quint.—As Subst.: **sexagenarius**, ī, m. (sc. homo) *A man of sixty; a sexagenarian*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sexagenaire*.

**sexāg-ēni**, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [confr. fr. sexagint-eni; fr. sexagint-a] I. Prop.: *Sixty each*: milites, Liv. II. Meton.: *Sixty*: millia, Cic.

**sexāg-ēs-imus**, a, um, num. ord. adj. [confr. fr. sexagint-esimus; fr. id.] *The sixtieth*: dies, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *sexagésime*, “Sexagesima Sunday.”

**sexāg-ies**, num. adv. [for sexagint-ies; fr. id.] *Sixty times*: Cic.

**sex-a-ginta**, num. adj. indecl. [sex; (a); ginta = kovra = ten] (*Six tens; hence*) *Sixty*: anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soixante*.

**sex-angūl-us**, a, um, adj. [sex; angul-us] *Having, or with, six angles; hexagonal*: cera, Ov.

**sexcēn-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [sexcent-i] (*Pertaining to sexcenti; hence*) *Consisting of six hundred*: cohortes, Cæs.

**sexcent-ēni** (sexcēni, sescenti), æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [sexcent-i] *Six hundred each*: Cic.

**sexcent-ēs-imus** (sescent-), a, um, num. ord. adj. [id.] *The six hundredth*: annus, Cic.

**sex-cent-i** (ses-), æ, a, num. adj. [sex; cent-um] I. Prop.: *Six hundred*: anni, Cic. II. Meton.: *Very many, very numerous; an immense number or amount of, etc.*: epistolæ, Cic.—As Subst.: **sexcenta**, ōrum, n. plur. *An immense number of things*: Cic.

**sexcent-ies** (sescent-), num. adv. [sexcent-i] *Six hundred times*: Cic.

**sexdēcim**, v. sedecim.

**sex-enn-is**, e, adj. [for sex-ann-is; fr. sex; ann-us] *Of six years, six years old*: Plaut.

**sexenn-ium**, ī, n. [sexenn-is] (*A thing pertaining to the sexennis; hence*) *A period of six years, six years*: Cic.

**sex-ies** (-iens), num. adv. [sex] *Six times*: Liv.

**sex-primi** (also separately, sex primi), ōrum, m. plur. [sex; primus] *The sex-primi, or first six men; a board or college of magistrates in provincial towns, consisting of six members*: Cic.

**sexta-dēcim-āni**, ōrum, m. [sexta-decim-a (sc. legio)] (*Persons belonging to the sexta-decimā (legio); hence*) *The soldiers of the sixteenth legion*: Tac.

**sext-ans**, antis, m. [sext-us] I. Gen.: *A sixth part of an as or unit*: Liv. II. Esp.: *A. As a coin*: Liv.—B. In weighing: Ov.

**sext-āri-us**, ī, m. [sext-us] (*A thing pertaining to sextus; hence*) I. Gen.: *The sixth part of a measure,*



weight, etc.: Pl. II. Esp.: As a liquid measure: *The sixth part of a congius (= a pint)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saier*.

**Sexit-ilis**, is, m. [id.] (*Of, or pertaining to, sextus*; hence) *Sextile* or *sixth*: mensis, the *Sextile* or *sixth month* acc. to the old Roman reckoning (counting from March), afterwards called *Augustus*: Hor.—As *Subst.*: **Sextilis**, is, m. (sc. mensis) *The month Sextilis or August*: Cic.—As *Adj.*: **Sextilis**, e. *Of, or belonging to, Sextilis, or August*: Calende, Liv. **sext-ūla**, ae, f. dim. [sex-tus] (*A little sexta*; hence) *The sixth part of an uncia, and, accordingly, the seventy-second part of an as*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sextule*.

**sex-tus**, a, um, num. ord. adj. [sex] *The sixth*: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. **sextus-decimus**, sexta-decima, sextum-decimum (also written separately, num. ord. adj. *The sixteenth*: Cic.

**sex-us**, ūs, m., sēc-us, n. indecl. [akin to τέκος] *A sex, male or female*: Plant.; Pl.—Particular expression: *Virile* (muliebre) *socus* (as limiting *Acc.*, = Gen. or Abl. of quality) *Of the male* (female, etc.) *sex*: multitudo obsessorum omnis ætatis, virile ac muliebre pœus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sece*.

**si** (orig. but obsol. form, *seī*), conj. [ei] I. Gen.: *If*: si nihil est contra naturam, Cic.: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, etc., id.—Particular expressions: *A*. Quod si, *And if, but if, if however*, cf. Cic.—*B*. In the expression of a wish: *O, si or simply si, O! if; if (= would that)*: Virg.—*C*. Si quidem (mostly as one word; and in poets siquidem): *1*. Prop.: *If indeed, if at least, if forsooth*: Cic.; Ov.—*2*. Meton.: *a*. Although: Plant.—*b*. Inasmuch as, since, because: Cæs. II. Esp.: *A*. (In Virg. with access. notion of time): *When*: præterea, si nona diem mortalius alumnus Aurora extulerit, Virg.—*B*. In dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt: *If, whether, if perchance*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *si*.

**sibil-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. [sibil-us] I. Nent.: *To hiss, to whistle*: sibilat (sc. serpens) ore, Virg. II. Act.: *To hiss, i.e. to hiss at, hiss down a person*: populus me sibilat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siffler*. 1. **sibilus**, 1, m. (freq. in poets, sibilā, ōrum, n. plur.) [*a natural sound*] I. Gen.: *A hissing, a whistling*: Of persons, living creatures, or things: Liv.; Virg.; Ov. II. Esp.: *A contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off*: Cic.

2. **sibil-us**, a, um, adj. [1. sibil-us] *Hissing, whistling* (poet.): occurring only in the form sibilā: colla, Virg. **Sibuzātes**, um, m. *The Sibuzates; a people of Aquitania*.

**Sibylla**, ae, f., Σιβυλλα [acc. to old etymology, a corruption of Σίβος βουλλα, *Doric for Αἰὼς βουλή, Jove's counsel*]

*A Sibyl; a female soothsayer; a prophetic*: Cic.; Virg.; Liv.—Hence, **Sibyll-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Sibyl*: Sibylline: libri, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sibylle, Sibyllin*.

**sic** (lengthened form, *sicce*, Plant.), adv. [apocopated from sicce; and akin to hic, is and ita] I. Gen.: *In this manner, in such a manner, so, thus*: sic fatus vultu maternā tempora myrto, Virg.: ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic.: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicquid omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. II. Esp.: *A*. Denoting: *1*. A high degree: *So, so much, to such a degree*: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, Cic.—*2*. A low degree: *So, so-so, tolerably, etc.*: sub altā vel platano vel has Pini jacentes sic temere, Hor.—*B*. Denoting quality: *So, of such sort, such*: sic vita hominum est, ut, etc., Cic.—*C*. Denoting assent: *Just so, precisely, yes*: sic plane judico, Ter.—*D*. Denoting conditions: *On these conditions, thus*: ea prima pincula sunt. Sic demum lucos Stygios, regna invia visis Aspicies, Virg.—*E*. In oaths, asseverations, or wishes: *So, so truly, so surely, etc.*: sic te diva potens Cyprī, . . . Ventorumque regat pater, Hor.

**sic-a**, ae, f. [perhaps for sic-a; fr. sic-o] (*The cutting thing; hence*) I. Prop.: *A curved dagger, a poniard*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Of the edge of a boar's tusk*: Pl.

**Sicambri**, ōrum, v. Sigambri. **Sicāni**, ōrum, m., Σικάνοι. *The Sicani; a very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom afterwards migrated to Sicily*.—Hence, 1. **Sicān-us** (-us), a, um, adj.: *a*. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Sicani*; Sicaniā.—*b*. Meton.: *Sicilian*.—As *Subst.*: **Sicā-ia**, ae, f. (sc. insula) *Sicily*.—*2*. **Sicā-is**, idis, adv. f. (Prop.: *Sicanian*; Meton.: *Sicilian*).

**sic-āri-us**, ū, m. [sic-a] (*One pertaining to a sicā*; hence) I. Prop.: *An assassin, murderer*: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *An assassin, i.e. a villain, scoundrel*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sicaire*. **Sicca**, ae, f. *Sicca; a border-town on the east of Numidia, with a temple of Venus* (now Kef).—Hence, **Sicc-enses**, ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Sicca*.

1. **sic-ce**, adv. *Thus*: Plant. 2. **sicc-e**, adv. [sicce-us] *Firmly, solidly*: dicere, Cic. **sicci-ne**, adv. [for sicce-ne] *Thus? so? Cat.*

**sicc-itās**, ātis, f. [sicce-us] (*The state, or quality, of the siccus*; hence) 1. *Dryness, siccity*: Cæs.; Cic.—*2*. Of the weather: *Dryness, drought*: Cic.—*3*. Of the human body: *Dryness, siccity as a state of health; freedom from gross humours; firmness, solidity*: Cic.—*4*. Of speech, etc.: *Dryness, jejuneity, want of ornament, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siccité*.

**sicc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Gen.: *To make dry, to dry, to dry up*: laetitia, Prop.: ipse arios etiam

nunc vellerā siccat, Virg. II. Esp.: *To dry; i.e. to drain, to milk or suck dry*: capreoli . . . bina die siccant ovis ubera, Virg.—*B*. Of the soil, marshes, etc.: *To drain up, to dry up*: Cic.—*C*. Of goblets, etc.: *To dry, drain, empty, etc.*: Hor.—*D*. Of the effects of thirst: *Pass. To be dried or parched*: Ov.—*E*. *To dry up, heal up, remove an unwholesome humour; or, to heal up, free some part of the body from an unwholesome humour*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sécher*.

**sicc-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root CUSH, *siccari*] I. Prop.: *A*. Gen.: *Dry*: glebe, Hor.: vox, dried up, husky, Ov.: (Sup.) horreum siccissimum, Col.—As *Subst.*: **siccum**, 1, n. *Dry land, a dry place*: Liv. *B*. Esp.: *1*. Of the weather, etc.: *Dry, without rain*: Hor.; Ov.—*2*. Of human bodies: *Dry, as a healthy state, etc.*: firm, solid, vigorosus (Comp.) corpora gracilliora siccioraque, Pl.—*3*. *Dry, thirsty*: quum labor extulerit fastidia, siccus, etc.; Hor. II. Meton.: *Abstemious, temperate, sober*: consilia sicciorum, Cic. III. Fig.: *A*. *Dry*: withered up, cold, devoid of love: puella, Ov.—*B*. *Firm, solid*: santi duntaxat et sicci habeantur (sc. Attici), Cic.—*C*. Of speech, etc.: *Dry, insipid, jejune*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sec*.

**Sichæus** (Sych-), 1, m. *Sichæus or Sycheus; the husband of Dido*.—Hence, **Sich-æ-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sichæus; Sichæan*.

**Sicilia**, ae, v. Siculi. **Sicinius**, ū, m. *Sicinius; a Roman name*.

**Sicōris**, is, m. *The Sicoris, a tributary of the Iberus, near Illeida, in Hispania Tarracensis* (now Seyre).

**si-cūbi**, adv. [si; cubi=ubi] *If in any place, if anywhere, wheresoever*: Cic.; Virg.

**sic-ūla**, ae, f. dim. [sic-a] *A little dagger*: Cat.

**Siculi**, ōrum, m., Σικελοί: *1*. *The Siculi or Sicilians; an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, a portion of whom, driven thence, migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them*.—*2*. *The Siculi, or inhabitants of Sicily*.—Sing. **Sicul-us**, 1, m. *A Sicilian*.—Hence, *a*. **Sicil-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian*.—*b*. **Sicil-ia**, ae, f., Σικελία. *Sicily*.—Hence, **Sicil-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian*.—*3*. **Sicil-is**, idis, adv. f., Σικελίς. *Sicilian*.—As *Subst.*: *A Sicilian maiden or woman*.

**si-cunde**, adv. [si; cunde=unde] *If from anywhere*: Att.

**sic-ut** (-ūtī), adv. I. Gen.: *So as, just as, as*: primum montem Sacrum, sicut erat, in simili causā antea factum, deinde Aventinum (sc. occupasse), Cic.: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditī solent appellare sapientem, id.: sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. II. Esp.: *A*. With an accessory notion of cause: *Inasmuch as, since*: Plant.—*B*. With parenthetical clauses which confirm a former

proposition. *As indeed, as really:* sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic.—C. For introducing a term of comparison: *As it were:* ut esse splendore animi et vitæ suæ sicut speculum præbeat civibus, Cic.—D. For introducing an example: *As, as for instance:* quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsâ Curii, etc., Cic.—E. *As if, just as if:* sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, Sall. sicuti, v. sicut.

**Sicyon**, ōnis, f., Σικυών. *Sicyon; the capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus, near the Isthmus (sometimes considered as belonging to Achæia), abounding in olive-trees.*—Hence, **Sicyōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicyon; Sicyonian.*—As Subst.: 1. **Sicyōn-i**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Sicyonians.*—2. **Sicyōnia**, ōrum, n. (sc. calcamenta) *Sicyonian shoes.*

**Sida**, æ, -e, ēs, f., Σίδα. *Sida or Side; a town of Pamphylia (now Eskî).*—Hence, **Sid-ætæ**, ōrum, m., Σιδῆται. *The inhabitants of Sida; the Sidætes.*

**Sidēr-us**, a, um, adj. [sidus, sider-is] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the constellations or to the stars; starry:* cœlum, Ov. II. Meton.: *Bright, glittering, shining, excellent, etc.:* clipeus, Virg.

**Sidicini**, ōrum, m. *The Sidicini; a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum.*—Hence, **Sidicini-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sidicini; Sidicinian.*

**Sid-o**, ōni, n. sup., sidēre, 3. v. n. [ἵκω] I. Gen.: *A. Of living subjects: To seat one's self, sit down; to settle, alight: super arbore sidunt (sc. columbæ), Virg.—B. Of things as subjects: To sink down, settle: prius cœlum sidet inferius mari. Quam, etc., Hor. II. Esp.: A.: 1. To sit, or be set, fast; to remain sitting, lying, or fixed: tum quæror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, Prop.—2. Naut. t. t.: Of a vessel: To stick fast on shallows: navis cœpit sidere, Nep.—B. To sink down, to sink out of sight: 1. Prop.: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop.—2. Fig.: sidente paulatim metu, Tac.*

**Sidon**, ōnis, f., Σιδών, ὄρος and ὄνος. *Sidon; a very ancient and celebrated Phœnician city, the mother-city of Tyre (now Saida).*—Hence, 1. **Sidōn-i-us** (-æus), a, um, adj.: *a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Sidon; Sidonian.*—As Subst.: 1. **Sidōni**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Sidonians.*—(b) **Sidōnia**, ōs, f. (sc. urbs) *The city of Sidon; Sidon.*—b. Meton.: (a) *Phœnician.*—As Subst.: **Sidōni**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The Phœnicians.*—(b) Because Thebes, in Bœotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus: *Theban.*—2. **Sidōn-is**, idis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Sidōni-an; Meton.: Phœnician.*—As Subst.: *a Sidonian, or Phœnician, woman.*

**sidus**, ōris, n. [είδος] (*Shape, form, figure;* hence) I. Prop.: *a. Plur.: Stars united in a figure; a group of stars, a constellation, heavenly body, planet, etc.:* Cic.; Virg.; Liv.—B.

*Sing.: A constellation, heavenly body, star, etc.:* Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *A. A star; as a comparison for anything bright, beautiful, etc.:* Prop.—B. *Ornament, pride, glory:* Ov.—C. As a term of endearment: *My star, etc.:* Suet. III. Meton.: *A. The sky, the heavens: Ov.—B. Season of the year: Tac.—C. Climate, weather: Virg.*

**siem**, sies, etc., v. sum inii.

**sifo** (sifon), v. siphō.

**Sigambri** (Sic-, Syg-, Sug-), ōrum, m. *The Sigambri, Sicanbri, Sygambri, or Sugambri; a powerful people of Germany, between the Sieg and the Ruhr, and as far as the Lippe (the mod. Cleve, Berg, and Recklingshausen).*—Hence, **Sigamb-er**, ra, rum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sigambri; Sigambrian.*—As Subst.: **Sigambra**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A Sigambrian woman.*

**Sigsum**, i, n., Σίγεον. *Sigeum; a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried (now Yenishir).*—Hence, **Sig-æ-us** (-ëtus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sigeum; Sigeian: Ov.*

**sigil-la**, ōrum, n. dim. [for sigilla; fr. signum, sig(ill)-i] 1. *Little figures or images:* Cic.—2. *a. The figures on seal-rings:* Cic.—b. *A seal:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sceau, scel, sceille.

**sigill-ātus**, a, um, adj. [sigill-a] *Furnished or adorned with little images or figures:* Cic.

**signa-tor**, ōris, m. [sign(a)-o] (*A sealer, signer; i. e.*) 1. *One who attests a will by sealing it, a witness to a will:* Sall.—2. *One who affixes his seal as witness to a marriage contract; a witness to a marriage:* Juv.

**signā-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of sign(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Sealed; Fig.) Shut up, guarded, preserved: lumina, Prop.*

1. **sign-i-fer**, fera, fērum, adj. [sign-um; (i); fer-o] *Bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry: æther, Lucr.: orbis, Cic.*

2. **sign-i-fer**, fēri, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *A standard-bearer, ensign, etc.:* Cæs. II. Fig.: *Leader, head, chief:* Cic.

**significā-tus**, ntis: 1. *P. of signific(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Rhetorical t. t.: Full of meaning, expressive, significant; graphic, distinct, clear: Of speech, orators, etc.: Attioles esse significantes, Quint.: (Comp.) nihil significantius, id.: (Sup.) significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. significatif.*

**significā-ter**, adv. [for significat-ter; fr. significans, significant-] *Clearly, distinctly, expressly, significantly, graphically: protulisse, Quint.: (Comp.) significantius dignitatem defendere Cic.: (Sup.) significantissime, Quint.*

**significā-tio**, ōnis, f. [signific(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A pointing out, indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, mark, sign, token:* Cic. II. Esp.: *A. A sign or token of assent; an expression of approbation; applause:* Cic.—B.: *Rhet. t. t.: Significance, emphasis:* Auct. Her.—C. Gramm. t. t.:

*Meaning, sense, import, signification of a phrase, word, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. signification.

**sign-i-fic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sign-i-fac-o; fr. sign-um; (i); fac-io] I. Gen.: *To show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify: stultitiam, Cic.: nutu mihi significat, quid velit, Ov. II. Esp.: A. To betoken, fore-show, portend: futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic.—B. Of words: To mean, import, signify: "carere hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis," Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. signifier.*

**sign-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sign-um] I.: *A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To set a mark upon; to mark, mark out: cœli regionem in cortice signant, Virg.—2. Esp.: Of money: To mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp, to coin: argentum signatum, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To point out, signify, indicate, designate, express: nomen (sc. Caieta) signat ossa, Virg.—2. To mark, remark, note, observe, find out, discover: ora sono discordia signant, Virg. C. Meton.: 1. To sign, settle, establish: jura, Prop.—2. To imprint, impress, stamp: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, Ov.—3. To distinguish, adorn, render conspicuous or beautiful: cœlum coronā, Claud. II. To mark with a seal; to seal, seal up, affix a seal to a thing: libellum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. signer.*

**signum**, i, n. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A mark, token, sign:* Cic.; Nep. II. Esp.: *A. Milit. t. t.: 1. A military standard, ensign (including the aquila) of a division of the army: Cæs.; Liv.—Particular phrases: a. Signa subsequi, To follow the standards, to keep in order of battle: Cæs.—b. Ab signis discedere, To desert the standards, leave the ranks: Cæs.—c. Signa relinquere, To leave the standards, i. e. to desert: Sall.—d. Signa ferre, or tollere, To carry on, to take up the standards, i. e. to break up the camp: Cæs.; Hirt.—e. Signa convertere, or vertere, To turn the standards, i. e. to wheel, turn, or face about: Cæs.; Liv.—f. Signa inferre (in aliquem), To carry forward the standards against one, i. e. advance to the attack, make an assault: Cæs.—g. Signa conferre cum aliquo, To bring the standards together with some one, i. e. to engage in close fight: Cic.—h. Conferre signa: (a) To bring the standards together, i. e. to come to close quarters or fighting: Liv.—(b) To bring the standards together (to one place): Cæs.—j. Sub signis legiones ducere, ire, esse, etc., To lead the legions, or the legions to go, be, etc., under their standards, i. e. together, in order, in rank and file: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—2. a. Prop.: The standard, or ensign, of a single cohort or manipule: Cic.—b. Meton.: A cohort, a mantle, etc.: Sall.—3. A sign, signal; a watch-word, pass-word, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, etc.: Cæs.; Virg.—B. A sign, or token, of anything to come; a prognostic,*



**symbol.** Cic.; Virg.—**C.** *An image, as a work of art; a figure, statue, picture, etc.* Cic.; Virg.—**D.** *An image, or device, on a seal-ring; a seal, signet.* Cic.; Hor.—**E.** *A sign in the heavens; a constellation.* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *signe, seing.*

**Sila**, æ, f. *Sila*; a large forest in the country of the Brutii, which yielded great quantities of pitch.

**1. Silānus**, i, m. *Silanus*; a Roman name.

**2. silānus**, i, m. = Σιληνός, Doric Σιλανός. *A fountain, or jet of water (usually spirting from a head of Silenus);* Lucr.

**Silārus**, i, m., Σιλαρις. *Silarus*; a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania (now Sele).

**sile-nē**, ntis: **1.** P. of *sile-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Still, calm, quiet, silent*: umbræ silentes, i. e. the dead, Virg.—*As Subst.*: **silentes**, lum, m. (sc. homines) *The silent ones, i. e. a. The dead: Ov.—b. The Pythagoreans (who were called Silentes for the five years during which they were to listen to the instructions of Pythagoras):* Ov.

**silent-ium**, ii, n. [silens, silent-is] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: **1.** Of persons: *A being still or silent, noiselessness, stillness, silence:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** Of the stillness, silence, dead of night: Cæs.—**3.** The stillness, quietness of the fields: Ov. **B. Esp.**: *l. l.* In augury: *Freedom from disturbance; hence, faultlessness, perfectness in the taking of auspices:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A standstill; cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silence.*

**Silenus**, i, m., Σιληνός. *Silenus*: **1.** The tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus.—**2.** A Greek historian.

**sil-eo**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Neut.: *A. Prop.*: *To be noiseless, still, or silent; to keep silence:* ceteri de nobis silent, Cic.; tempus erat quo cuncta silent, Ov. (*Impers. Pass.*) de jurgio sileatur, Ter. **B. Meton.**: *To be still or quiet (opp. to being in action); to remain inactive; to rest, cease:* silent logos inter arma, Cic. **II.** Act.: *Not to speak of a thing; to keep silent respecting a thing: Of persons or things as objects:* tu hoc silebis, Cic.; si chartæ silent quod bene feceris, Hor.

**siler**, eris, n. *An osier or brook-willow:* mollis, Virg.

**sile-sco**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incl. [sile-o] *To become still, silent, calm, or quiet:* Virg.

**silex**, icis, m. (f., Virg.; Ov.) **I.** Prop.: *Any hard stone found in fields; a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A rock, crag: Virg.—**B.** For time-stone: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silex.*

**silicernium**, ii, n. [etym. dub.] *A funeral feast:* Fig. As a term of abuse applied to an old man: Ter.

**siligo**, inis, f. **I.** Prop.: *Sitigo*; a species of very white wheat, winter-wheat: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Fine wheaten flour:* Juv.

**silīqua**, æ, f. **I.** Prop.: *A pod or husk of leguminous plants:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **Plur.**: *Pulse:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silique.*

**Silū**, ii, m. *Silius*; a Roman name.

**silū**, i, m. = σῖλλος. *A lampoon, satire:* Cic.

**sillybus**, i, m. = σῖλλυβος. *A strip of parchment attached to a book-roll, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name:* Cic.

**silua**, æ, v. silva incl.

**Silures**, um, m., Σιλურες. *The Silures; a people of Britain, in South Wales, Herefordshire, and the western part of Worcestershire.*

**silūrus**, i, m. = σῖλινυρος. *The silurus; a river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silure.*

**silus**, a, um, adj. [akin to σιμός] *Having a broad, turned-up nose, pug-nosed, snub-nosed:* Cic.

**silva** (sy-, less correctly), æ (old Gen., silvai; as trisyll.; silua, Hor.), f. [sɪlʌ] **I.** Prop.: *A wood, forest, woodland:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: *1.* A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** A growth or crop of plants, etc.: Virg.—**B.** A tree: Virg.—**C.** Foliage, leaves: Ov.—**D.** As the title of a book: Quint. **III.** Fig.: *A crowded mass, abundance or quantity:* Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silve.*

**Silvānus** (Sylv-), i, m. [silv-a] (One pertaining to a silva) *Silvanus or Sylvānus*: **1.** A deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees, the god of woods, the rural Mars.—**2.** Plur.: *The Silvani, i. e. the gods of woods and fields;ylvan deities; sylvans.*

**sylv-esco** (sylv-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incl. [id.] *Of the grape-vine: To grow or run wild, to run to wood:* Cic.

**sylv-estris** (sylv-), e, adj. [id.] (Of, or belonging to, a silva; hence) **1.** Of places: *Overgrown with woods, wooded, woody:* locus, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Living or being in the woods:* homines, Hor.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of animals: *Wild:* tauri, Pl.—(b) Of plants, etc.: *Growing wild, wild:* (Comp.) silvestriora omnia tardiora, Pl.—(c) *Sylvan, rural, pastoral:* Musa, Virg.

**sylv-y-col-a** (sylv-), æ, adj. comm. gen. [silv-a; (i); col-o] *Inhabiting woods,ylvan:* Faunus, Virg.

**sylv-y-cul-trix** (sylv-), icis, adj. f. [for silv-y-col-trix; fr. silv-a; (i); col-o] *Living in the woods:* cerva, Cat.

**sylv-y-frāg-us** (sylv-), a, um, adj. [silv-a; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Breaking or crushing woods:* venti, Lucr.

**Silvius**, ii, m. *Silvius; the name of several kings of Alba Longa.*

**sylv-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [silv-a] *Full of woods, woody:* saltus, Liv.

**sim-la**, æ, f.; -ius, ii, m. [sim-nus] (One having a flat nose; hence) *An ape:* Prop. Cic. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of abuse (hence even simia in the masc.):* Script. ap. Cic.; Hor.

**sim-ilis**, e, (musc., simil'est=sim-

ilis est, Plaut.), adj. [akin to Sanscrit sam-a; Gr. ἄμ-α, ὁμ-ός, ὁμο-ιος] (Of a common or corresponding nature; hence) *Like, resembling, similar:* pax est avaritia, similis improbis, Cic. (Comp.; also, with Gen.) Rhodii Atticorum similiores, id.: (Sup.; also, with Dat.) puro simillimus amni, Hor.: (with Abl.) similes moribus, Cic.: (with atque or ac si) aliquid simile in astinatione, atque, etc., id.: valtus similis, ac si, etc., id.: (with ut si) similes sunt, ut si, etc., id.: (with tanquam si) similes sunt dii, tanquam si Pœni, etc., id.

**simil-iter**, adv. [simil-is] *In like manner, similarly:* (Comp.) similius imitari, Phaed.: (Sup.) simillime, v. e. just so, Cic.: similiter his, Pl.: atque, Cic.: similiter facis, ac si, etc., id.: similiter facere eos . . . ut si nautæ certant, id.

**simil-itudo**, inis, f. [id.] (The quality or condition of the similis; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Likeness, resemblance, similitude:* homini cum deo similitudo, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhetor. l. t.: *A comparison, simile, similitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *similitude.*

**similō-lus**, i, m. dim. [simius, (uncontr. Gen.) simio-l] *A little ape:* Fig.: Cic.

**simius**, ii, v. simia.

**Sim-o**, ōnis, m. [sim-us] (The one with a simus) *Simio; a proper name.*

**Simōis**, entis, m., Σιμωνίης. *A small river in Troas that falls into the Scamander (now Mendes).*

**Simon**, ōnis, m., Σίμων. *Simon; a man's name.*

**Simōnides**, is, m., Σιμωνίδης. *Simonides; a Greek lyric poet of Cos:* Cic.—Hence, **Simōnid-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Simonides.*

**sim-plex**, icis (Abl. regular, simplic-i; simplice, Lucr.), adj. [simplic-ē, for sem-pl-ic; fr. sem, in sem-el; plic-o] **I.** Prop.: *Simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed:* simplex est natura animantis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *In a moral sense: Simple, without dissimulation, open, frank, straightforward, guileless, artless, honest, sincere, ingenuous, etc.:* (Comp.) simplicior quis, tu straightforward, too blunt, Hor.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen.

**simplic-ītas**, ātis, f. [simplex, simplic-is] (The state, or quality, of the simplex; hence) **1.** *Simpleness, simplicity:* Lucr.—**2.** *Plainness, frankness, openness, artlessness, innocence, honesty, candour, simplicity, etc.:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simplicité.*

**simplic-iter**, adv. [id.] **1.** *Simply, plainly, straightforwardly, naturally, directly:* primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic.—**2.** *Plainly, openly, frankly, artlessly, ingenuously, uprightly, honestly, candidly:* (Comp.) simulatates simplices nutrire, Tac.: (Sup.) simplicissime loqui, id.

**sim-pl-us**, a, um, adj. [prob. for sem-pl-us; tr. sem in sem-el; pl-o;]

cf. duplus] (Once filled; hence) Simple; as an adj. only post-class.: mors, Prud.—As Subst.: 1. **simulūm**, i, n. That which is single or simple; the simple sum or number: Cic.—2. **simpla**, æ, f. (sc. pecunia) The simple purchase-money: Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. simple.

**simulūm**, i, n. [etym. dub.] A small ladle: Fest.—Prov.: Excitate fluctus in simulo, To stir up waves in a ladle, i.e. to make much ado about nothing, to raise a tempest in a tea-pot: Cic.

**simpūvum**, ū, n. [etym. dub.] A vessel for offering liquids, esp. wine, in sacrifices; a sacrificial bowl.

**sim-ul**, adv. [Sanscrit sam-a; Gr. σύ-ov, σύ-α; whence, also, Latin semel] Together, at once, at the same time, in company: cum corporibus simul animos interire, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. **Simul . . . simul**: As well . . . as; both . . . and; partly . . . and partly: Cæs.—2. **Simul atque** (ac); (which is strengthened by primum): also as one word, **simulatque** (simul-ac); simul ut; also, simply simul: As soon as: Cic.

**simulāc**, v. simul.

**simulācrum**, i, n. [simul(a)-o] (That which is made like, or formed in the likeness of, any object; hence) 1. Of things formed by art: An image, figure, portrait, effigy, statue, etc.: Cic; Virg.—2. An image, form, shade, phantom seen in a mirror, in a dream, etc.: Ov.—3. The form or image of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; a representation, idea, conception: Lucr.—4. A mnemonic sign, type, or emblem: Cic.—5. Of a description, a portraiture of character: Liv.—6. Of mere imitation: A shadow, semblance, appearance, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. simulacre, sinagré.

**simulā-men**, inis, n. [id.] (That which copies; hence) A copy, an imitation: Ov.

**simulā-ns**, ntis, 1. P. of simul(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Imitating: (Comp.: also, with Gen.) non fuit in terris vocum simulatior ales (sc. psittaco), Ov. **simulāt-e**, adv. [simulat-us] Feignedly, pretendedly, in appearance: Cic.: (Comp.) simulatius, Petr.

**simulā-tio**, ōnis, f. [simul(a)-o] (A feigning; hence) A falsely assumed appearance; a false show, shamming, pretence, feint, insincerity, deceit, hypocrisy, simulation, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. simulation.

**simulā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A copier, imitator: Ov.—2. A feigner, pretender, counterfeit, hypocrite, simulator, etc.: Cic.; Sall.

**simulatque**, v. simul.

**simul-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for simul-o; fr. simul-is] I. Gen.: To make a thing like another; to imitate, copy, represent a thing: non imitabile fulmen, Virg. II. Esp.: To represent a thing as being which has no existence; to feign a thing to be what it is not; to assume the appearance of a thing; to feign, pretend, counterfeit,

simulate something: nec . . . quicquam simulabit, aut dissimulabit, vir bonus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. simuler, sembler.

**simul-tas**, ātis (Gen. Plur., simulatium, most freq. in Liv.), f. [sinul] (A coming together, encounter of two persons or parties; hence) In a bad sense: A hostile encounter of two persons or parties, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, hatred, animosity: Cic.; Cæs.

**simul-us**, a, um, adj. dim. [for simolus; fr. simus, (uncontr. Gen.) simo-i] Flat-nosed, pug-nosed: Lucr.

**simus**, a, um, adj. = σίμος. Flat-nosed, snub-nosed: capellæ, Virg.

**si-n**, conj. [apocop. from si; ne] If however, if on the contrary, but if: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; si falsus, ut, etc., Cic.: ne me attrahat. So. Si ne amo? Plaut.

**sināpi**, is, n.; -is, is, f. = σινάπι. Mustard: Cels.; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. sénévé.

**sincēr-e**, adv. [sincer-us] Uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely: pronuciare, Cæs.: (Comp.) sincerius, Gell.: (Sup.) sincerissime, Aug.

**sincēr-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality, or condition, of the sincerus; hence) Cleanness, purity, soundness, wholeness. I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. sincérité.

**sin-cēr-us**, a, um, adj. [eis, ēv-ōs; cer-a] (Having one-cera; hence) Clean, pure, sound, not spoiled, uninjured, whole, entire, real, natural, genuine, sincere. I. Prop.: simulata sinceris internoscere, Cic.: (Comp.) sincerus corporelulum, Gell.: (Sup.) quod est sincerissimum, Sen. II. Fig.: iudicium, sound, uncorrupted, Cic.: Minerva, pure, chaste, Ov.—Adverbial expression: Sincerus, Purely, clearly, etc., Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. sincère.

**sin-ciput**, cipitis, n. [etym. dub.: acc. to some for sem-caput; sem-i; caput; and so, a half-head; acc. to others, for ēv-caput; fr. eis, ēv-ōs; caput; one (part of the head)] I. Prop.: Half-a-head: Pl.; Juv. II. Meton.: Of the Brain: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. sinciput.

**si-ne** (primary form sē or sēd: Fest.), præp. c. Abl. I. Without: sine ullo certo exemplari formāque rei publice, Cic. sine sanguine, bloodless, Ov. II. In composition: sē, or before a vowel sēd, denotes a going or taking aside; a departing, separating, etc.: secodo, seocno, segrego, etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. sans.

**singill-ātim**, adv. [singulus; through obsol. dim. singill-us] One by one, singly: singillatim potius quam generatim, Cic.

**singul-āris**, e, adj. [singul-i] (Of, or belonging to, singuli; hence) I. Prop.: One by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary; alone of its kind: non singulare nec solivagus genus, Cic. II. Fig.: Singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, extraordinary, remarkable: ingenium, Cic.: turpitudō, id.—As Subst.: Singulāres, ium, m. (sc. equites) The Singulares, or elite corps

of horsemen (selected from various barbarous nations): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. singulier.

**singulār-iter** (contr. singlār-, Lucr.), adv. [singular-is] 1. One by one, singly, separately: Lucr.—2. Particularly, exceedingly: Cic.

**sin-gūli**, æ, a (in the Sing. rare), num. distrib. adj. [prob. fr. eis, ēv-ōs] I. Prop.: One to each, separate, single: describente censoribus binos in singulas civitates, Cic. II. Meton.: Single, separate, individual: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) single.

**singul-tim**, adv. [singul-us] = singillatim: singultim pauca locutus, Hor.

**singult-ō**, no perf., nor sup., Ire, 4. v. n. [singult-us] I. To hiccup: Cels. II.: A. Prop.: To sob: App. B. Fig.: To throb with pleasure: vena, Pers.

**singult-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: A Prop.: To hiccup: To sob: Quint. B. Meton.: To bubble forth, etc.: truncumque relinquat Sanguine singultantem, Virg. II. Act.: To breathe out with sobs; to gasp away: animam, Ov.

**singul-tus**, ūs, m. [singul-i] (An uttering of single sounds) I. Prop.: A sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs: Cic.; Hor.—B. The hiccups: Pl. II. Meton.: A gasping: Virg.—B. Of the purging of water: Pl.

**Sinis**, is, m., Sivas. Sinis; a robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, who was killed by Theseus.

**sinister**, tra, trum, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Left, on the left, on the left hand or side: ripa, Hor.: (Comp.) sinisterius brachium, Suet.—As Subst.: A. sinisterum, i, n. The left side, the left: Quint.—B. sinistra, æ, f.: 1. (sc. manus) The left hand: a. Prop.: Ov.—b. Fig.: Of a thief's accomplice: Cic.—2. (sc. pars) The left side, the left: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Unlucky, wrong, perverse, improper: mores, Virg.—B. Unlucky, injurious, adverse, unfavourable, ill, bad: interpretatio.—As Subst.: sinisterum, i, n. That which is evil, evil: Ov.—C. With respect to auspices and divination: 1. Acc. to the Roman notions, Lucky, favourable, auspicious (because the Romans on these occasions turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left; while the Greeks, turning to the north, had it on their right): Cic.—2. In the Greek sense: Unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. sinistre.

**sinistra**, æ, v. sinister.

**sinistr-o**, adv. [sinister, sinister-i] Badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely: Hor.

**sinistr-orsus** (-orsum, -oversus), adv. [contr. fr. sinistro-versus, fr. sinister, sinister-i; versus] Towards the left side, to the left: Cæs.; Hor.; Suet.

**si-no**, sivi, sŭtum, sinēre (old Subj. Præs.: sinit, Virg.:—Perf.: silit, Tex.



**Syn. sista**, Auct. ap. Cic. — **Subj.** **sistris**, Enn. ap. Cic. **sirrit**, Liv.: **sirritis**, Plaut.: **sirrint**, id. — **P'uperf.** **sisset**, Liv.: **sissent**, Cic.), 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to se-ro] (Prop.: To let, put, lay, or set down; found so only in the Pa., sistris; Meton.) To let, suffer, allow, permit, give leave: Cato concionatus est, se comitia haberi non sistrum, Cic.: sine instaurata revisam Proelia, Virg.

**Sinon**, ónis, m. **Sinon**; a son of **Æsimus** (or, acc. to some, of **Sisyphus**), through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse within their city.

**Sinope**, és and æ, f., Σινώπη, 1. A town of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic and residence of Mithridates (now Sinub). — Hence, **Sinopenses**, lum, m. The inhabitants of Sinope. II. An earlier name for the town of Sinuessa.

**Sinti** (-ii) órum, m. The Sinti or Sinti; a people of Macedonia.

**Sinuessa**, æ, f. **Sinuessa**; a colony of the Latins, formerly called **Sinope**, in Campania (now the ruins near Mondragone). — Hence, **Sinuessanus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Sinuessa.

**sinum**, i, n. [prps. akin to óivos] A large, round, drinking vessel, with swelling sides: Virg.

**sinu-o**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [sinus, (uncontr. Gen.) sinu-is] (To make something like or into a sinus; hence) To bend, wind, curve; to bow, swell out in curves: sinuata immensa volumine terga, Virg.

**sinu-óus**, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: Full of bendings, windings, or curves; full of folds, bent, winding, sinuous: anguis, Virg. II. Fig.: Of the depths of the breast: Inmost, interior: pectus, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. **sinueux**.

**sinus**, ús, m. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: (A bent surface, raised or depressed; a curve; hence) A. A fold or hollow formed by anything: Liv. — B. The fold, coil, etc., of a snake: Ov. — C. Of the bend or belly of a sail swollen by the wind: Virg. — D. A curl, ringlet of hair: Ov. II. Esp.: A. 1. Prop.: The hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, about the breast; the bosom of a garment: Cic.; Hor. — 2. Meton.: a. The bosom of a person: Ter.; Liv. — b. = uterus, Ov. — c. The purse, money, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: Prop. — d. A garment in the form: Ov. — 3. Fig.: a. The bosom, i. e. love, protection, care, etc.: Cic.; Tac. — b. The interior, the inmost part of a thing: Sall. — c. A hiding-place, place of concealment: Cic. — B. 1. Prop.: A bay, bight, gulf: Cic.; Virg. — 2. Meton.: The land lying on a gulf; a point of land that helps to form it: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. **sein**.

**sipárium**, i, n. [akin to supparum, from σιπάρος] (A little sail; hence) The smaller curtain in a theatre (drawn up between the scenes of a com-

edy; different from aulæum, the main curtain: Cic.

**sipho** (sifo), ónis, m. = σίφων (a small pipe): A siphon: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. **siphon**.

**Sipylus**, i, m., Σίπυλος. **Sipylus**; a mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.

**Sipontum**, i, n., Σίποντος. **Sipontum**; an important maritime town in Apulia (now Maria di Siponto). — Hence, **Sipontinus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Sipontum: Sipontian.

**Sipus**, untis, f. **Sipus**; another name for Sipontum.

**si-quando** (also written separately), adv. If ever, if at any time: Cic.; Virg.

**si-qualdem**, v. si.

**si-quis** or **si-qui**, síqua, síquid or síquid (or separately, si quis, etc.), indef. pron. If any, if anyone: si quis recte tractaret, Ter.: si qui (sc. filius) natus esset, Cic.: si qua tu Corydonia habet te cura, Virg. — Adverbial expressions: 1. Si qui and si qua, if in any way, if by any means: Liv.; Virg. — 2. Si quo, if anywhere: Cic.: also, if for any purpose: Liv. — 3. Si qui, if at all: Virg.

**Sirènes**, um, f. plur., Σερῆνες. **Sirens**. I. Prop.: Birds with the faces of virgins. They were found on the southern coast of Italy, where, by their sweet voices, they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them. I. Fig.: Sing.: A Siren: Siren Desidia, allurer, seducer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. **Sirène**; also, **serin**, "a canary."

**siris**, siris, etc., v. **sino** int.

**Sirius**, i, m. = Σείριος. **Sirius**, or the dog-star: Virg. — As Masc. Adj., Of Sirius: ardor, Virg.

**siris**: 1. 2. pers. Sing. Subj. pres. of sum. — 2. Contr. from si vis; v. volo.

**Sisenna**, æ, m. **Sisenna**; a notorious slanderer in Rome.

**sist-o**, stiti (collat. form stēti), stātum, sistere, 3. v. a. and n. [σίστημι] I. Act.: A. Gen.: To cause to stand, i. e. to stand, set, put, place a thing anywhere: monstrum infelix (=equum ligneum) sacratā sistimus aere, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. a. Prop.: Law i. t.: (a) To present (a person) or cause (a person) to appear, in court: quin ducat puellam, sistendamque in adventum ejus, qui, etc., Liv. — (b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To present one's self, or appear, in court: Plaut.; Cic. — (c) Of bail: To surrender to: Cic. — b. Meton.: With Personal pron.: To show one's self, to appear, to be present or at hand: Cic. — 2. To make stand still, i. e. to stop, stay, keep back, arrest: sistere aquam fluvii, et vertere sidera retro, Virg. — 3. To make stand firm, to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, stay, support that which is unsteady or falling: dentes, Pl.: rem Romanam, Virg. — 4. To set, establish, fix definitely, decide upon a thing: status dies, the day of trial appointed, fixed, or agreed upon with a peregrinus: Plaut. — 5. Of

edifices, monuments, etc.: To set up, build, erect: Tac. II. Neut.: A. Gen.: To set, place, or put one's self; to stand: capite sistere, to stand on one's head, Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. To present one's self, to appear before a court on the appointed day: Cic. — 2. To stand still; to stop, stay, remain: sistunt amnes, Virg. — 3. Of anything unsteady, not firm: To stand fast; last, endure: qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi, etc., Cic.

**sistrum**, i, n. = σείστρον (The shaken thing). A sistrum; a metallic rattle, used by the Egyptians in celebrating the rites of Isis, and in other festivals: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. **sistre**.

**sisymbrium**, i, n. = σισύμβριον. **Sisymbrium**; a fragrant herb sacred to Venus, prps. wild thyme, or mint: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. **sisymbre**.

**Sisyphus**, i, m. = Σίσυφος. **Sisyphus**: 1. Son of **Æolus**, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies. He was killed by Theseus. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll a stone up hill which constantly rolled back again. — Hence, a. **Sisyphus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Sisyphus. — b. **Sisyphides**, æ, m. Offspring of Sisyphus; i. e. Ulysses. — 2. A dwarf of M. Antony (so named by him because of his shrewdness).

**sitel-la**, æ, f. dim. [for situl-la; fr. situl-a] A (kind of) urn used in drawing lots: Liv.

**Sithonii**, órum, m., Σιθωνιοί. I. Prop.: The Sithonii; a Thracian people. II. Meton.: The Thracians. — Hence, A. **Sithonius**, a, um, adj. Thracian. — B. **Sithon**, ónis, adj. Thracian. — C. **Sithonis**, Idis, adj. f. Thracian. — As Subst.: (sc. pœlla or mulier) A Thracian woman.

**siticul-óus**, a, um, adj. [sitis through obsol. siticul-a] (Full of sitis or siticula; hence) Very dry, parched, arid: Apollia, Hor.

**siti-ens**, entis: 1. P. of siti-o. — 2. Pa.: a. Thirsting, thirsty, athirst: Tantalus, Hor. — b. Of places, plants, etc.: Dry, parched, arid, without moisture: hortus, Ov. — 3. Thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy: avidus sitiensque, Ov.: (with Gen.) sitiens virtutis, Cic.

**sitién-ter**, adv. [for sitiént-ter, fr. sitiens, sitient-is] Thirstily, eagerly, greedily: expetere, Cic.

**sit-o**, i, vi or ii, no sup., Ire, 4. v. n. and a. [sit-is] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To thirst, be thirsty: ego esurio et sitio, Plaut.: mediis in undis, Ov. B. Meton.: Of things (the earth, plants, etc.): To be dried up, or parched, to want moisture: ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To thirst after a thing: sitiuntur aquæ, Ov. B. Fig.: To long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet: honores, Cic.

**sitis**, is (Acc. Sing.: sitim; Abl.: siti), f. [Sans. KBRI, to become exhausted] (Exhaustion; hence) I. Prop.: Thirst: Cic. II. Meton.: Dryness, drought: Virg. III. Fig.: Strong, or ardent, desire: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **sif**, **situla**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.:

**A bucket** for drawing water: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *An urn*; used in drawing lots: Plaut. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** seau.

**si-stus**, a, um: 1. *P. of si-no*.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Placed, set, lying, situate*: Of things or persons: in ore sita lingua est, Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of places: *Lying, situate*: locus in mediâ insulâ, Cic.—(b) Of the dead: *Lying, laid, buried, interred*: situs est (sc. Aeneas) super Nuncium flumen, Liv.—(c) In Tacitus: *Built, founded*: ara Druso sita, Tac.—b. Fig.: *Placed, etc.*: assensio quæ est in nostrâ potestate sita, Cic.

**2. si-tus**, ūs, m. [sino, through root si] 1. *(A) being laid or placed; a lying; hence*: a. Prop.: *The manner of lying; the situation, local position, site of a thing*: Cic.; Liv.—b. Meton.: (a) *A quarter of the world, region*: Pl.—(b) *Rust, mould, mustiness, filth, etc. (that a thing acquires from lying too long in one place)*: Virg.—(c) *Filthiness of the body*: Ov.—c. Fig.: *A rusting, moulding, wasting away; dullness*: Virg.; Liv.—2. (Prop.): *A building; Meton.*: A structure, erection: H. R. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** site.

**sive** (and hence, by apocope, **seu**), conj. 1. *Or if*: turdus, Sive aliud primum dabitur tibi, deolet illic, Hor.: si omnes atomi declinabunt... sive aliæ declinabunt, etc., Cic.—2. *Sive... sive; sive... seu; seu... seu; seu sive (If this, or if that, be the case, placing the counter propositions on an equality; hence)*: Be it that... or that; if... or if; whether... or: sive deæ seu sint diræ volucres, Virg.—In the poets and in post-Aug. prose, instead of one sive, sometimes *aut, vel*, or one of the interrogative particles *ne* or *an* is used: seu turbidus imber Proluit (sc. saxum) aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg.—3. *Or, or if you will*: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videatur, or whoever else said it, Cic.

**smāragdus** (zm-), i, comm. = σμαράγδος. A smaragdus; a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour, including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** émeraude.

**smāris**, īdis, f. = σμαρίς. The smar-is; a small inferior fish: Ov.

**smilax**, ācis, f. = σμίλαξ. Smilax. **I.** Prop.: *Bindweed, withwind, rough smilax*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Personified*: A maiden who was changed into the herb smilax: Ov.

**Smintheus** (dissyll.), ēi, m., Σμινθεύς. Smintheus; an epithet of Apollo (from the little town Σμινθη in the Trojan territory).

**1. smyrna**, æ, f. = σμύρνα. Myrrh: Lucr.

**2. Smyrna**, æ, f., Σμύρνη (Myrrh). Smyrna or Zmyrna; a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birthplace of Homer (still called Smyrna).—Hence, **Smyrn-æi**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Smyrna*.

**sōbōles**, is, etc., v. subol.

**sōbrī-e**, adv. [sobri-us] 1. *Moderately, temperately, frugally*: Cic.—2. *Prudently, sensibly, circumspectly*: Plaut.

**sōbrīnus**, i, m. -a, æ, f. [contr. for sororinus from soror] (*One pertaining to a mother's sister; hence*) A cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side: Cic.

**sō-brīus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; usually referred to se; ebrius] 1. *Not drunk, sober*: a. Prop.: Of persons: vinolenti... sobrii, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of things: nox, in which there is no drinking, Prop.—2.: a. Prop.: *Sober, moderate, temperate, continent*: caret invidiā Sobrius aulā, Hor.—b. Fig.: *Sober, even-minded, clever, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious*: homines, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** sobre.

**soccū-lus**, i, m. dim. [for soccolus; fr. socculus, unconfr. Gen.] socco-lus; a small soccus: Pl.; Sen.

**soccus**, i, m. **I.** Prop.: *A kind of low-heeled, light shoe; a slipper, sock*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Because worn by comic actors*: Comedy: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** socque, soc.

**sōcer** (Nom., sōcērus, Plaut.), ēri, m. [akin to socrus; cf. socrus init.] **I.** Prop.: *A father-in-law*: Cic.; Hor.—b. Plur.: *Parents-in-law*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A son's father-in-law*: Ter.

**sōci-a**, æ, f. [akin to soci-us] A female partner, companion, associate, etc.: Sall.; Cic.

**sōciā-bilis**, e, adj. [soci(a)-o] That may be easily united or joined together, sociable: natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** sociable.

**sōci-ālis**, e, adj. [soci-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a socius; hence*) 1. *Companionable, sociable, social*: homo sociāle animal, Sen.—2. *Of, or belonging to, allies, or confederates; allied, confederate*: exercitus, i. e. of the allies, Liv.—3. *Of marriage, conjugal, nuptial*: amor, Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** social.

**sōciāl-iter**, adv. [social-is] Socially: Hor.

**sōci-ētās**, ātis, f. [soci-us] (*The state, or condition, of the socius; hence*) 1. Gen.: *Fellowship, association, union, community, society*: generis humani, Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: *A copartnership, association for trading purposes*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *A company or society of the farmers of the public revenue*: Bithynica, Cic.—3. *A political league, an alliance, confederacy*: Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** société.

**sōci-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To join or unite together, to associate; to do or hold in common, to share a thing with another, etc.*: regnum suum cum illorum rege sociavi, Cic.: verba loquor socianda chordis, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To join or unite one's self*: Liv.

**1. sōciūs**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit sakhi, amicus] **I.** Gen.: *A fellow, sharer, partner, comrade, companion, associate*: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A. Mercantile*: 1. *A copartner, partner in business*: Cic.—2. Plur.: *The farmers or company of farmers (of the public*

revenue): Cic.—b. Polit. t. t.: 1. *Ally, confederate*: Sall.; Cæs.—2.: a. In the connection, socii et Latini, or, more freq., socii et nomen Latinum, the term socii denotes the Italian people dwelling out of Latium who were under the protection of and allied with Rome: *The Italian allies*: Sall.; Liv.—b. The socii Latini nominis, etc., on the other hand, are simply *The Latin allies, the Latins*: Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (old) socie.

**2. sōci-us**, a, um, adj. [1. soci-us] 1. *Shared with another; joint, common, united, associated*: anni, i. e. wedded years, Ov.—2. *Leagued, allied, confederate*: agmina, Virg.

**sōcord-i-a** (sēcord), æ, f. [soccors, soccord-is] (*The state or quality of the soccors; hence*) 1. *Weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity*: Suet.; Tac.—2. *Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity* (only in sing.): Ter.; Tac.

**sōcord-ius**, comp. adv. [id.] *More negligently or slothfully*: Liv.

**sō-cor-s**, ordis, adj. [for se-cord-s; fr. se; cor, cord-is] (*Without mind or judgment; i. e. mentally dull; hence*) 1. *Narrow-minded, silly, foolish, blockish, stupid, thoughtless, senseless*: natura, Cic.: (Sup.) apud socordissimos Scythas, App.—2. *Careless, negligent, sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive*: (with Gen.) niles futuri socors, Tac.

**Sōcrātes**, is, m., Σωκράτης. Prop.: *Socrates; a celebrated Greek philosopher*.—Hence, **Sōcrāt-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Socrates; Socratic*.—As Subst.: *Socratici*, ōrum, m. (sc. discipuli) *The followers or disciples of Socrates*.

**sōcrus**, ūs, f. orig. comm. [akin to Sanscrit sragura, Gr. εὐκρῶς] 1. *A father-in-law*: Enn. ap. Cic.—2. *A mother-in-law*: Ter.; Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (old) socre.

**sōdāl-icūs** (-ītūs), a, um, adj. [sodal-is] (*Of, or belonging to, a sodalis; hence*) *Of, or belonging to, a fellow or companion*: jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov.—As Subst.: *sodalicius* (-tium), ī, n.: 1. Prop.: *A fellowship, friendly intercourse or intimacy, companionship, etc.*: Cat.—2. Meton.: a. *A company assembled for feasting; a banqueting-club*: Auct. Her.—b. In a bad sense: *An unlawful secret society*: Cic.

**sōdālis**, is (Abl., regularly, sodali; sodale, Pl.), comm. [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, crony, boon-companion*: A. Prop.: Of persons: Cæs. As Adj.: *Of friends, comrades, etc.*: turba sodalis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Of things*: Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A member (of a college of priests)*: Cic.—b. In a bad sense: *A participator, accomplice*: Cic.

**sōdāl-itas**, ātis, f. [sodal-is] (*The condition, or state, of the sodalis; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, friendship, intimacy*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Concor.*: *A fellowship, brotherhood, etc.*: Plaut.—b. *A society or association of any*



**kind**, esp. for religious purposes : Cic. —C. A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club : Cic. —D. In a bad sense. An unlawful secret society : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sodalité*.

**sodes**, adv. [contr. from si audes for audies] (If you will hear; hence) If you will, if you please, with your leave, *prithae*, pray (mostly, with Imperative) : Plaut.; Cat.; Hor.

**sol**, solis, m. [acc. to Benfey and Fick akin to Sanscrit *svar*, Greek *ἥλιος*] I. Prop.: The sun : Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. Personified: The Sun-god, Apollo, the Phœbus of the Greeks : Cic.; Ov.—B. Sun, i.e. sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place, etc. : Cic.—C. For day : Virg. III. Fig.: A sun, as an appellation of an extraordinary person : Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soleil*.

**solā-men**, inis, n. [sol(a)-or] A comfort, relief, solace, consolation : Virg. **sol-aris**, e, adj. [sol] Of, or belonging to, the sun; sun-, solar : lumen, Ov.

**sol-arius**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, the sun; sun-: horologi-um, Pl.—As Subst.: solarium, li, n. 1.: (sc. horologium) a. Prop.: A sundial : Plaut.—b. Meton.: (a) Ad solarium, "At the sun-dial;" a much-frequented place in the forum where the sun-dial stood : Cic.—(b) A clock (even a water-clock) : Cic.—2. (sc. tectum) A flat house-top, a terrace, balcony (as being exposed to the sun) : Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solaire*.

**solātō-lum**, i, n. dim. [solatium, (uncontr. Gen.) solatio-l] A little comfort or solace : Cat.

**sol-ā-tum**, li, n. [sol(a)-or] I. Prop.: A soothing, assuaging : a comfort, relief, consolation, solace : Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: A consoler, comforter : Ov.

**solā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A comforter, consoler : Tib.

**soldarius**, li, m. [Celtic word] A retainer of a chieftain; a soldier : Cæs.

**solus**, a, um, v. solidus init.

**sol-ēa**, æ, f. [sol-um] (A) thing pertaining to the sole of the foot; hence) I. Prop.: A covering for the foot; a sole fastened on by a strap across the instep; a sandal : Ov.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of things of a like shape : A. A kind of felter : Cic.—B. For animals: A (kind of) shoe (not nailed on, like our horse-shoes, which were unknown to the ancients, but drawn on and taken off again when not needed) : Cat.—C. A sole (fish) : Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sole*.

**solē-ātus**, a, um, adj. [sole-a] Provided with sandals, wearing sandals : Cic.

**sollemnis** (ennis), e, etc., v. sollemnis.

**solē-nis**, ntis, P. of sole-o. **sol-ēo**, itus sum, ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. *sol*; perhaps root *sol*=root *sed* in *sed-eo*] (To sit down to a thing; hence) To use, be wont, be accustomed : qui mentiri solent, peccare consuevit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old), *souloir*.

**solērs**, eris, etc., v. soll.

**sollcito**, are, etc., v. soll.

**sollid-itas**, ātis, f. [sollid-us] (The condition or quality of the solidus; hence) Solidness, solidity : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollidité*.

**sollid-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To make firm, dense, or solid; to make whole or sound; to strengthen, fasten together: *sollidati muri*, Tac.: *crētā sollidanda* (sc. area), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soulder*.

**sollid-us** (-dus, Hor.), a, um, adj. [usually referred to *sol*-um; but rather akin to *ōl-ōs*, *sol-lus*] I. Prop.: Whole, complete, entire: viscera, Virg.: partem *sollido* demere de die, Hor.—As Subst.: A. **sollidum**, i, n. The whole sum : Cic.—B. **sollidus**, i, m. (sc. numus) A *sollidus* (a gold coin, at first called aureus, and worth about 25 denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one-half in value) : Hor. II. Meton.: Firm, dense, compact, not hollow, solid : (Comp.) *sollidior casus factus*, Col.: Sup.) *sollidissima tellus*, Ov.—As Subst.: **sollidum**, i, n.: A. A solid thing or body; a solid : Cic.—B. Solidity, firmness : Cic.—C. The solid ground : Liv. III. Fig.: Sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real: gloria, Cic.: mens, Hor.—Particular phrase: In *sollido*, In safety: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollide*; also (subst.) *sollide*, *soll*, sou.

**solliferrūm**, i, v. solliferreum. **sollistimūm**, tripudium, in angular lang. A favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground : Cic. **soll-itarius**, a, um, adj. [sol-us] (Of, or belonging to, the solus; hence) Alone, by itself, lonely, solitary: natura *sollitaria* nihil amat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollitaire*.

**sollitaurilla**, v. suovetaurilla. **soll-itūdo**, inis, f. [sol-us] (The state, or condition, of the solus; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: A being alone or solitary; loneliness, solitariness, solitude : Cic. B. Meton.: A lonely place, desert, wilderness : Cic.; Cæs. II. Esp.: A being left alone or deserted; a state of want; destitution, deprivation : Ter; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollitude*.

**soll-itus**, a, um, 1. P. of sol-eo.—2. Pa.: (Which one is used to, or which usually happens; hence) Wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary: ad *sollitum risticus* ibit opus, Ov.—As Subst.: **sollitum**, i, n. That which is usual or customary; a usual thing : Liv.

**soll-ium**, li, n. [perhaps root *sol*; cf. *soleo* init.] (A sitting down; hence) 1. A seat, chair of state, throne : Cic.; Virg.—2. A tub, esp. for bathing : Liv.—3. A stone coffin, a sarcophagus : Suet.

**soll-i-vāg-us**, a, um, adj. [sol-us; (l); vag-or] I. Prop.: Wandering, or roving, alone: genus hoc (sc. hominum), Cic. II. Meton.: Alone, by itself, single, solitary: *caelum*, Cic.

**soll-enn-is** (soll-ennis, soll-ennis, soll-ennis), e, adj. [for soll-ann-is; fr. *sol*-us; *ann*-us] (That takes place when the year is complete; hence)

I. Prop.: Stated, established, appointed: *sollenne sacrificium*, Cic. II. Meton.: A. With the idea of its religious character predominating: Religious, festive, solemn: *precatio comitiorum*, Cic.: (Sup.) *sollennissimæ preces*, App.—As Subst.: **sollenne**, is, n. (sc. sacrum) A religious or solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice; solemn games; a festival, solemnity, etc.: Liv.; Virg.—B. With the idea of its stated, regular character predominant: Wonted, common, usual, customary, ordinary: *socer arma Latini* habet, Imperium *sollenne* *socer*, Virg. A verbal expression: *Sollennia*, In the common or usual way: Hor.

As Subst.: 1. **sollenne**, is, n. A custom, practice, usage, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. **sollennia**, lum, n. Customary avocations, or pursuits : Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollenne*.

**sollenn-iter**, adv. [sollenn-is] 1. In a religious or solemn manner, solemnly : Liv.—2. According to custom, in the usual or customary manner, regularly, formally : Pl.

**soll-er-s** (soll-er), tis (Abl. regularly *sollerti*; *sollerte*, Ov.), adj. [for *soll-art*; fr. *sol*-us; *ars*, *art*-is] (Having all art; hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: Skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, adroit, expert: (Comp.) *sollertior et ingeniosior*, Cic. (with Gen.) *sollers lyra*, Hor. II. Meton.: Of things: Ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive: *opera providæ sollertisque naturæ*, Cic.: (Sup.) *fundus sollertissimus*=most creative, i.e. most productive, fruitful, Cato.

**soll-er-ter** (soll-er-), adv. [for *soll-er-ter*; fr. *sollers*, *sollert*-is] Skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously: aliquid consequi, Cic.: (Comp.) *sollertius*, Ov.: (Sup.) *sollertissime*, Cic.

**soll-er-tia** (soll-er-), æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the sollers; hence) Skill, shrewdness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, dexterity, adroitness, expertness : Cæs.; Cic.

**soll-citā-tio** (soll-cit-), ōnis, f. [sollcit(a)-o] An inciting, instigating, instigation : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollitation*.

**soll-cit-ē**, adv. [sollcit-us] (Anziously, i.e.) 1. With concern or solicitude : Sil.—2. Carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently: (Comp.) *solllicitus custodiendus* est honor, Pl.: (Sup.) *solllicitissime agere*, Suet.

**soll-cit-ō** (soll-cit-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb: *solllicitanda tamen tellus*, Virg.: (without Object) *quas* (sc. herbas) *nullo solllicitante dabat*, i.e. without ploughing, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To stir up, rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, vex, molest: multa sunt quæ me solllicitant, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In a bad sense: To stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate one to do anything bad; to tamper with: per eas se credebat posse servitia urbana solllicitare, Sall.: *servum ad*

venenum dandum sollicitare cepit, Cic.—2. Without an evil purpose: *To urge, endeavour to persuade, solicit: me multa sollicitant*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soliciter*.

**sollicit-tudo** (sōlicī-), *inis*, *f.* [for *sollicit-tudo*; fr. *sollicit-us*] (*The state, or quality, of the sollicitus; hence*) *Uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude: neque Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solicitude*.

**soll-i-ci-tus** (sol-), *a, um, adj.* [*soll-us*; (*i*); *ci*, root of *ci-co*] *Prop.: Wholly, i.e. violently moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed: mare*, Virg.: *rates, tossed about*, Ov. II. Fig.: *A. Of persons: Uneasy, troubled, or agitated, in mind; disquieted, anxious, sollicitous: sollicita civitas* (=cives) *susplicione*, Cic.—*B. Of things: Full of anxiety, anxious, troubled, sollicitous: animus*, Cic. (*Sup.*) *sollicitissima etas*, Sen.: (*Comp.*) *sollicitior rei familiaris diligentia, about*, Quint.—*C. Of animals: Uneasy, unquiet, watchful: canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitibus*, Liv. III. Meton.: *Of things: Causing disquietude, care, anxiety, or alarm: opes*, Hor.

**soll-i-ferr-um** (sol-), *i, n.* [*soll-us*; (*i*); *ferr-um*] (*A thing wholly of iron; hence*) *An iron javelin: Liv. sollus, a, um, adj. = totus: Fest. sollocismus, i, m. = σολλοκισμός. A grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence; a solecism: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. solécisme.*

**Sölön** (-o), *önis, m., Σόλων*. *Solon or Solo; a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece.*

**Soloniūm**, *ii, n.* *Solonium; a district near Lanuvium.—Hence, Solonius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Solonium.*

**sölör**, *ätus sum, äri, i. v. dep. a.* [*etym. dub.*] 1. With personal objects: *To comfort, console, solace: inopem solatur et egrum*, Hor.—2. With things as objects: *To soothe, ease, lighten, lessen, relieve, assuage, mitigate: laborem cantu*, Virg.

**solstiti-älis**, *e, adj.* [*solstiti-um*] *I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the summer-solstice: solstitial: dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic.: tempus, the shortest day, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of, or belonging to, midsummer or summer-heat: tempus, Liv.—B. Of, or belonging to, the sun: solar: orbis, a solar revolution, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. solsticial.*

**sol-sti-tum**, *ii, n.* [for *sol-sta-tum*; fr. *sol*; *st(a)-o*] (*A standing-still of the sun; hence*) *I. Gen.: The solstice: Pl. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: The summer-solstice, the longest day of the year: Cic. B. Meton.: Summer-time, the heat of summer: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. solstice.*

**söl-um**, *i, n.* [*prob. root SOL; cf. sol-eo init.*] (*That on which anything is seated, placed, etc.; hence, the lowest part of, or under, a thing; hence*) 1.

*The floor or pavement of a room, building, etc.: Cic.—2. The bottom of a ditch, trench, pool, etc.: Cæs.—3. A. Prop.: The foundation of a building: Liv.—b. Fig.: Base, basis, foundation: Cic.—4. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: The ground; earth, land, the soil, whether cultivated or not: Cat.—(b) Esp.: Law i. t.: Land, and all that stands upon it, real estate: Sen.—b. Meton.: Soil, land, country: Cic.; Ov.—Particular expressions: Solum vertere, mutare, or mutatione vertere, To change, etc., one's land, i.e. to leave one's country (mostly said of those going into exile): Cic.—5. The sole of a foot, shoe, etc.: Cic.; Var.; Plant.—6. The foundation or groundwork of anything: Virg.—7. Of the sea: The water beneath a vessel, as that which supports it, or on which it rests: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. sol, seuil.*

**söl-um**, *adv.* [*söl-us*] *Alone, only, merely, barely: Cic.—Sometimes with modo as one word: Pl.—Particular combinations: Non solum, nec (neque) solum . . . sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., Not only (not merely), not alone, or not barely . . . but also: Cic.; Hor.*

**sölummodö**, *v. 2. solum.*  
**i. sölus**, *a, um* (*Gen. regular, solus: —Dat., soli—Dat. f., solae, Plaut.; Ter., adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Alone, only, single, sole: cum omnibus potius, quam soli, perire vulerunt, Cic. B. Esp.: Alone, lonely, solitary, deserted; i.e. without relatives, friends, etc.: Ter.; Sall. II. Meton.: Of places: Lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. seul.*

**2. Sölus**, *untis, f., Σολοῦς*. *Solus; a town on the northern coast of Sicily (now Castello di Solanto).—Hence, Soluntinus, i, m. A Soluntine. sölt-e, adv. [sölut-us] 1. a. Freely, without hindrance: Cic.—b. Of speech: Easily, fluently, freely: (Comp.) solutus eloqui, Tac.—2. Negligently, heedlessly, carelessly: Cic.*

**sölü-tis**, *e, adj.* [for *solv-tis*; fr. *solvo*] (*That is easily loosed or taken apart: navis, Suet.*

**sölü-tio**, *önis, f.* [for *solv-tio*; fr. *id.*] 1. *A loosing, unloosing: Cic.—2. Looseness, weakness: Pl.—3. Payment: Cæs.; Cic.—4. A solution, explanation: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. solution.*

**sölü-tus** (for *solv-tus*), *a, um: 1. P. of solv-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Unbound, loose: solum, Pl.—b. F. Fig.: (a) (a) In a good sense: (aa) Free or exempt: soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic. (with Gen.) cum famulis operum soluti, Hor.—(ßß) Free, not bound, unshackled, unhindered, unfettered: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) omnium oratorum solutissimus in dicendo, Cic.—(γγ) Free from anxiety or care, cheerful, merry: in paupertate solutus, Hor.—(ß) In a bad sense: (aa) Uncurbed, unbridled, unchecked, licentious: (Comp.) libido solutus, Liv.—(ßß) Relaxed or loose in morals: pueri, Quint.—(γγ) Loose, negligent, heedless, careless, etc.: in gestu, Cic.—(ßß) Remiss, slack: cura, Liv.—(b) Of style, etc.: (a) Without metre, in prose: oratio, Cic.—(ß) Loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed: verba, Cic.*

**solvo**, *lvi, lätum, lvère* (*Perf., solvi, Cat.*), 3. *v. a.* [for *se-lvo*] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To loose, loosen, untie, unbind, etc.: fasciculum, Cic.: solvunt a stipite funem, Ov.: (without Object) nullo solvente, id.—Particular phrases: Naut. l. t.: 1. Solvere navem, ancoram, funem, etc.; or simply solvere: To loose, or let go, the ship, etc.; i.e. To set sail, sail away, weigh anchor, put to sea, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Prop.—2. Solvere vela, To loose or unfurl the sails: i.e. to put to sea, etc.: Prop.—3. With navis, etc., as subject: To sail, sail away: Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Of a prison, etc.: To open, set open: Script. ap. Cic.—2. Of a chest, etc.: To unseal, open: Plaut.—3. Of a letter: To break the seal of, undo, open: Cic.—4. Of cattle: To unharness: equum, Hor.—5. Of reins: To relax, loosen, not draw tight, slacken: Phaed.—6. Of a bridge, etc.: To destroy, break down: Tac.—7. Of a ship: To break up, dash in pieces: Ov.—8. To dissolve, to melt: nivem, Ov.—9. Of the mouth: To open; i.e. to begin to speak: Ov.—10. Of the tongue: To set loose; to give loose to: Ov.—11. Of an assembly: To dismiss, break up: Ov.—12. Of the effects of sleep, cold, etc.: To relax, render powerless, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—13. Of disease, etc.: To render powerless: medium solvor et inter opus, Ov.—14. To part, separate, etc.: agmina terni Diductis solvere choris, Virg.—15. Mercantile l. t.: To release from obligation; hence: a. With money, etc., as object: To pay a sum due: Cic.; Liv.—Particular ph ase: Solvendo ere alieno non esse, olvendo non esse, To be unable to pay one's debts, to be insolvent: Cic.; Liv.—b. With personal object: To pay a person: militem, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. To solve, explain, unfold, unravel: quä viä captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic.—B. Of friends, etc.: To part, separate, sever: Prop.—C. Of a verse: To break up, i.e. change into prose: non si solvas; Postquam discordia tetra, etc., Hor.—D. Of a cust-m, etc.: To break, cease to observe, set at naught, dispense with, etc.: Liv.—E. To banish, disperse, expel, etc.: solvite corle metum, Virg.—F. To free, release, exempt, deliver, excuse: me tener solvet vitulus, Hor.—G. To pay, satisfy, discharge: omnia justa paterni funeri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) solver, soudre.*

**Sölümus** (-im-us), *i, m.* *Solymus or Solimus; a Trojan, the founder of Salmo.*

**sömmicül-ösus**, *a, um, adj.* [*sömm-us*; through obsol. dimin. *ömmiculus*] (*Full of somnans; hence*) *Inclined to sleep, drowsy, dozy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful: senectus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) sommeil.*

**sömm-i-fer**, *fëra, fërum, adj.* [*sömm-us*; (*i*); *fer-o*] *Sleep-bringing,*



*soporific*, *somniferous*: *virga* (sc. *Mercurii*), *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. somnifere*.

**somni-o**, *ŭi*, *ŕtum*, *ŕre*, 1. v. a. [*somni-um*] I. Prop.: *To dream; to dream of, or see in a dream*: *aliquid*, *Cic.* II. Fig.: *To dream, i.e. to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly*: *Trojanum prœdium somniaveram*, *Cic.* (without *Object*) *philosophi somniantes*, *id.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. songer*.

**somn-ium**, *ŭi*, n. [*somni-us*] (*That which pertains to somnus*; hence) I. Prop.: *A dream*: *Cic.*; *Ov.* II. Meton.: *Personified*: *Plur.*: *Dreams*, as *divinities*: *Cic.* III. Fig.: *A dream, an idle whim or fancy, stuff, nonsense*: *Hor.*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. songe*.

**somnus**, 1. m. [akin to Sanscrit *śvapna*, from the Sanscrit root *śvap*, "to sleep;" also, to the Gr. *σνῦος*] I. Prop.: *Sleep*: *Cic.*; *Cæs.* II. Meton.: *A. Personified*: *Somnus or Sleep, as a deity, the son of Erebus and Nox*: *Ov.*—B. For *night*: *Virg.* III. Fig.: *Sleep*: *For Death*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. somme*.

**sōnā-bilis**, e, *adj.* [*son(a)-o*] *Sounding, noisy*: *sistrum*, *Ov.*

**sōnā-nis**, *ntis*: 1. P. of *son(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Noisy, sounding, sonorous*: (*Comp.*) *meatus animæ sonantior*, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sonnant*.

**sōn-ax**, *ŕcis*, *adj.* [*son-o*] *Sounding, noisy*: *concha*, *Ov.*

**sōn-i-pes**, *pēdis*, *adj.* [*son-us*; (*i*); *pes*] *With sounding feet, noisy-footed*: *turba*, *Grat.*—As *Subst.*: *sonipes*, *ŕdis*, m. (sc. *equus*) *A noisy-foot, i.e. a prancer, steed*: *Virg.*

**sōn-itus**, *ŭs* (old *Gen.*, *soniti*), m. [*son-o*] *A noise, sound, din*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*

**sōn-i-vi-us**, a, *um*, *adj.* [*son-us*; (*i*); *vi-a*] *Sounding on the way or road*: *noisy*; only in the phrase *sonivium tripudium*, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: *Cic.*

**sōn-o**, *ŭi*, *ŕtum*, *ŕre* (*Part. Fut.* *sonaturum*, *Hor.*—*Inf. acc.* for 3. *Conj.*, *sonēre*, *Lucr.*), 1. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root *śvan*, *to sound*] I. *Neut.*: *A. Gen.*: *To make a noise; to sound, resound*: *tympana sonerunt*, *Cæs.*: *humida circum Stagna sonat* (sc. *hirundo*), *Virg.* B. *Esp.*: *Of money*: *To chink, ring*: *dicta non sonant, i.e. are not money*, *Plaut.* II. *Act.*: *To sound forth*: *A. Of living subjects*: 1. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To utter, speak, give utterance to*: *sonare subagreste quiddam*, *Cic.*—b. *Esp.*: (a) *To cry out, call out*: *tale sonat populus*, *Ov.*—(b) *To talk loudly, or boastfully, of*: *to vaunt of*: *atavos et avorum antiqua* . . . *Nomina*, *Virg.*—(c) *To sing, pour forth*: *dura fugæ mala, dura belli*, *Hor.*—(d) *To sing, extol, celebrate*: *magno nobis ore sonandus eris*, *Ov.*—2. *Meton.*: *To betray by a sound*: *furem sonare juveni*, *Prop.*—B. Of things as subjects: 1. *To give forth the sound of anything*: *nec vox hominem sonat, i.e. sound like that of a human being*, *Virg.*—2. *Of a musical instrument*: *To sound forth, pour*

*forth, etc.*: *carmen*, *Hor.*—3. *Of poetry, etc.*: *To sound forth, sing aloud, extol, praise, celebrate, etc.*: *carmina nostra sonabant*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sonner*.

**sōn-or**, *ŕris*, m. [*son-o*] *A noise, sound, din*: *Virg.*; *Tac.*

**sōnōr-us**, a, *um*, *adj.* [*sonor*] *Noisy, loud, sounding, resounding, sonorous*: *tempestates*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sonore*.

**sons**, *sontis*, *adj.* [*etym. dub.*] I. Prop.: *Hurtful, noxious*: *Fest.* II. *Meton.*: *Guilty, criminal*: *anima*, *Virg.*—As *Subst.*: m. (sc. *homo*): *A guilty person; an offender, malefactor, criminal*: *Liv.*—B. *One that gives offence by his conduct, etc.*: *Sall.*

**sont-icus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [*sons, sontis*] (*Hurtful*; hence) I. Prop.: *Dangerous, serious*, in the connection, *morbus santicus, of a serious disorder that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, etc.*: *Gell.* II. *Meton.*: *Serious, weighty, important*: *causa, i.e. arising from a morbus santicus*, *Tib.*

**sōn-us**, 1. (old *Abn.* *sonu*), m. [*son-o*] *A noise, sound*: *Cic.*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. son*.

**sōphistes**, e, m. = σοφιστής. *A sophist*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sophiste*.

**Sōphocles**, is (*Voc.* *Sophocle*, *Cic.*), m., Σοφοκλῆς, *Sophocles*; a celebrated Greek tragic poet.—Hence, **Sōphocl-us**, a, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sophocles*.

**Sophonisba**, e, f. *Sophonisba*; the wife of *Syphax*, and daughter of *Hasdrubal*.

**sōphos** (-us), i, m. = σοφός. *A wise man, sage*: *Mart.*—As *Adj.*: *Wise, shrewd*: *victor*, *Phad.*

**sōp-to**, *ŭi* or *ŭi*, *ŕtum*, *ŕre*, 4. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *śvap*, *dormire*] I. Prop.: *To put, to lull, to sleep; to make, or cause, to sleep*: *herbis sopire draconem*, *Ov.* II. *Meton.*: *A. To reduce to a state, or condition, of torpor; to deprive of feeling, or sense; to render senseless, unconscious, etc.*: *impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur*, *Liv.*—B. *Part. Perf.*: *Of sleep*: *Deep, sound, etc.*: *Liv.*—C. *Pass.*: *To be laid to rest, i.e. to perish, die*: *sopita quiete est*, *Lucr.* III. Fig.: *Of things*: *To lull to sleep, lay at rest; to calm, settle, still, quiet*: *sopitus suscitatus ignes*, *Virg.*: *sopita vitæ, Cic.*

**sōp-or**, *ŕris*, m. [*sop-io*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *Sleep*: *Virg.*—B. *Esp.*: *A heavy sleep, lethargy, stupefaction*: *Pl.* II. Fig.: *Of the sleep of death; death*: *Hor.* III. *Meton.*: *A. Personified*: = *Somnus*: *Virg.*—B. *Sleepiness, laziness, indifference*: *Tac.*

**sōpōr-i-fer**, *fēra*, *fērum*, *adj.* [*sop-or*; (*i*); *fer-o*] *Sleep-bringing, inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy*: *papaver*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. soporifere*.

**sōpōr-o**, *no* *perf.*, *ŕtum*, *ŕre*, 1. v. a. [*sopor*] I. *A. Prop.*: *To lay asleep, to cast into sleep*: *soporatus invadere hostes*, *Ov.* B. *Meton.*: *To deprive of sense or feeling; to stupefy*: *serpentes*, *Pl.* C. Fig.: *Of things*:

*To lay at rest; to still, quiet, allay*: *soporatus dolor*, *Curt.* II. *To render soporific*: *soporatus* (*ramus*), *Virg.*

**sōpōr-us**, a, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] (*Of, or belonging to, sopor*; hence) *Sleep-bringing, causing sleep*: *Virg.*

**Sōra**, e, f. *Sora*; a Roman colony near *Arpinum*, on the *Liris*.—Hence, **Sōr-ānus**, a, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sora*: *Soran*.

**Sōracte**, is, n.; *Soractes*, is, m. *Sorace*, or *Soraces*; a high mountain in *Etruria*, on which was a temple of *Apollo* (now *Monte di S. Silvestro*).

**sorb-ēo**, *ŭi* (*sorpi*, *acc.* to *Grammarians*), *no* *sup.*, *ŕre*, 2. v. a. [*siblati* and *transposed from sorb-ŕo*] I. Prop.: *To sup up, suck in, drink down, swallow*: *margaritas aceto liquifectas*, *Suet.* II. *Meton.*: *To suck in, draw in, swallow up, absorb*: *flumina sorbentur*, *Ov.* III. Fig.: (*To swallow down*; i.e.) *A. Of hatred*: *To suppress, check, etc.*: *Cic.*—B. *Of the mind, etc.*: *To imbibe, etc.*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) sorbir*.

**sorb-illo**, *perfi.* and *sup. prps.* *not found*, *ŕre*, 1. v. a. *dim.* [*sorb-co*] *To sip*: *cyathos*, *Ter.*

**sorb-itio**, *ŕnis*, f. [*id.*] (*Prop.*: *A supping up*; *Meton.*) *A drink, draught, potion*: *broth*: *liquida*, *Plaud.*

**sorb-um**, i, n. [*sorb-us*] *The fruit of the sorbus, a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry*: *Virg.*

**sorbus**, i, f. *The sorb- or service-tree*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sorbe*.

**sord-ēo**, *perfi.* and *sup. prps.* *not found*, *ŕre*, 2. v. n. [*etym. dub.*] I. Prop.: *To be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty*: *lavisti? Ph. Num tibi sordere videtur?* *Plaut.* II. Fig.: *To be mean, base, low, or sordid*: *haud sordere visus est Festus dies*, *Plaut.* III. *Meton.*: *To seem base or paltry*: *To be despised, slighted, or held of no account*: *cunctane prae campo sordent?* *Hor.*

**sord-es**, is, f. [*sord-co*] I. Prop.: *Dirty, filthy, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor*: *Cic.*; *Ov.*; *Hor.* II. Fig.: *A. Lowness or meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness of behaviour or disposition*: *Cic.*—B. *Meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* III. *Meton.*: *A mourning garment* (because usually soiled or dirty); and hence, *mourning* in *gen.*: *Cic.*—B. *The dregs (of the people)*; *the mob, rabble*: *Cic.*

**sorde-sco**, *sordŭi*, *no* *sup.*, *sordescere*, 3. v. n. *incho.* [*sord-ŕo*] *To become dirty, grow filthy or nasty*: *Hor.*

**sordid-us**, a, *um*, *adj.* [*sordidus*] *In dirty clothes, meanly or shabbily dressed, whether from poverty or as a token of mourning, etc.*: *Cic.*

**sordid-e**, *adv.* [*id.*] 1. *Meanly, basely*: (*Comp.*) *sordidius nati*, *Tac.*—2. *Vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly*: *Cic.*—3. *Meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly*: *Cic.*

**sordidŭ-lus**, a, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [*for sordido-lus*; *fr. sordilŭs*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *sordido-i*] *Souled*: *toga*, *Juv.*

**sord-Idus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [*sord-co*]

**I. Prop.**: Dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid, sordid: (Comp.) sordidior multo post hoc toga, Mart. II. Fig.: **A.** Low, base, mean, in birth, rank, etc.; homo, Cic.: loco sordido natus, Liv.—**B.** Of things: Poor, humble, small, paltry, etc.: rura, Virg.—**C.** In character, etc.: Low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful: virtus repulsa nescia sordidæ, Hor. (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) iste omnium sordidissimus, Cic.—**D.** Mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid: ita sordidus, ut se Non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sordide; also (subst.) ordure.

**sorex**, icis, m. [ὑραξ] A shrew-mouse: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. souris.

**sorites**, æ, m. = σωρίτης. A sorites; a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sorité.

**soror**, ōris, f. [akin to Sanscrit *savari*] **I. Prop.**: A sister: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: For A female friend, playmate, or companion: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. sœur.

**sorōr-i-cid-a**, æ, m. [for soror-i-cid-a; fr. soror, soror-is: (i); cæd-o] The murderer of a sister: Cic.

**sorōr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [soror] Of, or belonging to, a sister: Cic.; Ov.

**sors**, tis (Nom.), sortis, Plaut.: Abl., sorti, Virg.), f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A lot (i.e. anything used to determine chances): Cic.; Liv. **B. Esp.**: Of a chance or ticket in a lottery: Suet. **II. Meton.**: **A.** A casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot: Cic.—**B.** An oracular response; oracle (which was often written on a little tablet or lot): a prophecy: Cic.; Virg.—**C.** Lot, for fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition: Liv.; Virg.—**D.** A sort or kind: Ov.—**E.** Part, share: Liv.—**F.** Mercantile t.t.: Capital bearing interest, principal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sort.

**sort-i-cūla**, æ, f. dim. [sors, sort-is] A little lot, a small tablet or ticket: Suet.

**sort-i-lōg-us**, a, um, adj. [sors, sort-is: (i); leg-o] Oracle-speaking, foretelling, prophetic: Delphi, Hor.—As Subst.: sortilegus, i, m. (sc. homo) A fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sortilège.

**sort-i-o**, prps. no perf., itum, tre, 4. v. n. and a. [sors, sort-is] **I. Neut.**: To cast or draw lots: Plaut. **II. Act.**: **A.** To divide by lot: urbem et agros, Enn.—**B. Pass.**: To draw by lot, to allot: consilia, quæ erant sortita inter singulos candidatos, Cic.

**sort-i-or**, itus sum, tri, 4. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] **I. Neut.**: To cast or draw lots: quum prætores designati sortirentur, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To draw or cast lots for: to fix, assign, or appoint by lot: to allot; also, in the perfect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot: tribūs, Cic.: regna viti talis, Hor. **B. Meton.**: **1.** To share, divide, distribute an action or undertaking: laborem, Virg.—**2.** To choose, select: subolem armento sortire quotannis, Virg.—**3.** To obtain, receive a thing:

gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sortir.

**sortis**, is, v. sors init. **sorti-ti-o**, ōnis, f. [sorti-or] A casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or determining by lot: Cic.

**sortit-ō**, ade. [1. sortit-us] **I. Prop.**: By lot or lots: Cic. **II. Meton.**: By fate, destiny, etc.: Plaut.

**1. sortit-us**, a, um, [or] of sorti-or. **2. sortit-us**, ōis, m. [sorti-or] A casting or drawing of lots: Cic.; Virg.

**Sōs-lus**, ūi, m. Sosius; a Roman name.

**sos-pes**, Itis (fem. collat. form, **sospita**, æ), adj. [for sos-pet-s; fr. sos; pet-o] **1.** (Seeking in order to save; hence) **a.** Prop.: Saving, delivering: templum Junonis Sospitæ, Cic.—As Subst.: **Sospita**, æ, f. (sc. dea) The delivering goddess; the deliverer or preserver; an epithet of Juno: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Favourable, auspicious: cursus, Hor.—**2.** (Sought in order to be saved; hence) Saved, safe and sound, safe, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured: virginum mater juvenumque nuper Sospitum, Hor.: fortuna ... Sospes ab incursu est, Ov.

**sospit-ō**, no perf. nor sup. found, āre, 1. v. a. [sospes, sospit-is] To keep safe, preserve, protect, prosper: progeniem, Liv.

**Sōter**, ēris, m. = Σωτήρ. A deliverer, preserver: Cic.

**Sotiates**, um, m. The Sotiates; a people in Gallia Aquitania.

**spādix**, icis, comm. = σπάδις. **I. Prop.**: A palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit: Gell. **II. Meton.**: (as in Greek) (as adj.) Date-brown, nut-brown, chestnut-brown: equi, Virg.

**spād-ō**, ōnis, m. = σπάδων. **I. Prop.**: A castrated person, a eunuch: Liv.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: Of an unfruitful, or seedless, plant: Pl.

**sparg-o**, sparsi, sparsum, spargere (Inf. Pass., spargier, Hor.) **3. v. a.** [root *spar*, whence σπείρω] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of solids: **1. Gen.**: To scatter, cast, or throw, about; streu, cast, or throw, here and there: sparge rosas, Hor.: semen manu, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: Of weapons: To scatter, cast, hurl, throw, about in all directions: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Of liquids: To scatter, or throw, about; to sprinkle: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1.** To bestrew, streu: humum foliis, Virg.—**2.** To sprinkle, wet, bedew, moisten, etc.: lacrimæ favillam, Hor.—**3.** Part. Perf. Pass.: **a.** Gen.: Spotted, covered, covered over, etc.: with anything, as if by sprinkling: anguis aureis maculis sparsus, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: Covered with spots or freckles: spotted, freckled, etc.: sparsio ore, Ter.—**B.**: **1. Gen.**: To scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out, etc.: file (sc. aper) ruit spargitque canes, Ov.: exercitum per provincias, Tac.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** With Personal pron. plur.: To scatter, disperse, divide, etc.: Liv.—**b.** Of money, property, etc.: To scatter, squander, waste, etc.: Hor. **III. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To dis-

tribute, spread abroad, spread, extend; sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes Thecos, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To intersperse, interpose, insert a word etc.: ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam, etc.? unde mihi tam fortem tamque fidelem? Sparge subinde, break in with, Hor.—**2.** Of a report or rumour, To spread, or noise, abroad; to circulate, report: Virg.; Tac.

**spars-us** (for sparg-sus), a, um: **1. P.** of sparg-o.—**2. Pa.**: Spread open or out: (Comp.) sparsior racemus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. épars.

**Sparta**, æ, -e, ēs, f., Σπάρτη. Sparta or Sparte; the capital of Lacedæmon (now Mistra).—Hence, **1. Spart-ānus**, a, um, Spartan.—As Subst.: **Spartānus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A Spartan.—**2. Spartiātes**, æ, m. A Spartan.

**Spartācus**, i, m. Spartacus. **I. Prop.**: A celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans. **II. Meton.**: An epithet of Mark Antony.

**spartum**, i, n. = σπάρτον. **I. Prop.**: Spanish broom: Liv. **II. Meton.**: A rope made of broom: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sparke.

**spārū-lus**, i, m. dim. [for sparus; fr. 2. sparus, (uncontr. Gen.) sparo-i] A broom: Ov.

**1. spārus**, i, m. A small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear: Sall.

**2. spārus**, i, m. The gill-head, gill-bream: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. sparre. **spātha**, æ, f. = σπάθη. (A broad blade or anything drawn out into breadth; hence) **1.** A broad, flat, wooden instrument for stirring a liquid; a spatula, spatula: Cels.—**2.** A broad, two-edged sword without a point: Tac.—**3.** A spathe of a palm-tree: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. spathe, épe.

**spāti-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [spati-um] **I.**: **A. Gen.**: To take a walk, walk about, promenade: in xysto, Cic.: sub umbrā, Ov. **B. Esp.**: To walk about or along; to go, proceed: ante ora dædum pingues spatiatur (sc. Dido) ad aras, Virg. **II.** To go into space; i. e. to spread out, expand: spatiantia passim Brachia compescit, Ov.

**spātiōs-e**, adv. [spatios-us] **I. Gen.**: Widely, greatly, extensively: Pl. **II. Esp.**: Long: (Comp.) spatiosius, Prop.

**spāti-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [spati-um] (Full of spatium; hence) **1.** Full of room, roomy, of great extent, ample, spacious: (Comp.) quid erat spatiosius illis, Ov.: (Sup.) spatiosissima sedes, Pl.—**2.** Full of size or length; hence, Large, long, broad: taurus, Ov.—**3.** Long, long-continuing, prolonged: nox, Ov.—**4.** Great, comprehensive: spatiosa res est sapientia, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. spacieux.

**spātium**, ūi, n. = σπάδιον, Æolic for σπαδων. **I. Prop.**: A race-course: decurso spatio, a calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: Room, a space: ἀρτα



*patet*. cœli spatium non amplius  
ulnas, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Room or  
space in a building: interior, Ov.—b.  
A limited space, distance, interval: vix,  
Ov.—c. Size, bulk: Ov.—d. Length:  
trahit aures in spatium, i. e. lengthens  
them out, Ov.—B. A walk, promenade.  
—C. The action of walking; a walk,  
turn: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Of time: 1.  
Gen.: A space of time, interval, period:  
Cic.; Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. Of a portion  
of time in which to do anything:  
Space, time, leisure, opportunity: Cic.;  
Cæs.—b. Metrical time, measure,  
quantity: Cic.—B. A path, course, race,  
track: majorum, of one's ancestors,  
Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *espace, pièce*.

*spēc-es*, ēi (Gen. and Dat. plur.  
were not yet in use in Cicero's time),  
f. [speci-o] 1. A seeing, sight, look,  
view: Lucr.—2. (That which is seen in  
a thing, i. e.) a. Prop.: The outward  
appearance, outside, exterior; shape,  
form, figure, etc.: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a)  
That which is discerned by the mind:  
An idea, notion: Cic.; Hor.—(b) (a)  
A look, show, seeming, appearance,  
semblance, pretence, cloak, colour: Cic.;  
Liv.—(B) Show, i. e. ornament, display,  
splendour, beauty: Cic.—c. Meton.:  
(a) (a) An appearance in sleep, a  
vision, apparition: Liv.; Ov.—(B) A  
likeness, image, statue: Cic.—(b) A  
particular sort, kind, or quality, a  
species. Hence, Fr. *espèce, espèce*.

*spēc-il-lum*, i, n. dim. [for specul-  
lum; fr. specul-um] A small thing  
for examining objects; hence) A surgical  
instrument for examining diseased  
parts of the body: Cic.

*spēc-men*, inis, n. [speci-o] (That  
which serves for seeing, knowing, or  
recognising a thing; hence) I. Prop.:  
A mark, token, proof, example, sample,  
instance, specimen: Cic. II. Meton.:  
A pattern, model, example, ideal: Cic.

*spēc-io*, spexi, spectum, spēcere,  
3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *spac*,  
*videre*] To look, look at, behold, see, etc.:  
nunc specimen spectatur, nunc certam  
amen cernitur, Plant.

*spēc-ōs-e*, ade. [speciosus] Showily,  
handsomely, splendidly. I. Prop.:  
vehī, i. e. in a painted or ornamented  
vessel, Pl.: (Comp.) speciosus arma  
Non est qui tractet, Hor. II. Fig.:  
(Sup.) speciosissimus usus, Quint.

*spēc-ōsus*, a, um, adj. [speci-es]  
(Full of species; hence) Full of beauty,  
display, etc.; good-looking, showy, hand-  
some, beautiful, splendid, brilliant. I.  
Prop.: speciosus pelle decorā, Hor.  
II. Fig.: reversionis has speciosas  
causas habes, well-sounding, plausible,  
specious: Cic. (Comp.) quum specio-  
sius quid dicendum est, Quint.: (Sup.)  
speciosissimum genus orationis, id.  
¶ Hence, Fr. *spécieux*.

*spēc-tā-bilis*, e, adj. [spect(a)-o]  
I. Prop.: That may be or is seen;  
visible: campus, i. e. open, Ov. II.  
Meton.: That is worth seeing, notable,  
admirable, remarkable: victoria, Tac.  
¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *spectable*.

*spēc-tā-cūlum* (-clum, Prop.), i,  
n. [spect(s)-o] (That which is made for

beholding; hence) I. Gen.: A show,  
sight, spectacle: Cic. II. Esp.: A.  
Prop.: In the theatre, circus, etc.: A  
public sight or show; a stage-play,  
spectacle: Cic.; Liv. B. Meton.: The  
place where plays, etc., are performed;  
the theatre or amphitheatre: Cic.; Ov.  
¶ Hence, Fr. *spectacle*.

*spēc-tā-tio*, ōnis, f. [spect(a)-o]  
1. a. Prop.: A looking, beholding,  
contemplation of a thing; a sight, view:  
Cic.—b. Fig.: Respect, regard, con-  
sideration: Flor.—2. A. An examining,  
proving, testing of money: Cic.

*spēc-tā-tor*, ōris, m. [id.] 1. a.  
Gen.: A looker-on, beholder, observer,  
spectator.—b. Esp.: A spectator in a  
theatre, at games, etc.: Plaut.—2. An  
examiner, judge, critic: Ter. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *spectateur*.

*spēc-tā-trix*, icis, f. [id.] She that  
looks at or observes a thing: Ov.

*spēc-tā-tus*, a, um: 1. P. of spect-  
(a)-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Tried, tested,  
proved: homo, Cic. (Sup.) aliquid  
spectatissimum, Liv.—b. Meton.:  
Looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy,  
excellent: (Comp.) quo non spectator  
altor, Sil.

*spēc-tio*, ōnis, f. [speci-o] (A be-  
holding; hence) Augural t. t.: An  
observing of the auspices; also, the right  
of observing them (which belonged to  
the magistrates): Cic.

*spēc-to*, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a.  
and n. intns. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.:  
1. Act.: To look at, behold; to gaze at,  
watch, observe: quisquis ingentes oculo  
irretorto Spectat acervos, Hor.—2.  
Neut.: To look direct or direct the  
looks; to look, turn the attention: domus  
spectat in nos solos, Cic. B. Esp.:  
1. Of a play, games, etc.: 1. Act.: To  
look at or see; to look on: plant; Hor.—  
b. Neut.: To look on, to be a spectator:  
Plant.—2. a. Act.: Of localities: To  
look, face, tie, be situated towards any  
quarter: Acarnania solem occidentem  
spectat, Liv.—b. Neut.: To look, lie,  
face, be situated, etc.: quæ (sc. pars)  
ad fretum spectat, Cic. Belgæ  
spectant in septentrionem et orientem  
solem, Cæs.—3. To examine, try, test:  
fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum,  
Ov. II. Fig.: A. Act.: 1. a. Gen.:  
To look at, behold, see: impunitatem  
spectate ancilue, Ter.—b. Esp.: To  
look to a thing, as to an end or guide  
of action, etc.; to have in view, bear in  
mind: to aim, strive, or endeavour  
after; to tend, incline, refer, pertain, or  
have regard to a thing: nihil spectat,  
nisi fulgur, Cic.—2. To judge of, try,  
test: nemo illum ex trunco corporis  
spectabat, Cic.—B. Neut.: To look;  
to have regard or reference: ad te unum  
omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic.

*spēc-trum*, i, n. [id.] (That which  
brings about the looking; hence) An  
appearance, form, image of a thing;  
an apparition, spectre: Cic. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *spectre*.

1. *spēc-ūla*, æ, f. [id.] (The behold-  
ing thing, i. e. a thing or place from  
which one looks out; hence) I. Prop.:  
A look-out, watch-tower: Cic. II. Fig.:

A watch-tower: amicitie, Pl. III.  
Meton.: A high place, height, emi-  
nence: Virg.

2. *spēc-ūla*, æ, f. dim. [spes, spe-i]  
A slight hope: Cic.

*spēc-ūla-bundus*, a, um, adj.  
[specul(a)-or] On the look-out, on the  
watch; watching for anything: nbi  
speculabundus substatit, Tac.: (in  
verbal force, with Acc.) rupem, Suet.

*spēc-ūla-tor*, ōris, m. [id.] I.  
Gen.: A searcher, explorer, investiga-  
tor, examiner: Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.  
Milit. t. t.: A looker-out, spy, scout, ex-  
plorer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculeur*.

*spēc-ūlōr-i-us*, a, um, adj. [specu-  
lato] Of, or belonging to, spies or  
scouts: navigia, spy-boats, vessels of  
observation, Cæs.—As Subst.: specu-  
latoria, æ, f. (sc. navis) A spy-boat,  
etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculeur*.

*spēc-ūlō-trix*, icis, f. [specul(a)-  
or] She that observes or watches; a  
(female) watcher, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *spéculatrice*.

*spēc-ūl-or*, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.  
a. and n. [1. specul-a] To spy out,  
watch, observe, examine, explore: I.  
Act.: vacuo lātām (sc. avēm) cœlo  
speculatur, Virg. II. Neut.: montis  
sublime cacumen Occupat, undescendens  
partes speculetur in omnes, Ov. ¶  
Hence, Fr. *spéculer*.

*spēc-ūlum*, i, n. [speci-o] (The  
beholding thing; i. e. the thing in which  
one beholds one's self; hence) I. P: o p:  
A. A looking-glass, mirror (usually  
made of polished metal): Cic.; Hor.—  
B. Of water: The reflecting surface, or  
mirror: Phœd. II. Fig.: A mirror,  
copy, imitation: naturæ, Cic. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *spéculum*.

*spēc-us*, ūs (i), gen. omn. [akin to  
σπείω] I. Prop.: A cave, cavern, grot-  
den; a cavity, chasm, natural or art-  
ificial; of the latter kind, a ditch,  
drain, covered watercourse, a pit in  
mines, etc.: paucos spēcus, Cic.: spe-  
cunam quandam, Gell.: specus hor-  
rendum, Virg. II. Meton.: A hollow,  
cavity of any kind: vulneris, Virg.

*spēc-ūlōn* (-eum), i, n. = σπήλαιον.  
A cave, cavern, den: Virg.

*spēc-ūnca*, æ, f. = σπήλυνξ. A cave,  
cavern, den: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
(old) *spélonque*.

*Sperchēōs* (-ius), ēi or īi, m.,  
Σπερχείος. Spercheus or Sperchius;  
a river of Thessaly, rising on Mount  
Pindus.—Hence, 1. *Sperchē-is*, idis,  
adj. f. Of, or belonging to, the Spercheus.  
—2. *Sperchī-ōnides*, æ, m. A  
dweller by the Spercheus.

*Sperchīæ*, ārum, f. *Sperchīæ*; a  
town of Thessaly, on the Spercheus.

*spēr-no*, spēvī, spētrūm, spērn-  
ēre, 3. v. a. [root *SPER* or *SPRN*, akin to  
Sanskrit root *SPHR*, to destroy; Gr.  
σπαρ-άσσω] I. Prop.: To tear apart,  
sever, separate, remove: nunc spes,  
opes auxiliæque a me segregant spērn-  
untque se, Plaut. II. Meton.: To  
despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn:  
quod petit, spernit, Hor.

*spēr-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and  
a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *SPRN*;  
C C

*desiderare, optare*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Neut.*: To hope; to entertain, or cherish, a hope; to promise or flatter one's self: quoad Pompeius in Italiâ fuisset, sperare non destitit, Cic.: spero fore ut contingat id nobis, id.—**B. Act.**: 1. To hope for; to entertain or cherish a hope for; to expect; to trust, flatter one's self, or promise one's self that something is, etc.: spero meliora, Cic.: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, Virg.—2. With Personal objects: To hope or trust in: deos, Plant. **II. Meton.**: **A. Neut.**: To entertain an expectation, apprehension, or fear of something undesired: moneo ego te te desereret ille ætate et satietate, Pl. Non spero, Plant.—**B. Act.**: To look for, expect, apprehend that which is undesired: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *espérer*.

**spe-s, spoi** (*Nom.* and *Acc. Plur.*, *speros*, *Enn.*:—*Gen. Plur.*, *sperum*; and *Dat.* and *Abi. Plur.*, *spebus*, only post-class.), *f.* [for *sper-s*; fr. *spero*; the old form of inflection seems to have belonged to 3rd. declension] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Hope: Cic. **B. Esp.**: The hope (of being appointed heir): Hor.; Tac. **II. Fig.**: As a term of endearment: Hope: Plant. **III. Meton.**: **A. Personified**: *Spes* or *Hope*; a Roman divinity who had several temples in Rome: Cic.; Liv.—**B. Concr.**: Hope: Of that in which hope is placed, or which is hoped for: gemellos, *Spem gregis*, ahl silice in nudâ connixa reliquit, Virg.—**C. An anticipation or apprehension of something not desired**: Sall.

**sphæra, æ, f.** = *σφαῖρα*. **I. Gen.**: A ball, globe, sphere: Cic. **II. Esp.**: A globe or sphere made to represent the heavenly bodies: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sphère*.

**Sphinx, ngis** (*Acc.*, *Sphinga*, *Plant.*), *f.*, *Σφίγξ* [prob. Throtter]. *Sphinx*; a fabulous monster near Thebes, that used to propose riddles to travellers, and tear in pieces those who could not solve them: *Plant.*; *Suet.*

**spica, æ, f.** = *σπικα*, *i. n.*, *Cic. poet.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A point; hence, in partic., of grain, an ear, spike: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: Of things in the shape of a spica: **A.** A top, tuft, head of other plants: Ov.—**B.** The brightest star in the constellation Virgo: Cic. poet.—**C.** An arrow, dart: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spica*, *spic*, *pic*, *pique*, *épi*.

**spic-ëus, a, um, adj.** [spic-a] *Of, or pertaining to, ears of corn*: corona, Tib.: messis, i. e. of grain, Virg.

**spic-ulum, i, n. dim.** [for *spicolum*; fr. *spicum*, (*unconstr. Gen.*) *spico*] (*A small spicum*; hence) **1. a. Gen.**: A little sharp point or sting: Virg.—**b. Esp.**: The point or head of a missile weapon: Cic.—2. A small dart, javelin, arrow, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épingie*.

**spicum, i, v. spica init.**  
**spic-na, æ, f.** [for *spic-na*; fr. *spica*] (*A thing belonging to a spica*; hence)

**I. Prop.**: A thorn: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of things in the shape of a spina: **A.** A prickle or spine of certain animals (as the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc.): Cic.—**B.** Of fishes: A bone: Quint.—**C. 1.** The back-bone, spine: Cels.—2. The back: Ov. **III. Fig.**: *Plur.*: (*Thorns*, i. e.) **A.** Difficulties, subtleties, perplexities in speaking and debating: Cic.—**B.** Cares: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épine*.

**spin-ëum, i, n.** [spin-a] (*A thing provided with spina*; hence) **A thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns**: Virg.

**spin-ëus, a, um, adj.** [id.] *Of, or belonging to, thorns*; thorny: Ov.

**spin-i-fer, fëra, fërum, adj.** [spin-a; (1); fer-o] *Thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly*: Cic.

**spin-ösus, a, um, adj.** [spin-a] **I. Prop.**: Full of thorns, or prickles; thorny, prickly: (*Comp.*) *spinösior arbor*, Pl. **II. Fig.**: (*Thorny*, i. e.) **A.** Of speech: Harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused, perplexed: Cic.—**B.** Of cares: Stinging, galling, irritating: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épineux*.

**spinthër, ëris, n.** [prob. from *σπινθήρ*, a tight-binder] *A kind of bracelet (which kept its place on the arm by its own elasticity)*: Plant.

**spin-us, i, f.** [spin-a] (*The thing having a spina*; hence) **A black-thorn, sloe-tree**: Virg.

**Spio, ñs, f.**, *Σπειώ*. *Spio*; a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

**spira, æ, f.**, *σπείρα*. **I. Prop.**: That which is wound, wreathed, coiled, or twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** The base of a column: Pl.—**B.** A twisted tie (for fastening the hat under the chin): Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spire*.

**spirā-bilis, e, adj.** [spir(a)-o] **1. a. Prop.**: That may be breathed, good to breathe, breathable, respirable: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: That serves to sustain life, vital: oculi spirabile lumen, Virg.—2. That can breathe, fitted for breathing, respiratory: viscera, Pl.

**spirā-culum, i, n.** [id.] (*That which serves for breathing*; hence) **A breathing-hole, vent, spiracle**: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spiracule*.

**spirā-mentum, i, n.** [id.] (*The thing which serves for breathing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore, spiracle: Ov.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: A breathing; i. e. a brief pause, or interval; an instant: Tac.

**spir-itus, ñs, m.** [spir-o] **I. Prop.**: A breathing or blowing: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of the wind or air: A breath, breeze: Virg.; Pl.—**B.** An exhalation, odour, etc.: Lucr.—**C.** Of that which is breathed: **1. Gen.**: The air: Cic.—2. *Esp.*: **a.** Breathed air, breath: Cic.—**b.** The breath of life, life: Cic.; Virg.—**D. Poet.**: A sigh: Prop. **III. Fig.**: **A.** A haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance; also, spirit, high spirit, energy, courage: Cic.; Cæs.—**B. 1.** Spirit, soul, mind: Liv.; Tac.—2. Soul, i. e. a beloved object: Vell.—**C. 1.** Gen.: Inspiration:

Cic.—2. *Esp.*: Poetic inspiration: a poetic spirit: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *esprit*.

**spir-o, ñvi, ñtum, ñre, i, v. n.** and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: To breathe, blow, etc.: letiferis calidi spirantibus flatibus Austri, Ov.—2. *Esp.*: To breathe, draw breath, respire dum spirare potero, Cic. **B. Meton.**: **1. a.** To burst forth as if by breathing: emicat ex oculis spiratque e pectore flamma, Ov.—**b.** To emit a scent or exhalation: graviter spirantia copia thymbræ, i. e. strong-scented, Virg.—**c.** To heave, boil, rage, etc.: fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor, Virg.—2. **a.** To breathe, for to live, be alive: Cic.; Sall.—**b.** Of parts of the body: To pant, palpitate, etc.: spirantia consiliis exta, still panting, Virg. **C. Fig.**: **1.** To be favourable, to favour: alicui, Prop.—2. To breathe, live, be alive: **A.** Of the mind, passions, etc.: spirat alihuc amor, Hor.—**b.** Of life-like representations by sculpture, etc.: spirantia æra, Virg.—3. To possess a poetic spirit: quod spiro et placeo—si placeo—tum est, Hor.—4. To be puffed up, proud, or arrogant: spirantibus altius Pœnis, Flor. **II. Act.**: **A.** Prop.: To breathe or blow out, blow forth: flammam, Liv. **B. Meton.**: To exhale, emit, give forth: odorem, Virg. **C. Fig.**: **1.** To breathe forth: mendacia, Juv.—2. Like the Eng. To breathe, = To be full of; to show, express, manifest; to design, intend a thing: tribunalum, Liv.

**spiss-e, adv.** [spiss-us] **1. Thickly, closely**: (*Comp.*) *spissius*, Pl.—2. *Stoily*: Cic.

**spiss-esco, no perf. nor sup.**, *esce*, **3. v. n. inch.** [id.] To become thick, to thicken, condense: nubes, Lucr.

**spiss-o, ñvi, ñtum, ñre, i, v. a.** [id.] To thicken, make thick or close; condense: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov.

**spissus, a, um, adj.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: Thick, crowded, close, compact, dense: arena, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *spississima arbor*, Pl. **II. Meton.**: Of time: Slow, tardy, late: Cic. **III. Fig.**: Hard, difficult: spissum id erit spissius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épais*.

**splen, ënis, m.** = *σπλῆν*. The mill or spleen: Pers.

**splend-o, ñi, no sup.**, *ëre*, **2. v. n.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: To shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten: splendet focus, Hor. **II. Fig.**: To shine, to be bright or illustrious: virtus splendet per se semper, Cic.

**splende-sco, ñi, no sup.**, *descëre*, **3. v. inch. n.** [splende-o] To become bright or shining, to derive lustre from a thing. **I. Prop.**: incipit sulco atritus splendescere vomer, Virg. **II. Fig.**: oratione, Cic.

**splendid-e, adv.** [splendid-us] **I. Prop.**: Brightly, brilliantly: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Brilliantly, splendidly, nobly: acta rebus splendide, honourably, with distinction. Cic.: (*Comp.*) *splendidus*, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) *splendidissime natus*, of very high birth, Sen.



**splend-Idus**, a, um, adj. [splend-  
eo] I. Prop.: *Bright, shining, glitter-  
ing, brilliant, etc.*: (Comp.) fonsplend-  
idior vitro, Hor. II. Meton.: Of  
style of living, dress, etc.: *Brilliant,  
splendid, magnificent, sumptuous*: quo-  
rum in villā nihil splendidum fuit  
præter ipsos, Cic. III. Fig.: A.  
Gen.: *Brilliant, illustrious, distin-  
guished, noble*: (Sup.) officium splen-  
didissimum, Cic. B. Esp.: *Showy,  
fine, specious*: prætendens culpæ  
splendida verba tuæ, Ov. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *splendide*.

**splend-or**, ōris, m. [splend-  
eo] I. Prop.: *Sheen, brightness, brilliancy,  
lustre, splendour*: Plaut.; Hor. II.  
Meton.: Of style of living, etc.:  
*Splendour, magnificence, sumptuous-  
ness*: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Lustre,  
splendour, honour, dignity, excellence,  
etc.: Cic.—B. Of the voice: *Clear-  
ness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *splendeur*.

**Spolētium**, ii, -tium, i, n. *Spole-  
tium or Spoleto*; a city of Umbria  
(now Spoleto).—Hence, **Spolēt-inus**,  
a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Spole-  
tium.—As Subst.: **Spoletini**, ōrum,  
m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Spole-  
tium*.

**spoliā-tio**, ōnis, f. [spoli(a)-o] A  
pillaging, robbing, plundering, spolia-  
tion. I. Prop.: omnium rerum, Cic.  
II. Fig.: consultiis, Cic. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *spoliation*.

**spoliā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A robber,  
pillager, plunderer, spoiler: Cic.; Juv.  
¶ Hence, Fr. *spoliateur*.

**spoliā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] She that  
robs, pillages, or spoils: Cic.

**spoliā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of spoli(a)-  
o.—2. f. Plundered, despoiled:  
(Comp.) nihil illo regno spoliatus,  
Cic.

**spoli-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.  
[spoli-um] I. Gen.: To strip; to de-  
prive of covering, rob of clothing, etc.:  
Gallum torque, Liv. II. Esp.: To  
rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive,  
despoil; to deprive or rob one of: fana  
sacrorum, Cic.: aliquem argento, id.  
(Pass. with Gr. Acc.) hiems spoliata  
capillis, stripped of his locks, Ov. ¶  
Hence, Fr. *spolier*.

**spoli-um**, ii, n. [prob. root σκυλ-  
a, whence σκυλ-λω, to strip, slay; σκυλ-  
a] (That which is stripped off; hence)  
1. Of an animal: *The skin or hide  
stripped off*: Lucr.; Ov.—2. a.  
Prop.: *The arms, armour, or clothing  
(stripped from a defeated enemy)*; also  
booty, prey, spoil: Cic.; Virg.—b.  
Meton.: *Arms, weapons*: Ov.—c.  
Fig.: *Plunder, spoil, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.

**spon-da**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.:  
*The frame of a bedstead, sofa*,  
etc.: Ov. II. Meton.: *A bed, couch*,  
sofa: Virg.

**spond-ā-lum** (—aulum), ii, n.  
[prob. σπονδῖος; αὐλός] A sacrificial  
hymn, accompanied by the flute: Cic.

**spond-ēo**, spondōni, sponsum,  
spondēre, 2. v. a. [σπειν-ω, to pour  
out or make a libation] I. Prop.:  
Law and mercantile t.t., in bargains,  
covenants, treaties, etc.: To promise

solemnly; to bind, engage, or pledge  
one's self: si quis, quod spondidit, etc.,  
Cic.: (without Object) quis spondidisse  
me dicat? id. II. Meton.: Of per-  
sonal subjects: To promise sacredly,  
to vow: aliquid, Cic.: (without Object)  
si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondeat, Virg.  
III. Fig.: Of things as subject: To  
promise, forebode, etc.: nec quicquam  
placidum spondentia (sc. sidera), Ov.

**spondēus** (incorrectly -æus), i,  
m.—σπονδεῖος (of, or belonging to,  
libations; hence, on account of its  
prolonged, solemn character), A  
sponde (—): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
sponde.

**spong-ia** (-sæ), æ, f.—σπογγία. I.  
Prop.: A sponge: Cic.; Lucr. II.  
Meton.: An open-worked coat of mail:  
Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sponge*.

**spon-sa**, æ, f. [for spond-sa; fr.  
spond-ēo] (She who is promised; hence)  
A betrothed, a bride: Cic.; Hor. ¶  
Hence, Fr. *épouse*.

**spons-ālis**, e, adj. [2. spons-us]  
Of, or belonging to, betrothal or espous-  
al; sponsal: Var.—As Subst.: **spons-  
ālia**, ium (Gen., sponsaliorum, Suet.),  
n.: 1. A betrothal, espousal: Cic.—2.  
A betrothal feast: Cic.

**spon-sio**, ōnis, f. [for spond-sio;  
fr. spond-ēo] I. Gen.: Law and Polit.  
t.t.: A solemn promise or engagement  
to some performance (in bargains,  
covenants, treaties, etc.): a promise,  
guarantee, security: Cic.; Liv. II.  
Esp.: In civil suits: A mutual agree-  
ment or stipulation (of the parties, that  
he who loses should pay a certain sum  
to him who gains the cause): Cic.

**spon-sor**, ōris, m. [for spond-sor;  
fr. id.] (One who promises solemnly for  
another; hence) A bondsman, surety:  
Cic.; Ov.

**spon-sum**, i [for spond-sum; fr.  
id.] A covenant, agreement, engage-  
ment: Cic.

1. **spon-sus** (for spond-sus), a,  
um, P. of spond-ēo.

2. **spon-sus**, i, m. [for spond-sus;  
fr. spond-ēo] I. Prop.: A betrothed,  
a bridegroom: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.:  
A wooer, suitor: Hor. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *époux*.

3. **spon-sus**, ūs, m. [id.] Bail,  
suretyship: Cic.

**spon-te**, Abl., and **spontis**, Gen.,  
of a noun spons, of which no other  
cases occur [for spond-te; fr. spond-  
ēo] (A pledging of one's self to a thing;  
hence) 1. Sponte: a. Prop.: Of free  
will, of one's own accord, of one's self,  
freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontane-  
ously: exsul Sponte erat, Ov.—b.  
Meton.: (a) Of living beings: By  
one's self, without the aid of others,  
alone: Plaut.; Cic.—(b) Of things:  
Of its, etc., self; spontaneously: Cic.;  
Hor.—2. Spontis: only in the phrase,  
Suis spontis (esse): a. To be one's own  
master, at one's own disposal: Var.;  
Cels.—b. In Columella, of things=—  
suā sponte: Of itself, spontaneously:  
Col.

**spontis**, v. sponte.

**spor-ta**, æ, f. [σπαρ, root of

σπειν-ω = εἶπ-ω, to tie, fasten, plait,  
etc.] (The plaited thing; hence) A  
plaited basket or hamper: Pl.

**sportel-la**, æ, f. dim. [for sportu-  
la; fr. sportul-a] A little basket, a  
fruit-basket: Cic.

**sport-illa**, æ, f. dim. [sport-a]  
I. Prop.: A little basket; esp. one in  
which a great man distributed presents  
of food or money to his clients, etc.:  
Juv. II. Meton.: A gift, present.  
Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sportule*.

**spr-ētio**, ōnis, f. [sperno, through  
root SPER-] A despising; disdain, scorn,  
contempt: Liv.

**spr-ētor**, ōris, m. [id.] A despirer,  
disdainer, scorner: Ov.

**spr-ētus**, a, um, P. of sperno,  
through root SPER.

**spū-ma**, æ, f. [spu-o] (That which  
is spit, etc.; hence) Foam, froth, scum,  
spume from the mouth, of the sea, in  
boiling, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *écume*.

**spū-mesco**, no perf. nor sup.,  
escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [spum-a] To grow  
foamy, to begin to foam: æquora reno,  
Ov.

**spū-m-ūs**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of,  
or belonging to, spuma; hence) Foam-  
ing, frothy: Virg.

**spū-m-ifer**, fēra, fērum, adj.  
[spum-a; i]; fer-o] Foam-bearing,  
foaming: annis, Ov.

**spū-m-iger**, gēra, gērum, adj.  
[spum-a; i]; ger-o] Foam-bearing,  
foaming: sus, Lucr.; fons, Ov.

**spū-m-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.  
and a. [spum-a] I. Neut.: To foam,  
froth: pocula bina novo spumantia  
lacte, Virg. II. Act.: To cause to  
foam; to foam forth, cover with foam:  
A. Prop.: saxa salis niveo spumata  
liquore, Cic. poet. B. Fig.: iste  
spumans ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. ¶  
Hence, Fr. *écumer*.

**spū-m-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.:  
Full of foam, foaming: undæ,  
Ov.: (Comp.) spumosiior Addua, Claud.  
II. Fig.: Of poetry, etc.: Frothy, bom-  
bastic: carmen, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
spumeux, écumeux.

**spūo**, spili, spūtum, spūēre, 3. v. n.  
and a. [σπύω] I. Neut.: To spit, to spit  
out, spew: Pl. II. Act.: To spit upon  
terram, Virg.

**spurc-æ**, adv. [spurc-us] 1. Filthi-  
ly, dirtily: Col.—2. Basely, meanly,  
villainously: (Comp.) spurcius, Cato:  
(Sup.) spurcissime, Cic.—3. Impurely,  
filthily: Cic.

**spurc-illa**, æ (Nom. collat. form,  
-ities, Lucr.), f. [id.] (The quality or  
condition of the spurcius; hence) Filth,  
dirt: suum, Pl.

**spurc-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1.  
v. a. [id.] To make filthy; to befoul,  
defile. I. Prop.: Plaut. II. Fig.:  
senectus Spurcata impuris moribus,  
Cat.

**spurcus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]  
I. Prop.: Filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean,  
impure: res, Lucr. II. Fig.: Foul,  
base, low, mean, common: (Comp.)  
nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart.: (Sup.)  
homo spurcissimus, Cic.

**Spurinna**, æ, m. [Etruscan] *Spurinna*; the haruspex who warned Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March.

**spūr-lus**, ii, m. [prob. from same root as *sperno*] An illegitimate or spurious child; a natural child; a bastard: Just.

**spū-to**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [spu-o] *To spit, spit out*: sarguinem, Plaut.

**spū-tum**, i, n. [id.] *Spit, spittle*: Cels.; Lucr.

**squāl-ēo**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to σκέλ-ω, "to make dry" or "stiff"] I. Gen.: *To be stiff or rough with anything, etc.*: squalentes infode conchas, i. e. rough, Virg. II. Esp.: A. *To be filthy, neglected, squalid*: squalabant corpora tabo, Ov.

—B. *To mourn in filthy or squalid garments*: squalabant civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic.

**squāl-id-o**, adv. [squalid-us] *Without ornament, rudely*: dicere, Cic.

**squāl-idus**, a, um, adj. [squal-eo] 1. *Stiff, rough*: corpora, Lucr.—2: a. [Prop.: *Stiff with dirt; dirty, foul, filthy, nasty, neglected, squalid*: homo, Plaut.—(b) Fig.: Of style: *Rude, unadorned* (Comp.) suā sponte squalidiora sunt, Cic.—b. Of accused persons, etc.: *Dressed in filthy garments or mourning*: reus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squalide*.

**squāl-or**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *Stiffness, roughness*: Lucr.—2: a. *Stiffness from dirt; dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, squalor*: Cic.; Tac.—b. Of the filth, etc., on garments, as a sign of mourning: squalor sordisque solorum, Cic.

**squā-lus**, i, m. *The squalus or dog-fish*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squale*.

**squā-ma**, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root TSHAD, *legere*] (The covering thing) I. Prop.: *A scale of a fish, serpent, etc.*: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. *A fish*: Juv.—B. *Scale-armour*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squame* (—mme).

**squām-ēus**, a, um, adj. [squam-a] (Pertaining to squama; hence) *Scaly*: anguis, Virg.

**squām-iger**, gēra, gērūm, adj. [squam-a; (i); ger-o] *Scale-bearing, scaly*: cervicæ (sc. anguis), Ov.—As Subst.: **squamigeri**, ōrum, m. (sc. pisces) *The scale-bearers, i. e. fishes*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squamigère*.

**squām-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [squam-a] (Full of squama; hence) *Scaly*: draco, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squaméux* (squam-m-).

**squilla**, æ, v. scilla.

st. interj. *Hi! hi! hush!* Cic.

**Stāb-ēa**, ārum, f. *Stabie; a small town on the coast of Campania*.

**stāb-il-men**, inis, n. [stabil-i-o] (That which makes firm, etc.; hence) *A stay, support*: regni, Cic. poet.

**stāb-il-mentum**, i, n. [id.] (id.) *A stay, support, stabiliment*: Plaut.; Pl.

**stāb-il-to**, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [stabil-is] *To make firm, steadfast, or stable; to fix, stay, establish*. I. Prop.: aliquid, Pl.; (without Object) *stabilendi causā*, Cæs. II. Fig.: rein-

publicam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *établir, élayer*, (old) *stabler*.

**stā-bilis**, e, adj. [st(a)-o] I. Prop.: (That stands; hence) *That stands fast, firm, or immovable*: firm, steadfast, steady, stable: via, Cic.; domus, id. II. Fig.: *Firm, enduring, durable, stable; immutable, unchanging; steadfast, intrepid*: amici, Cic. (Comp.) imperium stabilis, Ter.: (Sup.) questus stabilissimus, Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stable*.

**stāb-il-itas**, ātis, f. [stabil-is] (The quality of the stables; hence) *A standing fast or firm; steadfastness, firmness, durability, immovability, stability*. I. Prop.: Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stabilité*.

**stāb-il-iter**, adv. [id.] *Firmly, durably, permanently*: Vitruv.: (Comp.) stabilis, Suet.

**stāb-il-o**, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. [stabil-um] I. Neut.: (To have a stabulum; hence) *To have an abode, stable, stall, etc.*: centauri in foribus stabulant, Virg. II. Act.: (To place in a stabulum; hence) *To stable, house, pen, etc.*: pecus, Var.

**stāb-il-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] (To have a stabulum; hence) Of animals: *To have a stable, stall, etc.; to stand in a stable; to abide, dwell, etc.*: Ov.

**stā-būlum**, i, n. [st(a)-o] (That which serves for standing in; hence) I. Gen.: *A standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling*: Plaut. II. Esp.: A. For animals: *A stall, stable, inclosure of any kind*: Virg.—B. For persons: *A low public house, pot-house, tavern, hostelry, etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stalle, étable*.

**stādium**, ii, n. = στάδιον (That which stands fast; hence, as being a fixed standard of length). I. Prop.: *A stude, stadium* (a distance of 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; it was an eighth part of a milliarius, or somewhat less than an eighth of an English mile). Cic. II. Meton.: *A racecourse for foot-racing, of a stadium in length* (among the Greeks): Cic. III. Fig.: *A contest*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stade*.

**Stāgira**, ōrum, m., Στάγिरα. *Stagira; a town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle*.—Hence, **Stāg-ir-ites**, æ, m. *The Stagirite, i. e. Aristotle*.

1. **stagn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [stagn-um] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To form a pool of standing water; to stagnate, be stagnant*: stagnans Nilus, Virg. B. Meton.: *Of places which lie under water: To be overflooded or inundated*: orbis paludibus, Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To cause to stand, to make stagnant*: bitumine aqua Maris Mortui stagnatur, Just. B. Meton.: *To cover with water; to overflow, to inundate a place*: Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tuc. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *stagner* (mod.) *élancher*.

2. **stagn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

[2. stagnum = stannum] (Prop.: *To overlay or plate with stannum*; Fig.) *To make fast, strengthen, fortify*: se adversus insidias, Just.

1. **sta-gnum**, i, n. [st(a)-o] (That which is produced by standing still; hence) I. Prop.: *A piece of standing water whether permanent or temporary; a pool, pond, swamp, fen, etc.*: Virg.; Liv. II. Meton.: *For Waters in gen.*: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étang*.

2. **stagnum**, i, v. stannum. **stā-nēn**, inis, n. [st(a)-o] (The standing thing; hence) I. Prop.: *The warp (in the upright loom of the ancients)*: Ov. II. Meton.: A. *A thread (hanging from the distaff)*: Ov.—B. *Of threads of other sorts*: Ov.; Pl.—C. *A cloth made of threads*: hence 1. *The fillets of priests*: Prop.—2. *A garment*: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *estame, estamine, estamène*, (mod.) *élamine, tamis*.

**stām-in-ēus**, a, um, adj. [stamen, stamin-is] *Of, or belonging to, thread-like things; thready*: rota rhombi, Prop.

**stannēus** (stagneus), a, um, adj. [stannum] *Of, or belonging to, stannum; made of stannum*: pyxis, Pl.

**stannum** (prps. also **stagnum**), i, n. [etym. dub.] *Stannum, an alloy of silver and lead; tin*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étain, tain*.

**stāt-ārius**, a, um, adj. [2. stat us] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, standing fast or firm; stationary, steady*: miles, Liv.: *comedia a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers*, Ter.—As Subst.: **statarii**, ōrum, m. (sc. ludii) *The actors in the comedia stataria*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of an orator*: *Calm, tranquil*: Cic.

**stāt-ēra**, æ, f. [prps. akin to στά-μ, a rule] 1. *A steelyard; also, a balance*: Suet.—2. *A goldsmith's scales*: Cic.

**Statielli**, ōrum, m. *The Statielli, a people of Liguria*.

**Stāt-ilis**, ivi, m. *Statilius; a Roman name*.

**stāt-im**, adv. [st(a)-o] I. Prop.: *In standing firmly, steadily, steadfastly*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *Forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly*: Cic.; Pl.; Suet.

**stāt-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: *A standing, a standing still*: Lucr.: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: 1. *A station, post; an abode, residence*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Of things: Place, position, etc.*: Ov. B. Esp.: 1. *A public place*: Suet.; Pl.—2. *Milit. t. t.*: a. *A post, station*: Cæs.—b. *Plur., or Sing. in collective force*: (a) *Centries, sentinels, outposts*: Cæs.; Suet.—(b) *A body-guard, life-guard*: Suet.—3. *Nautical t. t.*: *An anchorage, roadstead, road, bay, inlet*: Cæs.; Virg. III. Fig.: *Of things: A post, station, etc.*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *station*.

**stāt-ivus**, a, um, adj. [st(a)-o] I. Gen.: *Standing still, stationary*: *aquæ*,



Var. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *Of, or belonging to, posts, stations, or quarters*: Cic.; Cæs. — **As Subst.**: *stativa*, örüm, *n.* (*sc. castra*) *A stationary camp*: Liv.

**1. stā-tor, örís, m.** [*id.*] (*A stander*; hence) *A waiter, servant, attendant, messenger*: Cic.

**2. Stā-tor, örís, m.** [*id.*] (*In a causative force*; *One who causes to stand*; hence) **1.** *A supporter, preserver, etc.*: Cic. — **2.** *The stopper, i. e. he who causes men to cease their flight*: an epithet of Jove: Liv.

**stātū-a, æ, f.** [*statu-o*] (*The thing set up*; hence) *An image, statue*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. statue*.

**stātū-men, inis, n.** [*statu-o*] (*The thing causing to stand*; hence) **1.** *That upon which anything rests*; *a support, stay, prop*: Pl. — **2.** *A rib of a ship*: Cæs.

**stātū-o, stātūi, stātūtum, stātūēre, 3. v. a.** [*2. status, (uncontr. Gen.) statuis*] (*In a causative force*: *To make, or cause, to stand*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To put, place, set, etc.*: crateras magnos, Virg.: patrem ante oculos, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To draw up in position*; *to station*: mediā portā robora legionum statuit, Liv. — **2.** With the accessory notion of preparing: *a. To set up, erect, rear, build, etc.*: tropæum, Cic. — **b.** Of a tent, etc.: *To rear, pitch*: Cæs. — **c.** Of a tree: *To set, plant, etc.*: Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To set down as certain in one's mind*; *to hold for certain*; *to think, believe, consider, suppose*: ego sicut statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) volutpatem summum bonum, id. (without Object) ut ego mihi statuum, id. — **2.** *To appoint one as (something)*; *to make one to be (something)*: (with second Acc. of further definition) arbitrum me statuebat, Cic. — **B.** *To lay down a thing as settled or decided*; *to fix, settle, dispose, ordain*; *to decide, conclude, determine, etc.*: res, Cic.: modum diuturnitatis imperii, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. statuer*.

**stā-tūra, æ, f.** [*st(a)-o*] (*A standing upright, an upright posture*; hence) Of persons: *Height, or size, of the body*; *stature*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stature*.

**1. stā-tus, a, um, adj.** [*root STA, in causal force as in sisto*] (*Made to stand*; hence) *Set, fixed, appointed, stated*; *certain as to time*: Cic.: statū dies, Tac.

**2. stā-tus, ūs, m.** [*st(a)-o*] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A standing, position*: Plaut.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: Milit. *t. t.*: *A position, posture, attitude of a combatant*: Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *Condition, circumstances, situation, state, etc.*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Pregn.: *A firm or secure position*; *a favourable condition, prosperity, welfare, etc.*: Tac. — **2.** Civil rank; *condition, station*: Cic. — **3.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *The state of the question, state of the case*: Cic. — **4.** *Position, attitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stat.*

**stātū-tus, a, um**: **1. P.** of *statu-o*. — **2. Pa.**: *Tall, slender, lank*: senex, Plaut.

**stel-la, æ, f.** [*for ster-la*; *fr. ster-no*] (*The strecher of light*; hence) **1.** **a.** Prop.: *A star* (whereas *sidus* denotes a group of stars, a constellation). — **b.** Meton.: *A figure of a star*: Suet. — **2.** *A constellation*: Virg. — **3.** Of the sun: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. étoile*.

**Stellātis Ager or Campus.** *The Stellatis District or Plain*; *a district in Southern Campania, near Cales*. — Hence, **Stellāt-inus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, the Stellatis District*.

**stellā-tus, a, um, adj.** [*stell-a*] (*Provided with stella*; hence) **I.** *Set, filled, or covered with stars*; *starry, i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A. Studded with eyes like stars*: Argus, Ov. — **B.** *Studded or set as it were with stars*: stellatus laspide fulvā Ensis, Virg.

**stell-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj.** [*stell-a*; (*1*); *fer-o*] *Star-bearing, starry*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stellifère*.

**stell-io, ōnis, m.** [*stell-a*] (*The one having stella*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A nevī, stellion*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A crafty, knavish person*: Pl.

**stell-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. n.** and *a.* [*stell-a*] **I.** Neut.: *(To be set with stars*; — only in Part. Pres.) **A.** Prop.: *Set or covered with stars*, *starry*: cœlum, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *Glittering, shining, or gleaming as a star*: gemmæ, Ov. **II.** Act.: *(To set, or cover, with stars*; hence) *To stud as with stars*: stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellarum (*sc. gemmæ*), Pl.

**stemma, ātis, n.** = *στέμμα* (*The crowning thing*) **I.** Prop.: *A crown, wreath or garland*; *esp. hung round ancestral images*: Sen. **II.** Meton.: *A pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree*: Juv.

**Stēna, örüm, n.**, *Στένα* (*The Narrows*). *Stēna*; *a narrow defile near Antigonea, in Chaonia*.

**Sten-tor, örís, m.**, *Στέντωρ* [*Sanscrit root STAN, tonare*] (*The Thunderer*). *Stentor*; *a Greek warrior in the army before Troy, celebrated for the strength of his lungs*.

**stercō-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [*stercus, stercor-is*] *To dung, manure with dung*; *to muck*: loca, Var.: (without Object) utilitas stercorandi, Cic.

**Sterc-ŭlus, i, m.** [*for Sterg-ŭlus*; *fr. στεργ-ἄνος = κόπος*] (*The Dungy One*) *Sterculus*; *the god of dung-heaps or of manuring*.

**sterc-us, örís, n.** [*for sterg-us*; *fr. id.*] *Dung, excrements, ordure*. **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of abuse*: Cic.

**stēr-il-is, e** (*Neut. Plur.*, *sterila, Lucr.*), *adj.* [*akin to στερ-ός, στερ-έος*] **I.** Prop.: *Unfruitful, barren, sterile*: viri, i. e. *eunuchs*, Cat.: *avenue*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) galli steriliores, Var. **II.** Meton.: *A. Of things*, *Producing, or causing, or productive of, unfruitfulness or sterility*: rubigo, Hor. — **B.**

*Barren, bare, empty*: corpora sonitu, that yield no sound, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *Unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain*: Februarius, Cic.: (with Gen.) virtutum sterile seculum, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stérile*.

**stēr-il-itas, ātis, f.** [*steril-is*] (*The quality of the sterilis*; hence) *Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stérilité*.

**stern-ax, ācis, adj.** [*stern-o*] *That throws to the ground*: equus, that throws his rider, Virg.

**ster-no, strāvi, strātum, sternēre, 3. v. a.** [*root STAR, or by transposition STRA*; *akin to Sanscrit root STAR or STRI*; *Gr. στρο-έννυμι*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To spread out, spread abroad*; *to stretch out, extend*; *to strew, scatter*: fessi sternunt corpora, Liv. **B. Esp.**: **1.** With Acc. of personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *a. Of living subjects*: *To stretch one's, etc., self out*: Virg.; Sil. — **b.** Of places, etc., as subjects: *To stretch, stretch out, extend*: Pl. — **c.** Perf. Part. Pass.: *Stretched out, lying down, prostrate*: ad pedes strati, Cic. — **2.** *To spread a thing out flat*; *to smooth, level*: placidi straverunt æquora venti, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To spread, arrange, prepare a bed, etc.*: Cic.; Pl. — **B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To cover, cover over by spreading something out*: lectum textili stragulo, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: *a.* Of roads, etc.: *To pave*: semitam saxo quadrato, Liv. — **b. *To bestrew, strew over, cover by strewing*: algā litus, Hor. — **c.** Of a horse: *To cover with housings, etc.*; *to saddle*: Liv. — **C.**: **1.** Of personal objects: *To stretch out by flinging down*; *to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate*: viros caed, Virg. — **2.** With things as objects: *To overthrow, demolish*: moenia, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To calm, still, moderate*: stratis militum odiis, Tac. — **B.** *To cast down, prostrate*: deorum plagā percussī afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, Cic.**

**stern-ŭo, ūi, no sup., ūēre, 3. v. n.** and *a.* [*akin to στερν-ναι*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To sneeze*: Pl. **B.** Meton.: *Of a light*: *To sputter, crackle*: Ov. **II.** Act.: *To sneeze out, give by sneezing*: omen, Prop.

**sternūtā-mentum, i, n.** [*sternut(a)-o, to sneeze*] *A sneeze, a sneezing*: Cic.

**Stērōpe, ēs, f.**, *Στερόπη* (*Lightning*). *Sterope*; *one of the Pleiades*.

**Stērōpes, is, m.**, *Στερόπης* (*Lightner*). *Steropes*; *a Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy*.

**stergū-inum, i, (-inūm, ūi), n.** [= *stercul-inūm*; *fr. Stercul-us*] (*A thing belonging to Sterculus*; hence) *A dung-pit, laystall, mizen*. **I.** Prop.: Phaed.; Cat. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach*: Plaut.

**Stertinus, ūi, m.** *Sertinius*; *a Stoic philosopher*. — Hence, **Sertini-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Sertinius*.

**stert-o, ūi** (*acc. to Prisc.*), *no sup.*,

ère, 3. v. n. [prob. akin to *δαρδ-άνω*]  
*To snore: diem totum stertebat, Hor.*

**Stēsichōrus**, i, m., Στησίχορος  
 (Chorus exhibitor or leader). *Stēsichorus*; a Greek lyric poet of Iliera, whose real name was *Tisias*.

**Stēnēlus**, i, m., στένελος (Strong or Mighty One). *Sthenelus*: 1. King of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus.—Hence, **Stēnēl-ēlus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sthenelus*; *Sthenelaeus*: hostis, i. e. Eurystheus, Ov.—2. King of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus.—Hence, **a. Stēnēl-ēlus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sthenelus*; *Sthenelaeus*.—b. **Stēnēl-ēis**, idis, adj. *f. Of, or belonging to, Sthenelus*: volucris, i. e. Cycnus, Ov.—3. One of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse.—4. A Rutulian, slain by *Pallas*.

**Stictō**, ēs, f. [στικτός, spotted]  
*Stictē*; one of *Actaeon's* hounds: Ov.

**stigma**, ātis, n.=στίγμα (a prick, puncture). I. Prop.: A mark burned in, a brand (impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace): *Suet.* II. Fig.: A mark of disgrace, a stigma: *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. stigmatē*.

**stigmātias**, ē, m.=στιγματίας.  
*One who is branded: Cic.*

**stir-la**, ē, f. [for stir-la; akin to stir-la] A drop (a dense, viscous drop; whereas gutta is a natural, liquid drop): *Cic.*

**stir-l-cid-ium**, ī, n. [for still-i-cad-ium; fr. stir-la; (i); cad-o] (A drop-falling; hence) I. Gen.: A liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture: *Lucr.* II. Esp.: Falling rain, rain-water (falling from the eaves of houses): *Cic.*

**stir-l-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [stir-la] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: Of liquids: To drop, drip, trickle, distil: sparsos stillantē rore capillos, Ov. B. Meton.: To drop or drip with a liquid: stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. II. Act.: To cause to drop, let fall in drops; to drop, distil: ex oculis rorem, Hor.

**stilus (sty-)**, i, m.=στυλος. (An upright, pointed body; hence) I. Gen.: A stake, pale: *Hirt.* II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A style (used by the Romans for writing on wax-tablets; pointed, and usually made of iron): stilum vertere, to turn the style, i. e. to erase what one has written, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. A setting down in writing; a composing, composition; manner of writing, mode of composition, style in writing: *Cic.*—2. A manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking: *Pl.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. styli*.

**stimūla-tio**, ōnis, f. [stimul(a)-o] A pricking on; incitement, stimulation: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. stimulation*.

**stimūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [stimul-us] I. Prop.: To prick with anything sharp: equos, Val. Max. II. Fig.: To goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb: te conscientiae stimulant malefactorum tuorum, Cic.—B.

To rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate, etc.: Of persons or things: injuria dolor in Tarquinio eos stimulat, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stimulator*.

**stimūlus**, i, m. [for stig-mulus; fr. sty-, root of στίζω, to prick] (The pricking thing; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A goad for driving cattle, slaves, etc.: *Cic.*; Tib.—P. Prov.: Advorsum stimulum calcare, To kick against the pricks: Ter.—B. Fig.: (a) A sting, torment: *Cic.*—(b) A spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus: *Cic.*—2. Milit. t.: A pointed stake (concealed beneath the surface of the ground to repel hostile troops): *Cæs.*

**sting-ūo**, ūere, 3. v. a. [id.] (Prop.: To prick or scratch out a thing; Meton.) To quench, extinguish: ignes, *Lucr.*

**stipā-tio**, ōnis, f. [stip(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: A crowding or pressing together: *Pl.*—b. Meton.: Of things: A dense mass, etc.: *Sen.*—2. a. Prop.: A crowding around, or a closely surrounding, a person: *Cic.*—b. Meton.: A crowd, multitude, throng: *Pl.*

**stipā-tor**, ōris, m. [stip(a)-o] 1. An attendant of a nobleman, etc.: *Hor.*—2. Plur.: a. Attendants, train, suite, retinue, etc.: *Cic.*—b. Body-guards: *Just.*

**stipend-ārius**, a, um, adj. [stipendi-um] 1. *Of, or belonging to, tribute; liable to impose or contribution; tributary*: civitas, *Cæs.*—As Subst.: stipendiarī, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Tributaries* (in money; but vectigales in kind): *Cic.*—2. Milit. t.: Receiving pay, serving for pay, hired, stipendiary: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipendiare*.

**stipend-ium**, ī, n. [for stipend-ūo; fr. stip-, stip-is; pend-o] (A paying stipends; hence) I. Polit. t.: A. Prop.: A tax, impost, tribute, contribution (payable in money; but vectigal in kind): *Cæs.* B. Meton.: Tribute, dues: *Cat.*; *Hor.* II. Milit. t.: A. Prop.: Pay, stipend: *Liv.* B. Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: Military service: *Cic.*; *Tac.*—b. Esp.: Military service of a year, a year's service, a campaign: *Hirt.*; *Tac.*—2. In civil matters: Service: *Sen.*

**stipes**, itis, m. [akin to στύπος] I. Prop.: A log, stock, post, trunk of a tree: *Cæs.* II. Fig.: As a term of contempt: Log, stock, post: *Cic.* III. Meton.: A tree: *Ov.*

**stip-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [akin to στειβ-ω, "to tread down," "stamp tight;" hence] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To crowd together, press together, compress: liquentia mella stipant (sc. apes), *Virg.* B. Esp.: With Acc. of personal pron., and Abl. of thing: To surround one's self closely with anything: custodum gregibus seu quum se stipat (sc. mulier) euntem, *Prop.* II. Meton.: A. To press, cram, stuff, or fill full of a thing: curia quam Patribus fuerit stipata verendis, *Ov.*—B. With persons as objects: To surround, encompass, environ; to attend or accompany in large numbers: Catullina stipatus choro juventutis, *Cic.* (with-

out Object) magnā stipante catervā, *Virg.* III. Fig.: To surround, etc.: senectus stipata studiis juvenutis, *Cic.* **stip-s**, stipis (Nom. does not occur, although STIPS is assumed by Var.), f. [akin to stip-o] (The thing pressed together; hence) A gift, donation, contribution, given in small coin: *Cic.*

**stipul-a**, ē, f. dim. [stipul-us, firm, strong] (The firm thing; hence) An (upright) stalk, stem, blade, haulm of corn, reeds, etc.: *Virg.*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipule*.

**stipulā-tio**, ōnis, f. [stipul(a)-or] Law t.: A covenanting; an engagement, agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation, obligation: *Cic.*; *Nep.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipulation*.

**stipulātūm-cūla**, ē, f. dim. [for stipulation-cula; fr. stipulatio, stipulation-is] A trifle, insignificant promise or stipulation: *Cic.*

**stipulōr**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [etym. dub.] Law t.: To demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate: *Cic.* **stipul-** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Promised: pecunia, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipuler*.

**stir-la**, ē, f. [prob. akin to Gr. στερεός, στεργών] (The firm, hard, or fixed, thing; hence) A frozen drop; an icedrop, icicle: *Virg.*

**stirp-itus**, adv. [stirps, stirp-is] (Prop.: From the root; Fig.) Utterly: errorum stirpitibus extrahere, *Cic.*

**stirps**, pis, f. (sometimes, but rarely, m.) [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The lower part of the trunk of plants, including the roots; a stock, stem, stalk; a root: *Cic.*; *Virg.* II. Meton.: A. Of vegetables: 1. A plant, shrub: *Cic.*—2. A shoot, sprout: *Lucr.*—B. Of persons: 1. A stem, stock, race, family, lineage: *Cic.*—2. Like Eng. scion=Offspring, descendant, progeny: *Liv.*; *Virg.* III. Fig.: Source, origin, foundation, first beginning, cause, etc.: *Cic.*

**st-iva**, ē, f. [akin to st-o] (The standing, or erect, thing; hence) A plough-handle: *Virg.*

**stloppus**, i, m. [onomatop.] A slap (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): *Pers.*

**st-o**, stēti, stātum, stāre (Perf., stēterunt, *Virg.*), i. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root STHĀ; Gr. στᾶν, i-στη-μι] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To stand; to stand still, remain standing: noli stare, *Plaut.*: quæ (sc. signa) multos annos ad valvas Junonis steterunt, *Cic.* (Impers. Pass.) quid agitur? *Pa.* *Statur*, Ter. B. Esp.: 1. To stand firm; to last, remain, continue: stantibus Hierosolymis, *Cic.*—2. To remain, tarry, linger anywhere: stat cito cuivis mercabilis ære, *Ov.*—3. Milit. t.: a. To stand in the ranks or under arms; to fight: in acie, *Hirt.*—b. To stand firm in fight, stand one's ground, maintain the contest: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*; *Liv.*—4. Nautical t.: To be, lie, or ride at anchor: *Virg.*; *Liv.*—5. Of servants: To stand, wait, attend: *Ter.*; *Suet.*—6. Of buildings, etc.: To stand finished, be built: *Ov.*—7. To stand up, stand upright; to stick up, bristle up, etc.: *stet-*



erunt comæ, Virg.—8. *To stand out with, be thick with, full of anything:* vides ut altâ stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of a battle, etc. *To last, hold out, continue:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: A. Gen.: *To stand:* utinam res publica stetitset, quo ceperat, statui, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Stare per aliquem or aliquid, To stand to one's account; to be chargeable or owing to anyone; to lie at one's door or be one's fault:* Ter.; Cæs.; Suet. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To stand one's ground, stand firm or unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist:* mstante, Cic.—Particular expression: *Stat, etc., sententia, aliquid, or simply stat, etc. (aliquid).* The determination stands or holds good, I (thou, he, etc.), am determined: Cic.; Liv.—2. *To maintain the contest:* Cic.—3. *Dramatic t. t.: To stand, i. e. to please, take:* securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor.—4. *Of time:* *To stand still, stop:* Ov.—5. *To stand by, adhere to, a person or thing:* Cic.; Liv.—6. *Of price:* *To stand one in, to come to, to cost:* Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ester, être, (old) ster.*

**Stôic-e**, adv. [Stoic-us] Like a Stoic, Stoically: agere, Cic.

**Stôic-ida**, æ, m. [id.] (Son of a Stoic) Stoicida; a nickname of a voluptuary, who gave himself out for a Stoic: Juv.

**Stôicus**, a, um, adj., Στωικός. *Of, or belonging to the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics; Stoic:* libelli, Hor.—As Subst.: **Stoicus**, i, m. (sc. philosophus) A Stoic philosopher; a Stoic: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Stoïque.*

**stôla**, æ, f. = στολή: 1. A long female upper garment, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles; a robe, gown, stole: Cic.; Hor.—2. *Of a voluptuary:* For men: A dress: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étole.*

**stôl-âtus**, a, um, adj. [stol-a] (Provided with a stola; *Dressed in or wearing a stola:* Script. ap. Suet.

**stôlîd-e**, ade. [stôlîd-us] Stupidly, stolidly: stolidè creditum, Liv.: (Comp.) stolidius, Amm.

**stôlîd-itas**, âtis, f. [id.] (The quality of the stolidus; hence) Dulness, obtuseness, stupidity, stolidity: Flor.

**stôlîd-us**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root STHAL = STILA, stare] (Standing still; hence) 1. Mentally: Dull, senseless, doltish, obtuse, stupid, stolid: audacia, Tac.—2. *Of vatum stolidissime, falleris, Ov.—2. Ineffective, inoperative:* (Comp.) nihil est stolidius, Plaut.

**stômâch-or**, âtus sum, âri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [stomach-us] I. Neut.: *To be irritated, peevish, pettish, vexed, angry or out of humour; to fume, fret:* quum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. **II.** Act.: *To be angry or vexed at:* stomacher omnia, Cic.

**stômâchôs-i-us**, comp. adv. [stomachos-us] More or very angrily, peevishly: Cic.

**stômâch-ôsus**, a, um, adj. [stomach-us] (Full of stomachus; hence)

Wrathful, angry, irritable, ill-humoured, peevish, pettish, choleric: eques, Hor.: (Comp.) stomachosiores literæ, Cic.

**stômâch-us**, i, m. = στόμαχος. I. Prop.: The gullet, the alimentary canal, œsophagus: Cic. **II.** Meton.: The stomach: Cic. **III.** Fig.: A. In a good sense: Taste, liking: Cic.—B. In a bad sense: Distate, dislike to anything; displeasure, irritation, vexation, chagrin concerning anything: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) stomach, (mod.) estomac.

**stôr-êa**, æ, f. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to στρο-έγγυε, to spread out] A mat or covering made of plaited straw, rushes, rope, etc.; a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat: Cæs.

**strâbo**, ônis, m. = στραβός. That has oblique, distorted eyes, i. e. one who squints strongly, a squinter: Cic.

**strâ-ges**, is, f. [STRA, root of sterno; v. sterno tuit.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A throwing down, throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow: Virg.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: A mortal overthrow; a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: Overthrow, destruction, etc.: Cic.

**strâ-gûlus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Covering, covering over: vestis, a bed- or couch-covering; a bed- or couch-hanging; a coverlet, rug, etc.: Cic.—As Subst.: **strâgûlum**, i, n. (sc. vestimentum): 1. A bed- or couch-covering, coverlet: Cic.—2. A covering for a corpse: Suet.

**strâ-men**, inis, n. [id.] (The thing spread out; hence) Straw, litter: Ov.

**strâment-îcus** (-îtus), a, um, adj. [strament-um] Of straw, straw-: Hirt.

**strâ-mentum**, i, n. [STRA, root of sterno] 1. (The thing spread out; hence) Straw, litter: Cæs.—2. (The covering thing; hence) For animals: A cloth, cover, rug, housing, etc.: Cæs. **strâmin-êus**, a, um, adj. [stramen, stramin-is] Of, or belonging to, straw; made of straw, straw-: Ov.

**strangûl-o**, âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. a. = στραγγαλ-ώ. I. Prop.: To throttle, choke, suffocate, strangle, etc.: patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To torment, torture: strangulat inclusus dolor atque exestuat intus, Ov.

**strangûria**, æ, f. = στραγγουρία. A painful discharge of urine, strangury: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strangurie.*

**strâ-ta**, æ, f. [STRA, root of sterno] (The paved thing; hence) A paved route: Eutr.

**strâtégêma**, âtis, n. = στρατηγέμα. A piece of generalship, stratagem: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stratagème.*

**strâ-trum**, i, n. [STRA, root of sterno] 1. (The thing spread, arranged, or prepared; hence) A bed, couch: Liv.; Virg.—2. (The covering thing; hence) a. A bed-covering, a coverlet, quilt, blanket; a pillow, bolster; also, collectively, bedding: Lucr.; Suet.—b. A pavement: Lucr.—c. A housing, saddle, cloth for horses, etc.: Liv.

**strâ-tûra**, æ, f. [id.] A paving, pavement: Suet.

**strâ-tus**, a, um, P. of ster-no, through root STRA.

**strêna**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A sign, prognostic, omen, etc.: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: A gift, or present, given as a new year's gift: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étrenne.*

**strênu-e**, adv. [strenu-us] Briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously arma capere, Cic.: (Sup.) strenuissime, Veg.

**strênu-itas**, âtis, f. [id.] (The quality of the strenuus; hence) Nimbleness, briskness, vivacity, activity: Ov.

**strên-ûus**, a, um, adj. [akin to στήν-ης] 1. In a good sense: Brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous, vivacious, etc.: homo, Cic.: (Comp.) strenuior, Plaut.: (Sup.) strenuissimus quisque, Sall.: (with Gen.) strenuus militæ, Tac.—2. In a bad sense: Turbulent, restless, pushing forward: mali et strenui, Tac.

**strêp-ito**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, âre, i. v. n. intens. [strep-o] To make a great noise, rustling, rattling, etc.: inter se foliis strepitant (sc. corvi), Virg.

**strêp-itus**, ūs, m. [id.] I. Prop.: A clashing, crashing, rustling, rattling, clattering, clanking, rumbling, etc.; a noise, din, etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: A (measured regular) sound: citharæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *strépîle.*

**strêp-o**, ūi, itum, êre, 3. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] I. Neut.: To make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar, etc.: Virg. **II.** Act.: To cry or call out aloud; to bawl, vociferate: hæc quum sub ipso vallo portæque streperet, Liv.

**stric-tim**, adv. [for strig-tim; fr. stri(n)-g] I. Prop.: Straitly, closely, strictim attondere, i. e. close to the skin, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: Slightly, superficially: aspiciere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of speech: Brevity, cursorily, summarily: dicere, Cic.

**stric-tûra**, æ, f. [for strig-tura; fr. id.] (Prop.: A contracting, contraction; Meton.) 1. A mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron: Pl.—2. A mass of red-hot iron: Virg.

**stric-tus** (for strig-tus), a, um: 1. P. of stri(n)-g.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc.: (Sup.) strictissima janua, Ov.—b. Meton.: Of the atmosphere: Severe, cold: (Comp.) strictior aura, Aus.—c. Fig.: Of language: Brief, concise, terse: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *stret*: (mod.) *strict, étriqué, étroit.*

**strid-eo**, i, no sup., êre, 2.; and **strid-o**, di, no sup., êre, 3. v. n. (both forms equally in use) [akin to ῥιζώ] To make or utter any harsh, shrill, hissing, whistling, grating, or creaking sound; to creak, hiss, whizz, buzz: stridentia tingunt Æra lacu, Virg.: bellua horrendum stridentis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strider.*

**strid-or**, ôris, m. [strid-eo] A harsh, shrill, hissing, grating, or creaking sound a creaking, hissing, buzzing.

whizzing, whistling, etc.: Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence, *Fr. striduræ*.

**strid-ulus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Creaking, hissing, whizzing, buzzing, stridulous*: cornus (i. e. hasta), Virg.

**strig-ilis**, is, f. [strig-i(u)-g] *A scraper* (made of horn or metal) used by bathers for removing the impurities of the skin; a *strigil*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. strigille, étrille*.

**strig-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [2. strig-, strig-is] (Full of, or abounding in, strig; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Lean, lank, thin, meagre*: (Comp.) *strigiosiores equi*, Liv.: (Sup.) *strigosissimus corpus*, Col. **II. Fig.**: Of an orator: *Mengre, dry, tasteless*: Cic.

**strin(g)o**, strinxit, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. [akin to στρίγγω] **I. Prop.**: To draw tight, to bind or tie tight; to draw, bind, or press together, etc.: *stricta matutino frigore vulnera*, Liv. **II. Meton.**: A. To touch, touch upon; to touch lightly or slightly; to graze: *metas rotā*, Ov.—B. To pull or strip off; to pluck off, cut off, clip off, prune, etc.: *folia ex arboribus*, Cæs.—C. Of a sword, etc.: To unsheath, draw from the sheath or scabbard, bare, etc.: Liv.; Virg. **III. Fig.**: A. Of speech: To compress, abridge: Quint.—B. 1. Gen.: To touch, move, affect: *animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago*, Virg.—2. Esp.: To affect painfully; to wound, pain: *pectora*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. étreindre*.

**string-or**, ōris, m. [string-o] A touching, touch, shock: *aqual*, Lucr.

1. **strix**, strigis, f. = στρίγξ: The screecher, a screech-owl: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) strige*.

2. **strix**, igris, f. [etym. dub.] A furrow, channel, groove, ruts: Vitr.

**strōpha**, æ, f. = στρόφη (a turning; hence) A trick, artifice: Pl.; Phed.

**Strōphādes**, um, f., Στροφάδες (The turning things). *Strōphades*; two islands off the coast of Messenia, the fabled residence of the Harpies (now *Strophadia* or *Stribati*).

**strōphum**, ū, n. = στρόφιον (a twisted thing). A band, breastband, stay: Cat.

**struc-ta**, ōrum, n. [struo, through root STRUC] Buildings, erections, constructions: Lucr.

**struc-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A builder, mason, carpenter: Cic.—2. One who spreads the table or serves up food and carves; a server, carver: Juv.

**struc-tūra**, æ, f. [id.] **I. Prop.**: A Gen.: A fitting together, adaptation, adjustment: Pl. B. Esp.: An architectural fitting together; a building or erecting; mode of building; construction: Cæs.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: A building, erection, structure: Cæs. **III. Fig.**: Of language: An arrangement, order, structure: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. structure*.

**struc-tus**, a, um, P. of struo, through root STRUC.

**strū-es**, is, f. [stru-o] **I. Gen.**: A heap, pile, of things put together;

Cic.; Liv. **II. Esp.**: Relig. t. t.: A heap of little offering-cakes: Ov.

**strū-ma**, æ, f. [id.] The piled up, or raised, thing; hence) A scrofulous tumour, *struma*: Cels.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. strumes*.

**strū-mōsus**, a, um, adj. [strum-a] Full of, or abounding in, *struma*; having a *struma*; scrofulous; strumous: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. strumeux*.

**strū-o**, xi, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. [root STRUC, akin to Sanscrit root SRGI sternere; Gr. στρογγύμι] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To place one thing by or upon another in regular order; to pile up, etc.: *frugum ordine*, Cic.: *ad sidera montes*, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. (To make by joining together; hence) A. To build, erect, construct: *domos*, Hor.—b. To fabricate, make, construct, manufacture, etc.: *tubas*, Prop.—2. With the idea of order predominating: A. Of meals, banquets, etc.: To set in order, arrange: Tac.—b. Of troops, etc.: (a) To arrange, draw up, form, etc.: Cæs.; Virg.—(b) Pass. in reflexive force: To draw itself, etc., up; to take its, etc., station: Liv. **II. Fig.**: A. To join together; compound, compose: Quint.—B. To prepare something detrimental: To cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate, etc.: *odium in alios*, Cic.—C. To order, arrange, dispose, regulate: *verba*, Cic.

**Strymon**, ōnis, m., Στρυμών. **I. Prop.**: The *Strymon*; a river of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia (now *Struma*).—Hence, **Strýmōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the *Strymon*; *Strymoniensis*. **II. Meton.**: Thrace: Stat.—Hence, A. **Strýmōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. Thracian.—B. **Strýmōn-is**, Idis, f. A Thracian woman.

**stūd-ō**, ū, n. sup., ēre, 2. v. a. and n. [akin to σπουδ-ῆ, σπουδ-άω, to speed, haste; hence) **I. Neut.**: A. Gen.: To be eager or zealous; to take pains, busy one's self, or strive; to apply one's self to or pursue some course of action, etc.: *de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias*, Cic. (with *Gen.*) qui te nec amet, nec studeat tui, troubles himself about you, Script. ap. Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To be zealous for anyone; to be friendly, attached, or favourable to; to favour: ut student tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic.—2. To apply one's self to learning; to study: *videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse*, Tac. **II. Act.**: To be eager, zealous, or take pains about a thing; to busy one's self with, to strive after: *illis gratum se videri studet*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. étudier*.

**stūd-iō-s-e**, adv. [studios-us] Eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously: curare, Cic. (Comp.) *studiosius*, id. (Sup.) *studiosissime*, id.

**stūd-i-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [studium] (Full of studium; hence) 1. Full of, or abounding in, zeal; eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after anything; fond, or studious, of anything; homo valde studiosus, Cic. (with *Gen.*, or *Gerund* in di) *venandi aut pilæ*, id.;

(Comp.) *studiosiores*, Var.—2. Zealous for anyone; partial, friendly, attached, devoted to, etc.: (Sup.) *examinationis mee studiosissimus*, Cic.—3. Devoted to study or learning, learned, studious: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. studieux*.

**stūd-ium**, ū, n. [stud-eo] 1. Gen.: A busy one's self about, or application to, a thing; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavour, study: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: A. Zeal for anyone; good-will, affection, attachment, devotion, favour, kindness, etc.: Cic.—B. Application to learning or studying, study: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. étude*.

**stult-e**, ade. [stult-us] Foolishly, sillily: facere, Plaut. (Comp.) *stultus*, Liv.: (Sup.) *stultissime*, Cic.

**stult-itia**, æ, f. [stult-us] (The quality of the stultus; hence) Folly, foolishness, simplicity, silliness, fatuity, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sottise*.

**stul-tus**, a, um, adj. [akin to stolidus] Foolish, simple, silly, fatuous, etc.: **I. Prop.**: Of persons: auditor, Cic. (Comp. and Sup.) nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut.—As Subst.: *stultus*, l. m. (sc. homo) A foolish person a fool: Ter. **II. Fig.**: Of things. *facinus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sot*.

**stūpa**, æ, v. stuppa.

**stūp-ē-fācio**, feci, factum, facere, 3. v. a.—Pass.: **stūp-e-o** fieri, factus sum, fieri [stūp-eo] (e; facio) To make stupid or senseless; to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy: *privatos luctus stupefacti publicus pavor*, Liv.: *quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur*? Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stupefier*.

**stūp-e-o**, ū, n. sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to στύψ-ος, a stump, block] **I. Neut.**: (To become a stump or block; hence) A. Prop.: To be struck senseless; to be stunned, numbed; to be struck agast; to be astonished, astounded, amazed, confounded, stupefied, etc.: *dum stupeo obtutuque hæret defixus in uno*, Virg. B. Meton.: Of things: To be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a standstill, to stop: *stupuitque Ixionis orbis*, Ov.—C. Fig.: To be brought to a standstill, to stop: *stupente ita seditione*, Liv. **II. Act.**: (To become a stump or block, at something; hence) To be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at anything: *pars stupet innoxæ donum extitisse Minervæ*, Virg.

**stūp-e-o**, n. perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [stūp-o] To grow astonished, become amazed: Cic.

**stūpōsus**, a, um, v. stuppeus.

**stūp-id-itas**, ātis, f. [stup-id-us] (The quality of the stupidus; hence) Senselessness, dullness, stupidity: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stupidité*.

**stūp-id-us**, a, um, adj. [stup-eo] Struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid: Ter.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stupide*.

**stūp-or**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. a. Astonishment, amazement, wonder, wonderment: Claud.; Just.—b. *Stupor*, stupefaction in mind, feeling, etc.: Cic.—c. (a) Prop.: Dullness, inattention;



ity, stupidity: Cic.—(b) Meton.: *A dull, stupid person; a simpleton, noodle, fool; Cat.—2. Numbness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. stupeur.*

**stuppa** (stūpa), *æ, f.* = στύπη (στύπη). *The coarse part of flax; tow, hards, oakum: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) stoupe; (mod.) écoupe.*

**stupp-ūs** (stūp-), *a, um, adj.* [stupp-a] *Made or consisting of tow; vincula, Virg.*

**stūprā-tor**, *ōris, m.* [stūpr(a)-o] *A defiler, debaucher, ravisher: Suet.*

**stūpr-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [stūpr-um] *I. Gen.: To defile: pulvinar, Cic. ¶ II. Esp.: To dishonour by unchastity; to debauch: Cic.*

**stūprum**, *i, n.* [etym. dub.] *I. Gen.: Defilement, dishonour: Fest. ¶ II. Esp.: A Prop.: Dishonour, disgrace by unchastity of any sort; debauchery, violation: Cic.; Hor. B. Meton.: A paramour, etc.: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. stupre.*

**stīlus**, *i, v. stilus.*  
**Stymphālus**, *i, m.; -um, i, n.*, Στῦμφαλος. *Stymphalus or Stymphalum; a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of certain odious birds of prey, which were finally destroyed by Hercules.—Hence, 1. Stymphāl-ius (-īcus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Stymphalus: Stymphalian.—2. Stymphal-īs, īdis, adj. f. Of, or belonging to, Stymphalus: Stymphalian: undæ, Ov.*

**Styx**, Stýgis and Stýgos, *f.*, Στῆξ (The hateful or detested thing). **Styrs**: **1.** *A fountain in Arcadia, the icy-cold water of which caused death.—2.* *a. Prop.: A river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore.—Hence, Stýg-ius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Styx; Stygian.—b. Meton.: (a) The infernal regions, the lower world: Virg.—Hence, Stýg-ius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the lower world; infernal.—(b) Death, destruction, by means of anything; poison: Sen.—Hence, Stýg-ius, a, um, adj. Deadly, fatal, pernicious, awful, etc.: vis, Virg. **Suād-a**, *æ, f.* [suād-eo] (Persuader) *Suado or Persuasion; a goddess.**

**suādē-la**, *æ, f.* [suade-o] *I. Prop.: Exhortation, suasion, persuasion: Plaut. ¶ II. Meton.: Personified: Suadela or Persuasion; as a goddess.*

**suād-ō**, *suāsī, suāsūm, suādēre* (scanned as a trisyll., stādēt, Lucr.), *2. v. n. and a.* [from same root as suavis; cf. suavis init.] *I. Gen.: To advise, recommend, exhort, urge, persuade: A. Prop.: 1. Neut.: non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo, Cic.; alieu, i.—2. Act.: pacem, Cic.; Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri Suasi, Virg. B. Fig.: Of things: 1. Neut.: suadet fames, Virg.—2. Act.: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Virg. ¶ II. Esp.: Polit. t.t.: To recommend, advocate, support, speak in favour of a proposed law or bill: rogationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) suader.*

**suā-siō**, *ōnis, f.* [for suad-siō; fr. suad-eo] *I. Gen.: A counselling, ad-*

*vice, exhortation, suasion, persuasion: Gell. ¶ II. Esp.: A. Politic. t.t.: A recommending, advocacy of a proposed law: Cic.—B. Rhetor. t.t.: The suatory species of eloquence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) suasion.*

**suā-sor**, *ōris, m.* [for suad-sor; fr. id.] *I. Gen.: One who exhorts, advises, or persuades; an adviser, counsellor, persuader: Cic. ¶ II. Esp.: Politic. t.t.: One who recommends or advocates a proposed law: Cic.*

**suā-sus** (for suad-sus), *a, um, P.* of suad-eo.

**suāv-ē-ōl-ens** (also written separately), *entis, adj.* [suav-is; (e); ol-eo] *Sweet-smelling, fragrant: amaracus, Cat.*

**suāv-i-dīc-ius**, *a, um, adj.* [suav-is; (i); dic-o] *Sweet-spoken, pleasant: Lucr.*

**suāv-i-lōquēnt-ia**, *æ, f.* [suav-is; (i); loquens, loquent-ia] *Sweetness of speech: Cic.*

**suāv-i-lōqu-us**, *a, um, adj.* [suav-is; (i); loqu-or] *Sweet-spoken: Lucr.*  
**suāv-i-lum** (sāvio-), *i, n. dim.* [suaviūm, (uncontr. Gen.) suavio-i] *A little kiss: Cat.*

**suāv-i-or** (sāvi-), *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a.* [suavi-um] *To kiss: Cic.*

**suāv-is**, *e, adj.* [for suad-vis; akin to Sanscrit svād-u, from the Sanscrit root svAD, "gustare," "delibare,"; also akin to Gr. ἡδ-ύς, ἡδ-ύς] *Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, delightful: odor, Cic.; amicitia, id. (Comp.) suavior, Plaut. (Sup.) suavissimus gustus, Pl.—Adverbial expression: Suave, Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. suave.*

**suāv-itas**, *ātis, f.* [suav-is] *(The quality of the suavis; hence) Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. suavitē.*

**suāv-iter**, *adv.* [id.] *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully: blandiri, Cic. (Sup.) literæ suavisime scriptæ, id.*

**suāv-ītudo**, *inis, f.* [id.] *(The quality of the suavis; hence) Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness: Auct. Hor.*

**suāv-ium** (sāvi-), *ii, n.* [id.] *(The sweet or delightful thing; hence) A kiss, a love-kiss: Cic.*

**sub**, *præp. c. Acc. and Abl.* [akin to Sanscrit up-a, Gr. ὑπ-ό] *I. With Abl.: A. Prop.: Of place: To point out the object under which a thing is situated: Under, below, beneath, underneath: sub terrā, Cic.: sub curru, Hor. B. Meton.: 1. a. Of lofty objects, at the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighbourhood anything is situated: Under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at, by, near, before: sub monte cedit, Cæs.—b. Of objects situated below: From beneath, from under: sub terrā erepsisti, Plaut.—2. Of time: In, within, during, at, by: sub protectione, Cæs.: sub luce, Ov.—3. In other relations, where existence under, or in the immediate vicinity of, anything may be conceived: Under, beneath: sub sarcinis, Cæs. C. Fig.: 1. Under, beneath: sub nomine pacis*

*bellum latet, Cic.—2. Beneath, at, before: classen sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor.—3. a. Beneath, under, both of persons and things: sub regno esse, Cic.: sub judice is est, Hor.—b. Under, i. e. on the condition, penalty, etc.: of sub poenā mortis, Suet.—c. Under the effects of: exhalans sub vulnere vitam, Ov. ¶ II. With Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place: To point out the object under which a thing comes, goes, extends, etc.: Under, below, beneath: tum sub jugum mittere, Cæs. B. Meton.: 1. Of lofty objects, to the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighbourhood, anything comes, or near to which it extends: Under, below, beneath, near to, close to, up to, towards, etc.: arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor.—2. Of time, denoting a close approximation: a. Before: Towards, about: sub noctem, Cæs.—b. After: Immediately after, just after, immediately upon: sub eas (sc. literas) statim recitate sunt tue, Cic.—3. In other relations, in which a coming under anything may be conceived: sub manū submittere, Hirt. C. Fig.: Under, beneath: quæ sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. ¶ III. In composition: A. The b remains unchanged before vowels and before b, d, f, l, n, s, t, v. Before the remaining consonants (c, f, g, m, p, r) it is regularly assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in respect to the like assimilation of ob, ad, in, etc. Before some words commencing with c, p, t, it assumes the form sus, by the rejection of the b from a collateral form sub (analog. to abs); e.g. suspicio, suscito, suspensio, sustineo, sustuli, etc. Before a, with a following consonant, there remains merely su in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro; cf. however, subterno, subditio, substo, substruo, etc.—B. Signification: 1. P. Prop.: Of locality: Under, beneath, below, underneath: suppono, suffero.—2. Fig.: Of rank, degree, amount, size, subjection, order, etc.: Under: subdoceo.—3. Meton.: a. Of locality: (a) A Gen.: From below, or beneath: subeo.—(b) Esp.: Pregn.: From upwards: subvolvo, succingo.—(c) From within: suspiro.—(c) Towards, up to, etc.: succurro, suggredior.—(d) Underneath, at the foot of anything: subjaceo.—(e) Close to, beside, near: suburbanus.—(f) Close after, behind: subsequor.—(g) Behind: subsecvus.—(h) At the end: subjungo.—b. Of time: (a) During, in the course of, by: subdiu.—(b) Near, towards the approach of: subluceans.—(c) After: subsecundarius.—(d) In conversations, etc.: After, in reply, snoclamus.—(e) Close: subinde.—c. Of degree: (a) Somewhat, a little, slightly: subabsurdus, subagrestis.—(b) Under, not quite: suppar.—(c) In a lower or smaller degree; into small parts, etc.: subdistingo, subdivido.—(d) To denote what is small, slight, thin, or fine: subtilis.—d. Of manner: In an underhand or private way; secretly: surripio.—e. Of substitution: In the place of:*

**subdo**.—*f.* Of succession: *Next, second*: **subhæres**.—*g.* With force of simple word prevailing: **suborno** *no. II.*, **suppleo**. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sous*.

**subabsurde**, *adv.* [subabsurd-us] *Somewhat absurdly*: **Cic.**

**sub-absurdus**, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat or rather absurd*: **Cic.**

**sub-accusō**, **accūsāvi**, **accūsātum**, **accūsāre**, *1. v. a.* *To blame or accuse somewhat*: **Cic.**

**subac-tio**, **ōnis**, *f.* [for subag-tio; *fr. subig-o*; through true root SUBAG] *Preparation, discipline*: **Cic.**

**subac-tus** [for subag-tus], *a, um*, *P. of subig-o*, through *id.*

**sub-erātus**, *a, um, adj.* *That has copper underneath, i. e. inside*: **Pers.**

**sub-āgrestis**, *e, adj.* *Somewhat rustic, rather boorish*: **Cic.**

**sub-āl-āris**, *e, adj.* [sub; *al-a*] *That is under the arms; placed or carried under the arms*: **telum**, **Nep.**

**sub-āmarus**, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat bitter, bitterish*: **Cic.**

**sub-arrogānter**, *adv.* *Somewhat proudly or arrogantly*: **Cic.**

**sub-auscultō**, **auscultāvi**, **auscultātum**, **auscultāre**, *1. v. a.* *To listen secretly, to eavesdrop*: **Cic.**

**sub-bībo**, **bībī**, *prps. no sup.* **bīb-ere**, *3. v. a.* *To drink a little, to tipple*: **Plaut.**; **Suet.**

**subc.**, *v. succ.*

**sub-dēbilis**, *e, adj.* *Somewhat feeble*: **Suet.**

**sub-dēbilitāt-us**, *a, um, adj.* [sub; *debilit(a)-o*] *Somewhat enfeebled or discouraged, rather spiritless*: **Cic.**

**sub-dēficio**, **dēfēcī**, **dēfēctum**, **dēfēc-ere**, *3. v. n.* *To fail somewhat*: **Curt.**

**sub-difficilis**, *e, adj.* *Somewhat difficult*: **questio**, **Cic.**

**sub-diffido**, *no perf. nor sup.*, **diffid-ere**, *3. v. n.* *To be somewhat distrustful*: **Cic.**

**subd-ītivus**, *a, um, adj.* [subd-o] *Substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit*: **Cic.**

**subd-īto**, *perf. and sup. prps. no found.* **īre**, *1. v. a. intens.* [id.] *To afford, supply, furnish*: **Lucr.**

**subd-ītus**, *a, um, P. of subd-o*

**subd-o**, **didi**, **dītum**, **dēre**, *3. v. a. I.* **A. Prop.**: *1. Gen.*: *To put, place, set, or lay under*: **ignem**, **Cic.** **calcaria equo**, **Liv.**—*2. Esp.*: *With Personal pron.*: *To place one under, to throw one's self beneath*: **Ov.** **B. Fig.**: *1.* *To bring under, subject, subdue*: **subdidit Oceanum sceptris**, **Claud.**—*2.* *To expose*: **rem casibus**, **Pl.**—*3.* *To bring on, furnish, supply; to yield, afford*: **ingenio stimulos**, **Ov.** **II.**: **A. Gen.**: *To put in the place of another person or thing; to substitute*: **iudicem in meum locum**, **Cic.** **B. Esp.**: *(To put something spurious in the place of another person or thing; hence)* *1.* *To substitute falsely*: **me subditum appellat**, **Liv.**—*2.* *Of a will.* *To forge*: **Tac.**—*3.* *To counterfeit, make up*: **crimina maiestatis**, **Tac.**

**sub-dōcēo**, *perf. and sup. prps. no found.* **dōc-ere**, *2. v. a.* *(To teach under*

*another; hence)* *To teach as an assistant, to act as an assistant-teacher*: **Cic.**

**subdōl-e**, *adv.* [subdol-us] *Somewhat craftily or deceitfully*: **Cic.**

**sub-dōlus**, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, subtle, deceptive, or deceitful*: **Sall.**; **Tac.**

**sub-dūbīto**, *perf. and sup. not found.* **īre**, *1. v. a.* *To be a little doubtful or undecided; to have some hesitation*: **Cic.**

**sub-dūco**, **duxī**, **ductum**, **dūc-ere** (*Perf. sync. subduxī*, **Ter.**), *3. v. a. I.* *Without the idea of removal*: **A. Gen.**: *To draw, or pull, up; to lift up, raise*: **tunicas**, **Hor.** **B. Esp.**: **Naut. t. l.**: *To draw, or haul up, on land*: **naves**, **Cæs.**: **classen**, **Cic.** **II.** *With the idea of removal implied*: **A. Prop.**: *1. Gen.*: *To draw away from, to withdraw, remove, etc.*: **cibum alicui**, **Cic.**—*2. Esp.*: **A. Milit. t. l.**: *To draw off forces from one position to another*: **Liv.**—**B. Naut. t. l.**: *Of sails*: *To take in, or furl*: **Hirt.**—*C.* *To take away secretly or by stealth; to steal*: **post ignem ætheræa domo Subductum**, **Hor.**—*d.* *With Acc. of Personal pron.*: *To withdraw one's self stealthily, to take one's self off by stealth, to steal away*: **Ter.**; **Cic.** **B. Fig.**: *1.*

**a.** *Of an account*: *To draw up, cast up, reckon, compute, calculate, or balance* (by subtracting one set of items from another): **Plaut.**; **Cic.**—**B.** *Subducere rationem*, *To deliberate, calculate*: **Cic.**

—*Particular phrase*: **Subducere aliquid habere**, *To have deliberated upon, or calculated, something*: **Cic.**

—*2.* *Of things*: *With Acc. of Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To withdraw itself, etc.*: **Pl.**; **Virg.**

**subduc-tio**, **ōnis**, *f.* [subduc-o] **1.** **Naut. t. l.**: *A hauling ashore of a ship*: **Cæs.**—*2.* *A reckoning*: **Cic.**

**subduc-tus**, *a, um*: *P. of subduc-o*

**sub-dūrus**, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat hard, hardish*: **Cic.**

**sub-ēdo**, **ēdi**, **ēsum** or **estum**, **ēd-ere**, *3. v. a.* *To eat, waste, or wear away, below*: **scopulum**, **Ov.**

**sub-ēo**, **īl**, **ītum**, **īre**, *v. n. and a. I.* **Neut. A.**: *1. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: *To go, or come, under, below, or beneath*: **quum luna sub orbem solis subisset**, **Liv.**: **pars ingenti subiere feretro**, **Virg.**—**B. Esp.**: *To enter a place, etc.*: **Hirt.**; **Virg.**—*2. Fig.*: *To come into the mind; to occur, suggest itself, etc.*: **subiit cari genitoris imago**, **Virg.**—**B.**: *1. Prop.*: *To go towards, or up to; to advance, proceed, approach*: **muro**, **Virg.**: **subeundum erat ad hostes**, **Liv.**—*2. Fig.*: *To approach, draw near, esp. with stealth; to advance or approach stealthily*: **Ov.**

—**C.**: *1. Prop.*: *To come up from beneath; to come or spring up*: **subeunt herbe**, **Virg.**—*2. Fig.*: *To spring up, arise*: **ne subeant animo tædia iusto tuo**, **Ov.**—**D.**: *1. Gen.*: *A. Prop.*: *To come after, to follow*: **pone subit conjux**, **Virg.**—**B. Fig.**: *To succeed, come, or follow after, etc.*: **subiit argentea proles**, **Ov.**—*2. Esp.*:

*To come in, or take, the place of another, etc.; to succeed*: **a. Prop.**: **subit ipse, meumque Explet opus**, **Ov.**—**B. Fig.**: **subeunt morbi**, **Virg.** **II. Act.**: **A.**: *1. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: *To go, or come, under or beneath*: **umbræ subit terras**, **Ov.**—**B. Esp.**: **(a)** *To enter a place, etc.*: **quos (sc. lucos) aquæ subeunt et auræ**, **Hor.**—**(b)** *To plunge under water, etc.*: **Ov.**—**(c)** *To go under a load, etc., for the purpose of taking or receiving on the back, etc.; to take, receive, etc.*: **asellus**, **Quum gravius dorso subit onus**, **Hor.**—*2. Fig.*: **a.**: **(a)** *To come under the dominion of*: **clarum subit Alba Latinum**, **Ov.**—**(b)** *To subject one's self, to take upon one's self an evil; to undergo, submit to, sustain, endure, suffer it*: **terrores**, **Cic.**: **odium**, **id.**—**b.** *To come into, enter, occur to one's mind*:  **cogitatio animum subit**, **Liv.**—**B.**: *1. Gen.*: *To go towards, or up to; to advance, proceed, approach to*: **Tonantem Juno subit**, **Stat.**—*2. Esp.*: **A.** *With the accessory notion of hostility*: *To attack, assail*: **aliquem**, **Virg.**—**b.** *With accessory notion of stealth*: *To approach stealthily, to steal into, or upon*: **Ov.**—**C.**: *(To come, or go, up a thing from beneath; hence)* *To mount, ascend, etc.*: **collem**, **Hirt.**—**D.** *To come into, or take, the place of; to succeed to*: **furcas subiere columnæ**, **Ov.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. subir*.

**sub-eris**, *n.* *The cork-oak, cork-tree*: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. suber*.

**subf.**, *v. suff.*

**subf.**, *v. sugg.*

**sub-horridus**, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat rough, roughish*: **Cic.**

**sub-igo**, **ēgi**, **actum**, **īgere** (**subīgīt**, scanned with *u* long, **Cic. poet.**), *3. v. a.* [for sub-ago] **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To bring under, get under*: **sonipedes subīgīt jugo**, **Sen.** **B. Meton.**: *Of the effect of bringing an object under the action, etc., of something*: *1.* *To work, prepare, etc.*: **opus digitis**, **Ov.**—*2.* *To press or rub down by the hand*: **subīgunt in cote securæ**, *i. e. sharpen*, **Virg.** **C. Fig.**: *1.* *To put down, overcome, conquer, subjugate, subject, subdue, etc.*: **tertiam partem orbis terrarum**, **Cic.**—*2.* *To tame, subdue, etc.*, **animals**: **Cic.** **II.**: **A. Prop.**: *(To put in motion, or turn up, from beneath; hence)* *1.* *Of the soil, etc.*: *To break or dig up; to plough, cultivate, etc.*: **Cic.**: **Ov.**—*2.* *Of a vessel, etc.*: *To impel, urge, or push on, row, etc.*: **Virg.**; **Liv.** **B. Fig.**: *1.*: *a.* *Of the mind*: *To cultivate, bring under cultivation*: **Cic.**—**b.** *To train, rear, discipline, etc.*: **tot subacti atque durati bellis**, **Liv.**—*2.* *To bring, incite, impel; force, compel, constrain to anything*: **ad deditiōnem Volscos subegit**, **Liv.**

**sub-impūdēs**, **entis**, *adj.* *Somewhat shameless or impudent*: **Cic.**

**sub-inānis**, *e, adj.* *Somewhat empty or vain*: **Cic.**

**sub-inde**, *adv.*: *1.* *Immediately after, just after, presently, forthwith, thereupon*: **Liv.**; **Hor.**—*2.* *One after the other, from time to time, now and*



*them, repeatedly, frequently, continually.*  
Liv.

**sub-insulsus**, a, um, adj. *Some-what tasteless or insipid.* Cic.

**sub-invidio**, no perf., invismum, invidère, 2. v. a. **I.** To envy a little or slightly, to be somewhat envious of; alicui, Cic. **II.** Part. Perf.: A little disliked, somewhat odious. Cic.

**sub-invito**, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. To invite slightly. Cic.

**sub-irascor**, iratus sum, irasci, 3. v. dep. n. To be somewhat angry or enraged; brevitati literarum, Cic.

**subiratus**, a, um, P. of subira-scior.

**subi-tarius**, a, um, adj. [subitus] (Pertaining to the subitus; hence) Done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty: Liv.; Tac.

**subit-o**, adv. [id.] Suddenly, unexpectedly: Cic.; Hor.

**subi-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of subeo, through true root SUBI.—2. Pa.: That has come on stealthily, or unexpectedly; sudden, unexpected: res, Cic.; bellum, Cæs.—As Subst.: **subitum**, i, n. A sudden or unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence, etc.: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subit*.

**sub-jacēo**, jectū, jactum, jacere, 2. v. n. **I.** To lie under anything: frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, Pl. **II.** To lie beneath or at the foot; to be situated below: mare subjaceans, Pl. **III.** A. Prop.: To lie or be situated close to anything; to adjoin: Appennino subjacent (sc. Tusc), Pl. **B.** Fig.: To belong to; to be connected with, or annexed to: causae subjacent lites, Quint.

**subject-o**, ōnis, f. [for subjacio; fr. subjicio, through true root SUBJAC] 1. A laying, putting, or placing under or beneath: Cic.—2. A substituting, a forging: Liv.—3. A. Prop.: An annexing, subjoining: Auct. Her.—b. Meton.: Rhetor. i. e. An answer subjoined by an orator to a question which he has just asked: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subjectio*.

**subject-issime**, adv. [subject-us] Most humbly, or submissively: Cæs.

**subject-o**, prps. no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. a. intens. [for subjacio; fr. subjicio; true root SUBJAC] **I.** To lay, place, or put under: manus, Ov.: lasso stimulos, Hor. **II.** To throw from below: arenam, Virg.

**subject-or**, ōnis, m. [for subjacio; fr. id., through id.] One who substitutes, a substitutor, forger: Cic.

**subject-us** (for subjactus), a, um: 1. P. of subjicio, through true root SUBJAC.—2. Pa.: a. Subjected, subject: subjactor in diem et horam Invidie, Hor.—As Subst.: **subjectus**, i, m. (sc. homo) An inferior, subject: Pl.—b. Of places: Lying under or near; bordering upon; neighbouring, adjacent: alter (sc. cingulus terre) subjectus aquilioni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subjé*.

**sub-jicio** (in ancient MSS. also written subicio, subicis, subicit, etc.; and hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned subicis, subicitt), jeci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for sub-jacio] **I.**: A.

Prop.: 1. Gen.: To throw, lay, place, or bring under: ligna et sarmentia circumdare, ignemque subicere ceperunt, Cic.: ossa subjecta corpori, id.

—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To place, or station, one's self, etc., below or beneath; to take a position underneath: Cæs.; Cic. **B.** Meton.: As the result of placing one thing under another: 1. Gen.: To put in the place of; to substitute: copias integras vulneratis defessique subiciebat, Hirt.—2. Esp.: (To substitute false for true; hence) a. To forge, counterfeit: testamentum, Cic.—b. To suborn: subijcitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Cæsaris, Cæs. C. Fig.: (To place beneath; hence) 1. To submit, subject: aliquid sub sensus, Cic.: cogitationi aliquid subicere, id.

—2. To attribute, assign, impute, etc.: huic verbo omnes qui Latine sciunt duas res subijcunt, etc., Cic.—3. Pregn.: a. Gen.: To place under, to make subject, to subject: externas gentes servitio, Liv.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To place one's self under, to submit: Cic.—4. To submit, subject, expose: a. For sale: bona civium voci praconis, Cic.—b. To peril, ill will, etc.: scelus odio civium, Cic.—5. To subject or subordinate a particular to a general; to range or treat it under, append it to, etc.: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, etc., Cic.—6.: (To place under in succession or order, in speaking or writing; hence) a. To place after, annex, follow, affix, append, subjoin, etc.: rationem, Cic.—b. To answer, reply: pauca furenti Subjicio, Virg.—7. To bring forward, propose, adduce; to bring to mind, prompt, suggest, etc.: certiora consilia, Liv.—8. To substitute: pro verbo proprio subijcitur aliud, Cic. **II.**: A. Gen.: To throw from under; to throw up a thing: terram ferro, i. e. to plough, Cic.: corpora in equos, i. e. mount, Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: To throw one's self up; to mount or shoot up, etc.: quantum vere novo viridis se subicit alnus, Virg. **III.** To place near, close to, etc.: castris lectiones, Cæs. **IV.** To place under-near or at the foot of a hill, etc.: aedes colli etiam subjiciam, ut, etc., Liv.

**subjunct-us** (for subjung-tus), a, um, P. of subjung-o.

**sub-jungo**, ōnis, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a. **I.**: (To join beneath the yoke, etc.; hence) A. Prop.: To yoke, harness: curru tigris, Virg. **B.** Fig.: 1. To unite, connect: omnes artes oratori, Cic.—2. To submit, subject: carmina nervis, Ov.—3. To bring under, subdue, subject, subjugate: mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor. **C.** Meton.: To lay under: fundamenta rebus, Lucr. **II.**: A. Prop.: To join on at the end; to annex, affix, rostris Phrygiis subjuncta (sc. puppis) leones, Virg. **B.** Fig.: To add, put after: verbo verbum, Quint.

**sub-labor**, lapsus sum, labi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Gen.: To glide, fall, sink, or slip down, below; to sink, etc.: A.

Prop.: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Pl. **B.** Fig.: annis sublapsa vetustas, Virg. **II.** Esp.: To slip down, glide away: A. Prop.: lues udo sublapsa veneno, Virg. **B.** Fig.: retro sublapsa spes, Virg.

**sublap-sus** (for sublab-<sup>is</sup>), a, um, P. of sublab-or.

**sublat-e**, adv. [sublat-us] **I.** Prop.: On high, aloft, etc.; Amm. **II.** Fig.: A. Loftily, with elevation: dicere, Cic.—B. Proudly, haughtily: (Comp.) sublatius, Cic.

**sub-lā-tio**, ōnis, f. [sub; LA, root of la-tum; v. fero init.] 1.: a. Prop.: A lifting up, raising, elevation: Quint.—b. Fig.: An elevation, exaltation of mind, etc.: Cic.—2. An abrogation, annulling: Quint.

**sub-lā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of tollō; fr. sub; LA, root of la-tum; v. fero init.—2. Pa.: (Prop.) Lifted up; Fig.) Elated, proud, haughtily: praelio sublati, Cæs.: (Comp.) sublatior ardet, Ov.

**sublecc-tus** (for subleg-tus), a, um, P. of subleg-o.

**sub-lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3. v. a. **I.** To gather from below, to gather up: sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor. **II.** To catch up, or carry off secretly, or by stealth: A. Prop.: liberos, i. e. to kidnap children, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: sermonem alicujus, i. e. to overhear, Plaut. **III.** To choose or elect in the place of another, to substitute: familias in numerum patriciorum, Tac.

**sublervā-tio**, ōnis, f. [sublev(a)-o] A lightening, alleviation: Cic.

**sub-lēvo**, lēvavi, lēvatum, lēvare, 1. v. a. **I.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To lift up from beneath; to raise up, hold up, support: qui nos, sibi quondam ad pedes stratos, ne sublevabat quidem, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To lift or raise one's self up, to rise: Cic.; Virg.—b. Pass. in reflexive force: To support one's self: Cæs. **B.** Fig.: To sustain, support, assist, encourage, console anyone in misfortune: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** (Prop.): To make light, to lighten; Fig.) To lighten, alleviate, mitigate, lessen an evil, etc.: calamitates hominum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soûleer*.

**sublic-a**, æ, f. [prob. for sublig-a; fr. sublig-o] (The thing binding, or fastening, below; hence) **I.** Gen.: A stake or pile driven into the ground: Cæs. **II.** Esp.: A pile for a bridge: Cæs.

**sublic-ius**, a, um, adj. [sublic-a] (Of, or belonging to, sublica; hence) Made, or consisting of, or resting upon, piles: pons, the pile-bridge (a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius), Liv.

**subligā-cūlum**, i, n. [sublig(a)-o] (That which serves for binding, or fastening, below; hence) A waist-band, breech-cloth: Cic.

**sub-ligo**, ligavi, ligatum, ligare, 1. v. a. **I.** To bind, or tie, below; to tie on: ensem lateri, Virg.

**sublime**, adv. [sublim-is] **I.** Prop.: Aloft, loftily, on high: Cic. (Comp.) sublimius, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of

speech: *In a lofty manner, loftily*: dicere, Quint.

**sublĭmis**, e (collat. form, *neut. plur.*, *sublĭma*, Lucr.), *adj.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to *sublevo*] **I.** Prop.: *Uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated*: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublĭmis abit, on high through the air, Virg. (Comp.) quanto sublĭmior Atlas Omnibus in Libyā sit montibus, Juv. —As *Subst.*: *sublime*, is, n. *Height*; sts. to be rendered the *air*: Ov.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *Lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished*: mens, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of language, orators, poets, etc.: *Lofty, elevated, sublime*: naturā sublĭmis et acer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sublime*.

**sublĭmĭtas**, atis, f. [sublĭmĭs] (*The quality of the sublĭmis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Height, loftiness*: corporis, Quint.; lune, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *Loftiness, sublimity*: animi, Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of language: *Loftiness, elevation, sublimity*: Pl.; Quint.

**sublĭno**, ō, lĕvi, lĭntum, lĭnĕre (collat. form, *Part. Perf.* *sublĭnitum* os, Plaut.), **3. v. a. I.** Prop.: *To besmear, or anoint, beneath*; to lay on as a ground-colour, to prime with anything: sanguinem lacertae, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To put underneath, underlay*: tertium (genus sardonychis) argenteis bracteis sublĭnitur, etc., Pl.

**sublĭtus**, a, um, *P.* of *sublĭno*. **sub-lŭcĕo**, perfi, and *sub*: *not found*, lŭcĕre, **2. v. n.** *To shine a little, to gleam faintly, to glimmer*: candida nec mixto sublucent ora rubore, Ov.

**sub-lŭo**, no perfi, lŭtum, lŭĕre, **3. v. a. I.** Prop.: *To wash, or bathe, underneath*: aliquid aquā calidā, Cels. **II.** Meton.: *Of rivers*: *To flow along the base of, to wash the foot of*: montem flumen sublŭebat, Cæs.

**sub-lustrĭs**, e, *adj.* [sub; lustr-o] *Giving some light, having a faint light, glimmering*: nox, Hor.

**sublŭs**, a, um, *P.* of *sublŭo*.

**subm**, v. *subim*.

**sub-nascor**, nātus sum, nasci, **3. v. dep. n.** *To grow up from under, out of, or after*; to succeed: subnatæ herbæ, Ov.

**subnā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *subna-scor*. **sub-necto**, no perfi, nexum, nectĕre, **3. v. a. I.** Prop.: *To bind, or tie, under*; to bind on beneath: vestem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To add, subjoin* in speaking: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistolas esse, Just.

**sub-nĕgo**, nĕgāvi, nĕgātum, nĕgāre, **1. v. a.** *To deny somewhat*; to half deny or refuse: aliquid alicui, Cic.

**subnexus** (for *subnect-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *subnecto*.

**sub-ni-sus**, a, um, *P.* of *subnexus*.

**sub-nixus (-nisus)** (for *sub-nit-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *obol.* *sub-nit-or*. **I.** Prop.: *Resting, or leaning, upon something beneath*; supported underneath, underpropped, propped up, supported by: subnixis alis meiferant, i. e. with my arms akimbo, Plaut. (with Gr. Acc.) Mæoniā mentum mitrā criemurque madentem Subnixus, bound under his chin, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Resting, or*

*depending, upon anything*: victorĭis divitiisque subnixus, Cic.

**sub-nōto**, nōtāvi, nōtātum, nōtāre, **1. v. a. I.** *To mark, note, or write underneath*: nomina, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *To subscribe*: libellos, Pl.

**sub-nūb-a**, e, f. [sub; nub-o] (*She who marries and stands in the place of another*; hence) *A supplanting, or successful, rival*: lecti nostri, Ov.

**sub-nūbĭlus**, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat cloudy, or overcast, rather gloomy*: nox, Cæs.

**subo**, prps, no perfi, nor sup, āre, **1. v. n.** *To be in heat, to brim*: Lucr.

**sub-obscĕnus**, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat obscene*: Cic.

**sub-obscŭrus**, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat obscure or dark*: Fig.: Of language: Cic.

**sub-ōdiōsus**, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat vexatious or odious*: Cic.

**sub-offendo**, no perfi, nor sup, ēre, **3. v. n.** *To give some offence*: apud aliquem, Cic.

**sub-ōlĕo**, prps, no perfi, nor sup, ōlĕre, **2. v. n.** (Prop.: *To emit a smell*; Fig.: *To enable, or cause, one to detect, etc.*; I (you, etc.) *smell out, scent, perceive, detect, etc.* (only in 3rd pers. sing.): ut ne paululum quidem suboleat esse amicam hanc Cliniam, Ter.: video, suboleto, sentio, Plaut.

**sub-ōl-esco** (sōb-), is, f. [sub; ol-esco] (*The thing growing up from beneath*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of plants*: A sprout, shoot, offshoot, twig, spray: Col. **II.** Meton.: *Of persons and animals*: *Offspring, progeny, posterity, issue, stock, race, lineage*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sobole*.

**sub-ōlesco**, no perfi, nor sup, ōlescĕre, **3. v. inch. n.** *To grow up*: Liv. **sub-ōrior**, perf. prps, not found, ōriri, **4. v. dep. n.** *To spring up, arise, proceed*: Lucr.

**sub-orno**, ornāvi, ornātum, ornāre, **1. v. a. I.** *To fit out, furnish, provide, equip*: **A.** Prop.: *aliquem pecuniā*, Script. ap. Cic. **B.** Fig.: *a naturā subornatus*, Cic. **II.** (Prop.: *To equip, prepare, or get ready, secretly*; Meton.): *To secretly incite, to instigate, suborn*: falsum testem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suborneur*.

**subor-tus**, ūs, m. [subor-ior] *A rising or springing up*: Lucr.

**subp**, v. *supp*.

**subr**, v. *surr*.

**sub-scribo**, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, **3. v. a. I.**: **A. Gen.**: *To write underneath, or below*: status inauratis . . . subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Law t. t.: **A. Prop.**: *To write down, sign, or subscribe one's name to an accusation* (either as sole plaintiff or as associated with others), together with the ground of the charge; *to institute or join in a charge, prosecution, suit, etc.*: quia paritidii causa subscripta esset, Cic. — **B.** Meton.: *To make (anything) the ground of accusation*: asperitia nostra, Tac. — **2.** Politic. t. t.: *Of the censor*: *To write down, set down,*

*note down the reason of his censure*, Cic. — **3.**: **a.** Prop.: *To sign, subscribe a document, etc.*: numerum puniendorum, Suet. — **b.** Meton.: *To assent to, agree to, approve of anything*: Cæsaris iras, Ov. **II.** *To write or note down*: numerum aratorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souscrire*.

**subscrip-tio**, ōnis, f. [for *subscrib-tio*; fr. *subscribo*] **1.** (Prop.: *A writing underneath*; Meton.) *A thing written underneath*; a subscription: Cic. — **2.** Law t. t.: (Prop.: *A writing down*; Meton.) *A subscription or joint-subscription to an accusation*: Cic. — **3.** Politic. t. t.: *Of the censor*: *A noting down, note of the offence censured*: Cic. — **4.** (Prop.: *A signing or subscribing of a document, etc.*; Meton.) *The signature of a document*: Suet. — **5.** (Prop.: *A writing or noting down*; Meton.) *A list, register*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souscription*.

**subscrip-tor**, ōris, m. [for *subscrib-tor*; fr. id.] *A signer or joint-signer of an accusation*: Cic.

**subscrip-tus** (for *subscrib-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *subscribo*.

**sub-sĕc-ivum**, i, n. [sub; sec-o] (*That which is clipped off*; hence) *A small patch of land*: Suet.

**sub-sĕc-ivus** (*subscĭvus*, and by transposition *subscĭvus* or *succĭvus*), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Clipped off*; hence) *That remains over and above or that is done besides the principal thing*; over-, odd, extra: tempora, Cic.

**sub-sĕc-o**, ō, scĕti, scĕtum, scĕāre, **1. v. a.** *To cut under, cut away below*; to clip or pare off: papaveras comas ungue, Ov.

**subsec-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *subsec-o*. **sub-sell-ium**, i, n. [sub; sell-a] (*A thing pertaining to, or of the nature of, a sella, and under a sella in height*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A low bench or form*: Cic.; Suet. **II.** Esp.: **A. Prop.**: *A judge's seat, the bench* (so prps. only plur.): Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A court, tribunal* (so, prps. only plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *subsellē*.

**sub-sentio**, sensi, sensum, sentire, **4. v. a.** *To notice or perceive secretly, to smell out*: subsensit id, Ter.

**sub-sĕquor**, scĕtus, scĕtus, sequor, **3. v. dep. I.** Prop.: *To follow close after or immediately*; to follow, succeed, ensue: hos motus subsequi debet gestus, Cic. (without Object) Cæsar subsequēbatur omnibus copiis, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To follow after mentally or in opinion*; to follow, adhere to, comply with, conform one's self to, imitate: Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic. — **B.** *To follow up*: vim ac varietatem orationis, Cic.

**sub-servio**, no perfi, nor sup, servĕre, **4. v. a. I.** Prop.: *To be subject to, to serve under a person*: alicui, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To comply with, humour, accommodate one's self to*: orationi, Ter.

**subscĭvus**, a, um, v. *subscĭvus*. **subsĭdĭ-ārius**, a, um, *adj.* [sub



sidi-um] *Of, or belonging to, a reserve; reserve-, subsidiary:* cohorts, Cæs.—*As Subst.:* subsidiarii, ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites) *The reserve, body of reserve:* Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. subsidiaire.*

**subsid-i-or**, ātus sum, āri, *l. v. dep. n.* [id.] *To act as a reserve, stand in reserve:* Hirt.

**sub-sid-ium**, ī, *n.* [for sub-sed-ium; fr. sub; sed-eo] (*A sitting behind; Concr. That which remains behind; hence*) **I.** Prop.: Milit. *l. t. A. The troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle (behind the principes), the line of reserve, reserve-ranks, triarii:* Liv.—**B.** *A body of reserve; an auxiliary corps, auxiliary forces:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Milit. *l. t. Military support, relief, assistance, aid, succour, etc.:* Cæs.; Tac. **III.** Fig.: *Support, assistance, aid, help, protection, etc.:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. subside.*

**sub-sido**, sēdi, sessum, sēdere, *3. v. n.* and *a. I.* Neut.: *A. Prop.:* *1. Gen. a. Of living subjects: To sit down, crouch down, squat; to set one's self down, settle down, sink down:* populi subsident, Virg.—**B.** *Of things as subjects: To sink, settle, subside:* extremus galeaque imā subsestidit Aestes, *i. e. remains behind,* Virg.—**2. Esp. a.** *To settle down, establish one's self in a place; to remain sitting, remain, abide, stay:* subsident Teucri, Virg.—**b.** *To crouch down on the watch; to lie in wait, lie in ambush:* in eo loco, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) subsidentum fuit, *id.*—**c.** *Of female animals: To submit to the male:* Hor. **B. Fig.:** *To subside, decrease, abate:* venti, Prop. **C.** Meton.: *1. To give way, yield:* positioque rigore Subsedit (sc. ebur) digitus, Ov.—**2.** *Of fluids: To become settled or clear:* Hirt. **II. Act.:** *To lie in wait for, to waylay anyone:* devictam Asiam (*i. e. Agamemnonem*) subsedit adulter, Virg.

**sub-sign-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* [sub; sign-um] *That is or serves under the standard:* Tac.

**sub-signo**, signāvi, signātum, signāre, *l. v. a. I.* Prop.: *To mark or write beneath; to undersign, subscribe:* Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To set down, enter, register on a list:* apud aëriarum prædia, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. soussigner.*

**sub-silio**, silūi or sili, sultum, silire, *4. v. n.* [for sub-salio] *To spring upwards, leap up:* Plant.; Lucr.

**sub-sisto**, stitī, stitum, sistere, *3. v. n.* and *a. I.* Neut.: *A. Prop.:* *1. Gen.:* *To take a stand or position; to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt:* substitit armis, Virg.; reliqui in itinere substituerant, Cæs.—**2. Esp. a.** *To stay, tarry, abide, remain in a place, etc. ut eā die domi subsisteret orabat, Vell.—b.* *To make a stand, i. e. to stand firm, hold out; to withstand, oppose, resist:* Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. **B. Fig.:** *1. To stop, halt, pause; to stay, continue, remain, subsist:* intra priorem paupertatem, Tac.—**2.** *To stand still permanently, i. e. to come to a stop, to cease:* substitit

ut clamor, Ov.—**3.** *To stand, withstand, be adequate to, sustain, support a thing:* sumptui, Script. ap. Cic. **II. Act.:** *To make a stand against, withstand, encounter anyone:* Romanum, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. subsister.*

**sub-sortior**, sortitus sum, sortiri, *4. v. dep. n.* *To choose by lot in the place of another; to substitute by lot:* iudicium, Cic.

**subsorti-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [subsorti-or] *A choosing of substitutes by lot:* Cic.; Suet.

**subsorti-tus**, *a, um, P.* of sub-sorti-or.

**substa-nis**, ntis, *P.* of subst(a)-o. **substant-ia**, æ, *f.* [substant, substant-is] (*Prop. A existing; Meton.:* *Substance, property, wealth, goods, effects:* Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. substance.*

**sub-sterno**, strāvi, strātum, sternere, *3. v. a. I.* Prop.: *A. Gen.:* *To strew, scatter, spread, or lay under or beneath:* casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov. **B. Esp.:** *To spread out, or extend, beneath:* substratus Numida mortuo Romano, Liv. **II. Fig.:** *A. To spread out, submit for examination, acceptance, etc.:* corporeum animo, Cic.—**B. 1.** *To give up, surrender:* pudicitiam alieui, Suet.—**2.** *To prostrate, force to submit, etc.:* repubblicam libidini sue, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To bestrew, spread over, cover anything:* nidos quam mollissime substernunt aves, Cic.

**sub-stitūo**, stitūi, stitūtum, stitūere, *3. v. a.* [for sub-statuo] **I.** *To set, put, place, or lay under anything.* **A. Prop.:** lapides plantæ, Pall. **B. Fig.:** substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had presented to his imagination, figured to himself,* Liv. **II.** *To put instead or in the place of another; to substitute:* in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. **III.** *To set or place next:* post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt. ¶ Hence, *Fr. substituer.*

**substitū-tus**, *a, um, P.* of substitūo.

**sub-sto**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, stare, *l. v. n. I. *A. Prop.:* *To stand underneath, to be beneath:* Cels. **B. Fig.:** *To be present, exist, etc.:* nullo dolore substantive, Cels. **II.** *To stand firm, hold out:* metuo ut sub-stet hospes, Ter.*

**substrā-tus**, *a, um, P.* of sub-sterno, through root SUBSTRA; v. sterno init.

**substric-tus** (for substrig-tus), *a, um:* *1. P.* of substri(n)g-o.—**2. Pa.:** *Drawn together, contracted; small, narrow, tight, close:* illa, Ov. (*Comp.*) venter substrictior, Col.

**sub-stringo**, strinxī, strictum, stringere, *3. v. a. I.* Prop.: *To bind beneath; to bind, tie, or draw up:* crimem nodo, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To bind or draw together; to draw up, contract, check:* aurem, *i. e. to point or prick the ear,* Hor. **III.** Fig.: *To check, restrain:* bilem, Juv.

**substruo-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [substruo, through root SUBSTRUC; v. struo int.]

(*Prop.:* *A building underneath; hence, Meton.:* *An under-building, foundation, substructure:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. substruction.*

**substruc-tus**, *a, um, P.* of sub-struo, through root SUBSTRUC; v. struo init.

**sub-strūo**, struxī, structum, strūere, *3. v. a.* *To build beneath; to under-build, lay:* Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.

**subsal-tim**, adv. [for sub-sal-tim; fr. subsilio, through root SUBSAL] *With leaping upwards; with leaps or jumps:* Suet.

**sub-sum**, no perf., esse, *v. n. I.* **A. Prop.:** *To be under, or beneath:* quum solo oceano subest, Hor. **B. Fig.:** **1.** *To be present, to be underneath, to be at the bottom:* aliquam subesse causam, Cic.—**2.** *To be under; to exist, or be concealed, under:* solent auro multa subesse mala, Tib.—**3.** *To be under, or subject to:* notitiæ alieuius, Ov. **II.** *To be near at hand, to be close:* A. Of locality: mons suberat, Cæs.—**B.** Of time: dies comitiorum, Cic.

**sub-sū-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [sub; su-o] *Seem beneath, or at the lower part:* vestis, fringed at the bottom, Hor.

**subtē-men**, inis, *n.* [for subtex-men; fr. subtex-o] **I.** Prop.: *That which is wrought or woven underneath the woof; web of a web:* Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *The thread of the Fates:* Hor.

**sub-ter**, adv. and prep. [sub] **I.** Adv.: *Below, beneath, underneath:* supra et subter, Cic. **II.** Prop. c. Acc. and Abl. **A. Prop.:** *Below, beneath, underneath, under:* subter præcordia, Cic.: subter testudine, Virg. **B. Fig.:** *Beneath, under:* virtus omnia subter se habet, Cic. **C. Meton.: *Underneath, close by:* subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, Liv. **III.** In composition: **A. Prop.:** *Underneath, beneath, below any object:* subterlabor, *n. l. B.* Meton.: **I.** Underneath, *i. e. close by, near, etc.:* subterlabor, *no. II.*—**2.** *Secretly, privately, clandestinely:* subterduco, subterfugio.**

**subter-fugio**, fugi, fugitum, fugere, *3. v. n.* and *a. I.* Neut.: *To flee secretly or by stealth, to get off:* Plant. **II.** Act.: *To escape, avoid, shun:* vinum crimum, Cic.

**subter-lābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, *3. v. dep. I. *A. Prop.:* *To glide, slip, flow, etc., beneath:* fœctis Sicano, Virg. **B. Meton.:*** *To slip away, escape, etc.:* Liv. **II.** *To glide or flow underneath or close by:* fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros, Virg.

**sub-terr-āneus**, *a, um, adj.* [sub; terr-a] *Underground, subterranean:* specus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. souterrain.* **subter-tēnūo**, prps. no perf. nor sup. found, tēnūre, *l. v. a.* *To make thin below or at the lower part:* anulum, Lucr.

**sub-tex-o**, textūi, textum, textere, *3. v. a.:* (*To weave under, or below, anything; hence*) **I.** *A. Prop.:* *To join on, affix, attach, fasten, etc.:* lunam alute, Juv. **B. Fig.:** **1.** *To add,*

**annex, append, subjoin:** sic familiarum originem subtextuit, ut, etc., Nep.—2. To put together, compose, prepare, write, etc.: carmina, Tib. **II.** To spread under or around: patris capiti bibulas subtexere nubes, i.e. veil, or conceal, with clouds, Ov. **III.** To cover, hide, conceal, obscure, etc.: ocelum fumo, Virg.

**subtext-tus**, a, um, P. of subtex-o. **subtilis**, e, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Fine, not thick or coarse, thin, slender, minute: mitra, Cat. **II.** Fig.: A. Of the senses: Fine, nice, acute, delicate, exquisite: palatum, Hor.—B.: 1. Gen.: Precise, exact, accurate, subtle: (Comp.) subtiliores epistolæ, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of taste or judgment: Fine, keen, delicate, exquisite: iudex, Hor.—C. In Rhet.: Of speech or speaker: Plain, simple, unadorned: oratione subtilis, Cic. (Sup.) subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subtil*.

**subtil-itas**, ātis, f. [subtil-is] (The quality of the subtilis; hence) **I.** Fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness: Pl.—2. Keeness, acuteness, definiteness, exactness, subtlety, etc.: Cic.—3. In Rhet.: Plainness, simplicity, want of ornament: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subtilité*.

**subtil-iter**, adv. [id.] **I.** Finely, minutely: Lucr.—2. A. Gen.: Finely, acutely, minutely, accurately: judicare, Cic.—B. Esp.: Minutely, particularly: (Sup.) subtilissime dijudicare, Gell.—3. In Rhet.: Plainly, simply, without ornament: (Comp.) causas agere subtilius, Cic.

**sub-timōs**, prps. no perf. nor sup., timēre, 2. v. n. To be somewhat afraid, to fear a little: Cic.

**subtrac-tus** (for subtrah-tus), a, um, P. of subtrah-o.

**sub-trāho**, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: To draw away from underneath; to draw off, carry off, withdraw, take away, remove. A. Prop.: milites ab dextro cornu, Liv. B. Fig.: rem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. With Personal pron., or Pass. In reflexive force: To withdraw one's self, withdraw, retire, etc.: Cic. Liv.—B. Of the eyes: To turn away, avert, or withdraw: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soustraire*.

**sub-tristis**, e, adj. Somewhat sad or sorrowful: Ter.

**sub-turpiciūlus**, a, um, adj. Somewhat mean or disgraceful: Cic.

**sub-turpis**, e, adj. Somewhat mean or disgraceful: Cic.

**sub-tus**, adv. [sub] (Prop.: From below; Meton.) Below, beneath, underneath: Liv.

**sub-tū-sus**, a, um, adj. [for sub-tud-sus; fr. sub-tu(n)d-o] Somewhat bruised: Tib.

**sub-ū-cūla**, æ, f. [sub; obsol. du-o; whence, ex-uo] (That which is made for putting under something else; hence) A man's under-garment, a shirt: Hor.

**Sūbūra**, æ (abbrev. suc.), f. Suburra; a street in Rome.

**suburbān-itas**, ātis, f. [suburbān-us] (The condition of the suburban-

us; hence) Nearness to the city (of Rome): Cic.

**sub-urb-ānus**, a, um, adj. [sub; urbs, urb-is] Situate near the city (of Rome); suburban: rus, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. suburbanum, i. n. (sc. pradium) A suburban villa: Cic.—2. suburban-ani, drum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of the towns near Rome: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suburbain*.

**sub-urb-ium**, ii, n. [id.] (A thing belonging to the neighbourhood of a city; hence) A suburb: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suburbe*.

**sub-urgō**, no perf. nor sup., urgēre, 2. v. a. To drive close to: Virg. **sub-ūro**, no perf., ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. To burn slightly; to singe, scorch: Suet.

**subus-tus** (for subur-tus), a, um, P. of subur-o.

**subvec-tio**, ōnis, f. [for subveh-tio; fr. subveh-o] A carrying, transporting, conveying, conveyance: Cæs.; Liv.

**subvec-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for subveh-to; fr. id.] **I.**: A. To bring, carry, or convey, up from below: saxa humeris, Virg.—B. To bring, carry, or convey, up a stream: Tiberi frumentum, Tib.—C. To bring, carry, or convey, up from one place to another: virgas, Plaut. **II.** To bring, carry, convey: corpora cymba, Virg.

1. **subvec-tus** (for subveh-tus), a, um, P. of subveh-o.

2. **subvec-tus**, ūs, m. [for subveh-tus; fr. subveh-o] A carrying, conveying, conveyance: Tac.

**sub-vēho**, vxi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: A. Prop.: To carry from below or from beneath; i. e. 1. To bring, carry, or convey up from below: camenta, Pl.—2. To bring, carry, or convey, up stream, etc.: frumentum flumine Arari navius subvexerat, Cæs.—3. To bring, carry, or convey, up from one place to another: per vias comæditus ex Samnio, Liv. B. Meton.: To carry, or bear, aloft: subvecta per aëra curru, etc., Ov. **II.** To carry, convey, bring: ponto agmina, Ov.

**sub-vēnio**, vni, ventum, vēnire (Fut. subvenibo, Plaut.), 4. v. n. **I.**: (To come up behind; hence) A. Prop.: Milit. l. l. To come up or advance to one's assistance; to come to one's assistance; to aid, relieve, succour: alicui, Cæs.: (Impers. Puss.) priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. B. Fig.: To come to one's assistance; to aid, assist, relieve, succour: vestri auxilii est, iudices, huius innocentæ subvenire, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. To remedy, relieve, heal, cure, disease, etc.: gravodini, Cic.—2. To prove of service, or serviceable for anything: dentium stabilitati, Pl. **II.** To come up from beneath: tantundem nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subvenir*, (se) *souvenir*.

**sub-vērōr**, vēritus sum, vērēri, 2. v. dep. n. To be somewhat fearful or apprehensive: Cic.

**subver-sor**, ōris, m. [for subvert-

sor; fr. subvert-o] An overturner, over-thrower, subverter: Tac.

**subver-sus** (for subvert-sus), a, um, P. of subvert-o.

**sub-vertō** (-vorto), verti, ver-sum, vērtēre, 3. v. a. (To turn beneath; hence) **I.** Prop.: To turn upside down; to upset, overturn, overthrow: mensam, Suet.: (without Object) calcus olim si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. **II.** Fig.: To overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert: aliquem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subvertir*.

**subvexus** (for subveh-sus), a, um, adj. [subveh-o] Sloping upwards: Liv. **sub-vōlo**, no perf. nor sup., vōlāre, 1. v. n. To fly up or upwards: Cic.; Ov.

**sub-volvō**, no perf. nor sup., volvēre, 3. v. n. To roll along: Virg.

**suc-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. and a. [for suc-cedo] **I.**: A. Prop.: To go below or under: tectis, Ov. B. Fig.: To come under, submit to anything: omnes sententiæ . . . sub acumen stilli succedant necesse est, Cic. **II.** To go up, mount, ascend: A. Prop.: 1. Neut.: alto succedere celo, Virg.—2. Act.: muros, Liv. B. Fig.: ac Superos . . . Succedit famā, Virg. **III.**: A. Gen.: To go up to, or towards; to approach, advance, etc.: rex jussu succedit aquæ, Ov. B. Esp.: Military l. l. To march on, advance: ad castra infestis signis, Liv. **IV.** To come behind some person or thing: i. e. to follow, follow after, come into the place of, succeed: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic.: tertia post illas successit aënea proles, Ov.—Particular expression: Aliquid (alicui or alicui rei) succedit, etc., or simply, succedit, etc.: Something goes on well, is successful, prospers, succeeds, etc. (for some person or thing): Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succéder*.

**suc-cen-do**, cendi, censum, cendēre, 3. v. a. [for suc-can-do; fr. sub; root CAN; cf. accendo] **I.** Prop.: To kindle, or set on fire, below: aggerem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: To kindle, inflame: succendit Castora Phoebe, Prop.

**suc-censēo**, censui, censum, censēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for suc-censeo] **I.** Neut.: To be inflamed with anger; to be angry, irritated, enraged: tempus succensendi, Liv.: hominibus, Cic. **II.** Act.: To be angry, or feel anger, at or on account of: quis tandem succenseat milites nos esse? at our being soldiers, Liv.

1. **succen-sus** (for succend-sus), a, um, P. of succend-o.

2. **succen-sus** (for succens-sus), a, um, P. of succenseo.

1. **suc-centūri-o** (sub-), no perf., ūtum, ūre, 1. v. a. [for suc-centuri-o; fr. sub; centuri-a] (Prop.: To receive into a century in the place of another; Meton.) To put in the place of another, receive as a substitute: Ter.

2. **suc-centūrio** (sub-), ōnis, m. [for suc-centurio] An under-officer, sub-century: Liv.

**succes-sio**, ōnis, f. [for succed-sio; fr. succed-o] A coming into the place of another; a following after, succeeding



*succession* in office, possession, etc.: Cic. Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succession*.  
**successor**, *ōris*, m. [for succed-  
 sor; fr. id.] A follower, successor in  
 office, possession, time, etc.: Cic.; Ov.  
 ¶ Hence, Fr. *successeur*.

**1. successus** (for succed-sus), a, um, f. of succed-o.

**2. successus**, *ūs*, m. [for succed-  
 sus; fr. id.] 1. An advancing, advance,  
 approach: Cæs.—2. Of time: *Successio*:  
 Just.—3. A happy issue, good  
 result, success: Virg.; Phæd. ¶ Hence,  
 Fr. *succès*.

**succid-la**, *æ*, f. [2. succid-o]  
 (Prop.: A cutting below; Meton.)  
 A leg or side of meat cut off, esp. of pork;  
 a leg of pork, slice of bacon: Cic.

**1. suc-cido**, *cidi*, no sup., *cidēre*,  
 3. v. n. [for sub-cado] I. Gen.: To fall  
 under anything: Var. II. Esp.:  
 Pregn.: To sink under one's self; to sink  
 down, sink: in mediis conatibus  
 ægri Succidimus, Virg.

**2. suc-cido**, *cidi*, *cisum*, *cidēre*, 3.  
 v. a. [for sub-cado] I. To cut below,  
 beneath, in the lower or under part:  
 arbores, Liv. II. To cut from below,  
 to cut away: asseres, Liv. III. A. Gen.:  
 To cut, cut through: poplite succiso,  
 Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of trees, etc.:  
 To cut down, fell: Cæs.—2. Of corn,  
 etc.: To cut down, mow down: Virg.;  
 Ov.—3. To cut down for the purpose of  
 destroying; to ravage, lay waste: frumen-  
 ta, Cæs.

**succid-ūs**, a, um, *adj.* [1. succid-  
 o] Sinking down, failing: genu, Ov.  
**succine-tus** (for succing-tus), a, um: 1. P. of succing-o.—2. Fa.:  
 (Prop.: Girded; Meton.) a. Prepared,  
 ready for anything: Quint.—b. Short,  
 small, etc.: (Comp.) arbores succin-  
 ciores, Pl.—c. Bare: pineta, Ov. ¶  
 Hence, Fr. *succind*.

**suc-cingo** (sub-cingo), *cinxī*, *cinctum*,  
*cingēre*, 3. v. a. [for sub-cingo] I.  
 To gird below, or beneath; to surround  
 below: atram canibus succingitur alvum,  
 Ov. II. A. Prop.: Of garments, etc.:  
 To gird from below, i. e. to tuck up,  
 gird up, etc.: tunica, Juv. B. Meton.: 1. Pass.: Of persons, etc.:  
 To be girded, girt, etc.: cultro succinc-  
 tus, Liv.—2. To surround, furnish,  
 provide, equip, fit out with anything:  
 se canibus, Cic.

**succi-sus** (for succid-sus), a, um, P. of 2. succid-o.

**succlāmā-tio**, *ōnis*, f. [succlām-  
 (a)-o] A calling or crying out; a shout-  
 ing, acclamation after anything: Liv.

**suc-clāmō** (sub-), *clāmāvi*, *clāmā-  
 tum*, *clāmāre*, 1. v. a. [for sub-clamo]  
 To call or cry out; to shout, exclaim after  
 or in reply to anything: Virginio suc-  
 clamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori  
 nec suæ libertati se defuturos, Liv.  
**suc-coll-o** (sub-), *avī*, *atum*, *are*,  
 1. v. a. [sub; coll-um] To put the neck  
 under anything; i. e. to take upon the  
 neck or shoulder, to shoulder: Suet.

**suc-contumēlōse** (sub-), *adv.*  
 [for sub-contumeliose] Somewhat in-  
 solently or contumeliously: Cic.

**suc-cresco** (sub-), *no perf. nor*

*sup.*, *ēre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [for sub-cresco]  
 To grow up, to increase: I. Prop.:  
 succrescit ab imo . . . cortex, Ov. II.  
 Fig.: mores mali succreverunt uberrime,  
 Plaut.

**suc-crispus** (sub-), a, um, *adj.*  
 [for sub-crispus] Somewhat curled,  
 frizzled, or crisped: capillus, Cic.

**suc-cumbo** (sub-), *cūbūi*, *cūbī-  
 tum*, *cumbere*, 3. v. n. [for sub-cumbo]  
 I. Prop.: To lay, or put one's self,  
 under anything; to lie, fall, or sink  
 down: vidit Cyllenius omnes Succub-  
 ulisse oculos, i. e. had sunk in sleep, Ov.  
 II. Fig.: To yield, be overcome; to  
 submit, surrender, succumb: philosopho  
 succubuit orator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
*succomber*.

**suc-curro** (sub-), *curri*, *cursum*,  
*currere*, 3. v. n. [for sub-curro] I.: A.  
 Prop.: To run under: Lucr. B. Fig.: 1.  
 To encounter, etc.: Cic.—2. To come  
 into the mind, occur to one: Cic. II.:  
 (To run towards, or up to; hence) A. Prop.:  
 To run, or hasten, to the aid, or assistance,  
 of a person, etc.; to help, aid, assist,  
 succour: suis cedentibus auxilio succurrere,  
 Cæs. B. Fig.: To help, relieve, be a remedy  
 to or for: cannabis succurrit aule  
 jumentorum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *se-  
 couir*.

**succus**, 1. v. *sucus*.

**1. succus-sus** (for succut-sus), a, um, P. of succut-io.

**2. succus-sus** (sub-), *ūs*, m. [for  
 succut-sus; fr. succut-io] A shaking,  
 jolting: Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence,  
 Fr. *secousse*.

**suc-cūtio** (sub-) *cussi*, *cussum*,  
*cūtēre*, 3. v. a. [for sub-quatō] To  
 fling up, fling aloft, toss up: currus  
 succutitur alte, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
*secouer*.

**suc-īnum** (succ-), 1. n. [suc-ūs]  
 Amber: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succin*.

**suc-o** (succ-), *ōnis*, m. [for sug-o;  
 fr. sug-o] A sucker: Fig. of a user:  
 Script. ap. Cic.

**Sucro**, *ōnis*, m. **Sucro**: 1. A river  
 of Hispania Tarraconensis (now the  
 Jucar or Xucar).—2. A town at the  
 mouth of the Sucro (now Alcira).—  
 Hence, **Sucronensis**, *e*, *adj.* Of, or  
 pertaining to, Sucro.—3. The name of  
 a Rutulian.

**suc-tus** (for sug-tus), a, um, P. of  
 sug-o.

**suc-ūs** (succ-), 1. m. [for sug-ūs;  
 fr. sug-o] (The thing sucked; hence)  
 I. Prop.: The natural juice or moisture  
 in living beings or things: Cic. II. Fig.:  
 Strength, vigour, energy, spirit: Cic. III. Meton.: A medicinal  
 liquor; a drink, draught, potion:  
 Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suc*.

**sūd-ārium**, 1. n. [contr. fr. sudor-  
 arium; fr. sudor, sudor-is] (A thing  
 belonging to, i. e. used for, perspiration;  
 hence) A cloth for wiping off perspiration;  
 a handkerchief, towel, etc.: Cat.; Suet.

**sūdes** or **sūdis** (Nom. does not oc-  
 cur), 1. s. [etym. dub.] A stake, pile:  
 Cæs.; Liv.; Ov.

**sūd-o**, *āvī*, *atum*, *are*, 1. v. n. and

a. [akin to Sanscrit root *svīd*, to sweat] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Aba.:  
 To sweat, perspire: deorum udāsse  
 simulacra nunciatum est, Cic.—2. With Abl.: To sweat or perspire with,  
 to be wet with; to be moist with or  
 drenched in anything: scuta duo sangui-  
 ne sudāsse, Liv. B. Meton.: Of the  
 moisture itself: To sweat, drip, distil  
 from anything: sudantia ligno Balsama,  
 Virg. C. Fig.: To sweat, i. e. to toil,  
 labour hard, exert one's self, fatigue  
 one's self, tire one's self out, etc.: pro  
 communibus commodis, Cic. II. Act.: A.  
 Prop.: To throw off or emit by sweating;  
 to sweat out, exude: quercūs sudabant  
 rosida mella, Virg.—B. Fig.: To sweat  
 out a thing; i. e. to make, perform, or  
 carry on laboriously: avilios sudare den-  
 denes, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suinter*, *suer*.

**sūd-or**, *ōris*, m. [sūd-o] I. Prop.:  
 Sweat, perspiration: Cic. II. Meton.:  
 Of any liquid or moisture: Lucr.; Ov. III.  
 Fig.: Sweat, i. e. toil, severe labour,  
 weariness, fatigue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
*sueur*.

**s-ūdus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. s-o; udus]  
 Without moisture, dry; and of the  
 weather, cloudless, bright, clear: Lucil.  
 ap. Non.; Virg.—As Subst.: **sudum**,  
 1. n. Bright, clear weather: Cic.

**sūdo**, no perf. nor sup., *ēre* (sueumus,  
 dissyll., Lucr.) [etym. dub.], 2. v. n.  
 To be wont, used, or accustomed: Lucr.  
**sūe-sco**, *sūēvi*, *sūctum*, *sūescere*  
 (or dissyll. *sūēvi*, *sūctum*; syncope,  
 forms, *sūēsti*, *sūerant*, *sūesse*, etc.), 3. v.  
 n. and a. [sue-o] I. Neut.: A. Temp.  
 Press.: To become used or accustomed:  
 militiae, Tac.—B. Temp. Perf.: To be  
 wont, used, or accustomed: Cic. II. Act.:  
 A. To accustom a person, etc.: viros  
 disciplinā, Tac.—B. Part. Perf. Pass.:  
 Accustomed, wont, habituated, etc.:  
 curru succedere sueti Quadrupes,  
 Virg.

**Suessiōnes**, um, m. The Suessi-  
 ones, a people of Gaul, in the neigh-  
 bourhood of the modern Soissons.

**Suessūla**, *æ*, f. **Suessula**; a town  
 of Campania.—Hence, **Suessūl-āni**,  
 drum, m. The inhabitants of Sues-  
 sula.

**Suētōnīus**, 1. m. Suetonius; the  
 name of a Roman gens, esp. C. Suetonius  
 Tranquillus; author of the biographies  
 of the first twelve Roman emperors.

**sue-tus**, a, um, P. of suc-o.

**Sūēvi**, drum, m. The Suevi; a  
 powerful Germanic people in the north-  
 eastern part of Germany.—Hence, 1.  
**Sūēvus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to,  
 the Suevi; Suevan.—2. **Sūēv-la**,  
*æ*, f. The country of the Suevi.—3. **Sūēv-  
 icus**, a, um, *adj.* Suevic.

**sūfes** (suffes), *ētis* (acc. to Ges-  
 ner and Scheller, *ētis*), m. [orig. Heb.,  
 a judge] A sufes or suffes; the chief  
 magistrate of the Carthaginians (cor-  
 responding to the Roman consul): Liv.  
 ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffete*.

**suf-farcino** (sub-), *farcināvi*, *farcinā-  
 tum*, *farcinare*, 1. v. a. [for sub-farcino]  
 To stuff full, to cram: Ter.  
**suffec-tus** (for suffac-tus), a, um,

**P.** of suffic-io; through true root  
**SUFFAC.**

**suf-fēro** (sub-), sustūli, sublatum,  
sufferē, 3. v. a. [for sub-fēro] **I.**  
Prop.: To carry under; to put, or  
lay, under: corium, Plant. **II.** Meton.:  
To hold up, bear, support, sustain:  
se, Suet. **III.** Fig.: To bear, endure,  
suffer an evil or grievance: Ter.; Cic.  
¶ Hence, Fr. *souffrir*.

**suf-fer-tus**, a, um, adj. [for sub-  
far-tus; to sub-farc-io] Crammed  
full, full: Suet.

**suffes**, ētis, v. sufes.

**Suffetus**, ii, m. *Suffetus* (Mellus);  
an Alban general, torn in pieces by  
horses, by order of Tullus Hostilius.

**suf-ficio** (sub-), fēci, factum, fice-  
re, 3. v. a. and n. [for sub-facio]  
**I.** Act.: A.: (To make or cause to be,  
under; hence) 1. a. Prop.: To dip  
in something; to dye, tinge, impreg-  
nate, etc., with something: lanam  
medicamentis, Cic. — b. Fig.: To  
suffuse, colour, etc.: ardentem oculos  
sufficit (sc. angues) sanguine et igni,  
Virg.—2. To give, afford, supply, fur-  
nish, etc.: satis tellus... Sufficit  
humorem, Virg.—B.: 1. Prop.: a.  
Gen.: To make to be, or to put, in the  
place of; to substitute: filius patri  
suffectus, Tac.—b. Esp.: To choose,  
or elect, a magistrate in the place of  
another: Cic.; Liv.—2. Meton.: To  
add, supply, furnish: aliam ex aliā  
generando suffice prolem, Virg. **II.**  
Neut.: To be supplied thoroughly, i. e.  
to be sufficient, to suffice: quanquam  
nec scribæ sufficere poterunt, Cic.  
¶ Hence, Fr. *suffire*.

**suf-figo** (sub-), fixi, fixum, figē-  
re, 3. v. a. [for sub-figo] To fasten  
beneath or below, to fasten or fix on, to  
affix: cruci suffixus, Cic.: aliquem in  
cruce, Cat.: alium in cruce, Just.

**suffi-men**, inis, n. [suffi-o] (That  
which fumigates; hence) Fumigation,  
incense: Ov.

**suffi-mentum**, i, n. [id.] (id.)  
Fumigation, incense: Cic.

**suf-fio** (sub-), fivi, or fili, fitum,  
fire, 4. v. a. [for sub-fio; fr. sub;  
root FI, akin to θύω] (To burn be-  
neath; hence) **I.** Prop.: To fumigate,  
scint, etc., by means of anything  
burnt: dein, quemque locum exter-  
nae tetigere puellæ, Sufcit, et,  
Prop. **II.** Meton.: A. To burn for  
the purpose of fumigating, etc.: rutam,  
Pl.—B. To warm, heat, etc.: terras,  
Lucr.

**suffi-tus**, a, um, P. of suffi-o.  
**suffixus** (for suffig-sus), a, um, P.  
of suffig-o.

**suf-flāmen**, inis, n. [etym. dub.  
prps. for sub-flā-men; fr. sub; root  
FLA, akin to Gr. θλάω] (The thing  
breaking the impetus beneath some-  
thing else; hence) **I.** Prop.: A clog,  
break, drag-chain, to check the motion  
of a wheel: Juv. **II.** Fig.: A clog,  
hindrance, impediment: Juv.

**suffi-tus**, a, um, i. P. of suffi(a)-  
o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Puffed up,  
blotched: corpus, Var. b. Fig.: 1.  
Blown out, puffed up, bloated, inflated

with anger or pride: Plant.—2. Of  
language, etc.: Inflated, tumid, pomp-  
ous, bombastic: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *sufflé*.

**suf-flāvus** (sub-), a, um, adj.  
[for sub-flāvus] Yellowish, auburn:  
Suet.

**suf-flo** (sub-), flāvi, flātum, flāre,  
1. v. a. and n. [for sub-flo] **I.** Act.:  
To blow out, puff out, inflate: A. Prop.:  
buccas, Plant. B. Fig.: nescio quid  
se sufflavit uxori suæ, i. e. got enraged,  
Plant. **II.** Neut.: To blow, puff, etc.:  
A. Prop.: per fores, Pl. B. Fig.:  
austia: sum candidus, puff yourself  
up, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souffler*.

**suf-fūco** (sub-), fūdi, fūctum, fū-  
re, 1. v. a. [for sub-fūco; fr. sub; faux,  
fauc-is] (To put something under the  
throat, or gullet; hence) To choke, strangle,  
strangle, suffocate by compressing the  
throat. **I.** Prop.: patrem, Cic. **II.**  
Fig.: Italiam fame, i. e. to starve,  
Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souffoquer*.

**suf-fōdio** (sub-), fōdi, fossum,  
fōdere, 3. v. a. [for sub-fodio] **I.**  
Gen.: To dig underneath: radices, Pl.  
**II.** Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. To pierce,  
or bore, through by digging under-  
neath; to undermine: monus, Pl.—  
2. To undermine for the purpose of  
destruction; to sap, etc.: sacella, Cic.  
—B. Meton.: To pierce, stab; run  
through, etc.: equis suffossis, Cæs.

**suffos-sus** (sub-) (for suffod-sus),  
a, um, P. of suffod-io.

**suffragā-tio** (subf-), ōnis, f.  
[suffrag(a)-o] A voting for one or in  
one's favour; interest, favour, support,  
suffrage: Cic.; Liv.

**suffragā-tor** (subf-), ōris, m.  
[id.] One who votes for another; a sup-  
porter, favourer, partisan: Cic.

**suffragā-tōr-ius**, a, um, adj. [suf-  
fragator] Of, or belonging to, a sup-  
porter of a candidate; recommendatory;  
amicitia, Cic.

**suffrag-ium**, ii, n. [suffrag-or]  
**I.** Prop.: Politic. and Law t. t.: A  
vote, voice, suffrage: Cic.; Liv. **II.**  
Meton.: A. The right of voting, right  
of suffrage: Cic. B.: 1. Gen.: A  
decision, judgment, opinion: Cic.—2.  
Esp.: A favourable decision, assent,  
approbation, applause: Hor.; Pl. ¶  
Hence, Fr. *suffrage*.

**suffrā-gor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.  
n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Polit. t. t.:  
To vote for, to support with one's vote  
and interest: Cic. **II.** Meton.: To  
be favourable; to favour, recommend,  
support: alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.  
(old) *suffragier*.

**suf-frā-gio**, frēgi, fractum, fring-  
ēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-frango] To break:  
crura alicui, Cic.

**suf-fugio**, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgē-  
re, 3. v. n. and a. [for sub-fugio] **I.** Neut.:  
To flee beneath or underneath; to flee  
for shelter: in tecta, Liv. **II.** Act.:  
A. Prop.: To flee from; to avoid,  
shun, etc.: consulare, Suet. B. Fig.:  
To flee from, escape, etc.: sensum,  
Liv.

**suffū-gium**, ii, n. [suffugi-o] (A  
fleeing beneath; Concr.) **I.** Prop.: A

place beneath which one flees for shelter  
from rain, etc.; a shelter, covert: Tac.;  
Pl. **II.** Fig.: A refuge, remedy:  
malorum, Tac.

**suf-fulcio** (sub-), fulsi, fultum,  
fulcire, 4. v. a. [for sub-fulcio] **I.**: A.  
Prop.: To prop underneath; to under-  
prop, prop up, support: porticus par-  
ibus suffulta columnis, Lucr. B. Fig.:  
To support, strengthen: capitū  
cibus, aut suffulciat artūs, Lucr. **II.**  
To put under by way of prop or sup-  
port: columnam mento suffulcit suo,  
Plant.

**sufful-tus** (for suffulo-tus), a, um,  
P. of suffulcio.

**suf-fundo** (sub-), fūdi, fūsum,  
fundere, 3. v. a. [for sub-fundo] **I.**:  
A. Gen.: To pour below, or under-  
neath; to cause to flow, or run, under:  
aquam, Plant. B. Esp.: Pass. In  
reflexive force: To flow, or run, under  
to diffuse itself, etc., underneath: ani-  
mum esse cordi suffusum sanguine,  
Cic. **II.**: A. Prop.: To pour upon  
(something that is) below or underneath;  
to pour over or upon: vinis mare,  
Plant. B. Meton.: 1. To wet,  
moisten, etc.: lituras, Ov.—2. To over-  
spread, suffuse: A. Gen.: calore suf-  
fusis æther, Cic. — b. Esp.: Of  
blushes, tears, etc.: si virgineum suf-  
fuderit (sc. luna) ore ruborem, Virg.  
C. Fig.: To overspread, cover: ani-  
mum malevolentia, Cic.

**suf-fuscus** (sub-), a, um, adj.  
[for sub-fuscus] Somewhat brown,  
brownish, dusky: margarita, Tac.

**sug-gēro** (sub-), gessi, gestum,  
gērere, 3. v. a. [for sub-gēro] **I.**  
Prop.: To carry, put, lay, or bring  
under: suggeritur (sc. flamma) ostiis  
undantis aheni, Virg. **II.** Meton.:  
A. To heap or pile up; to raise, etc.:  
humum, Prop.—B.: 1. Gen.: To  
furnish, supply: suggere tela mihi,  
Virg.—2. Esp.: To furnish or supply  
in abundance: animalibus cibum, Tac.  
**III.** Fig.: A. To place next in order  
to; to place immediately after: Bruto  
Horatium suggerunt, Liv.—B. To  
add: damna, Cic.—C. To annex, sub-  
join, etc.: sententiæ ratiunculas, Cic.  
—D. To afford, furnish, supply: in-  
vidiæ flammam, Liv.—E. To make,  
cause, etc.: aut Druso ludus sugges-  
endus est, aut, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence,  
Fr. *suggerer*.

1. **sugges-tus** (for sugger-tus), a,  
um, P. of sugger-o.

2. **sugges-tus** (sub-), ūs, m.,  
-um, i, n. [for sugger-tus; fr. sug-  
ger-o] (A thing heaped, or piled up;  
hence) A raised place, a height, eleva-  
tion. **I.** Gen.: Suet. **II.** Esp.: A  
platform, stage, tribune: Cæs.; Cic.

**sug-grandis** (sub-), e, adj. [for  
sub-grandis] Rather large, largish:  
cubiculum, Cic.

**sug-grēdior** (sub-), gressus sum,  
grēdi, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [for sub-  
gradior] **I.** Neut.: To go or come up  
to, to approach: cæsis, qui barbarorum  
propius suggrediebantur, Tac. **II.**  
Act.: To attack: quos dux Romanus  
acie suggestus, etc., Tac.



**sugillā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [sugill(a)-o] I. (Prop.: *A beating black and blue*) Meton.: *A black and blue mark, a livid spot*. Pl. II. Fig.: *An affronting, insulting*: Liv.

**sū-gillo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to sub; cillum] I. Prop.: *To beat black and blue*. Pl. II. Fig.: *To flout, jeer, taunt, scoff at, insult, revile*: Liv.

**sūg-o**, suxi, suctum, sūgere, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To suck*: mammarum, Var.: (without *Object*) alia (sc. animalium) sugunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *To suck in, imbibe*: cum lacte errorem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sucer*.

**sūi**, sibi, se or esse, pron. reflex. [Sans. sva, "one's own self"] *Of himself, herself, itself, or themselves*: amans sui virtus, Cic.: (with *cum*) secum efferre, id.: (with *met*) semel prognati, Hor.—Particular phrases: **A.** Ad se, apud se, *To him, with him, i.e. to or at his house*: Cic.—**B.** Apud se esse, *To be one's self or in one's senses*: Ter.

**sū-illus**, a, um, adj. [sus, su-is] *Of, or belonging to, swine*: grex, Liv.

**Suiones**, um, *m.* *The Suiones; a people of Scandinavia, in the mod. Sweden*.

**sulc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sulcus] I. Prop.: *Agricult. t. t.:* *To furrow, cut furrows through*: campos vomere, Ov. II. Meton.: *To sail over, pass through, etc.*: vada salsa carinā, Virg.

**sulcus**, 1. *m.* [akin to ὄλκος] I. Prop.: *A furrow (made by the plough)*: Virg. II. Meton.: **A.** *A ploughing*: Pl.—**B.** *Of things resembling a furrow*: 1. *A long, narrow trench; a ditch*: Virg.—2. *A track of a vessel*: Virg.—3. *The trail of a meteor*: Virg.

**sulfur** (-phur), ūris, *n.* *Brimstone, sulphur*: Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. soufre*.

**sulfūr-sus** (sulphur-), a, um, adj. [sulfur] *Of, or belonging to, sulphur*: sulphureous, sulphureous: aqua, Virg.

**Sulla** (Sy-), æ, *m.* *Sulla or Sylla; a cognomen in the gens Cornelia, esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the celebrated Roman Dictator*.—Hence, **Sull-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sulla*.

**sullā-tūro**, perf. and sup. prps. not found, ire, 4. *v. a.* [Sulla, (uncontr. Gen.) Sullā-i] *To imitate or play the part of Sulla*: Cic.

**Sulmo**, ōnis, *m.* *Sulmo*: 1. *A town in the territory of the Peligni, near Corfinium, the birthplace of Ovid*.—Hence, **Sulmonenses**, um, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Sulmo*.—2. *The name of a hero in Virg.*

**sulphur**, ūris, *v.* sulfur.

**Sulpicius**, ii, *m.* *Sulpicius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Sulpici-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Sulpicius*.

1. **sum**, fūi, esse (*Indic. Præs. ESVM* for *sum*, acc. to Var.—*simus* for *sumus*, Suet.: *Fut.*, *escit* for *erit*, xii. Tabb.; —*Perf.*, *fūimus* for *fuimus*, Enn.: —*Subj. Præs.*: *siem*, *sies*, *siet*, etc., very

frequ., esp. in Plaut.: — *fuam*, etc., Plaut.: — *Pluperf.*: *fuisset*, Eun.: — *Part. Præs.*: *ens*, used by Cæsar, acc. to Prisc., *v. n.* [in Temp. Præs. the root *ES*, akin to Sanscrit root *AS*, to be; *Gr. ἐσ-μι, εἰμι*: in Temp. Perf., the obsol. *Subj. forms*, *fuam*, etc., and *Inf.* and *Part. Fut.* the root *FU*, akin to Sanscrit root *BHŪ*, to be; *Gr. φῦ-ω, φῦ-αι*] *v. n.* I. As a verb substantive: **A.** *Gen.*: *To be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain*: homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic.—Particular expression: 1. *Sunt, qui (quæ), There are those (people or things) who (that), (or simply some)*: Cic.; Hor.—2. *Est quibus, To some*: Prop.—3. *Esse alicui or alicui rei, To belong or pertain to some person or thing; or, rendering the dative as the subject of the verb, to have*: Cic.; Hor.—4. *Esse alicui cum aliquo, To have to do with, to be connected with a person*: Ter.; Cic.—5. In Temp. Perf.: *To be no more; to be gone, departed*: Virg.; Ov. **B.** *Esp.*: 1. *To be real or a fact; to be the case*: sunt ista, Læli, Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** *Esto, Be it so, such is or let such be the case; granted, well, etc.*: Cic.—**b.** *Est ut, ubi, quum, quod, or with a subjective clause, It happens or chances that; it is the case that; there is cause or reason why; there is a time when; it is allowed or permissible that; one may, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—2. Sometimes, like the Eng. *To be*, for *To come*: ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic. II. As a copula: *To be anything or in any manner; et præclara res est et sumus otiosi*, Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** *With Gen. of possession, duty, mark, etc.*: *To belong or pertain to; to be the part, property, nature, mark, sign, custom, or duty of, etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *With Dat.*: *Of the end, object, purpose, fitness, etc.*: *To be for (something), i.e. to be (something)*: Cic.—**C.** *Id est* or *hoc est*, with a predicative clause by way of explanatory addition, *That is, that is to say*—also with a climax in the sense, *which is as much as to say, or which is the same thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. être*.

2. **sum**, in comp.; *v. sub.*

**stū-men**, inis, *n.* [for *sum-gen*; fr. sug-o] (*The thing sucked; hence*) I. Prop.: **A.** *Gen.*: *A breast, teat, udder*: Lucil. **B.** *Esp.*: *A sow's udder, the paps of a sow (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans)*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *A sow, hog*: Juv.

**summ-a**, æ, *f.* (*Gen.*, *summa*, *Lucr.*) [sum-us] (*That which is highest, most prominent or important in anything; hence*) I. *Gen.*: *The main thing, chief point, principal matter; the summit, completion, perfection*: Cic. II. *Esp.*: **A.** *Prop.*: *Of a reckoning of numbers*: *The amount, containing all the items; the sum, sum total*: Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Ad summam, On the whole, generally, in short, in a word*: Cic.—2. In *summa*,

In all: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *The whole*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. somme*.

**Summānus** (Subm-), *i. m.* *Summanus or Submanus; a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightning was ascribed*: prps. the same as *Pluto*.

**summa-tim**, adv. [summa, (uncontr. Gen.) summa-i] I. Prop.: *On the surface, on the outside*: Col. II. Fig.: *Slightly, summarily, cursorily, briefly, compendiously, etc.*: Cic.

**summ-ātus**, ūs, *m.* [sum-us] (*The condition or office of the summus; hence*) *Chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty*: Lucr.

**summ-e**, adv. [id.] *In the highest degree, most highly, very greatly, extremely*: Cic.; Hor.

**sum-mergo** (sub-), mersi, mergere, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-mergo] *To dip, or plunge, under; to sink, overwhelm, submerge*. I. Prop.: *summersed below*, Cic. II. Fig.: *virtus summersa tenebris*, Claud. ¶ Hence, *Fr. submerger*.

**summer-sus** (submer-) (for summergen-sus), a, um, *P.* of summer-go.

**sum-mīnistro** (sub-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-mīnistro] I. Prop.: *To aid by giving; to give, furnish, afford, supply*: frumentum, Cæs. II. Fig.: *arti adjumenta*, Cic.

**summiss-o** (submiss-), adv. [summiss-us] 1. *Of speech, etc.*: *Softly, gently, calmly, not loudly or harshly*: Cic.—2. *Of character*: *Calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively*: (Comp.) *summissus*, *Cim*.

**summis-sim** (submis-), adv. [for submit-sim; fr. submit-t-e] *In a low voice, gently, softly*: *fabulantes*, Suet.

**summis-sio** (submis-), ōnis, *f.* [for submit-tio; fr. id.] *A letting down, lowering, dropping, sinking*: *vociis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. soumission*.

**summis-sus** (submis-) (for submit-tus), a, um 1. *P.* of submit-t-o.—2. *Pa.*: *A Prop.*: *Let down, lowered, low*: (Comp.) *stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus*, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Of the voice, speech, or an orator*: *Low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement*: Cic.; Quint.—(b) *Of character or disposition*: (a) *In a bad sense*: *Low, mean, grovelling, abject*: Cic.—(b) *In a good sense*: *Humble, submissive*: Hirt. ¶ Hence, *Fr. soumis*.

**sum-mitto** (sub-), misī, missum, mittere, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-mitto] I.: **A.**: *To send below; to send, set, place, or put under*: Col.—**B.**: 1. *Prop.*: *To let down, lower, sink, drop*: *latus in herbā*, Ov.—2. *Fig.*: **a.** *Gen.*: *To let down, lower, sink, etc.*: *furorē*, Virg.—**b.** *Esp.*: *With Personal pron., or simply submittere*: *To lower one's self, to submit, etc.*: Cic.; Liv. II.: (*To send forth from below*; hence) **A.** *Gen.*: *To cause to spring up; to put forth, produce*: *monstrumve summissere Colchii Majus*, Hor. **B.** *Esp.*: *Agricult. t. t.*: *Of animals*: *To bring up, rear, raise*: *tauros*, Virg. III. *To*

send, furnish, supply secretly, etc.: aliquem, Cic. IV. To send in the place of: huic vos non submitteas? Cic. V. A. Prop.: To send, dispatch: auxilia, Cæs. B. Meton.: To put forth, furnish, supply: vinea summittit capreas non semper edules, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *summettre*.

**summoolest-e** (submoolest-), adv. [summoolest-us] With some vexation: Cic.

**sum-molestus** (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-molestus] Somewhat troublesome or vexatious: Cic.

**sum-mōndō** (sub-), mōndū, mōnditum, mōndere, 2. v. a. [for sub-moneo] To remind privily, give a hint: Ter.; Suet.

**summōpēre**, v. superus.

**sum-mōrōsus** (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-morosus] Somewhat peevish or morose: Cic.

**summō-tor** (sub-), ōris, m. [for summovetor; fr. summov-eo] One who puts aside or removes (in order to make room), a clearer of a space: Liv.

**summō-tus** (submo-) (for summov-tus), a, um, P. of summov-eo.

**sum-mōvō** (sub-), mōvī, mōtum, mōvere (Pluperf. Subj., summōses, Hor.), 2. v. a. [for sub-moveo] To move from beneath; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Of personal subjects: To send, or drive, away; to remove, etc.: hostes a portā, Cic.—2. Of things as subjects: a. To separate, divide, part, etc.: Alpes Germaniam ab Italiā summovet, Pl.—b. To ward off, repel, etc.: Phæbeus submovet (sc. silva) ictus, Ov. B. Esp.: Of a lictor, etc.: 1. To clear away, or remove, people standing in the way: Liv.—2. To make room: Liv. II. Fig.: A. To put or keep away; to withdraw, withhold, remove: reges a bello, Liv.—B. To clear away, disperse, remove, dispel, etc.: tumultus Mentis, et curas, Hor.

**summus**, a, um, v. superus.

**sum-mūto** (sub-), āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sub-muto] To change, interchange, substitute one thing for another: verba pro verbis, Cic.

**sū-mo**, sumpel, sumptum, sūmere, 3. v. a. [prob. sub; emo] I. Gen.: To take, take up, lay hold of, assume, etc.: pecuniam mutam, Cic. II. Esp.: A. To take (by choice); to choose, select: Cic.: philosophiæ studium, Cic.—B. To take as one's own; to assume, claim, arrogate, appropriate to one's self: mihi non sumo ut meum consilium valere debuerit, Cic.—C. To take for some purpose, i. e. To use, apply, employ, spend, consume: frustra tantum laborem sumi, Cæs.—D. In an oration, disputation, etc.: 1. To take for certain or for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm: beatos esse deos, Cic.—2. To take, bring forward, cite, mention as a proof, an instance, etc.: homines notos, Cic.—E. To take as a purchase; to buy, purchase: quæ parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor.

**sum-ptio**, ōnis, f. [sum-o] I. Prop.: A taking: Vitr. II. Fig.:

Logical t. t.: A premise taken for granted, an assumption: Cic.

**sumpti-ārius**, a, um, adj. [2. sumptus, (uncontr. Gen.) sumptu-is] Of, or relating to, expense; sumptuary: rationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sumptuaire*.

**sumptiōs-e**, adv. [sumptuos-us] Expensively, sumptuously: Cat.: (Comp.) sumptuosius, Cat.

**sumpti-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [2. sumptus, (uncontr. Gen.) sumptu-is] (Full of sumptus; hence) 1. Of things: That costs much, dear, expensive, sumptuous: (Comp.) ludi sumptuosiores, Cic.: (Sup.) opus sumptuosissimum, Suet.—2. Of persons: Spending much, lavish, wasteful, extravagant: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sumptueux*.

1. **sum-ptus**, a, um, P. of sum-o.  
2. **sum-ptus**, ōs (Gen.: sumpti, Cato; Plant.), m. [sumo] Expense, cost, charge: Cic.

**Sūnium** (-ion), ūi, n., Solivov. Sunitum or Suniton; a promontory and town of Attica (now Capo Colonn).

**sū-o**, sūi, sūtum, sūere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To sew or stitch; to sew, join, or tack together: tegumenta corporum, Cic. II. Fig.: Devise, concoct, etc.: metue lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, Ter.

**sūomet**, sūopte, etc., v. suus.

**sū-ōv-ē-taur-illa** (or, corrupted, solitaurilla), ūm, n. [sus, su-is; ov-is; (e); taur-us] (Things pertaining to a sus, ovis, and taurus; hence) A sacrifice, consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp. at lustrations: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suovævolærities*.

**sūpel-lex**, lectilis, f. [prob. contr. fr. super-leg-tilis; fr. super; leg-o] (That which is laid upon the surface of the rooms, etc., as opp. to fixtures; hence) Household utensils, stuff, furniture, moveable goods (only in Sing.) I. Prop.: Campana supellex, Hor. II. Fig.: amicos, vitæ supellectilem, Cic.

1. **sūper**, adj., v. superus.

2. **sūper**, adv. and prep. [Gr. ὑπέρ] I. Adv.: A. Prop.: Of place: Above, on the top, etc.: super tigna inijcunt, Cæs. B. Meton.: 1. Over, moreover, besides: pœnas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor.—2. Over, left, remaining: o mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago, Virg. II. Prep. c. Acc. et Abl.: A. With Acc.: 1. Prop.: a. Of place or situation, etc.: Over, on the top of, upon, on: super terræ tumulum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Super caput, Above the head, i. e. imminent, burdensome: Tac.—b. Of position or distance: (a) Above: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, i. e. above him at table, Hor.—(b) Beyond: super Numidium, Sall.—2. Meton.: a. Of time: During, at: Meton. Pl.—b. Over, above, beyond, upon, besides, etc.: super morbum, Liv.—Particular phrase: Super omnia, Above all, before all: Virg.—B. With Abl.: 1. Prop.: Of place or situation: Over, on the top of, upon, on: super nave, Cæs.—2. Meton.: a. Of time: During, in: nocte super

mediā, Virg.—b. Upon, about, concerning, respecting: multa super Priamo rogatus, Virg. III. In composition: A. Prop.: 1. Of place or situation: All over: superflorescens.—2. Of position or distance: a. Over, up, above, on the top, on high: superimpendens.—b. Over or above the top or surface of anything: superfluo.—c. Over, across: supergredior.—d. Beyond, past: superveho, no. II.—e. Upon the border of, or close by: supersum, no. III. B. Meton.: 1. Of time: a. Beyond, past a certain time: superfero, no. II.—b. Beyond, longer than: supervivo.—c. After: superbibō.—2. Of amount or degree: a. Over and above, in addition, besides, beyond: superaddo.—b. Exceedingly, completely, abundantly, very: supervacuo.—3. Of order, arrangement, etc.: After: supervenio, no. II. C. Fig.: Of rank, degree, etc.: Over, presiding over, upper: superjumentarius. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sur*.

**sūpēra**, v. supra.

**sūpēra-bilis**, e, adj. [super(a)-o] 1. That may be got over, or surmounted: murus, Liv.—2. That may be overcome, or subdued; conquerable, superable: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.

**sūpēr-ādō**, perf. prps. not found, additum, addere, 3. v. a. To add over and above, to superadd: tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg.

**sūpēra-nis**, ntis: 1. P. of super(a)-o.—2. Pa.: A. Prop.: Rising high, prominent, high, lofty: (Sup.) mons superantissimus, Sol.—b. Fig.: Prevailing, predominant: (Comp.) superantior ignis, Lucr.

**sūpērā-tor**, ōris, m. [super(a)-o] An overcomer, conqueror: Ov.

**sūpērb-e**, adv. [superbus-us] Haughtily, proudly: Cæs.: (Comp.) superbius, Cic.: (Sup.) superbissime, id.

**sūpērb-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the superbus; hence) 1. In a bad sense: Loftiness, haughtiness, pride: Cic.—2. In a good sense: Lofty spirit, honourable pride: Hor.

**sūpēr-bibō**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To drink upon or after: jugi ebriati, Pl.

**sūpērb-i-lōquent-ia**, æ, f. [su perbus; (i); loquens, loquent-is] Haughty or proud speaking: Poet. ap. Cic.

**sūpērb-īo**, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. [superbus-us] I. Prop.: To be haughty or proud; to take pride in a thing: nomine avi, Ov. II. Fig.: Of things and in a good sense: To be superb, splendid, magnificent: sub Tyriā concha superbit aqua, Prop.

**sūpēr-bus**, a, um, adj. [super] (That is above others; hence) 1. In a bad sense: Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent, etc.: a. Prop.: (Comp.) utrum superbiorum te pecunia facit, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of things: judicium superbissimum, Cic.—As Subst.: **Superbus**, i, m. Superbus or The Proud; a cognomen of the younger Tarquin, the last king of Rome.—2. In a good sense: a. Of persons or things: Superb, excellent, distinguished: Virg.—b. Splend-



*id, magnificent, superb*: triumphus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superbe*.

**super-cilium**, *ii, n.* I. Prop.: An eyebrow: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: The brow, ridge, summit: Virg. III. Fig.: Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourcil*.

**super-eminēo**, *no perf. nor sup., emīnere, 2. v. a. and n. I. Act.* To rise above or higher than something else; to overtop; to be above: undas humero, Virg. II. Neut.: To rise to the top or on high: extra aquam, Pl.

**super-fēro**, *tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. I.* To carry over or across, to place or put over: pedem, Pl. II. To carry over or beyond the time: partum, Pl.

**super-ficies**, *ēi, f.* [for superfacies] I. Gen.: The upper side of a thing; the top, surface: Pl. II. Esp.: A. In mathematics: A superficies: Pl.—B. Law, *i. e.*: A building, etc., on another man's ground, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superficie*.

**super-fixus**, *a, um, adj.* Fastened above, fixed on the top: Liv.

**super-flūo**, *no perf. nor sup., flūere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.*: To run over, overflow: superfluentis Nilī receptacula, Tac. II. Fig.: To have a superabundance of a thing: orator, Tac.

**super-fundo**, *fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.*: Of fluids as objects: 1. Gen.: To pour on, or upon; to pour over: in litus educto (sc. delphino) superfundisse unguentum, Pl.—2. Esp.: Pass. In reflexive force: To pour itself out, to overflow; to spread over: superfundisse lymphae, Ov. B. Meton.: Of things not fluid: 1. Gen.: To pour forth, scatter, or spread over one: magnam vim telorum, Tac.—2. Esp.: With Reflexive pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: In hostile force: To rush upon, throw one's self upon: jacentem hostes superfusi oppresserunt, Liv. C. Fig.: With Personal pron.: 1. To spread itself out; to extend, spread abroad, etc.: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam, Liv.—2. To overflow, overabound, be extravagant, etc.: superfundens lætitia, Liv. II. A. Prop.: Of liquids: To pour all over anything: oxymeli, Col. B. Meton.: Of things not fluid: To cover all over: nube equites equosque, Tac.

**superfūsus** (for superfud-sus), *a, um, P.* of superfusa(n)d-o.

**super-grādiōr**, *gressus sum, grādī, 3. v. dep.* [for super-gradiōr] I. Prop.: To step, walk, or go over: aliquid, Pl. II. Fig.: To surpass, exceed, excel: feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

**super-gres-sus** (for supergrad-sus), *a, um, P.* of supergrad-iōr.

**superī**, *ōrum, v. superus.*

**super-iminēo**, *no perf. nor sup., iminēre, 2. v. n.* To hang over, overhang: minet, Virg.

**super-impēd-ens**, *ntis, P.* of obsol. super-impēd-eo. Overhanging: silve, Cat.

**super-implēo**, *no perf. nor sup.,*

*implēre, 2. v. a.* To fill exceedingly, to fill to overflowing: puppes, Virg.

**super-impōno**, *no perf., pōsum, pōnere, 3. v. a.* To put, place, or lay upon: saxum ingens, Liv.

**super-incid-ens**, *entis, P.* of obsol. super-incid-o. Falling on or upon; falling from above, falling down: tela, Liv.

**super-incūba-nas**, *ntis, P.* of obsol. super-incub(a)-o. Lying over or upon: Romanus, Liv.

**super-incumbo**, *cūbūli, no sup., cūmbere, 3. v. n.* To lay or cast one's self upon: Ov.

**super-indūo**, *indūī, indūtum, indūere, 3. v. a.* To put on over something: Suet.

**super-ingēro**, *no perf., ingestum, ingēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.*: To bring upon, to cast or heap upon: montem, Stat. II. Meton.: Of the sun: To pour down: Titan superingerit ortūs, Tib.

**superinjac-tus** (for superinjac-tus), *a, um, P.* of superinjac-to, through true root SUPERINJAC.

**super-injēctō**, *injēci, injectum, injicere, 3. v. a.* To throw on or above, to cast over or upon: raras frondes, Virg.

**super-insterno**, *instrāvi, instrātrūm, insternere, 3. v. a.* To spread or lay over: tubulas, Liv.

**superiōr**, *us, v. superus.*

**superius**: 1. *neut.* of adj. superi-or.—2. *Comp. adv.*; v. supra.

**super-jāctō**, *jēci, jectum, jācere (Part. Pass. superjactus, Tac.), 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.*: To cast, or throw, on, over, or upon: vestis superjecta, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. To raise, throw up, or construct, upon anything: aggerem, Suet.—2. To spread, or extend, over: et superjecto pavide natārant Equore damæ, *i. e.* spread over the earth, overwhelmed, Hor. C. Fig.: To exceed, go beyond, etc.: fidem, Liv. II. A. Gen.: To throw, cast, etc., over, above, or beyond: ut sagittis superjact nequeant (sc. arbores), Pl. B. Esp.: To throw, or cast, itself, etc., over, above, or beyond; to overtop; to flow, or cover, over: scopulosque superjacet undā, Virg.

**super-jec-tus** (superjac-), *a, um, P.* of superjēctō, through true root SUPERJAC.

**super-jūment-ārius**, *ii, m.* [super; jumentum] (One over persons pertaining to jumentum; hence) A superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden: Suet.

**super-lā-tiō**, *ōnis, f.* [super; root LA, whence late; cf. fero init.] (Prop.: A carrying beyond; Fig.) Rhet. *i. e.*: An exaggerating, hyperbole: Cic.

**superlā-tus**, *a, um: 1. P.* of superfero; through super; LA, root of latum; v. fero init.—2. Pa.: Extravagant, excessive, exaggerated: verba, Cic.

**super-mitto**, *misī, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.* To throw in addition; to put in afterwards; to add: Just.

**super-n-e**, *adv.* [super-nus] From above, above, upward: Hor.

**super-nus**, *a, um, adj.* [super] I. Gen.: That is above, on high, upper: Hor. II. Esp.: Celestial, heavenly numen, Ov.

**super-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: A. Prop.*: 1. Gen.: To go over; to overtop, surmount: jugo superans, Virg.—2. Esp.: To rise, or be above; to be higher, etc.: superant (sc. angues) capite et cervicibus altis, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. To have the upper hand or superiority; to be superior; to overcome, surpass: nostri milites facile superabant, Cæs.—2. To exceed, be in excess, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound: pecunia superabat? Cic.—3. To be left over, to remain, survive: superet modo Mantua nobis, Virg. II. Act.: A. 1. Prop.: A. Of living subjects: To go, or pass, over; to cross, surmount, etc.: montes, Virg.—b. Of things as subjects: (a) Gen.: To go, or pass, over, or above; to rise above: tempestas summās ripas fluminis superavit, Cæs.—(b) Esp.: To surmount, overtop, etc.: superat (sc. Parnassus) cacumine nubes, Ov.—2. Meton.: In travelling, etc.: To pass over, traverse, etc.: tantum itineris, Tac.—B. 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: To go past or beyond: regionem castrorum, Cæs.—b. Esp.: (a) To surpass, exceed in size, etc.: Ov.—(b) Nautical *i. e.*: To sail by or past a place, a promontory, etc.; to double or weather a point, etc.: Liv.; Ov.—2. Fig.: a. Gen.: To surpass, excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip in any quality, value, etc.: omnes homines constantiā et gravitate, Cic.—b. Esp.: To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish: omnes facile superabo, Cic.

**super-obrūo**, *obrūī, obrūtum, obrūere, 3. v. a.* To cover over, overwhelm: Tarpelam armis, Prop.

**super-pēnde-nas**, *ntis, P.* of obsol. super-pēnde-o. Overhanging: Liv.

**super-pōno**, *pōstī, pōsum, pōnere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.*: To put or place on, upon, over, or upon the top of anything: superpositum capiti decus, Liv. II. Fig.: In official station, employment, etc.: To place or set over in maritimum regionem superpositus, Liv.

**superpōs-itus**, *a, um, P.* of superpo(s)no, through true root SUPERPO.

**super-scādo** (*scendo*), *no perf. nor sup., scādere, 3. v. a.* To mount, climb, or step over: corpora, Liv.

**super-scribo**, *scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a.* To write upon, or above; to superscribe: Suet.

**super-sēdēo**, *sēdi, sessum, sēdere, 2. v. n. and a. I. Prop.*: To sit upon or above: elephantum, Suet. II. Fig.: To be above or superior to; to forbear; to refrain or desist from; to pass, omit. A. Neut.: pugne, Hirt.: (Impera. Pass.) oratione supersedendum est, Cic.—B. Act.: loqui, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) superseder; (mod.) surseoir.

**super-stagno**, stagnāvi, stagnātum, stagnāre, *l. v. n.* To spread out into a lake: Tac.

**super-sterno**, *no perf.*, strātum, sternēre, *3. v. a.* To strew or spread upon, to spread over, cover over: Liv.

1. **super-stēs**, Itis, *m.* [for superstat-; fr. super: STA, root of st(a)-o. One who stands by or is present at anything, a bystander, witness: Cic.

2. **super-stēs**, Itis, *adj.* [id.] (Prop.: Standing, or remaining, beyond or longer; Meton.) That remains alive after some given time; outliving, surviving: fama, Hor.

**super-stil-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for superstat-tio; fr. super: STA, root of st(a)-o] (A standing still over by a thing; hence) Amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural; —acc. to others (The standing, remaining, in the old, obsolete belief; hence) I. Prop.: Excessive or unreasonable religious belief or fear; superstition: Cic. II. Meton.: A. An object that inspires dread: Virg.—B. A religious rite: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. superstition.

**superstitiosus**, -a, -e, *adv.* [superstitiosus] Superstitiously: Cic.

**superstī-ti-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. superstition-osus; fr. superstī-tio, superstition-is] I. Prop.: Full of superstition, superstitious: sollicitudo, Cic. II. Meton.: Soothsaying, prophetic, prophetic: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. superstiteux.

**super-sto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, stāre, *l. v. n.* and *a.* To stand upon or over: I. Neut.: corporibus hostium, Liv. II. Act.: ossa superstant volucres, Ov.

**superstrāt-us**, a, um, *P.* of supersterno, through root SUPERSTRA.

**superstruc-tus**, a, um, *P.* of superstruo, through root SUPERSTRUC.

**super-strūo**, struxi, structum, strūdēre, *3. v. a.* To build upon or over, to erect over: ligneam compagē, Tac.

**super-sum**, fūi, esse (in thesis: jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg.), *v. n. I.* (To be over and above; hence) A. To be left, to remain, to exist still: duae partes supersunt, etc., Cic. —Particular phrase: Quod superest, As to what remains, for the rest: Cic.—B. 1. In a good sense: To be in abundance, to abound: modo vita supersit, Virg.—2. In a bad sense: To be in excess, to be superabundant or superfluous: Cic. II. (To be, or exist, beyond another; hence) B. To live after, outlive; to be still alive; to survive: Lucumo superuit patri, Liv. III.

(Prop.: To be close by; Meton.) To be present, to serve by being present, to assist: Script. ap. Suet.

**super-tec-tus** (for super-teg-tus), a, um, *P.* of super-tego.

**super-tēgo**, texi, tectum, tēgere, *3. v. a.* To cover above, cover over: ossa, Tib.

**super-urge-nis**, ntis, *P.* of obsol. super-urgo-o: Pressing above or from above: fluctu superurgente, Tac.

**super-us**, a, um (Nom. Sing., super, Cato.; Lucr.), *adj.* [super] I. Pos.: A. Gen.: That is above, upper,

on high: ut omnia supra, infera, etc., Cic.: (with Partitive Gen.) superi deorum, Hor.—As Subst.: Superi, ōrum, *m.* (sc. dii) The gods above, the celestial deities: Ov. B. Esp.: Upper, i. e. of the upper regions, or upper world: aurae, Virg.—As Subst.: 1. superi, ōrum, *m.* (sc. homines) The inhabitants of the upper world: Vell.—2. supra, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca) The upper regions or world: Virg. II. Comp.: sup̄ior, us: Gen. superioris: A. Prop.: Of place: 1. Gen.: Higher, upper: superior pars collis, Caes.—2. Esp.: a. The higher or upper part of: tota domus superior vacat, Cic.—b. Higher at table: superior accumbere, Plaut. B. Meton.: 1. Former, past, previous, preceding: vita, Cic.—2. More advanced, older: Africanus, the Elder, Cic. C. Fig.: Of quality, condition, number, etc.: Higher, more distinguished, greater, superior: quanto superiores sumus, tanto, etc., Cic. III. Sup.: A. sup̄remus, a, um: 1. Prop.: Of place: Highest, loftiest, topmost: montes, Virg.—2. Meton.: Last, latest, extreme, final (=ultimus): A. Gen.: sol, i. e. sunset, Hor.—Adverbial expression: Sup̄remum, For the last time: Ov.—b. Esp.: (a) With regard to persons dying: Last, closing, dying: dies, Cic.: vocat ore sup̄remo, with dying mouth, dying breath, Ov.—As Subst.: sup̄rema, ōrum, *n.* (sc. judicia) A last will, testament: Tac.—(b) With regard to the dead: Last, latest: honor, the last honours or respect, i. e. the funeral rites, or ceremonies, Virg.: ignes, i. e. of the funeral pile, Ov.—Adverbial expressions: Sup̄remum, sup̄remo, For the last time: Virg.; Pl.—3. Fig.: a. Of degree: The highest, greatest, utmost: supplicium, i. e. death, Cic.—b. Of rank: Highest, most exalted, supreme: Jupiter, Plaut.—B. summus, a, um: 1. Prop.: Of locality: a. Gen.: Uppermost, highest, topmost: summum jugum montis, Caes.—b. Esp.: (a) The top of, the upper or highest part of: feruntque summos Fulgura montes, Hor.—As Subst.: summum, i, n. The highest part; the top, surface: Cic.—(b) Sitting or reclining in the highest, or chief, place: Hor.—As Subst.: summus, i, m. He who sits, or reclines, at the head of the table; the president, etc.: Cic.—2. Meton.: Last, latest, final: venit summa dies, Virg.—3. Fig.: a. Of degree: (a) Of things: Highest, greatest, utmost, extreme: fides, Cic.: scelus, id.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Summum, At the utmost or furthest, at the outside: Cic.—(b) Summo opere (also, as one word, summo opere), In the highest or utmost degree; exceedingly, extremely: Lucr.; Cic.—(b) Of persons: Highest, first, foremost, best: amicus, Ter.: homines, Cic.—b. Of rank: (a) Highest; most distinguished, excellent, or noble; best, etc.: tres fratres summo loco nati, Cic.—As Subst.: summi, ōrum, *m. plur.* (sc. homines) The highest, most distinguished, noble, etc., persons: Cic.

(b) Supreme; Jupiter, Plaut.—c. Most important, weighty, critical, etc.: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg.—d. Of the voice: (a) Loudest, at the top of, Plaut.—(b) Highest: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sup̄rieur.

**supervāc-ānēus**, a, um, *adj.* [supervacuus] Over and above what is necessary; needless, unnecessary, superfluous: literae, Cic.

**super-vācūus**, a, um, *adj.* (Exceedingly empty; hence) Useless, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, redundant: omne supervacuum, Hor.

**super-vādo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, vādēre, *3. v. a.* To go or climb over, to surmount: ruinas muri, Liv.

**super-vēhō**, vexti, vectum, vēhēre, *3. v. a.* (prps. only in Pass. voice) I. To go or pass across, or over: montem, Cat. II. To go or sail by, past, or beyond: supervectus promontorium, Liv.

**super-vēnīo**, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, *4. v. a.* and *n.* I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To come upon, or over: a. Act.: crura loquentis Terra supervenit, i. e. closed over, covered, Ov.—b. Neut.: seminanini lapsoque supervenit, Virg.—2. Esp.: To come violently upon; to press upon; to thrust, etc.: unda supervenit undam, Hor. B. Fig.: To press upon, thrust, etc.: haeres Harēdem, Hor. C. Meton.: To come up, arrive: timidisque supervenit Ægle, Virg. II. To come after, to follow: aliud majus alio supervenit, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. survenir.

**super-ven-tus**, ns, *m.* [super-venio] A coming up or upon, an arrival: Tac.

**super-vīvo**, vixi, victum, vivēre, *3. v. n.* To live beyond another; to outlive, survive: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. survivre.

**super-vōltō**, vōltāvi, vōltātum, vōltāre, *l. v. a.* To fly over often, to fly about over: tecta, Virg.

**super-vōlo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, vōlāre, *l. v. a.* and *n.* To fly over. I. Act.: supervolat orbem, Ov. II. Neut.: supervolat hasta, Virg.

**supīn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [supin-us] I. Gen.: To bend or lay backwards; to place, put, or throw on the back: glebas, Virg. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To turn or throw one's self back or backwards: nasum nidore supinor, i. e. I turn up my nose, Hor.

**sup-in-us**, a, um, *adj.* [for sub-inus; fr. sub; cf. ūrrors from ūrō] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Backwards, bent backwards, thrown backwards, lying on the back, supine: manūs, i. e. with the open palms turned upwards (a gesture of one praying), Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of motion: Backwards, going back, retrograde, unda, Ov.—2. Of localities: Sloping, inclined, spread out, outstretched, extended: vallis, Liv. II. Fig.: Careless, thoughtless, heedless, negligent, indolent, supine: (Comp.) delicie supinores, Mart. ¶ Hence (subst., in late meaning of "a supine"), Fr. supin.



**suppac-tus** (for suppag-tus), a, um, P. of supp(ig)n-o; through true root SUPPAG.

**sup-par** (sub-), āris, adj. [for sub-par] Nearly equal: huic etati suppare, Cic.

**suppeditā-tio**, ōnis, f. [suppedit(a)-o] A supplying fully; a full supply, abundance, exuberance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suppéditation*.

**suppedit-ō** (subped-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. intens. n. and a. [prps. for suppet-ito, from suppet-o] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand or in store: ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditat, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To have in abundance, to abound or to be rich in: aliquā re, Cic.—2. To be enough or sufficient, to suffice: parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. II. Act.: To give, furnish, afford, supply, or procure in abundance: cibos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suppéditer*.

**sup-pēdo** (sub-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [for sub-pēdo] To break wind gently or softly: Cic.

**sup-pern-ātus** (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-pern-atus; fr. sub; pern-a] (Hipped below; hence) (Prop.: Lamed in the hip; Meton.) Cut down: alius . . . supernata securi, Cat.

**suppēt-iā** (subpet-), ārum, f. [suppet-o] That which comes to aid one; assistance, succour (only in Nom. and Acc.): Plant.—Particular expression: Suppetias ire, venire, etc., To go, or come, to one's assistance: Hirt.; Plant.

**suppēt-ō** (subpeti-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [suppeti-āre] To come to the aid of; to assist, succour: alicui, Cic.

**sup-pēto**, pētīvi or pētīfī, pētītum, pētēre, 3. v. n. [for sub-peto] (To go or come near to one; hence) I. Prop.: To be at hand or in store, to be present: cui res non suppetat, Cic. II. Meton.: To be equal to or sufficient for; to suffice; to agree with, correspond to anything: ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic.

**sup-plant-o** (sub-), plantāvi, plantātum, plantāre, 1. v. a. [for sub-plant-o; fr. sub; plant-a] I. Prop.: (To put something under the sole of the foot; hence) To trip up the heels of, to throw down: aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: Of language: To trip up, distort, mince: verba, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplanter*.

**supplaudo**, ere, etc., v. suppleo.  
**supplē-mentum** (subple-), i, n. [supple-o] I. Gen.: That with which anything is made full or whole; a filling up, supply, supplement: Vell.; Suet. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: A making up, filling up a body of troops, recruiting—Concr., supplies, reinforcements: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplément*.

**sup-plēo** (sub-), plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [for sub-pleo] I. Gen.: To fill up, make full or whole; to make good, complete, supply: supplete ceteros, Cic. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To fill up, make

complete or full in number, furnish with a complement, recruit: remigium, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suppléer*.

**supplē-tus** (subple-), a, um, P. of supple-o.

**sup-plex** (sub-), plēcis, adj. [for sub-plex-is; fr. sub; plic-o] (Folding or bending the knees beneath one; i. e. kneeling down;—or, Bending the hands from beneath or upwards, as a suppliant; hence) Humbly begging or entreating; humble, submissive, beseeching, suppliant, supplicant. I. Prop.: Of persons: supplex te ad pedes abjicibas, Cic.—As Subst.: comm. Gen.: A suppliant: Cic. II. Fig.: Of things: vitta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souple*.

**supplicā-tio** (subplic-a), ōnis, f. [supplic(a)-o] Relig. t. t.: A public prayer or supplication; a religious solemnity; a day set apart for prayer: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplication*.

**supplic-iter**, adv. [supplex, supple-is] Humbly, submissively, suppliantly: Cic.; Hor.

**supplic-ium** (subplic-), ii, n. [supplic-o] (A kneeling down; hence) 1. As a suppliant: a. Gen.: An humble entreaty or petition; a supplication: Sall.—b. Esp.: Relig. t. t.: (a) Prop.: Humiliation before the gods; a public prayer or supplication; an act of worship, etc.: Liv.—(b) Meton.: A sacrifice, offering, etc.: Sall.; Liv.—2. To receive punishment: Punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplice*.

**supplic-o** (subplic-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [supplex, supple-is] I. Gen.: To kneel down or humble one's self; to pray, or beg, humbly; to beseech, implore, supplicate: pro aliquo, Cic. II. Esp.: To pray to, or supplicate, the gods; to pray, worship: per hostias diis, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplier*.

**sup-plōdo** (plaudo, sub-), plōsi, plōsum, plōdere, 3. v. a. [for sub-plaudo] To stamp underneath or below; to stamp the foot: pedem, Cic.

**supplō-sio** (subplo-), ōnis, f. [for supplod-sio; fr. supplod-o] A stamping with the feet: Cic.

**sup-poenitēt** (sub-), no perf., poenitēre, 2. v. n. impers. [for sub-poenitet] To be somewhat sorry; to repent a little: illum furoris, Cic.

**sup-pōno** (sub-), pōsti, pōstum, pōnere (Perf., supposui, Plaut.: Part. Perf. Sync., supposita, Virg.), 3. v. a. [for sub-pono] I.: A. Prop.: To put, place, or set under: anatum ova gallinis sepe supponimus, Cic.: falcem maturis arboribus, i. e. to apply, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Pregn.: To make subject; to subject, submit: æthera ingenio, Ov.—2. To set beneath, to esteem less: Latio suppositis Samon, Ov. II.: A. Gen.: To put in the place of another, to substitute for another person or thing: aliquem in alicuius locum, Cic. B. Esp.: To substitute falsely or fraudulently; to forge, counterfeit: Cic. III. (To put at the end; hence)

To add, annex, subjoin: exemplum epistolæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supposer*.

**sup-porto** (sub-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sub-porto] To carry, bring, or convey, to a place: frumentum exercitui navibus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supporter*.

**suppōs-itus** (subpos-), a, um, P. of suppo(s)n-o, through true root SUPPOS.

**suppres-sio** (subpres-), ōnis, f. [for suppres-sio; fr. suppres-o, through true root SUPPRES] (A pressing down or under, suppression; hence) A keeping back, retaining of money, embezzlement: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suppression*.

**suppres-sus** (subpres-), (for suppres-sus), a, um: 1. P. of suppres-o, through true root SUPPRES.—2. Pa.: Held back, kept in, i. e.: a. Short: mentum, Var.—b. Of tone: Subdued, low: (Comp.) voce suppressior, Cic.

**sup-prīmo** (sub-), pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-premo] (To press down or under; hence) I. Naut. t. t.: To sink, send to the bottom a vessel: Liv. II. Esp.: A. To hold or keep back; to check, stop, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress: 1. Prop.: hostem, Cæs.: Iora manu, Ov.—2. Fig.: ægritudinem, Cic.—B. To keep from publicity, keep to one's self; to keep back, conceal, suppress: 1. Prop.: pecuniam, Cic.—2. Fig.: decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supprimer*.

**sup-pūdet** (sub-), no perf., pūdere, 2. v. impers. [for sub-pudet] To be somewhat ashamed: eorum me suppedebat, Cic.

**sup-pūto** (sub-), pūtāvi, pūtātum, pūtāre, 1. v. a. [for sub-puto] I. To cut off below; to prune, lop, trim: oleas, Cato. II. To count up, reckon, compute: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supputer*.

**suprā** (orig. form supēra, Lucr.), adv. and prep. [Adverbial Abl. of supersus] I. Adv.: A. Prop.: Of locality: On the upper side, on the top, above: et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alui infra, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Of time: Before, formerly, previously: (Comp.) dixi superius, Phad.—2. Of number or measure: Beyond, over, more: supra adiect æschrio, offered higher, more, Cic.—Particular combination: Supra quam, Above or beyond what, more than: Cic. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of locality: 1. Gen.: Above, over: supra segetes navigat, over the corn-fields, Ov.—2. Esp.: Of geographical position: Above, beyond: supra Sueessulam, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. Of time: Before: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Cæs.—2. Of number, degree, etc.: Over, above, beyond: supra uiginti, Liv.

**supra-scando**, no perf. nor sup., scandēre, 3. v. a. To climb over, surmount: fines, Liv.

**suprēmo**, etc., v. superus.

1. *sūra*, *æ*, *f*. [etym. dub.] *The calf of the leg*: Ov.; Hor.

*surcilus*, *i*, *m*. [etym. dub.] *I. Gen.: A young twig or branch; a shoot, sprout, sprig*: Virg. *II. Esp.: A scion, graft, sucker, slip, set of a plant for growth*: Cic.

*surd-aster*, *astra*, *astrum*, *adj.* [*surd-us*] *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*: Cic.

*surd-itas*, *ātis*, *f*. [id.] *(The condition, or state, of the surdus; hence) Deafness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. surdité*.

*surdus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Sans. root *svri*, to sound] *(Having a sound, or humming, in the ears; hence) I. Prop.: Deaf: asello surdo, Hor.—As Subst.: surdus, i. m. A deaf person*: Virg. *II. Meton.: A. Deaf to anything, i. e. not listening, unwilling to hear, inattentive, regardless, insensible, inexorable; also, not understanding, not apprehending*: (Comp.) *surdior æquioribus*, Ov.—*B. Of things: Dull-sounding: vox, Quint.—C. That is not heard, noiseless, still, silent, mute*: (with *Gen.*) *non erit officii gratia surda tui, un-sung*, Ov.—*D. Of odour, appearance, meaning, etc.: Faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid*: Pl.—*Adverbial expression: Surdum, Faintly, imperfectly: spirant cinna-ma surdum*, Pers.—*E. Of vows: Not heard by the gods; to which the gods are deaf*: Pers. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sourd*.

*Surēna*, *æ*, *m*. *The Surena; i. e. the grand vizier (of the Parthian king)*: Tac.

*sur-go*, *rexi*, *rectum*, *gēre* (orig. forms: *surrigit*, Virg.: *surriguntur*, Sen.: *surrigens*, Pl.: *surrigere*, id.)—*Syn-cop. forms: surrēxi*, Mart.: *surrēxe*, Hor.), *3. v. a.* and *n.* [contr. *fr.* *sur-rigo*, for *sur-rego*=*sub-rego*] *I. Act.: To lift or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate: aures, Virg. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: a. Of persons: To rise, arise, get up, stand up: de sellā, Cic.—b. Of things: To rise, mount up, ascend: aquis nox surgit ab Isdem, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. To rise, arise, get up from bed, from sleep: Cic.—b. To rise in growth, to spring up, grow up: Ascanius surgens, Virg. *B. Fig.: To rise: rumor seu dolo, seu forte, surrexit*, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sourdre, surgir*.*

*sur-rancidus* (sub-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Somewhat rank: caro, Cic.*

*surrā-sus* (for *surrad-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *surrad-o*.

*sur-raucus* (sub-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *sub-raucus*] *Somewhat hoarse: Cic.*

*surrec-tus* (subrec-) (for *subreg-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *surgo*, through true root *SURRĒG*.

*sur-rē-migo* (sub-), *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *Are*, *1. v. n.* [for *sub-rē-migo*] *To row undevoted or along: undis, Virg.*

*Surrentum*, *i*, *n.* *Surrentum; a maritime town of Campania (now Sorrento)*—Hence, *Surrent-ini*, *ōrum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Surrentum.*

*sur-rēpo* (sub-), *repsi*, *reptum*, *rēpere* (*Perf.*, *surrēpsi*, *Cat.*), *3. v. n.*

and *a.* [for *sub-repo*] *I. Prop.: To creep under; to creep or steal along; to creep softly on: A. Neut.: sub tabulas surreperat, Cic.—B. Act.: aventes Moenia nocturni (sc. mures) surrepere, Hor. II. Fig.: To steal upon; to come on, or upon, unawares, insensibly, or by degrees: quies furtim surrepit ocellis, Ov.*

1. *surrep-tus*, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *surrep-o*.

2. *surrep-tus* (for *surrap-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *surrup-io*, through true root *SURRAP*.

*sur-rīdēo* (sub-), *risi*, *no sup.*, *ridēre*, *2. v. n.* [for *sub-rīdēo*] *To laugh somewhat, or a little; to smile: limis surrisit ocellis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. sourire.*

*sur-rīdīcūle* (sub-), *adv.* [for *sub-rīdīcūle*] *Somewhat laughably, rather humorously: Cic.*

*surrīgo*, *ēre*, *v.* *surgo*.

*sur-rīngō* (sub-), *no perf.*, *ringi*, *3. v. dep. n.* [for *sub-rīngō*] *To make a somewhat very face, to be a little vexed: Cic.*

*sur-rīpiō* (sub-), *rīpi*, *reptum*, *rīpere* (*surrpito*, Hor.: *surrpueat*, Hor.: *Perf. Subj.*, *surrepsit*, for *surrupuerit*, Plaut.), *3. v. a.* [for *sub-rīpiō*] *I. Gen.: To snatch, or take, away secretly; to withdraw privacy; to steal, purloin, pilfer: A. Prop.: vasa ex privato sacro, Cic.: (without Object) perjurat, surripis, auferis, Hor. *B. Fig.: unum me surpito morti, Hor. II. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To withdraw secretly; to convey one's self away secretly or privacy; to steal away, etc.: quæ (sc. puella) se surpuerat mihi, Hor.**

*sur-rōgo*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [for *sub-rōgo*] *Polit. i. t.: (To ask the people whether or not a person or thing should be put in the place of another; hence) Of the presiding magistrate, etc.: To elect or procure the election of one in the place of another; to cause to be chosen or to put in another's place; to substitute, etc.: alios, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. subroger.*

*sur-rostr-āni* (sub-), *ōrum*, *m.* [for *sub-rostr-āni*; *fr. sub: rostr-um*] *People who hang about the forum near the rostra; loungers, idlers: Script. ap. Cic.*

*sur-rūbēo* (sub-), *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *rūbēre*, *2. v. n.* [for *sub-rūbēo*] *To be somewhat red or reddish: Ov.*

*sur-rūo* (sub-), *rūi*, *rūtum*, *rūere*, *3. v. a.* [for *sub-rūo*] *I. Prop.: To tear down below; to undermine; to dig under; to dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish, etc.: arbores, Cæs. II. Fig.: To undermine, subvert, corrupt: libertatem, Liv.*

*sur-rusticus* (sub-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *sub-rusticus*] *Somewhat clownish or rustic: pndor, Cic.*

*surrū-tus* (subru-), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *surrū-o*.

*sur-rsum* (collat. form, *sursus*, *Lucr.*), *adv.* [contr. from *sub-vorsum*] *1. From below, i. e. up, upwards, on high: sursum deorsum, up and*

*down, to and fro, Cic.—2. High up, above: Cic.*

*sūs*, *sūs* (*Dat. Plur.*, *sūsbus*, *Lucr.: sūsibus*, *id.*), *comm. gen.* [*sūs*; and akin to Sanscrit root *sū*, *generare*] *(The generating or prolific animal; hence) I. Prop.: A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow: Cic.—Prov.: Sus Minervam (sc. doctē), A hog teaches Minerva, i. e. an ignorant person pretends to instruct one well versed in any subject, Cic. II. Meton.: The sus; a species of fish: Ov.*

*Sūsā*, *ōrum*, *n.*; *-a*, *æ*, *f.*, *Σούσα* [orig. Pers.: "a lily"] *Susa; the ancient capital of Persia.*

*suscep-tio*, *ōnis*, *f.* [for *suscip-tio*; *fr. suscipio*, through true root *SUSCAP*] *A taking in hand, undertaking: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. susception.*

*suscep-tus* (for *suscip-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *suscip-io*, through true root *SUSCAP*.

*sus-cīpiō*, *cāpi*, *ceptum*, *cīpere*, *3. v. a.* [for *subs-cipio*] *I.: (To take, or lay hold of, from beneath; hence) A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To take, or catch up; to lift up, raise up: lampada, Lucr.—2. Esp.: A. To take up a new-born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own: simul atque suscepit sumus, Cic.—b. With accessory notion of support: To hold up, prop up, support, sustain, etc.: dominam, Virg. *B. Meton.: 1. Of men: To get, beget, children, etc.—2. Of women: To conceive, bear, bring forth, children: Virg. C. Fig.: 1. a. Gen.: To take upon one's self; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer, etc.: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, Cic.—b. Esp.: To take up, resume, continue a speech, etc.: Virg.—2. To take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc.: Cic. II. To receive, take, etc.: cruorem pateris, Virg.**

*sus-cīto*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [for *subs-cito*] *(To move, etc., violently from beneath; hence) I. Gen.: To lift up, raise, elevate: terga (i. e. humum), to throw up, cast up, Virg. II. Esp.: A. To build, erect: delubra, Lucr. *B.: 1. To stir up, rouse up, arouse, awaken: aliquem e somno, Cic.—2. To set in motion, encourage, incite, etc.: in arma viros, Virg.—3. To restore, raise up, revive: ut (sc. egrotum) Suscitet, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. susciter.**

*suspec-to*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *intens.* [*suspicio*, through true root *SUSPIC*] *I. To look up at: tabulam pictam, Ter. II. To mistrust, suspect: suspicantē Nerone, haud falsa esse, que, etc., Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. suspecter.*

1. *suspec-tus*, *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of *suspicio*, through true root *SUSPIC*. —2. *Pa.: Mistrusted, suspected; that excites mistrust or suspicion: Of persons or things: patri suspectus, Cic. (Comp.) promissum suspectus, Quint.: (Sup.) suspectissimus quisque, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. suspect.*

2. *suspec-tus*, *ūs*, *m.* [*suspicio*, through true root *SUSPIC*] *1. High*



*regard or esteem, respect:* Ov.—2. **a.** Prop.: *To look up or upwards:* Pl.—b. Meton.: *Height:* Virg.

**suspend-ium**, *ii, n.* [suspend-o] *A hanging of one's self, a hanging:* Cic.; Ov.

**sus-pendo**, *pendi, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a.* [for sub-spendo] *To hang one thing beneath another; hence:* I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hang up, hang, suspend:* *oscilla ex altâ pinu, Virg. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) lævo suspensi (sc. pueri) loculos tabulamque lacerto, i. e. with their satchels hanging on their arms, Hor.—Particular expression:* *Suspendere aliquem naso (adunco), To hang some one from a (turned up) nose, i. e. to turn up one's nose at a person:* Hor. **B.** Esp.: 1. Pregn.: *Of persons:* *To choke to death by hanging, to hang:* *hominem in oleastro, Cic.—2.* *Of offerings in a temple:* *To hang up, dedicate, consecrate:* *votas vestes, Virg.—3.* *Of buildings or superstructures:* *To cause to be suspended, i. e. to build upon arches, vaults, beams, etc.; to arch or vault; to build or erect a thing over another:* *ut suspendi non posset paries, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Pass.* *In reflexive force:* *To depend, rest, etc.—B.:* *(To cause to be suspended, i. e.) 1.* *To make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense:* *animos, Ov.—2.* *To stay, stop, check, interrupt, suspend:* *fletum, Ov.; responso rem, Liv.—3.* *To hang or fix upon something:* *suspendit pictâ vultum mentemque tabellâ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. suspendre.*

**suspen-sus**, *(for suspend-sus), a, um: 1. P.* *of suspend-o.—2. Pa. a.* Prop.: *Raised, elevated, sustained:* *per undas currus suspensos rapuisse, Cic. (Sup.) suspensissimum pastinatum, Col.—b. Fig.: Uncertain, hovering, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, in suspense, etc. (Comp.) suspensor animus, Hirt.—c. Meton.:* *Suspended, i. e. pressing or touching lightly, light:* *gradus, Ov.*

**suspic-ax**, *âcis, adj.* [suspicio] **I.** Prop.: *Apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious:* *frater, Liv. II. Meton.:* *That excites mistrust, suspicion:* *silentium, Tac.*

1. **su-spicio**, *spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3. v. a. and n.* [for sub-specio] **I.** **A.** Act.: 1. Prop.: *To look at from beneath or up at:* *astra, Cic.—2.* **Fig. a.** Gen.: *To look up to a thing with the mind; to raise the thoughts up to:* *nihil altum, Cic.—b.* **Esp.** *To look up to with admiration; to admire, respect, regard, esteem, honour, etc.:* *argentum, et marmor vetus, eraque, et artes, Hor.—B. Neut.:* *To look from beneath; to look up or upwards:* *neoe enscipit, nec circumspicit, Cic. II. (Prop.): To look at secretly or askance; Meton.:* *To mistrust, suspect (so, prps. only in Part.): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall.*

2. **sus-picio**, *onis, f.* [suspicio] **I.** Prop.: *Mistrust, distrust, suspicion:* **Cic. II. Meton.:** *A notion, idea:* **Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. suspicion, soupçon.**

**suspiciōs-e**, *ad, [suspiciōs-us] In*

*a way to raise mistrust or suspicion, suspiciously:* *suspiciōse dicere, Cic. (Comp.) suspiciōsus, id.*

**suspici-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [contr. fr. suspicion-usus; fr. suspicio, suspicion-is] *(Full of suspicio; hence) 1. Mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious:* **Cic.—2.** *That excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious:* *(Sup.) suspiciōsissimum negotium, Cic.*

**suspici-o**, *âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep.* [suspicio] **I.** Prop.: *To mistrust, suspect:* *nihil mali, Cic. II. Meton.:* *To suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe:* *valde suspicor fore ut, etc., Cic.*

**suspîrâ-tus**, *ûs, m.* [suspîr(a)-or] *A sighing, sigh:* **Cic.; Ov.**

**suspîr-itus**, *ûs, m.* [suspîr-o] *A breathing deeply or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh:* **Liv.**

**suspîr-ium**, *ii, n.* [id.] *A deep breath; a sighing, sigh:* **Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. soupir.**

**su-spîro**, *âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. and a.* [for sub-spîro] *(To breathe from within; hence) I. Neut.:* *To draw a deep breath, heave a sigh, sigh.* **A. Prop.:** *pectore, Ov. B. Meton.:* *To sigh, long:* *puella in flavo hospite suspirans, Cat. II. Act.: *A. Prop.:* *To breathe out, exhale:* *Bacchum, Sil. B. Meton.:* 1. *To sigh for, long for:* *inamrem, Juv.—2.* *To sigh out, exclaim with a sigh:* *matrona et adulta virgo Suspirat, Eheu! ne, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. soupirer.**

**sus-que-de-que**, *adv.* [subs=sub; que; de; que] *Both up and down, to express indifference:* *de Octavio susque deque, it is of no consequence, Cic.*

**sustentâ-cûlum**, *i, n.* [sustent(a)-o] *(That which serves for holding up; hence) A prop, stay, support:* **Tac.**

**sustentâ-tio**, *onis, f.* [id.] *A deferring, delay:* **Cic.**

**susten-to**, *âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. intens.* [sustin-eo, through true root SUSTEN] **I.** Prop.: *To hold up or upright; to uphold, support:* *fratremque rumentem Sustentat dextrâ, Virg. II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve:* *amicos fide, Cic. B. Esp.:* 1. *A. To support, sustain, maintain, preserve by food, money, or other means:* *familiam, Ter.—b.* *Pass. in reflexive force, or simply sustentare:* *To support one's self, get a living, etc.:* **Tac.; Plaut.—c.** *To support one's self under, to satisfy, etc.:* *extremam famem, Cæs.—2.* *To bear, hold out, endure, suffer:* *merorem doloremque, Cic.—3.* *To put off, defer, delay:* *rem, Cic. (without Object) sustentando, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sustenter.**

**susten-tus**, *a, um, P.* *of sustin-eo, through true root SUSTEN.*

**sus-tinêre**, *tinîti, tentum, tinîre, 2. v. a.* [for sub-teneo] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.:* *To hold up, hold upright, uphold, bear up, keep up, support, sustain:* *humis sustinere bovem vivum, Cic. B. Esp.:* 1. *With Personal pron.:* *To support one's self; to hold, or bear, one's self up:* **Cæs.—2.:** *A. To hold or keep back; to keep in,*

*stay, check, restrain, etc.:* *remos, Cla.—b.* *With Personal pron.:* *To hold, keep back, etc., one's self:* **Cic. II.**

**Fig.:** **A.** Gen.: *To uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve:* **Cic. B. Esp.:** 1. *To sustain, support, maintain, by food, money, or other means:* *necessitates, Liv.—2.:* *To bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand:* **Cic.—b.** *To take upon one's self, venture, dare, etc.:* *quæ se præferre Dianæ Sustinuit, Ov.—3.:* **a.** *To hold in, stop, stay, check, restrain:* *impetum benevolentie, Cic.—b.* *With personal pron.:* *To check, or restrain, one's self; to refrain:* **Cic.—4.** *To keep back, put off, defer, delay:* *bellum consilio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. soutenir.*

**sus-tollo**, *(perf. and sup. assigned to tollô), ere, 3. v. a.* [for sub-tollo; fr. subs=sub; tollô] *(To lift, or take, from beneath; hence) I. Gen.:* *To lift, take, or raise up; to raise:* *torvos sustollit ad æthera vultus, Ov. II. Esp.: **A.** *Of personal objects:* *To take away, remove:* *herilem filiam, Plaut.—B.* *Of things as objects:* *To remove, destroy:* *sedes totas, Plaut.**

**sustûli**, *v. tollô.*

**sûsurâ-tor**, *ôris, m.* [sûsurr(a)-o] *A whisperer:* **Script. ap. Cic.**

**sûsurr-o**, *perfi. and sup. prps. not found, âre, 1. v. n. and a.* [sûsurr-us] **I.** **Neut.:** *To make a low continued sound; to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper:* *sûsurrant (sc. apes), Virg. II. Act.:* *To mutter, whisper, or murmur a thing:* *pars, quid velit, aures sûsurrat, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. susurrer.*

1. **sûsurr-rus**, *i, m.* [prob. for sursurr-rus; reduplicated fr. root SUR, akin to Gr. *surp*; whence *surp-izw*; and to Sanscrit root *SVRI*, *sonare*] *(A sounding; hence) I. Prop.:* *A low, gentle noise; a humming, murmuring, whispering:* **Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.:** **Plur.:** *Personified:* *Sûsurri or Whispers; the attendants of Flame:* **Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. susurre.**

2. **sûsurr-us**, *a, um, adj.* [1. sursurr-us] *Muttering, whispering:* *lingua, Ov.*

**Suthul**, *ulis, n.* *Suthul; a town of Numidia.*

**sû-tlis**, *e, adj.* [su-o] *Seved together; bound or fastened together:* *balteus, Virg.*

**sû-tor**, *ôris, m.* [id.] *(A sewer, hence) A shoemaker, cobbler:* **Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) suteur.**

**sûtôr-lus**, *a, um, adj.* [sutor] *Of, or belonging to, a shoemaker or cobbler:* **Cic.; Pl.**

**sûtr-inus**, *a, um, adj.* [contr. for sutor-inus; fr. sutor] *Of, or belonging to, a shoemaker or cobbler; shoemaker's:* *taberna, Tac.*

**Sûtrium**, *ii, n.* *Sutrium; a town of Etruria (now Sutri).—Hence, Sûtr-inus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Sutrium.—As Subst.:* *Sûtrini, grum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Sutrium.*

**sû-tum**, *i, n.* [sn-o] *(A thing seved, etc.; hence) Of armour:* *A joint, etc.:* *ærea suta, Virg.*

**sū-tūra**, æ, f. [id.] (Prop.: *A sewing together*; Meton.) *A seam, suture*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suture*.

**sū-tus**, a, um, P. of suo.

**sū-us**, a, um (Gen. Plur., snūm, Ter.), pron. possess. [su-i] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, himself (herself, etc.); his own, her own, its own, their own*: stat sua cuique dies, Virg.: (with suffixes *pie, me*) suopte nūti, Cic.: suismet præsidis, Liv.—As Subst.: 1. sui, ōrum, m. *One's followers, friends, people, party, etc.*: Cic.—2. suum, i, n. *That which belongs to one; one's own*: Cass.; Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *One's own master or mistress*; at one's own disposal, free, independent: Plaut.; Cic.—2. *Inclined or devoted to one; favourable, friendly*: utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Occasionally for *ejus*: hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, Cic.—B. More rarely for the Objective Gen., sui: nōc quicquam mortalium injuriæ suæ parvæ videntur, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. son.

1. **Sŷbāris**, is, f., Σŷbāris. *Sybaris*: a town of Magna Græcia (Lucania), on the gulf of Tarento, noted for the effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants: afterwards called Thurii.—Hence, **Sŷbār-itis**, idis, f. *Sybaritis*; the name of a lascivious poem: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sybarite*.

2. **Sŷbāris**, is, m. *Sybaris*; the river on which the town of Sybaris was situated.

3. **Sŷbāris**, is, m. [1. Sybaris] *Sybaris*; the fictitious name of a young and effeminate man; (Acc.) Sybarin, Hor.

**sycephanta**, æ, m. = συκοφάντης (Fig-informer, i.e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence) *An informer, talebearer, backbiter, slanderer: a deceiver, trickster, cheat*: Ter.

**Sŷēne**, ēs, f., Σŷήνη. *Syene*; a

town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt (now Assuan).

**Sylla**, æ, v. Sulla.

**syllāba**, æ, f. = συλλαβή. *A syllable*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *syllabe*.

**syllāb-ātim**, adv. [syllab-a] *Syllable by syllable, by syllables*: Cic.

**syllōgismus** (-os), i, m. = συλλογισμός. *A syllogism*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sylogisme*.

**syvla**, sylvānus, etc., v. silva, etc.

**Sŷmæthum**, i, n., Σŷμαθος. *Symæthum*; a river, and town situated upon it, on the east coast of Sicily, near Catina.—Hence, **Sŷmæth-iūs** (-ēus), a, um, adj.; also, -is, idis, adj. f. *Of, or belonging to, Symæthus; Symæthian*.

**syμβōla**, æ, f. = συμβολή. *A contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning, one's scot, shot*: Ter.

**sympŷhōnia**, æ, f. = συμφωνία. *An agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sympphonie*.

**sympŷhōniæus**, a, um, adj. = συμφωνιακός. *Of, or belonging to, concerts or to music*: pueri, i.e. singing-boys, choristers, Cic.

**Symplegādes**, um, f., Συμπληγάδες (Things striking or dashing together). *The Symplegades*; two rocky islands in the Euxine that, according to the fable, floated about dashing against and rebounding from each other, until at length they became fixed on the passage of the Argo between them.

**Sympŷdium**, ū, n. = Συμπόσιον (The Banquet). *Symposium*; the title of one of Plato's dialogues: Nep.

**Sŷnāpothescontes** = συναποθησκόρες (Persons dying together). *Synapothescantes*; the title of a comedy by Diphilus: Ter.

**sŷnēdŷrus**, i, m. = σύνεδρος (Joint-sitter or assessor). *A counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians: Liv.

**syngŷrāpha**, æ, f. = συγγραφή. *A written agreement to pay, promissory note, bond*: Cic.

**Sŷnnāda**, ōrum, n., -a, æ, f., -as, ādis, f. *Synnada* or *Synnas*; a town of Phrygia Major, famous for its marble.—Hence, **Sŷnnād-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Synnada*.

**sŷnōdus**, ontis, m. = συνόδους (With teeth close together). *The synodus*; a fish of the bream genus: Ov.

**sŷnthēsīnus**, a, um, adj. = συνθεσίς. *Pertaining to a dressing-gown*: Suet.

**Sŷphax**, ācis, m. *Syphax*; a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.

**Sŷrācūsæ**, ārum, f., Σŷράκουσαι. *Syracuse*; a city of Sicily (now Siragossa).—Hence, **Sŷrācūs-ānus** (-iūs), **Sŷrācūs-iūs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syracuse*; *Syracusan*.—As Subst.: **Sŷrācusani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Syracusans*.

**Sŷrīa**, æ, f., Σŷρία. *Syria*; a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea.—Hence, 1. **Sŷrīus** (-iācus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syria*; *Syrian*.—2. **Sŷr-us** (-iscus), adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syria*; *Syrian*.—As Subst.: **Sŷrus**, i, m.: a. **Sŷrīan**.—b. **Sŷrus**; the name of a slave: Ter.

**Sŷrīnx**, īngis, f., Σŷρίγξ (Pipe). *Syrinx*; a nymph changed into a reed: (Acc.) *Syringa*, Ov.

**syрма**, ātis, n. = σύρμα (A thing dragged or trailed). *A robe with a train*: Juv.

**Sŷrōphenīx**, īcis, m., Σŷροφοίνις. *A Syrophenician*.

**Sŷros**, i, f., Σŷρος. *Syros*; one of the Cyclades.

**Sŷrtis**, is, f., Σŷρτις. *Syrtis*: I. Prop.: a sand-bank in the sea; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, Syrtis major, near Cyrenaica (now Sidra); and Syrtis minor, near Byzacene (now Cabes). II. Fig.: *A sand-bank*: Cic.

## T

**T, t**, indecl. n. or f. The twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet: I. As an initial, it is, in pure Latin words, followed by no other consonant than *r*: traho, tremo; the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek: Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence an initial *t* before *l* is rejected: lātus (Part. of fero) for tlatus; and even when softened by a sibilant, the combination of *t* and *l* in stlata (genus navis), stlembus (gravis, tardus), stlis, stlocus, was avoided in the best period of the language, and, with the exception of Law lang., which retained stlitibus judicandis, the forms *tl*, *lm* remained the only ones in use. II. **T** is interchanged with *c*, *d*, and *s*; see these

letters. III. **T** is assimilated to *s* in quatio, quassi; fateor, fassus; mitto, missus.—It is wholly suppressed before *s* in usus, from utor; also in many nominatives of the third declension ending in *s*: civitas (theme CIVITAT, Gen., civitatis), quies (QUIET, quietus), and likewise in flexi, flexus, from flecto; and in other like forms. IV. As an abbreviation, **T** stands for *Tulus*; Tib. for *Tiberius*; TB. *Tribunus*.

**tabēl-la**, æ, f. dim. [for tabul-la; fr. tabul-a] (*A small tabula*; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A small board or plank*; a tablet: Ov.—(b) Esp.: *A voting-tablet, ballot*: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *A metal plate*: Pl.—(b) *A small wooden trough or tray* (in which Romulus and Remus were ex-

posed on the Tiber): Ov.—2. *A writing-tablet*: Ov.—3. *A writing, e.g. a written composition*; a letter, contract, will, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—4. *A painted tablet, a small picture or painting*: Cic.; Ov.—5. *A votive tablet* (hung up in a temple): Tib.

**tabēll-ārius**, a, nm, adj. [tabell-a] (*Of, or belonging to, a tabella*; hence) *Of, or pertaining to, writing or to letters*: nares, vessels to carry letters, packet-boats: Sen.—As Subst.: **tabell-ārius**, ū, m. (sc. homo) *A letter-carrier, courier*: Cic.

**tāb-ō**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [prps. akin to τήκω, Doric τήκω] *To melt, melt down or away, to waste away, consume*: corpora tabent, Ov.

**tāb-erna**, æ, f. [prob. akin to



*rap*, root of *τέμνω* (*The cut thing; a board; hence*) I. Gen.: *A hut, shed, booth, stall, shop* constructed of boards: Hor. II. Esp.: Of a merchant, mechanic, etc.: *A booth, shop, workshop, stall, inn, tavern*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taberna*.

*tabernaculum*, i, n. [tabern-a] (*That which serves for a taberna; hence*) A tent: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Tabernaculum capere, To choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tabernacle*.

*tabernarius*, ii, m. [id.] (*One pertaining to a taberna; hence*) A shopkeeper, small dealer: Cic.

*taberna-ula*, æ, f. dim. [id.] A small booth or shop, a little tavern: Suet.

*tabes*, is, f. [tab-eo] I. Prop.: A wasting away, melting, dwindling, consumption, corruption, whether of persons or things: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A. A wasting disease, consumption, decline, plague, pestilence: Tac.—B. The moisture of a melting or decaying substance; corruption: Ov.; Pl. III. Fig.: Of love, debt, etc.: Disease, pestilence, plague: Virg.; Liv.

*tabe-sco*, *tabui*, no sup., *tabescere*, 3, v. n. incl. [tab-eo] I. Prop.: To melt gradually; to be dissolved or consumed; to waste, pine, or dwindle away: *cera tabescunt*, Ov. II. Fig.: To decay, decline, languish, pine, etc.: *molestis, Cic.* (*Impers. Pass.*) in calamitate *tabescendum*, id.

*tabidū-lus*, a, um, adj. dim. [for *tabido-lus*; fr. *tabidus*, {unconfr. Gen.} *tabido-i*] Consuming; mors, Virg.

*tab-idus*, a, um, adj. [tab-eo] I. Prop.: Melting or wasting away, dissolving, decaying, consuming, putrefying: nix, Liv. II. Fig.: Pining away, languishing: mens, Ov. III. Meton.: Wasting, consuming, corrupting, infectious: *venenum*, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tabide*.

*tab-i-fic-us*, a, um, adj. [for *tab-i-fac-us*; fr. *tab-eo*; (i); *fac-iō*] Melting, dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding: I. Prop.: *venenum*, Suet. II. Fig.: *perturbationes*, Cic.

*Tabraca*, æ, f. *Tabraca*; a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea.—*Tabrac-ensis*, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tabraca*.

*tab-ula*, æ, f. [prob. akin to *rap*, root of *τέμνω*, to cut] (*The cut thing; hence*) I. Gen.: A board, plank: Cic.; Juv. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: A writing-tablet: Hor.—2. Meton.: a. A writing; e.g. a letter, contract, account, list, will, etc.: xii. *Tabulae*, the twelve Tables (of Laws), Cic.—b. A list of votes: Cic.—c. A list of proscribed persons: Juv.—d. A will or testament: Ov.—e. A map: Cic.—f. From the tablet on which an auction was advertised; an auction: Cic.—B. A painted tablet or panel; a painting, picture: Cic.—Pro v.: *Manum de tabula, Take your hand from the picture! enough! hold!* Cic.—C. A votive tablet (hung up in a temple): Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. table, tableau*.

*tabul-arium*, ii, n. [tabul-a] (*A thing pertaining to tabulae, or writings; hence*) *Archives*: Cic.; Virg.

*tabulā-tio*, ōnis, f. [tabul(a)-or] (Prop.: A planking or flooring over; Meton.: A floor or story: Cas.

*tabulāt-us*, a, um, adj. [tabul-a] Provided, or furnished, with tabula; boarded, floored: transitiv. Pl.—As Subst.: *tabulatum*, i, n. (sc. opus): 1. Prop.: Board-work; a flooring, floor, story: Cas.—2. Meton.: Of branches of trees, etc.: A layer: Virg.

*tab-um* (only in Nom., Acc., and Abl. Sing.), n. [tab-eo] I. Prop.: Corrupt moisture, matter, corruption, putrid gore, etc.: Virg. II. Meton.: An infectious disease; a plague, pest, pestilence: Liv.; Virg.

*Taburnus*, i, m. *Taburnus*; a small mountain-chain south of Caudium (now *Taurno* or *Iocca Rainola*).

*tac-ēo*, ōis, itum, ēre, 2, c. n. and a. [etym. dub.] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: Of persons: To be silent, not to speak, to say nothing, to hold one's peace: *tacendo loqui videbantur*, Cic. B. Meton.: Of animals and things: To be still, noiseless, quiet, at rest: *vere prius volucres taceant, æstate cicadæ*, Ov. II. Act.: To pass over in silence, to be silent respecting a thing: *dicenda, tacenda, locutus*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taire*.

*Tacita*, æ, v. *tacitus*.

*tacit-e*, adv. [tacit-us] Silently, in silence; secretly, in secret: Cic.

*tacit-o*, adv. [id.] Silently, in silence; secretly, in secret: Just.

*taciturn-itas*, ātis, f. [taciturn-us] (*The quality of the taciturnus; hence*) A being, or keeping, silent; silence, taciturnity: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taciturnité*.

*tacit-urnus*, a, um, adj. [tacit-us] I. Prop.: Of persons: Not talkative, of few words, taciturn: Cic. II. Meton.: Of things: Quiet, still, silent, noiseless (Comp.) *statuā taciturnius* (sc. ingenium), Hor.: (*Sup.*) *ostium taciturnissimum*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taciturne*.

*tac-itus*, a, um: 1. P. of *tac-eo*.—2. Pa. a. (a) Prop.: That is passed over in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned: Cic.; Virg.—(b) Meton.: (a) Law t. t.: That is done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, implied, tacit: Cic.—(B) That is done, or exists, in silence; silent, secret, hidden, concealed: *iudicium*, Cic.—As Subst.: *tacitum*, i, n. A secret: Ov.—b.: (a) Prop.: Of persons, or things relating to them: That does not speak, silent, still, mute: Cic.; Hor.—As Subst.: (a) *Tacita*, æ, f. (sc. dea) Silence; the goddess of silence (called also *Muta*), Ov.—(B) *tacitum*, i, n. Silence: Plaut.—(b) Meton.: Of animals or things: Still, quiet, noiseless; not uttering, or producing, a sound: *corvus*, Hor.: *nemus*, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Per tacitum, Silently; in silence or stillness*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tacite*.

*tact-ilis*, e, adj. [2. tact-us] (Of,

or belonging to, *tactus*; hence) *That may be touched, tangible*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tactile*.

*tact-io*, ōnis, f. [for *tag-tio*; fr. *ta(n)g-o*] I. Prop.: A touching, touch: (with Acc.) *quid tibi hanc digito tacto est?* Plaut. II. Meton.: The sense of touch, feeling: Cic.

1. *tac-tus* (for *tag-tus*), a, um, P. of *ta(n)g-o*.

2. *tac-tus*, ūs, m. [for *tag-tus*; fr. *ta(n)g-o*] I. Prop.: A touching, touch, handling: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. Influence, effect, operation: Cic.—B. The sense of feeling, feeling, touch: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tact*.

*tæd-a* (*tæd-*), æ (Gen. Sing., *tædā*, Lucr.), f. [akin to *δαΐς*, *δαΐς*, *δαΐ-ος*] I. Prop.: A reinous species of pine-tree, the pitch-pine tree: Pl. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: Resinous fur or pine wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board or plank, pitch-pine torch: Cic.; Cas B. Esp.: 1. (a) (marriage) torch: Ov. 2. A torch (as an instrument of torture): Juv.

*tæd-et*, *tædūt* or *tæsum est*, *tæd-ere*, 2, v. a. *impers.* [etym. dub.] *It disgusts, offends, wearies one; I (thou, he, etc.) am disgusted, offended, etc.*: eos *vita*, Cic.: *coeli convexa tueri*, Virg.;

*tæd-i-fer*, *fēra*, *fērū*, adj. [*tæd-a*; (i); *fer-o*] Torch-bearing: Des, i. e. *Ceres*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tédifère*.

*tæd-um*, ii, n. [*tæd-et*] (*A disgusting or offending; hence*) *Weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust*: Virg.; Liv.

*Tænārus* (-os), i, comm.; -um (-on), i, n.; -a, ōrum, n., *Taivapos* and *Taivapor*. I. Prop.: *Tænarus*, *Tænarcus*, *Tænarum*, *Tænaron*, or *Tænara*; a promontory and town in Laconia; on the promontory was a temple of Neptune, and near it a cavern, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions.—Hence, A. *Tænār-ius*, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Tænarus*; *Tænarian*.—2. Meton.: *Laconian*, *Spartan*.—Ov.—B. *Tænār-ides*, æ, m. (Prop. *The Tænarian*; Meton.) *The Laconian*, i. e. *Hyacinthus*: Ov.—C. *Tænār-is*, *Idis*, adj. f. (Prop.: *Tænarian*; Meton.) *Laconian*, *Spartan*. II. Meton.: *The infernal regions*. Hor.—Hence, *Tænār-ius*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the infernal regions.

*tænia*, æ (Abl. Plur., dissyll., Virg.), f. = *ταβία*. A band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band, bandeau. Virg.

*tæsum est*, v. *tædet*.

*tæ-ter* (*tē-*), tra, trum, adj. [for *tæd-ter*; fr. *tæd-et*] (*Effecting loathing; hence*) 1. Physically: *Offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome*: *belua*, Cic.: odor, Cas.—2. Mentally or morally: *Horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable* (Comp.) *tetrus vitrum*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *tetrinnus*, id.

*tætr-e* (*tetr-*), adj. [*tæter*, *tætr-i*] *Foully, shockingly, hideously, disgracefully*: Cic.: (*Sup.*) *tætrime*, id.

*tætr-icus* (*tétr-*), a, um, a. f. [id.]

*Forbidding, harsh, crabbed, gloomy, sour, stern, severe; puella, Ov.—As Subst.: Tetrica, æ, f. (sc. rupes) Tetrica; i. e. the gloomy rock: Virg. tag-ax, æcis, adj. [tag-o] (Apt to touch; hence) Light-angled, thievish: Cic.*

*Tāges, is (Acc. Sing., Tāgen, Ov.), m. Tāges; an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he sprang from the ploughed earth in the form of a boy and taught the Etrurians the art of divination.*

*tago, ēre, v. tango init.*

*Tāgus, i, m. Tagus; a river of Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands (now Tajo).*

*Tālāionides, æ, v. Talaus.*

*tāl-āris, e, adj. [tal-us] (Of, or belonging to, a talus; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, the ankles: tunica, i. e. reaching to the ankles, long, Cic.—As Subst.: talaria, lum, n.: a. (sc. calceamenta) Winged shoes or sandals fastened to the ankles: Virg.—b. (sc. vestimenta) A long garment reaching down to the ankles: Ov.—2. Of, or belonging to, dice: Iulid, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) talure.*

*tāl-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of, or belonging to, dice: Iudus, Cic.)*

*Tālāsio (-assio), ōnis, -ius (Thal-), i, m. Talasio, Talassio, Talassius, or Thalassius; a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride (in use from the time of Romulus): Liv.*

*Tālāus, i, m., Τάλαός (Wretched), Talau; an Argonaut, the father of Adrastus and Eriphyle.—Hence, Tālāionides, æ, comm. gen. One sprung from Talau, the offspring of Talau; esp. Eriphyle.*

*tālāa, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: A slender staff; a rod, stick, bar: Cic. II. Esp.: Agricult. i. t.: A cutting, set, slip, layer, etc.: Var.*

*talētum, i, n. = τάλαντον (A thing weighed). A talent, i. e.: 1. A Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred-weight: Virg.—2. A sum of money varying in amount: a. The Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minæ, i. e. £243 15s. sterling: Cic; Hor.—b. A talent of eighty minæ: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. talent.*

*tāl-is, e, adj. [prob. belonging to a demonstr. root tō, this, akin to Gr. article ὁ] I. Gen.: Such, of such a kind, nature, or quality, such like: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. II. Esp.: Of such an especial kind or nature (whether good or bad); so distinguished; such, great, or excellent: homo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tel.*

*tāl-itrūm, i, n. [tal-us] (A thing done with the talus; hence) A rap or Allip with the finger: Suet.*

*talpa, æ, f. (masc., Virg.) [prop. akin to σκαλῶν, Lat. scalp-o] (The digger or scraper; hence) A mole: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. taupe.*

*Talθύβιος, i, m., Ταλθύβιος. Talthybius; the herald of Agamemnon. 1. tālus, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Of persons: The ankle-*

*bone, ankle: also, knuckle-bone: Cic; Hor.—B. Of animals: The pastern-bone: Pl. II. Meton.: A die or dice (orig. made from the pastern-bones of certain animals, of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four): Cic; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. talon.*

*2. Tālus, i, m. Talus; a Rutulian warrior killed by Æneas.*

*tam, adv. [prob. an accusative form from the same root as ta-lis] 1. In comparisons: So far, in so far: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.—2. In absolute expressions: So, so very, to such a high degree: Cic.—Particular connections: a. With superlatives: (a) Answering to the Eng. The; so much the; all the: with a comparative: quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, i. e. the worse each one has acted, the safer he is, Sall.—(b) So very, so exceedingly: tam gravissima iudicia, Cic.—b. Non tam . . . quam, Not so much . . . as; less . . . than: Cic.—c. Tam modo (or, in one word, tammodo), Just now, but just now: Plant.*

*Tāmāsēus, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, Tamasas (a very ancient town of Cyprus).*

*tam-diū (written also tandū, and, separately, tam diū), adv. So long: te abuisse tam diū a nobis, Iulid, Cic.*

*tāmen, adv. [prps. a lengthened form of tam; and, accordingly, signifying in so far, with adversative qualification] Notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, etc.: Cic.*

*tāmenēsi, v. tametsi.*

*Tāmēsis, is; -a, æ, m. The Tamesis; a river of Britain (now the Thames). ¶ Hence, Fr. Tamise.*

*tām-etsi, conj. [contr. from tamen etsi, which is still freq. found written in full] Notwithstanding that, although, though: Cic; Ter.*

*Tam-fāna (Tan-), æ, f. Tamfana or Tanfana; a German deity.*

*Tamphilus, i, m. Tamphilus; a Roman name.—Hence, Tamphilianus (Tampil-), a, um, adj. Belonging to Tamphilus.*

*tam-quam (tan-), adv. of comparison: 1. As much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so to speak, etc.: repente te tanquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic.—2. Just as if, just as though, as if: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic.*

*Tana (-as), æ, m. Tana or Tanas; a river of Numidia.*

*Tānager, āgri, m. Tanager; a river of Lucania (now Negro).*

*Tānāis, is, m., Τάναϊς. Tanais: 1. The river Tanais (now the Don).—2. The name of a man: Virg.*

*Tānāquil, ilis, f. Tanaquil. I. Prop.: The proud, imperious wife of the elder Tarquin. II. Meton.: For a domineering, ambitious woman: Juv. tan-dem, adv. [tam] (Just so far; hence) I. Prop.: A. In statements,*

*etc.: to denote what takes place after long delay or expectation: At length, at last, in the end, finally: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre cœperunt, Cæs.—B. In interrogative clauses: Pray, pray now, now, then: quid tandem agebatis, Cic. II. Meton.: Finally: Quint.*

*Tanētum, i, n. Tanetum; a village of Upper Italy.*

*Tanfana, æ, v. Tamfana.*

*ta(n)-gō, tēgī, tactum, tangere (old collat. form, tag-o), 3. v. a. [akin to Gr. θιγ-γάρω; 2. aor. ἐθιγ-ον] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To touch: geniv terram tangere, Cic.—B. Esp.: 1. To touch: i. e. a. To take, take away, carry off: teruncium, Cic.—b. To taste; to eat; to drink: singula dente superbo, Hor.—2. Of places: a. To reach, arrive at, come to a place: Cic; Hor.—b. To border on, be contiguous to: Cic.—3. (To touch, i. e.) a. To strike, hit, beat: chordas, Ov.: Chloen, Hor.—b. To take hold of, handle, etc.: virginem, Ter.: cibum, id.—4. To besprinkle, moisten, wash, smear, anoint: corpus aqua, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Of the mind or feelings: To touch, move, affect, impress: Cic; Ov.—B. (To prick or stick one; i. e.) 1. To take in, trick, dupe; to cozen or cheat out of anything: taum tangam patrem, Plant.—2. To sting or nettle anyone by something said: Ter.—C. Of speech: To touch upon, mention, speak of, refer to, cite: Cic.—D. To take in hand, undertake: crimina, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tacher, tancer, toucher.*

*tanquam, adv. v. tamquam.*

*Tantālus, i (Greek collat. form of the Dat., Tantaloe, after the form Τανταλεύς), m., Τανταλος (He who sways to and fro, or balances himself). Tantalus; a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent for punishment to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water, under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated whenever he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also hung over him ever threatening to fall.—Hence, 1. Tantāl-ūs, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, Tantalus).—2. Tantāl-ides, æ, m. A male descendant of Tantalus.—3. Tantāl-is, idis, f. A female descendant of Tantalus.*

*tantil-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for tantul-lus; fr. tantul-us] So little, so small: puer, Cic.*

*tant-isper, adv. [tant-us] For so long a time, so long; in the mean time, meanwhile: Cic.*

*tanto, tantōpore, v. tantus.*

*tantū-lum, i, adv. [tantul-us] Just a little, slightly: Cic.*

*tantū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for tanto-lus; fr. tantus, (uncontr. Gen.) tanto-l] So little, so small: granum, Cic.—As Subst.: tantulum, i, n. So small an amount, so little, such a trifle: Cic; Hor.—Particular expres*



sion (Abl. of price): Tantulo, *For such a trifle, etc., Cic.*

**tantum**, adv. [id.] 1. *So much, so greatly, to such a degree: tantum abest, Cic.: tantum dissimilis Hor.—2. a. Only, alone, merely, but: Socratem tantum de vitâ et de moribus solitum esse querere, Cic.—Particular combinations and phrases: (a) Non, etc., tantum . . . sed; Not, etc., only . . . but: Cic.; Quint.—(b) Tantum non, Almost, all but, very nearly: Liv.—(c) Tantum quod, Only, just, but just then, hardly, scarcely: Cic.—(d) Tantum quod non, Only that not, nothing is wanting but: Cic.—(e) Tantum ne, Only would that not, etc.: Ov.—b. Only, merely, nothing but: (with modo; also, as one word) at tantummodo per stirpes alantur, Cic.: conditio tantummodo æqua, Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tant.**

**tantummodo**, v. tantum.

**tantumdem**, v. tantusdem.

**tantus**, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *tāntam*, "so much"] 1. a. *Of such size or measure; so great in amount, extent, value, degree, etc.: concio, Cic.: timor, Virg.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Tanto opere (also written as one word), So greatly: Cic.—(b) In tantum, To such a degree; so far, so much, so greatly: Liv.—b. In Neut. as Subst.: (a) tantum (Nom. and Acc.), So much, so many: tantum debuit, he owed so much, Plaut.: habere tantum molestia, Cic.—(b) tanti: (Gen. of price) (a) Prop.: For or of so much value, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—(b) Fig.: Esse tanti (aliqui), To be worth so much; to be valued, prized, or esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence or importance: Cic.—(c) tanto (Abl. of comparison), By so much, so much the: Cic.; Ov.—2. a. *Of such a quantity or quality; such, so small, so slight or trivial: Cic.—b. In Neut. as Subst.: tantum, So little, so few: præsidii tantum est, ut, etc., Cæs.**

**tantusdem**, tantâdem, tantumdem, adj. 1. *Just so great or large, as large, as great: periculum, Plaut.—2. In Neut. as Subst.: a. tantumdem, Just so much, just as much: Cic.—b. tantidem (Gen. of price): (a) Prop.: At just so much: Ter.—(b) Fig.: Of just so much account, value, worth, etc.: Cic.*

**tâpête**, is, n. (collat. form, *Plur. Acc. Masc., tapetas pulcros, Virg.—Abl., tapetis, id.*) *A carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet, etc.: Plaut.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tapis.**

**Tâpôbâne**, es, f., Ταποβάνη, Tapôbane; an island in the Indian Ocean (now Ceylon).

**Tarbelli**, ñrum, m. *The Tarbelli; a people in Aquitania Gaul, extending southwards from Burdigala to the Pyrenees, in the neighbourhood of the mod. Dax.—Hence, Tarbell-us, a, um, adj. Tarbellian.*

**Tarcho**, ñnis, -on, ñntis, m. *Tarcho, or Tarchon; a noble Etrurian who assisted Æneas against Turnus.*

**tard-e**, adj. [tard-us] *Slowly, tardity: percipere, Cic.: (Comp.) tardius, id.: (Sup.) tardissime, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tart, (mod.) tard.*

**tard-esco**, no perf. ror sup., escère, 3. v. n. [id.] *To become slow: Lucr.*

**tard-i-grâd-us**, a, um, adj. [tard-us; (i); grad-ior] *Slow-paced, tardy-paced: quadrupes, Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tardigrade.**

**tard-i-pes**, pëdis, adj. [tard-us; (i); pes] (Prop.: *Slow-footed: Meton.*) *Limping, halting: deus, i. e. Vulcan, Cat.*

**tard-itas**, atis, f. [tard-us] (The quality of the tardus; hence) 1. *Of motion or action: Slowness, tardiness: Cic.—2. Of perception, etc.: Slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity: Cic.*

**tardus-culus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for tardior-culus; fr. tardior, comp. of tardus] *Somewhat slow, slowish: servus, Ter.*

**tard-o**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. and n. [tard-us] I. Act.: *To make slow; to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent: cursum, Cic. II. Neut.: To tarry, loiter, linger, delay: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tarder.**

**tar-dus**, a, um, adj. [prob. for trah-dus, from trah-o] (Drawing or dragging one's self along; hence) I. Prop.: *Of motion or action: Slow, not swift, sluggish, tardy: (Comp.) tardior plena, Cic.: (Sup.) proci tardissimi, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. Of perception, etc.: Slow, dull, heavy, stupid: Cic.—B. Of speech or of a speaker: Slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) tard.**

**Tarentum**, i, n., -us, i, m., Τάρος, Tarentum or Tarentus; a town of Lower Italy.—Hence, **Tärent-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tarentum; Tarentine.—As Subst.: Tarentini, ñrum, m. (sc. cives) The Tarentines.*

**Tarpeius**, i, m., -a, æ, f. *Tarpeius, Tarpeia; Roman names.—Hence, Tarpei-us, a, um, adj. Tarpeian.*

**Tarquinii**, ñrum, m. *Tarquini; a town of Etruria (now Corneto).—Hence, Tarquini-us, ñi, m. (The man of Tarquini) Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome, who came from Tarquini; and also, of his descendants; esp. the last Roman king.—Hence, Tarquini-us, a, um (ensis, e), adj. *Of, or belonging to, the family of the Tarquins; Tarquinian.—As Subst.: Tarquinienses, ñum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Tarquini.**

**Tarracina** (Terr-), æ, -æ, ñrum, f. *Tarracina, Terracina, or Tarracine; a town of Latium, formerly called Anxur.—Hence, Tarracin-ensis (Tarracin-), e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tarracina; Tarracinian.—As Subst.: Tarracinenses, ñum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Tarracina.**

**Tarräco**, ñnis, f. *Tarräco; a town of Spain (now Tarragona).—Hence, Tarräcönensis, e, adj. Tarräcon-tan.*

**Tarsus**, i, f. *Tarsus; the capital of Cilicia.—Hence, Tars-enses, ñum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Tarsus.*

**Tartärus** (-os), i, m., in the *plur.* (on prosodial grounds) **Tartära**, ñrum, n., Τάρταρος, plur., Τάρταρα: 1. *Tartarus, Tartaros, or Tartära; the infernal regions.—Hence, Tartär-ëus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the infernal regions; Tartärecan.—2. A river of Italy.**

**Tartessus**, i, f. *Tartessus; a maritime town of Spain.—Hence, Tartess-ius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tartessus; Tartessian.**

**Tarusätes**, ñum, m. *The Tarusates; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.*

**Tasgetius**, ñi, m. *Tasgetius; a prince of the Carnutes.*

**Tätius**, ñi, m. *Tätius (T.); a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus.—Hence, Tät-enses (sometimes, also, called after his prenomen Titus, Titienses), ñum, m. The Tatienses or Titienses; one of the three Roman centuries of cavalry: Liv.*

**Taum**, i, m. *The Taum; an arm of the sea in Britain (now the Firth of Tay).*

**taur-ëus**, a, um, adj. [taur-us] *Of a bull, bull's: terga, bull's hides, Virg.—As Subst.: taurëa, æ, f. (sc. scutica) A whip of bull's hide: Juv.*

**Tauri**, ñrum, m. *The Tauri; a Thracian people, living in what is now Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana.—Hence, Tauric-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Taurians; Tauric.**

**taur-i-form-is**, e, adj. [taur-us; (i); form-a] *Bull-shaped, tauriform: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tauriforme.**

**taur-inus**, a, um, adj. [taur-us] *Of, or belonging to, bulls; bull's: Ov.—Taurömön-ium, ñi, Taurömön-on, i, n. Taurömentum, or Taurömenton; a town in the eastern part of Sicily (now Tauromina).—Hence, Taurömön-itanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Taurömentum; Taurömentan.—As Subst.: Taurömönitani, ñrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Taurömentum.**

1. **taurus**, i, m., -us, i, m., ταῦρος, I. Prop.: *A bull, bullock, ox, steer: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A brazen bull made by Perillus, that Phalaris used as an instrument of torture: Cic.—B. The Bull, a constellation in the zodiac: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taureau.**

2. **Taurus**, i, m., ταῦρος, *Taurus; a high mountain range in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor (now Ala Dagh, or Al-Kurun).*

**taxä-tio**, ñnis, f. [tax(a)-o] *A rating, valuing, appraising, estimation: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taxation.**

**taxil-lus**, i, m. dim. [for talul-lus; fr. talul, through obsol. din. talul-us] *A small die: Cic.*

**Taximagülus**, i, m. *Taximagulus; a king of Kent.*

**taxo**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for tag-so; fr. tag-o = tag-o] I. Prop.: *To touch sharply, feel, handle: Gell. II. Fig.: A. To tilt, censure, reproach, charge or lax with a fault, etc.: aliquem, Suet.—B. From the idea*

or holding: I. To rate, value, appraise, estimate: Pl. — 2. To estimate, reckon, compute, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tazer.*

**taxus**, *i, f.* [etym. dub.] A yew, *yew-tree*: Virg.

**Tāygēte**, *ēs, f.* Ταΰγέτη. *Taygete*; a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.

**Tāygētus**, *i, m.*; -a, *ōrum, n.*, Ταΰγετος. *Taygetus* or *Taygeta*; a ridge of mountains in Laconia.

**te**: 1. v. tu. — 2. A pronominal suffix, e. g. tu-te, te-te; v. tu.

**Tēanum (The-)**, *i, n.* Teanum: 1. Teanum Apulum; a town of Apulia (now Civitate). — Hence, **Tēanenses**, *um, m.* The inhabitants of Teanum. — 2. Teanum Sidicinum; a town of Campania (now Teano).

**Tēcnessa**, *ae, f.* Tecnessa; a daughter of King Teuthras.

**tect-e**, *adv.* [tect-us] Covertly, privily, cautiously: datum, Cic. (Comp.) tectius, *id.*

**tectoriō-lum**, *i, n.* dim. [tectorium, (uncontr. Gen.) tectorio-] A little plaster, rough-cast: Cic.

**tectorium**, *il, v.* tectorius.

**tectori-us**, *a, um, adj.* [tector] (Of, or belonging to, a tector; hence) I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, covering, or to a cover: panicula, thatch, Plaut.

II. Esp.: That belongs to, or serves for, covering or overlaying walls, ceilings, floors, etc.; of, or belonging to, staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering, etc.: opus, Cic. — As Subst.: **tectorium**, *il, n.* (sc. opus) A. Prop.: Plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash for walls, etc.: Cic. B. Meton.: Satirically: A cover or coating (of paste put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion): Juv. C. Fig.: Of speech: Smooth words, flattery: Pers.

**Tectōsages**, *um, -i, ōrum, m.* The Tectosages or Tectosagi; a people of Galatia Narbonensis.

**tec-tum**, *i, n.* [for teg-tum; fr. teg-o] (The covering thing; hence) I. Prop.: A roof: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A roofed building for dwelling in; a roof, house, dwelling, abode; a cover, shelter, quarters, etc.: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *tect*, (mod.) *toit*.

**tec-tus** (for teg-tus), *a, um*: 1. P. of teg-o. — 2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Covered, i. e. hidden, concealed: cuniculi, Hirt. — b. Fig.: (a) Of things: Hidden, i. e. not frank, open, or plain; secret, concealed, disguised, enveloped, or wrapped up: (Comp.) tectior cupiditas, Cic. — (b) Of persons: Close, reserved, cautious: (Sup.) in dicendo tectissimus, Cic.

**tēcūm**, *ted, v. tu.*

**tēda**, *ae, etc., v. tēd.*

**Tēgēa**, *ae, f.* Τεγέα. I. Prop.: Tegea or Tege; a town of Arcadia (now Paleo-Episcopi). — Hence, **Tege-ātē**, *ārum, m.* The inhabitants of Tegea. II. Meton.: Arcadia. — Hence, **Tēgē-ūs** (-eūs), *a, um, adj.* Arcadian. — As Subst.: **Tegea**, *ae, f.* (sc. virgo) The Arcadian maiden, i. e. Atalanta: Ov.

**tēg-es**, *ētis, f.* [teg-o] A covering, *mat*: Juv.

**tēg-imen** (-ūmen, -men), *Inis, n.* [teg-o] A covering, cover: Cic.; Liv.

**tēg-o**, *texi, tectum, tēgēre, 3. v. a.* [akin to Sans. root STRAG, Gr. στρέγω]

I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To cover: corpus, Cic. — Phrases: 1. Naves tectae, covered, i. e. decked vessels, Cæs. — 2. Tegore

latus alicui or aliquid, To cover the side for some one, or to cover some one, i. e. to go or walk close by a person:

Hor.; Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To cover, hide, conceal: fugientem silvæ texitur, Cæs. — 2. To shelter, protect, defend: ab jaculis emissis corpora tegere, Sall.

— 3. To cover over, bury, include: ossa tegebant humus, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To cover, hide, etc.: verecundiam, Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. To cloak, hide, veil, conceal, keep secret: commissura, Hor. — 2. To defend, protect, guard: aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic.

**tēg-ūla**, *ae, f.* [teg-o] (The covering thing; hence) A tile, roof-tile (mostly plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *tuile*.

**tēg-umentum** (-imentum, -mentum), *i, n.* [id.] I. Prop.: A covering, cover: Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: A defence, protection, etc.: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *tégument*.

**tē-la**, *ae, f.* [prob. for tex-la; fr. tex-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A web: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: Of a spider's web: Cat. II. Meton.: A. The thread that runs lengthwise in the loom; the warp: Virg. — B. A weaver's beam, yarn-beam; a loom: Ov. III. Fig.: A web, i. e. a plan, design: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *toile*.

**Tēlāmo** (-on), *ōnis, m.*, Τελαμών (Beaver or Supporter). Telamon; son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer. — Hence, I. Telāmōn-i-us, *il, m.* The Telamonian, for Ajax. — 2. Telāmōn-i-ades, *ae, m.* The offspring of Telamon, i. e. Ajax.

**Telchines**, *um, m.*, Τελχίνες. The Telchines; a family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their magic arts.

**Telēbōa**, *ārum, m.*, Τηλεβόαι (They who shout afar). The Teleboæ; a people in Acarnania, noted for robbing travellers. — A colony of them afterwards inhabited the Island of Capree.

**Telēbōas**, *ae, m.* (He who shouts afar). Teleboas; a centaur.

**Telēgōnus**, *i, m.*, Τηλέγονος (Born afar off). Telegonus; son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him; on his return he founded Tusculum.

**Telēmāchus**, *i, m.*, Τηλέμαχος (Fighting afar off or from afar). Telemachus; the son of Ulysses and Penelope.

**Telēphus**, *i, m.*, Τηλέφος. Telēphus: 1. A king of Mysia, son of Hercules and the nymph Auge. — 2. A contemporary and friend of Ilorace.

**tellūs**, *ūris, f.* [akin to terra] I. Prop.: A. The earth: Cic. — B. Earth, land, ground: Hor. II. Meton.: A.

Personified: Tellus, or Earth; as a deity: Cic. — B. A land, country, district, region, territory: Virg.

**tē-lum**, *li, n.* (commonly referred to *τῆλε, afar*; rather for tend-lum, fr. tend-o, "to hurl") (That which is hurled; hence) I. Prop.: A missile weapon for fighting from afar; a missile, e. g. a dart, spear, javelin, etc.: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. An offensive weapon of any kind, as a sword, dagger, poniard, axe, etc.: Cic.; Hor. — B. 1. Of a sun-beam: Lucr. — 2. Of lightning: Ov.

III. Fig.: Of abstract things: A weapon, shaft, dart: Cic.

**tēmēr-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* [obsol. temer-us; v. temere init.] 1. That happens by chance, accidental, casual: Plaut. — 2. Rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unadvised, audacious: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *teméraire*.

**tēmēr-e**, *adv.* [obsol. adj. temer-us, "despising;"] prob. from same root as tem-no] (After the manner of the temer-us; hence) By chance, by accident, at random; without design, intent, or purpose; casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, indiscreetly, etc.: Cic.; Hor. — Particular phrases: 1. Non (haud) temere est, It is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it: Plaut.; Virg. — 2. Non temere, Not easily: Cic.

**tēmēr-itas**, *ātis, f.* [id.] (The quality of the temerous; hence) 1. Hap, chance, accident, Cic. — 2. Rashness, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, hastiness, want of consideration, indiscretion, foolhardiness, tenacity; a rash, inconsiderate, or unfounded opinion: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *tenérité*.

**tēmēr-o**, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [id.] (To treat rashly; hence) To violate, profane, defile, dishonour, disgrace, desecrate, pollute: sepulcra majorum, Liv.

**Tēmēse**, *ēs, Tempsa, ae, f.*, Τεμέση or Τέμψα. Temese or Tempsa; a town in the territory of the Brutii, where there were copper mines (now Torre del Lupi). — Hence, I. Tēmēs-aeus, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Temesa; Temesan. — 2. Tempsa-ānus, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Tempsa.

**tēm-ētum**, *i, n.* [a lengthened form from TEM-UM = μέθυ, whence abstemius, temulentus; akin to Sanscrit root TIM, madere] Any intoxicating drink; mead, wine, etc.: Cic.; Hor.

**tem-no**, *tempni, no sup.*, temnere, 3. v. a. [prob. akin to τέμνω] (To cut or cut off; hence) To slight, scorn, disdain, despise, condemn: jejuna raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor.

**tēmo**, *ōnis, m.* [prob. akin to τέμνω; or to Sanscrit root TAKSHI, délare] (The cut or heaved thing; hence) I. Prop.: A beam, pole, tongue of a carriage, cart, etc.: Virg. II. Meton.: A wagon: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *timon*.

**Tempe**, *n. plur. indecl.*, Τέμπε, *τὰς*. Tempe. I. Prop.: A charming valley in Thessaly. II. Meton.: Of any beautiful valley.



**tempērā-mentum**, i, n. [temper(a)-o] *A mizing in due proportion; a proper measure, disposition, or constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérament*.

**tempērā-na**, ntis. 1. P. of temper(a)-o. — 2. Pa.: Observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate: (Sup.) homo temperatissimus, Cic.: (Comp.) principes temperantiores, Liv.: (with Gen.) famā temperans, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempéranti*.

**tempērān-ter**, adv. [for temperant-ter; fr. temperans, temperant-is] *With moderation, moderately*: Tac.: (Comp.) temperantius, Cic.

**tempērāt-ia**, æ, f. [temperans, temperant-is] *Moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance, as a moral quality*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérance*.

**tempērāt-e**, adv. [temperat-us] *In due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately*: agere, Cic.: (Comp.) temperatius, id.

**tempērā-tio**, ōnis, f. [temper(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A due mingling or tempering of ingredients; fit proportion or combination; symmetry, constitution, temperament*: Cic. II. Meton.: *The organising or ordering principle*: Cic.

**tempērā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *One who arranges, orders, or governs*: Cic.

**tempērā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of temper(a)-o. — 2. Pa.: *A duly arranged or prepared: calamus et atramentum*, Cic.—b. (a) Prop.: *Limited, moderate, temperate*: (Comp.) loca temperatiora, Cæs.: (Sup.) temperatissimum anni tempus, Var.—(b) Fig.: *Of speech, character, etc.: Moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempéré*.

**tempēr-i**, v. tempus.

**tempēr-ies**, ēi, f. [temper-o] *A due mingling, mixture, or tempering; temperature; temper*: Ov.; Pl.

**tempēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [prob. for tempor-o; fr. tempus, tempor-is]—acc. to its etymological meaning of “a section,” “portion,” etc.] I. Act.: *A Prop.: To divide or proportion duly; to mingle in due proportion; to properly combine or compound; to qualify, temper, etc.*: acuta cum gravibus, Cic. B. Meton.: *To rule, regulate, govern, manage, order*: senem delirum, Hor. C. Fig.: *To rule, regulate, etc.*: amara lento Temperat risu, Hor. II. Neut.: *A. To observe proper measure; to moderate or restrain one's self; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate or temperate*: ab injuriā et maleficio, Cæs.—B. *To forbear, abstain, or refrain, from; to spare, be indulgent to anything; to aliquid re, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérer, tremper*.

**tempes-tas**, ātis, f. [for tempor-as; fr. id.] *(The state or condition of tempus; hence) 1. A portion, point, or space, of time; a time, season, period*: Sall.; Cic.—2. *Of weather*: a. Prop.: *(a) Of good or fair weather*: Lucr.; Cic.—(b) *Of bad, esp. of stormy wea-*

*ther: A storm, tempest*: Cic.—b. M. et o. n.: *Personified: Tempestas and Tempestates, The Weather-goddess or -goddesses; the Weather*: Cic.; Ov.—c. Fig.: *Like our storm, tempest for Commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tempeste*, (mod.) *tempête*.

**tempestiv-e**, adv. [tempestiv-us] *At the right time, in proper season, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately*: Cic.: (Comp.) tempestivus, Hor.

**tempestiv-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the tempestivus; hence) A right or proper time, timeliness, seasonableness*: Cic.; Pl.

1. **tempest-ivus**, a, um, adj. [contr. fr. tempestat-ivus; fr. tempest-as, tempestat-is] *(Of, or belonging to, tempestas; hence) I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, the right time; done or happening at the proper time; timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable*: venti, Cic. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: *Timely, seasonable, ripe*: (Comp.) sementes tempestivores, Gell.—2. Meton.: *Of persons: Ripe, mature*: Virg.; Hor.—B. *Timely, betimes, for that which takes place early; in good time, in good season, early*: convivia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempestif*.

**tem-plum**, i, n. [akin to temp-vw] *(A piece or portion cut off; hence) I. Prop.: Augur. l.: An open place (for observation, marked out by the augur with his staff) Liv. II. Meton.: A. An open, clear, broad space; a circuit; Lucr.; Cic.—B. 1. Gen.: A consecrated or sacred place, a sanctuary: Cic.; Liv.—2. Esp.: a. A place dedicated to some particular deity; a fane, temple: Cic.; Hor.—b. A sepulchral monument: Virg.—C. A platform, stage, tribune, etc., from which a speaker addressed his audience: Liv. III. Fig.: A sanctuary, shrine: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *temple*.*

**tempōr-ārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, time; lasting but for a time, temporary*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *temporaire*.

**tempōri**, v. tempus.

**Tempsa**, æ, etc., v. Temesa.

**tem-pus**, ōris, n. [root TEM, akin to temp-vw] *(A section, portion, division; hence) 1. Of time: A Prop.: A portion or period of time; a time: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) (a) Gen.: Time, in general: Cic.—(B) Esp.: The time, i.e. the fitting or appointed time, the right season, proper period: Cic.—Adverbial phrases: (aa) Tempore, and more freq. in adverbial form, tempori or temperi, At the right, or fitting, time; at the appointed time, in time, betimes, timely, seasonably: Cic.—(BB) Comp.: Temperius, temporius, More seasonably, etc.: Cic.; Col.—(b) (a) Sing.: The time in its moral aspects; state of the times; position, state, condition of affairs, etc.: Cic.—(B) Plur.: The times, circumstances: Cic.; Hor.—(c) In poetry and rhetoric: Times; i.e. measure, quantity: Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: The temple of the head*

*(mostly Plur.): Auct. Æt.; Virg. —b. Meton.: (A) The face, visage: Prop.—(b) The head: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tempore, (mod.) tempe, temps.*

**tēmū-lentus**, a, um, adj. [for temo-lentus; fr. temum (akin to temum), (uncontr. Gen.) temo-i] *(Full of temum; hence) Drunk, drunken, intoxicated*: Cic.

**tēnāc-itas**, ātis, f. [tenax, tenac-is] *(The quality of the tenax; hence) 1. A holding fast, tenacity: Cic.—2. A holding fast to money, niggardliness, parsimony*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténacité*.

**tēnāc-iter**, adv. [id.] *Closely, firmly, strongly, lightly, tenaciously*: Ov.: (Comp.) tenacius, Val. Max.: (Sup.) tenacissime, App.

**tēn-ax**, ācis, adj. [ten-eo] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: Holding fast, gripping, tenacious: forceps, Virg.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) cutis tenaciore capilli, Pl. B. Esp.: Holding fast to wealth, power, etc.; gripping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: That holds, or sticks, fast: (Sup.) tenacissimum solum, Pl. III. Fig.: A. Holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious: fides, Ov.: (with Gen.) propositi, Hor.—B. In a bad sense: Stubborn, obstinate: ira, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenace*.*

**Tenchtēri** (Tenc-), ōrum, m. *The Tenchtēri or Tencleri; a German people on the Rhine*.

**tend-icula**, æ, f. [tend-o] *(That which serves for stretching; hence) A springe, gin, snare, noose*: Fig. Cic.

**tēn-do**, tēndēti, tentum and tensum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to root rev, whence rev-vw] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend, etc.*: plagas, Cic.: manus supplices dis, id.—2. Esp.: *To pitch a tent, etc.*: Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. *To spread out, extend, lay: insidias alicui, Cic.—2. To strain, exert: et ultra Legem tendere opus, i.e. to heighten, aggravate, Hor.—3. To protract, extend: noctem sermonem, Hor.—4. With cursum, etc.: To direct: Liv.; Virg.—5. To tender, offer: civibus lucem ingenii, Cic. C. Meton.: *To shoot, hurt, launch: sagittas areu, Hor. II. Neut.: A. (To direct one's self, or one's course; hence) 1. Prop.: a. Of living subjects: To go, travel, march, bend one's way or course, etc.: amens ad limina tendit, Virg.—b. Of things as subjects: To go, proceed, stretch, extend, etc.: dextera (sc. via), quæ magni Ditis sub mœnia tendit, Virg.—2. Fig.: a. Gen.: *To aim, strive, be directed or inclined; to tend in any direction: quum alii alio tenderent, Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) To exert one's self, strive, endeavour to do something: manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg.—(b) To exert one's self in opposition; to strive, try, endeavour, contend: certamine tendunt, Virg.—B. To set up tents; to be under tents, be encamped; to encamp: latis in arvis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendre*.***

**tēnēbræ**, ārum, f. [akin to Sanscrit tamas, “darkness”] I. Prop.:

**A. Gen.: Darkness:** Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.: 1.** The darkness of night, night: Cic.; Tib.—**2.** The darkness or dimness of a swoon: a swoon: Ov.—**3.** The darkness of death, death-shades: Prop.—**4.** Blindness: Lucr. **II. Meton.:—(A)** dark, gloomy place; hence) **A. A prison:** Sall.—**B. A lurking-place, haunt:** Cat.—**C. Plur.: Of the infernal regions:** Virg. **III. Fig.: Darkness, gloom, obscurity of the mind, of fame, of fortune, fate, etc.:** Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténébres*.

**tēnēbrīcōsus, a, um, adj.** [tenebric-*us*] Full of darkness or gloom; shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy: popina, Cic. (Sup.) tenebricosissimum tempus, id.

**tēnēbr-īcus, a, um, adj.** [tenebr-*ae*] Dark, gloomy: Cic.

**tēnēbr-ōsus, a, um, adj.** [id.] Full of darkness, dark, gloomy: aēr, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténébrieux*.

**Tēnēdōs (-ūs), i, f., Tēnedōs.** Tenedos or Tenedus; an island in the Aegean Sea, with a capital of the same name (still called Tenedos).—Hence, **Tēnēd-ōsus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Tenedos.—As Subst.: **Tēnēdīi, orum, m. (sc. incolae)** The inhabitants of Tenedos.

**tēnellū-lus, a, um, adj. dim.** [for tenello lus; fr. tenellus, (unconfr. Gen.) tenello-l] Somewhat tender or delicate: Cat.

**tēn-ō, ū, tum, ēre** [akin to tendo] **2. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To hold, keep, have:** pyxidem in manu, Cic.—**2. Esp.: a. To hold, i. e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, etc.:** provinciam, Cic.—**b. (a)** To hold fast, occupy; to watch, guard, defend; to maintain, retain a thing: quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor.—**(b)** With cursum, etc.: To hold on one's course, etc.: Cic.—**c. To reach, attain a place:** Liv.—**d. (a)** To hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, etc.: manūs, Ov.—**(b)** With Personal pron.: To keep one's self back, to refrain: Cæs. **B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To hold, contain in the mind; to conceive, comprehend, know:** alicujus reconditos sensūs, Cic.—**2. Esp.: a. To have possession of; to have the mastery of; to control:** rempublicam, Cic.—**b. To hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain:** causam apud centumviro, Cic.—**c. To reach an object striven after; to gain, acquire, obtain, attain:** regnum, Cic.—**d. To hold, hold back, repress, restrain, bind, fetter, etc.:** cupiditates, Cic.—**e. With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force:** To keep one's self back, to refrain: Cic.—**f. To take possession of anyone:** Cic.—**g. Pass.: To be stayed, controlled, or influenced:** neque irā neque gratiā teneri, Cic.—**h. (a)** Act.: To take in, comprise, comprehend, include: hæc magnos formula reges . . . tenet, Hor.—**(b)** Pass.: To be contained, comprised, grounded; to consist in: quæ (sc. cause) consuetudine tenentur, Cic. **II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. To hold a position anywhere; to maintain one's**

self: statio paucorum armorum tenebat, Liv.—**2. To hold or take one's way, to sail or steer in any direction:** ad Mendin tenere, Liv. **B. Fig.: To hold out, hold on, last, endure, continue, maintain itself, prevail, etc.:** imber per noctem tenuit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenir*.

**tēnēr, ēre, erum, adj.** [etym. dub.]; acc. to some shortened and transposed from Sabine tenerus, akin to ter-es, rep-nv; acc. to others, root TEN; cf. tendo] [Rubbed—extended; hence] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Soft, delicate, tender:** Of things or living beings: (Comp.) feræ teneriores, Gell. (Sup.) prata teneriora, Ov. **B. Esp.: 1. Of tender age, young:** vitulus, Hor.—**2.** With words denoting time: Tender, youthful: anni, Pl.—Particular phrases: **a. A teneris unguiculis, de tenero ungui, a tenero, From childhood, etc.:** Cic.; Hor.; Quint.—**b. In teneris, In childhood, in early youth:** Virg. **II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Tender, soft, etc.:** oratio, Cic. **B. Esp.: Of the mind, etc.:** Tender: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendre*.

**tēnēr-asco, no perf. nor sup., ascere, 3. v. n. incho.** [tener] To grow tender: Lucr.

**tēnēr-e, adv.** [id.] Tenderly, delicately, softly: dicere, Tac.: (Comp.) tenerius, Petr.: (Sup.) tenerime, Pl.

**tēnēr-itas, ātis, f. [id.]** [The quality of the tender; hence] Softness, tenderness: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendreté, tendresse*.

**tēnēr-ītudo, ūnis, f. [id.]** [id.] Tender age, youth: Suet.

**tēn-or, ōris, m. [ten-ōe]** (A holding on, holding out; hence) An uninterrupted course, career: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teneur*.

**Tēnos, i, f., Tīnos.** Tenos; one of the Cyclades (now Tino).

**tēnsa (then-), æ, f. [etym. dub.]** The tēnsa; the chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circusian games: Cic.

**ten-sus (for tend-sus), a, um, P. of tend-o.**

**tentā-bundus, a, um, adj. [tent(a)-o]** Trying, making attempts: Liv.

**tentā-men, īnis, m. [id.]** [That which tries; hence] A trial, attempt: Ov.

**tentā-mentum, i, n. [id.]** [id.] A trial, proof, attempt: Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (fencing term) *tenlement*.

**tentā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. An attack:** Ov.—**2. A trial, proof:** Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tentation*.

**tentā-tor, ōris, m. [id.]** A tryer, attempter: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tentateur*.

**ten-to** (in good mss. also written tempto), tāvi, tātum, tāre, i. v. a. incho. [for ten-to; fr. ten-ōe] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To handle, touch, feel a thing:** amictūs, Virg.: renas, i. e. to feel the pulse, Ov. **B. Esp.: To try the strength of, make an attempt upon, i. e. to attack, assail a place:** urbem, Liv. **II. Fig.: To attack, assail:** turpis oves tentat scabies, Virg. **III.**

**Meton.: A. Gen.: To try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay a course of action, etc.:** scientiam augurātūs, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To try, make trial of, prove, etc., one's self, etc.:** Cic.—**2. (To try anyone in a friendly or hostile manner; hence) a. To urge, incite:** aliquem, Cic.—**b. To try to appease, pacify, propitiate, etc.:** deos Multā cæde bidentium, Hor.—**c. To sound, etc.:** tribunus de societate fuga, Suet.—**d. To try to influence or persuade:** animum precando, Virg.—**e. To tamper with:** animos popularium, Sall.—**f. To excite, disturb, disquiet, agitate, etc.:** rempublicam, Cic.—**g. To make an attempt upon, etc.:** Junonem, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenter*.

**tentōriō-lum, i, n. dim.** [tentorium, (unconfr. Gen.) tentorio-l] A little tent: Hirt.

**tentōr-ium, ūi, n. [tendo; through an obsol. tentor, "a stretcher out"]** (A thing belonging to a stretcher out; hence) A tent: Hirt.; Virg.

**1. ten-tus (for tend-tus), a, um, P. of tend-o.**

**2. ten-tus, a, um, P. of ten-ōe.**

**Tentūra, ōrum, n., Tēvura rā.** Tentura; a city of Upper Egypt (the modern village of Denderah).

**tēnū-icūlus, a, um, adj. dim.** [tenu-is] Slight, trifling, poor: Cic.

**tēnū-is, e** (in the poets also scanned as a dissyll., tēnūis, and hence sometimes written tenuis, Lucr.: also, tenuia, trisyll., id., and tenuius, id.), acf. [Sanscrit tanu, fr. root TAN; Gr. τεν, whence τεῖν-ω; Lat. ten-do] (Stretched out, drawn out; hence) **I. Prop.: Thin, fine, slim, slender, etc.:** nitidula, i. e. lean, Hor.: (Comp.) tenuius vinum, Pl. **II. Meton.: A. Little, slight, trifling, poor, mean, etc.:** victus, Cic.—**B. Of persons: Of small means, poor, etc.:** Cic. **III. Fig.: A. Fine, nice, delicate, exact:** distinctio, Cic.—**B. 1. Weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low:** spes, Cic.—**2. Of lower rank, of the lower orders:** tenuissimus quisque, Cic.—**3. Of health:** Indifferent, poor, bad, feeble, infirm: Cæs.

**tēnū-itas, ātis, f. [tenu-is]** [The quality of the tennis; hence] **I. Prop.: Thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity:** Cic. **II. Meton.: A. Of things: Smallness, insignificance, poverty, scarcity, etc.:** Cic.—**B. Of persons: Indigence, poverty:** Cic. **III. Fig.: Fineness, acuteness, minuteness in language, etc.:** Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenuité*.

**tēnū-iter, adv. [id.] I. Prop.: Thinly:** Cæs. **II. Meton.: Indifferently, poorly:** Ter. **III. Fig.: A. Finely, acutely, exactly, subtly:** (Comp.) illæ tenuius tractantur, Cic.—**B. Lightly, slightly, superficially:** (Sup.) tenuissimè estimare, Cic.

**tēnū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To make thin, slender, meagre, fine, rare, etc.:** corpus, Hor.—Particular phrase: Tenuare se in aliquid, To dissolve one's self, etc.,



*α melt away into something*: Ov. II. Fig.: To make small or trifling; to lessen, diminish, reduce, weaken, enfeeble: Iram, Ov. III. Meton.: To make or compose anything of a trifling or insignificant nature: carmen, Prop. 1. **tēn-us**, ōris, n. = *tēn-ōs*. A cord, snare, gin, spring: Plaut.

2. **tēnus**, *adv.* [etym. dub.] orig. an Acc. of direction, and hence joined with the Gen.; afterwards a prep. c. Abl. *As far as, up or down to, unto, to*: Cic.

**Tēos** (-us), i, f., *Tēws*. Teos or Teus; a town of Ionia, the birthplace of the poet Anacreon.—Hence, **Tē-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Teius; Teian*.

**tēp-ē-fācio**, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.—Pass. **tēp-ē-fio**, factus sum, fieri [tēp-ō; (e); fac-io] To make moderately warm, lukewarm or tepid; to warm, tepefy: tepefacere solum, Cic.

**tēp-ēo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root TAP, to be warm] I. Prop.: To be moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To be warm, or to glow with love; to be enamoured: cor, Ov.—B. To be lukewarm, cool, cold; to be without ardour, indifferent in love, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétiar*.

**tēpe-scō**, tēpūi, no sup., tēpescēre, 3. v. n. inch. [tēp-ō] (To become moderately warm, lukewarm or tepid; hence) To grow warm: maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., Cic.

**tēp-īdus**, a, um, adj. [tēp-ō] I. Prop.: Moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid: (Comp.) fastigia tepidiora, Pl. (Sup.) cubiculum tepidissimum, Var. II. Fig.: Lukewarm, cooled, faint, languid, etc.: mens, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tépide, tiède*.

**tēp-ōr**, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A gentle warmth, tepidity: Cic.; Lucr.—2. a. Prop.: Lukewarmness: Tac.—b. Fig.: Coldness, languor of language: Tac.

**tēr**, *adv.* num. [tres] Three times, thrice. I. Prop.: terni ter cyathi, Hor.: ter centum (also as one word), Ov. II. Fig.: A. To denote any thing that takes place often or repeatedly: ludos apparat . . . stulte bis terque, Cic.—B. With adjectives, to denote a very high degree: o ego, ter felix, si, etc., Ov.

**tercentum**, v. ter. **ter-decies**, num. *adv.* Thirteen times: respirare, Juv.

**tērbīnthus**, i, f. = *tērbīnthos*. The terebinth or turpentine-tree: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *térébinthe*.

**tēr-ēbra**, *ae, f.* [tēr-ō] (The thing effecting the rubbing away; hence) An instrument for boring; a borer: Pl.

**tērēbr-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [tēreb-ā] I. Prop.: To bore, bore through, perforate: tēlo lumen tērebamus acuto, Virg. II. Meton.: To bore about with the fingers, i. e. to poke about, search about, rummage for anything: salinum, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *térèbrer*.

**tērēdo**, Inis, f. = *τερρδών*. A worm that gnaws wood, clothing, etc., a wood-fretter: Ov.

**Tērentius**, ii, m., -a, ē, f. Terentius (or Terence) and Terentia; Roman names.—Hence, **Tērenti-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Terentius; Terentian*.

**Tērentus** (-os), i, f. Terentus or Terentis; a place at the extremity of the Campus Martius.—Hence, **Tēr-ent-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Terentius; Terentine*.

**tēr-es**, ētis, adj. [tēr-ō] (Rubbed off; hence) I. Prop.: Rounded off, rounded, well-turned, round, smooth, etc.: stiptes, Cæs. II. Fig.: Smooth, polished, elegant: (Comp.) Ciceroni teretius visum est, fretis scribere quam fretu, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *têrête*.

**Tēreus**, ēi or ēos, m., *Τηρεὺς* (Watcher or Guardian). Tereus; a king of Thrace, husband of Procne the sister of Philomela.

**ter-gēmin-us**, a, um, v. trigem-inus.

**terg-ēo** (-ō), tersi, tersum, tergēre or tergēre, 2. or 3. v. a. [akin to ter-ō] I. Prop.: To rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse: pars leves clipeos est spicula lucida tergent, i. e. polish, burnish: Virg. II. Meton.: A. To rub, or grate, against: aures terget sonus ille, Lucr.—B. Of the palate: To tickle, gratify, please, indulge: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torchere*.

**tergiversā-tio**, ōnis, f. [tergivers-ā] a declining, refusing; a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tergiversation*.

**terg-i-versor**, ātus sum, āvi, i. v. dep. n. [terg-um; (i); versor] (To turn one's self; hence) To decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, seek a shift or evasion; to shift, tergiversate: in aliquid re, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tergiverser*.

**tergo**, ēre, v. tergeo.

**tergum**, i; **tergus**, ōris, n.; **tergus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The back of men or beasts: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. The back, or hinder part; the back, rear, etc.: Of persons or things: Liv.; Tac.—Particular phrases: 1. Terga vertere or dare, To turn the back; i. e. to take to flight, to flee: Cæs.; Liv.—2. A tergo, At the back, behind one: Cic.—B. The back of anything spread out, i. e. the surface: Virg.—C. The body of an animal: Virg.; Phaed.—D. 1. The covering of the back; the skin, hide: Virg.—2. A thing made of hide or leather; i. e. a cestus, bag, etc.: Virg.; Ov.

**Tērīna**, ē, f. Terina; a town in the Brutian territory.—Hence, **Tērīn-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Terina*.

**termes**, Itis, m. [etym. dub.] A bough cut off: Hor.

**Termessus**, i, f. Termessus; a town of Pisidia (now Schenel).—Hence, **Termess-enses**, ium, m. The inhabitants of Termessus: Liv.

**Termin-ālla**, ium, n. [Termin-us] (Things pertaining to Terminus;

hence) The festival of Terminus (the god of boundaries), held on the 23rd of February: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Terminales*.

**terminā-tio**, ōnis, f. [termin(a)-ō] A fixing, determining: Cic.

**termin-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [termin-us] I. Prop.: To set bounds to, mark off by boundaries; to bound, limit: locum, Cic. II. Fig.: To limit, set limits to; to circumscribe, fix, define, determine: iisdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. III. Meton.: To set bounds to; to close, finish, end, terminate: clausulas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terminer*.

**ter-minus**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root TAR or TRI, transgredi] (That which is overstepped; hence) I. Prop.: A boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Personified: Terminus, the deity presiding over boundaries: Ov. III. Fig.: A bound, limit, end, term. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *termine*, (mod.) *terme*.

**ter-ni**, ē, a, num. distrib. adj. I. Prop.: Three each: partes, Cic. II. Meton.: Three: terna guttura monstri, Ov.—Sing.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, Virg.

**ternus**, a, um, v. terni.

**tēr-ō**, trivi, tritum, tērēre, 3. v. a. [root *terp*, whence *terps*; and root *tri*, whence *τριβω*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate: oculos, Ter.: aliquid in farinam, Pl. B. Esp.: 1. To rub grain from the ears by treading; to tread out, thrash: culmos, Virg.—2. To cleanse or beautify by rubbing; to smooth, furbish, burnish, polish: catillum manibus, Hor.—3. To lessen by rubbing, to rub away; to wear away by use, wear out: silicem, Prop.—4. To tread often, visit, frequent a way or place: Lucr.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. To wear away, use up, i. e. to pass, spend time, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—B. Of language: To wear out by use, i. e. to render common, commonplace, or trite: Cic.

**Terpsichōrē**, ēs, f., *Τερψιχόρη* (She that delights in the dance). Terpsichore; the Muse of dancing; hence, for Muse, poetry: Juv.

**terra**, ē (Gen. *terral*, Lucr.): f. [prob. from the same root as *tesca*; cf. *tesca* init.] (The dry thing; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: 1. The earth (opp. to the heavens, the sea, the air, etc.): Cic.—2. The earth; i. e. land, ground, soil, etc.: Cic.—Particular phrases: a. **Terrē-tilius**, Son of earth, i. e. human being: Cic.—b. **Aquam terræque petere**, To demand water and earth (as a token of subjection): Liv. B. Meton.: Personified: Terra, or the Earth; as a goddess: Cic. II. Esp.: A land, country, region, territory: Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terre*.

**Terrācina**, ē, etc., v. Tarr. **terr-ēnus**, a, um, adj. [terr-a] (Of, or belonging to, terra; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, the globe or to the earth; earthly, terrestrial, terrene: bestia, Cic.

—2. *Consisting of earth, earthy, earthen*: tumulus, Cæs.—*As Subst.*: **terrēn-**um, i, n. *Land, ground*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *terrain*.

**terr-ēo**, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [Sans. root *TRAS*, *to tremble, to make to tremble*]. I. Prop.: *To frighten, affright, put in fear or dread; to alarm, terrify*: adversarios, Cic.: urbem, Hor. II. Meton.: *A. To drive away by terror, to frighten or scare away*: volucres, Hor.—*B. To deter by terror, scare, frighten from any action*: Sall.; Cæs.

**terr-estris**, e (Nom. Masc., **terr-ester**, Flor.), adj. [terr-a] *Of, or belonging to, the earth or to the land; earth-, land-, terrestrial*: res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terrestre*.

**terr-ibilis**, e, adj. [terr-ēo] *Frightful, to be feared, dreadful, terrible*: nocera, Ov.: (Comp.) *virtute terribilis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terrible*.

**terr-icūla**, ōrum, n. [id.] *Means of exciting terror; a fright, scarecrow, bugbear*: Liv.

**terrific-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [terrific-us] *To frighten, alarm, terrify*: animos, Virg.

**terr-i-fic-us**, a, um, adj. [forterr-i-fac-us; fr. terr-ēo; (i): fac-io] *That causes terror, terrific*: vates, Virg.

**terr-i-gēn-a**, æ, comm. gen. [terr-a; (i): gen-o = gigno] *Earth-born*: Lucr.—*As Adj.*: fratres, Ov.

**terr-i-loqu-us**, a, um, adj. [terr-ēo; (i): loqu-or] *Fear-speaking*: Lucr. **terr-ito**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [terr-ēo] *To frighten, affright, alarm, terrify*: urbes, Virg.

**terrītōr-ium**, ī, n. [terra, through obsol. *territor*, "a holder of land"] *(A thing pertaining to a terror; hence A domain, territory*: Pl.; Eutr.

**terr-itus**, a, um, P. of terr-ēo.

**terr-or**, ōris, m. [terr-ēo] I. Prop.: *Great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror*: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: *A. An object of fear or dread, a terror*: Cic.—*B. Terrible power*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terreur*.

**ter-sus** (for terg-sus), a, um: 1. P. of terg-ēo or terg-o. 2. Pa. a. Prop.: *Wiped off, i. e. clean, neat, planted*: Ov.—*B. Fig.*: *Pure, correct, nice, neat, terse*: (Comp.) *multo tersior*, Quint.: (Sup.) *vir tississimus*, Stat. **tertiadecim-āri**, ōrum, m. [tertiadecim-a] *Soldiers of the thirteenth legion*: Tac.

**terti-ānus**, a, um, adj. [terti-us] *Of, or belonging to, the third; tertian*: febres, i. e. the tertian fever, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **tertiāni**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) *Soldiers of the third legion*: Tac.

**terti-o**, adv. [terti-us] 1. *For the third time*: Cic.—2. *In the third place, thirdly*: Cæs.

**terti-um**, adv. [id.] *For the third time*: Liv.

**ter-tius**, a, um, adj. *The third*: sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tiers*.

**tertius-dēcimus** (-decimus), **tertiadēcima**, **tertiumdēcim-um**, adj. *The thirteenth*: legio, Tac.

**ter-unci-us**, ī, m. [ter; unci-a] 1. a. Prop.: *Three-tenths of an as*,

a quarter-as: Pl.—*b. Meton.*: *A trifle*: Cic.—2. *Of inheritances*: *The fourth part*: Cic.

**tes-ca** (-cūa, -qua), ōrum [akin to Sanscrit root *TRISH*, *siltre*; Gr. *τέρας*, *arēferi*, *siccari*] *Dry or arid spots, rough or wild regions, wastes, deserts*: Hor.

**tessel-la**, æ, f. dim. [for tessera; fr. tessera-a] *A small square piece of stone, a little cube, for pavements, etc.*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tesselle*.

**tessell-ātus**, a, um, adj. [tessell-a] *Provided or furnished with small square stones; checkered, tessellated*: pavimenta, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tessellé*.

**tessōr-a**, æ, f. = *τέσσερες*, a (Ion. for *τέσσερες*, a, four) *A square, square piece of stone, wood, etc.; hence*: 1. *A die or dice for playing*: Cic.—2. *Milit. t. t.*: *A square tablet (on which the watchword was written); a watchword, countersign*: Liv.—3. *A token, ticket, billet for the distribution of corn or money*: Suet.; Juv.

**tessōr-ārius**, ī, m. [tesser-a] *(One pertaining to a tessera; hence) He who receives and distributes the watchword from the commander*: Tac.

**tessōr-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little tessera*: 1. *A square piece of stone for paving*: Auct. ap. Cic.—2. *A small tally or ticket for the distribution of corn*: Pers.

**tes-ta**, æ, f. [prob. from the same root as *tesca*; v. *tesca* init.] *(The dried thing; hence) I. Prop.*: *A. A piece of burned clay; a brick, tile*: Cat.—*B. A piece of baked earthenware; an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, etc.*: Hor. II. Meton.: *A.*: 1. Gen. *A broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick, etc.; a sherd, potsherd*: Tac.—2. Esp.: *A sherd, potsherd (in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks)*: Nep.—*B.*: 1. Of testaceous animals: *The shell*: Cic.—2. *A shell-fish*: Hor.—3. *A shell or covering, in gen.*: Ov.—*C. (A sort of) clapping with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause*: Suet.

**testāment-ārius**, a, um, adj. [testament-um] *Of, or belonging to, a will or wills; testamentary*: lex, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **testamentarius**, ī, m. (sc. homo) *One who forges a will*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testamentaire*.

**testā-mentum**, ī, n. [test(a)-or] *(That which testifies; hence) A will, testament*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testament*.

**testā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *A calling to witness, invoking as witness*: Liv.

**testā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *One who makes a will, a testator*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testateur*.

**testā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of test(a)-or.—2. Pa. a. *Public, manifest, etc.*: virtus, Hirt.: (Comp.) *res testator, Cic.*

**test-icūlus**, ī, m. dim. [2. test-is] I. Prop.: *A testicle*: Juv. II. Meton.: *Manly vigour, manliness*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testicule*.

**testificā-tio**, ōnis, f. [testific(a)-or] I. Prop.: *A bearing witness, giving testimony, testifying, testification*: Cic.

II. Meton.: *A giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence of anything*: Cic.

**test-ific-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [for test-i-fac-or; fr. test-is; (i): fac-io] I. A. Prop.: *To bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify*: aliquid, Cic. B. Meton.: *To show, demonstrate, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.*: sententiam meam, Cic. II. *To call to witness*: aliquam, Ov. 433 Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Shewn, exhibited, etc.*: voluntas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testifier*.

**test-imōn-ium**, ī, n. [test-or] I. Prop.: *Witness, evidence, attestation, testimony (oral or written)*: Cic. II. Meton.: *That which serves as proof of anything; proof, evidence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *testemoine*, (mod.) *témoin*.

1. **testis**, is, comm. gen. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *One who attests anything orally or in writing; a witness*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *An eye-witness, spectator*: Ov.

2. **testis**, is, m. [etym. dub.] *A testicle*: Pl.

**test-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [1. test-is] I. A. Prop.: *To be a witness, to speak as witness; to bear witness, depose to, give evidence of, testify, attest anything*: Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: *To make known, shew, prove, demonstrate; to give to understand; to declare, assert, aver, etc.*: aliquid, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To declare one's last will or testament; to make a will*: Cic.; Liv. C. Fig.: 1. *To bear witness to: campus sepulchris impia proelia Testatur*, Hor.—2. *To prove, demonstrate, etc.*: vim operis divini, Hor. II. *To call upon or invoke a person or thing as witness*: homines deosque, Cic. 433 In Pass. force: *To be made known, shewn, etc.*: nihil religionem testatum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tester*.

**tes-tu**, indecl., **tes-tum**, ī, n. [akin to tes-ta] 1. *The lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-lid*: Ov.; Pl.—2. *An earthen vessel, earthen pot*: Ov.

**testudin-ūs**, a, um, adj. [testudo, testudin-is] *(Of, or belonging to, a testudo; hence) Made of, or overlaid with, tortoiseshell*: lyra, Prop.

**testūdō**, ōnis, f. [test-a] *(The having a shell; Concr., The one having a shell; hence) I. Prop.*: *A tortoise*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A. Tortoiseshell*: Virg.—*B. From the arched shape of a tortoiseshell*: 1. *A lyre, lute, cithern*: Cic.—2. *An arch, vault in buildings*: Cic.; Virg.—3. *Milit. t. t.*: *A tortoise, i. e. a covering, shed, shelter so called*: Cæs.; Liv.

**test-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [test-a] *(A little testae; hence) A voting-tablet (used by the Athenians)*: Nep.

**tēte**, v. tu.

**tēter**, tra, trum, v. tēter.

**Tēthys**, ūos, f., Τηθύς (Nurse) *Tēthys*. I. Prop.: *A sea-goddess, nurse of Juno, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods*. II. Meton.: *The sea*: Ov.

**tētradrachmum**, ī, n. = *τετραδραχμιον*. *A tetradrachmum; a silver*



coin of four drachmas (among the Greeks): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétradrachme* (-dragme).

**tétrāō**, ōnis, m. = τετραών. A heathcock, moor-fowl: Suet.

**tétrarches**, æ, m. = τετράρχης. A tetrarch; a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country; a petty prince: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétrarque*.

**tétrarchia**, æ, f. = τετραρχία. The dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétrarchie*.

**tétricus**, a, um, v. tetricus.

**tētūli**, v. fero init.

**Teucer**, cri (Nom.), **Teucrus**, (Virg.), m., Τεύκρος. Teucer or Teucros: 1. Son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax.—2. Seson of Scamander of Crete, and afterwards king of Troy.—Hence, **Teucrus** (-ius), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Teucer; Meton.) Trojan.—As Subst.: a. **Teucris**, ōrum, m. The Trojans.—b. **Teucris**, æ, f. (sc. terra) The Trojan country, Troy.

**Teuthras**, antis, m., Τεύθρας. **Teuthras**: 1. A king of Mysia.—Hence, a. **Teuthrant-æus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Teuthras; Meton.) Mysian.—b. **Teuthrant-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Teuthras; turba, the daughters of Thespis, a son of Teuthras.—2. A river of Campania.

**Teutomatus**, i, m. Teutomatus; a king of the Nitobriges.

**Teutōni** (Theut-), ōrum, **Teutōnes**, um, m. The Teutons, a people of Germany.

**tex-o**, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root TAKSH, fabricari; Gr. τεκ-ειν, τεύξ-ειν] (To fabricate, produce; hence) I. Prop.: To weave: tegumenta corporum, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To plait, interweave, interlace: sepes, Virg.: fascinam, id.—B. To fabricate, construct, build, etc.: basilicam columis, Cic. III. Fig.: To weave, compose: epistolas quotidianis verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tisser*.

**tex-tīlis**, e, adj. [tex-o] Woven, wrought, textile: stragulum, Cic.—As Subst.: **textile**, is, n. (sc. opus) A web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *textile*.

**tex-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A weaver: Hor.

**tex-tr-inum**, i, n. [contr. from textor-inum, from textor] (A thing pertaining to a textor; hence) Weaving: Cic.

**tex-tum**, i, n. [tex-o] I. Prop.: That which is woven, a web: Ov. II. Meton.: That which is joined or fitted together; a texture, fabric: Virg.

**tex-tūra**, æ, f. [id.] 1. A web, texture: Prop.—2. A construction, structure: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *texture*, *tissure*.

1. **tex-tus**, a, um, P. of tex-o.

2. **tex-tus**, ūs, m. [tex-o] Texture, tissue, structure: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teze*.

**Thāis**, idis or idos, f., Θαïs. **Thais**; an Athenian female.

**Thala**, æ, f. **Thala**; a town of Numidia.

**thālāmēgus**, i, f. = θαλαμηγός (That which takes to itself, or has, a chamber). A state-barge filled up with cabins: Suet.

**thālāmus**, i, m. = θάλαμος. I. Prop.: A sleeping-room, bed-chamber: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Marriage, wedding: Virg.—B. A dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (botanical t. t.) *thalame*.

**thālassinus**, a, um, adj. = θαλάσσιος. Sea-coloured, sea-green: Lucr.

**Thāles**, is (Gen.), Thālētis, Juv.; Dat., Thaleti, Val. Max.; Acc., Thalem, Plant.; Thalen, Cic.), m., Θαλῆς (The blooming one). **Thales**; a philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

**Thālia**, æ, f., Θάλεια (The blooming one). **Thalia**: 1. a. Prop.: The Muse of Comedy.—b. Meton.: The Muse of lyric poetry.—2. A sea-nymph.

**thallus**, i, m. = θαλλός. A green stalk, green bough: Virg.

**Thapsus** (-os), i, f., Θαψός. **Thapsus** or **Thasos**: 1. A peninsula and city in Sicily.—2. A city in Africa, famed for Cæsar's victory over the partisans of Pompey.

**Thāsus** (-os), f., Θάσος. **Thasus** or **Thasos** (an island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace.—Hence, **Thās-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Thasus; Thasian).

**Thaumas**, antis, m., Θαύμας (Wonderer). **Thaumas**; the father of Iris.—Hence, 1. **Thaumant-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Thaumas; thaumantian.—2. **Thaumant-ias**, ōdis (-is, idos), f. The daughter of Thaumas, i.e. Iris.

**thēatr-ālis**, e, adj. [theatr-um] Of, or belonging to, a theatre; theatrical; consensūs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *théatral*.

**thēātrum**, i, n. = θέατρον (That which serves for beholding sights). I. Prop.: A play-house, theatre: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of an open space for exhibiting martial games: Virg.—B. The spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience: Cic.; Hor. III. Fig.: A sphere of exhibition, theatre: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *théâtre*.

**Thēbæ**, ārum (collat. form. **Thēbe**, ēs, f., Θῆβαι or Θήβη). **Thēbes**: 1. The city of the hundred gates, in Upper Egypt.—2. The capital of Bœotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus.—Hence, a. **Thēb-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Thēbes; Thēban.—As Subst.: **Thēbani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The Thēbans.—b. **Thēb-āides**, um, f. The women of Thēbes.—3. A city of Mysia, destroyed by Achilles.—Hence, **Thēb-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Thēbes.—As Subst.: **Thēbāna**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) The Thēban woman, i.e. Andromache, the daughter of Etion king of Thēbes.

**thēca**, æ, f. = θήκη. That in which anything is inclosed: an envelope, cover, case, sheath, etc.: Cic.

**Thelxinoë**, ēs, f. (Mind-soother). **Thelxinoë**; one of the Muses.

**thēma**, ātis, n. = θέμα (A thing laid down). The position of the celestial signs at one's birth; a nativity, horoscope: Suet.

**Thēmis**, idis, f., Θέμις (Law, Justice). **Thēmis**; the goddess of justice and of prophecy.

**Thēmison**, ōnis, m. **Thēmison**; a celebrated physician.

**Thēmistōcles**, iandis, m., Θέμιστοκλής (One famed for justice). **Thēmistocles**; an Athenian, whose life is written by Nepos.—Hence, **Thēmistocle-ūs**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Thēmistocles.

**thēōlōgus**, i, m. = θεολόγος. One who treats of divine things; a theologian: Cic.

**Thēon**, ōnis, f. **Thēon**; a satirical poet.—Hence, **Thēōn-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Thēon: Hor.

**Thērāpnæ** (-amnæ), ārum, f. **Thērāpnæ**, **Thērāpnæ**; a small town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen.—Hence, **Thērāpnæ-æus** (Thērāpnæ-), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Thērāpnæan, Thērāpnæan; Meton.) Laconian, Spartan: rus, Ov.

**Thēracles**, is, m., Θηρακλής (One famed for beasts or hunting). **Thēracles**; a famous Greek potter.—Hence, **Thēricle-ūs** (-ius), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Thēracles: Thēriclean.

1. **thermæ**, ārum, f. (sc. aquæ) = θερμά ὕδατα. Hot springs, warm baths: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *thermes*.

2. **Thermæ**, ārum, f., Θερμαί (Hot-springs). **Thermæ**; a town in Sicily, near Himera.—Hence, **Thermi-tānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Thermæ.—As Subst.: **Thermi-tani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Thermæ.

**Thermæus**, a, um, adj. Of Thermæ (= Thessalonia); Thermæic.

**Thermōdon**, ōntis, m. = Θερμῶδων. **Thermōdon**; a river of Pontus, at which dwell the Amazons (now Tirma).—Hence, **Thermōdont-æus** (-ācus), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the Thermōdon; Meton.) Amazonian.

**Thermōpylæ**, ārum, f., Θερμοπύλαι (Gates or Passes of the Hot Springs). **Thermopylæ**; the famous defile of Æta, where Leonidas fell.

**Thērōdāmas**, antis, m., Θηροδάμας (Wild-beast tamer). **Thērōdāmas**; a Scythian king, who fed tions with human flesh.—Hence, **Thērōdāmant-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Thērōdāmas.

**Thersites**, æ, m., Θέρσιτης (Confident or Audacious One). **Thersites**. I. Prop.: A Greek before Troy, famous for his ugliness and scurrility. II. Meton.: For a contemptible person: Juv.

**thēsaurus**, i, m. = θησαυρός: 1. Anything laid or stored up; a hoard, treasure, provision, store: Cic.; Hor.—2. a. Prop.: A place where anything is stored up; a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury: Liv.; Pl.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: A

repository, conservatory, magazine, collection: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. trésor*.

**Théséus**, -ēs, and **ēos**, m., *Θησεύς* (Founder). *Theseus*; a king of Athens, son of *Aëgeus* (acc. to others, of *Nep-tune*) and *Æthra*; husband of *Ariadne*, and afterwards of *Phædra*.—Hence, 1. a. Prop.: **Thésē-us** (-*Ius*), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Theseus*; *Thesean*.—b. Meton.: *Athenian*.—2. **Thēs-ides**, a, m.: a. Prop.: *The offspring of Theseus*, i.e. *Hippolytus*: *Ov*.—b. Meton.: *An Athenian*.—3. **Thēsē-is**, *Idis*, f. *The Theseid*; the title of a poem concerning *Theseus*.

**Thespiæ**, -arum, f., *Θησπιάς* (Divine or Mighty City). *Thespiæ*; a town of *Boeotia* (now the village of *Neochorio*).—Hence, 1. *Thespienses*, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Thespiæ*.—2. **Thespi-as**, *Idis*, adj. *f. Thespian*.—As Subst.: *Thespiades*, um, f. (sc. *dece*) *The Muses*.

**Thespis**, is, m., *Θησπῖς* (Inspired One). *Thespis*; the founder of the Greek drama.

**Thessallia**, -æ, f., *Θησσαλία*. *Thessaly*; a country in the north-eastern part of *Greece*.—Hence, 1. **Thessall-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.—2. **Thessal-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.—As Subst.: **Thessalli**, -orum, m. (sc. *incolæ*) *The Thessalians*.—3. **Thessall-is**, *Idis*, adj. *f. Thessalian*.

**Thessallōnica**, -æ, or -*c*, -*ēs*, f., *Θησσαλονίκη* (*Thessalian Victory*, i.e. over *Thessaly*). *Thessalonica* or *Thessalonice*; a city of *Macedonia*, on the *Sinus Thermaicus*.—Hence, **Thessallō-ncenses**, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Thessalonica*.

**Thestius**, -ii, m., *Θέστιος* (Imploer in prayer). *Thestius*; a king of *Ætolia*.—Hence, 1. **Thesti-ades**, -æ, m. (a male) descendant of *Thestius*.—2. **Thesti-as**, *Idis*, f. *The daughter of Thestius*, i.e. *Althea*.

**Thestor**, -ōris, m., *Θέστωρ* (Imploer in prayer). *Thestor*; the father of the soothsayer *Calchas*.—Hence, **Thestōr-ides**, -æ, m. *The son of Thestor*, i.e. *Calchas*.

**Thētis**, *Idis*, or *Idos*, f., *Θέτις*. *Thetis*; a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, wife of *Peleus*, and mother of *Achilles*.

**Thia**, -æ, f., *Θεία* (Divine One). *Thia*; the wife of *Hyperion*, and mother of *Sol*.

**thiāsus**, i, m. = *θίασος*. *Thiasus*; a dance performed in honour of *Bacchus*: *Virg*.

**Thirmida**, -æ, f. *Thirmida*; a town of *Numidia*.

**Thisbe**, -ēs, f., *Θίσβη*. *Thisbe*: 1. A little town on the coast of *Boeotia*, celebrated for its wild doves.—Hence, **Thisb-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thisbe*; *Thisbean*.—2. A maiden beloved by *Pyramus*.

**Thōas**, -antis, m., *Θώας* (Hastener). *Thōas*: 1. A king of *Cheroneus* *Taurica*, under whom *Iphigenia* was priestess of the *Tauric Diana*.—2. A king of

*Lenno*s, father of *Hypsipyle*, by whom he was conveyed to *Chios*, when the women of *Lenno*s slew all the men there.—Hence, **Thōant-ias**, *Idis*, f. *Daughter of Thoas*, i.e. *Hypsipyle*.

**thōlus**, i, m. = *θόλος*. A dome, cupola, rotunda: *Virg*.

**thōrax**, -acis (Acc. Sing.: *thoracem*, Pl.: *thoraca*, *Virg*), m. = *θώραξ*. I. Prop.: *The breast, chest, thorax*: *Cels*. II. Meton.: A defensive armour, or covering, for the breast; a breast-plate, corslet, cuirass: *Virg*.

**Thraciā**, -æ, f., also **Thrāce**, -ēs, f., *Θράκη*; **Thraciā**, -æ, f.: **Thrēce**, -ēs, f., *Θρήκη*. *Thrace*.—Hence, 1. **Thraci-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace*; *Thracian*.—2. **Thrēci-ius**, a, um, adj., *Θρήκιος*. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace*; *Thracian*.—3. **Thrax**, -acis, adj. m. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace*; *Thracian*.—As Subst.: **Thrax**, -acis, m. (sc. *vir*): a. Prop.: A *Thracian*.—b. Meton.: A kind of gladiator, so called from his *Thracian* equipment (in this signification also written *Threx*): *Cic*.—Hence, **Thrēci-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Threx or Thracian gladiator*; *Threucid*.—As Subst.: **Threucidica**, -drum, n. (sc. *arma*) *The arms of a Threx*.—4. **Threissa** or **Thressa**, -æ, adj. f., *Θρήσσα* or *Θρήσσα*. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace*; *Thracian*.

**Thrāsýbūlus**, i, m., *Θρασυβούλος* (One bold in counsel). *Thrasýbulus*; an Athenian who liberated his native city from the thirty tyrants.

**thrōnus**, i, m. = *θρόνος*. An elevated seat, a throne: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. trône*. **Thūcýdides**, is, m., *Θουκυδίδης*. *Thucydides*; a celebrated Greek historian.—Hence, **Thūcýdíd-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thucydides*.

**Thūle** (-*yle*), -ēs, f., *Θούλη* or *Θύλη*. *Thule* or *Thyle*; an island in the extreme north of *Europe*; acc. to some, *Iceland*, acc. to others, *Mainland*.

**thunnus** (*thynnus*), i, m., *θύννος*. *The tunny or tunny-fish*: *Hor*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. thon*.

**thūriās**, etc., v. *tur*.

**Thūriæ**, -arum, f. *Thuriæ*; a town of *Calabria*.

**Thūrii**, -orum, m., *Θούριοι*; -*Ium*, ii, n., *Θούριον*. *Thurii* or *Thurium*; a city of *Lucania*.—Hence, **Thūr-in-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thurii*; *Thurine*.—As Subst.: 1. **Thurini**, -orum, m. (sc. *cives*) *The inhabitants of Thurii*.—2. **Thurinus**, i, m. (sc. *ager*) *The Thurine territory*.

**thus**, *thāris*, v. *tus*.

**thya** or **thiā**, -æ, f. = *θία* or *θιία*. *The citrus-tree*: *Prop*.

**Thyatira**, -æ, f.; -*a*, -*drum*, n. *Thyatira*; a town of *Lydia*.

**Thybris**, is, v. *Tiberis* init.

**Thýēne**, -ēs, f. *Thylene*; a nephew of *Dodona*, who nursed *Jupiter*.

**Thýestes**, -æ, m., *Θυέστης* (Sacrificer, or Bagingone). *Thyestes*; brother of *Atræus*, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son.—Hence, 1. **Thýest-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thyestes*.—2. **Thýest-**

**lādes**, -æ, m. *The (male) offspring of Thyestes*; i.e. *Ægisthus*.

**Thýias** or **Thýas**, -adis, f., *Θυιάς* or *Θυάς* (Mad or Inspired One). A *Bacchant*: *Virg*.

1. **thymbra**, -æ, f. = *θύμβρα*. *The plant saecory*: *Virg*.

2. **Thymbra**, -æ, -*e*, -*ēs*, f., *Θυμβρα*. *Thymbra* or *Thymbre*; a city of *Troas*, with a temple of *Apollo*.—Hence, **Thymbr-æus**, i, m. (sc. *deus*) *The Thymbrean*, i.e. *Apollo*.

**Thýmēle**, -ēs, f. *Thymele*; a celebrated female dancer.

**thýmum**, i, n. = *θύμνον*. *Thyme*: *Virg*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. thym*.

**Thýni**, -drum, m. *The Thyni*; a *Thracian* people, who emigrated to *Bithynia*.—Hence, 1. **Thyn-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Thyni*; *Thynian*; *Meton*). *Bithynian*.—2. **Thýn-ia**, -æ, f. *Thynia*; the abode of the *Thyni* in *Bithynia*.—3. **Thýn-lācus**, a, um, adj. *Thyniac*.—4. **Thýn-ias**, -adis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Thynian*; *Meton*). *Bithynian*.

**Thýōne**, -ēs, f., *Θυώνη* (The Raging One). *Thýone*; the mother of the fifth *Bacchus*.—Hence, 1. **Thýōn-eus**, -ei, m. *The son of Thýone*, i.e. *Bacchus*.—2. **Thýōn-lānus**, i, m. (Prop.: *The son of Thýone*, i.e. *Bacchus*; *Meton*). *Wine*: *Cat*.

**Thýre**, -ēs, f., *Θύρη* (Door). *Thyre*; a little town in the *Peloponnessus*.—Hence, **Thýr-ēatis**, *Idis*, adj. *f. Thyreatic*.

**Thýrsis**, *Idis*, m. *Thyrsis*; the name of a shepherd.

**thýrsus**, i, m. = *θύρσος*. I. Prop.: A stalk, stem of a plant: Pl. II. Meton.: A. A staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by *Bacchus* and the *Bacchantes*; the *Bacchic* staff, *thyrsus*: *Hor*.—B. A thorn, goad: *Ov*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. thyrs*.

**tiāra**, -æ, f., -*as*, -*æ*, m. = *τιάρα* or *τιάρα*. A *tiara*; the head-dress of the *Oriental*s; a turban: *Virg*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tiare*.

1. **Tibérinus**, a, um, v. *Tiberis*.

2. **Tibérinus**, i, m. *Tiberinus*; a king of *Alba*, from whom the *Tiber* is said to have received its name.

**Tibéris**, is, also contr. *Tibris* or *Týbris*, is or *Idis*, m. I. Prop.: *The River Tiber*, formerly called the *Albula* (now *Tevere*).—Hence, A. **Tibér-in-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Tiber*; *Tiberine*.—As Subst.: **Tiber-inus**, i, m. (sc. *fluvius*) *The Tiber*: *Virg*.—B. **Tibér-inis**, *Idis*, adj. *f. Of, or belonging to, the Tiber*; *Tiberine*. II. Meton.: Personified: *The river-god Tiber*.

**Tibérus**, -ii, m. *Tiberius*; a Roman name.

**tibia**, -æ, f. (etym. dub.). I. Prop.: *The shinbone, tibia*: Pl. II. Meton.: A pipe, flute (originally made of bone): *Cic*; *Hor*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tibia*.

**tib-āle**, is, n. [tibi-a] (*A thing pertaining to the tibia*; hence) *A warm wrapper about the shins*; a kind of stockings or leggings: *Suet*.

**tibi-cen**, -inis, m. [for *tibi-can*]



contr. from *tibi*-*cen*: *tibi*-*a*; (i); can-o] **I. Prop.**: A piper, flute-player, flute: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A kind of pillar, support, or prop, for the roof of a building: Juv.

**Tibullus**, *i. m.* *Tibullus (Albius)*; a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about 700 A. U. C., died about 735; a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.

**Tibur**, *uris (Abl., Tiburi, Cic.: Tibure, Liv., n. Tibur; an ancient town of Latium, on both sides of the Anio (now Tivoli).—Hence, 1. a. Tibur-s, tis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tibur, Tiburine.—b. Tiburtes, um, m. (sc. cives) The Tiburines.—2. Tibur-nus (for Tiburt-nus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tibur; Tibur-tine.—As Subst.: Tiburnus, i, m. The Tiburnian; i. e. the founder of Tibur: Hor.*

**Tiburtus**, *i, m.* *Tiburtus*; the founder of the town of Tibur.

**Ticinum**, *i, n.* *Ticinum*; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus (now Pavia).

**Ticinus**, *i, m.* *The River Ticinus, in Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans (now Tessino).*

**Tigellinus**, *i, m.* *Tigellinus*; a favourite of the Emperor Nero.

**Tigellius**, *ii, m.* *Tigellius*: 1. *Tigellius Sarcus*; a contemporary of Cicero.—2. *Tigellius Hermogenes*; a censor of Horace.

**tigil-lum**, *i, n.* *dim.* [for *tigil-lum*; fr. *tignum*, *dim.* (in)-*i*] A little beam: Liv.

**tign-arius**, *a, um, adj.* [tign-um] *Of, or belonging to, a beam or beams: Cic.*

**tign-um**, *i, n.* (*mas. collat. form, plur. tign-i, Liv.*) [akin to Sanscrit root TAKSHI, *dolare*] (*The thing heven with an axe; hence*) A piece or stick of timber; a log, beam: Cæs.; Prop.

1. **tigris**, *is* or *idis* = *tygris* (in Persian, "an arrow"), *comm. gen.* (in prose, *mas.*; in the poets, usually *fern.*) **I. Prop.**: A tiger, tigris: Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: A. The name of a spotted hound of Actæon.—B. The Tiger (the name of a ship): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tigre*.

2. **Tigris**, *Idis, m., Tygris* (The Arrow; cf. 1. *tigris inil.*) *The River Tigris (so called from its rapidity).*

**Tigurinus pagus**. A district in Helvetia (the mod. Zurich). Its inhabitants are called **Tigurini**, *orum, m.*  
**tilla**, *æ, f.* *The linden or lime-tree: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) til, (mod.) tilleul.*

**Timagēnes**, *is, m., Τιμαγηνς.* *Timagenes*; a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.

**Timāvus**, *i, m.* *Timavus*; a river in Istria.

**tim-ē-fac-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [tim-eo; (e); fac-io] *Made afraid, frightened, alarmed, intimidated: libertas, Cic.*

**time-ns**, *ntis: 1. P. of time-o.—2. Pa.: Fearing, being afraid: (with Gen.): mortis, Lucr.*

**tim-ēo**, *ti, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. and n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Act.**: To fear, be afraid of; to dread, apprehend: *æternas penas, Lucr.: perfidiam, Cic. II. Neut.*: To be afraid or in fear; to be fearful, apprehensive, anxious, etc.: *timentes confirmat, Cæs.*

**timid-ē**, *adv.* [timid-us] *Fearfully, timidly: aliquid facere, Cic.: (Comp.) timidus, id.: (Sup.) timidissime, Quint.*

**timid-itas**, *ætis, f.* [id.] (*The quality of the timidus; hence*) *Fearfulness, cowardice, timidity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. timidité.*

**tim-idus**, *a, um, adj.* [tim-eo] **I. Prop.**: Fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid: (Comp.) *timidiora mandata, Cic.: (Sup.) timidissima turba, Ov.: (with Gen.) timidus procellæ, Hor. II. Meton.*: In good sense = *cautus*: *Cautious, anxious, circumspect: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. timide.*

**Timōlēon**, *tis, m.* = Τιμολέων. *Timoleon*; a Corinthian general.—Hence, **Timōlēont-ēus**, *a, um, Of, or belonging to, Timoleon.*

**Timon**, *ōnis, m., Τιμων* (Honouring). *Timon*; an Athenian misanthrope.

**tim-or**, *ōris, m.* [tim-eo] **I. Prop.**: Fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: A. Personified: *Fear: Hor.—B.* In a good sense: *Awe, reverence, veneration: Lucr.—C.* An object that excites fear, a terror: Ov.

**tinc-to**, *ærum, n. plur.* [for *ting-ta*; fr. *ting-o*] *Dyed, or coloured, things: Cic.*

**tinc-tilis**, *e, adj.* [for *ting-tilis*; fr. id.] *In which something is dipped: virus, Ov.*

**tinc-tus** (for *ting-tus*), *a, um, P. of ting-o.*

**tin-ēa**, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] 1. A gnawing worm, in clothes, books, etc.; a moth, book-worm, etc.: Hor.—2. A moth that flutters about a light: Ov.—3. A worm in bee-hives, fig-trees, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teigne*.

**ting-o** (*tingu-*), *tingi, tinctum, tingere, 3. v. a. [réγγω]* **I. Prop.**: A. *Gen.*: To wet, moisten, bathe with or in any liquid: *pavimentum mero, Hor. B. Esp.*: To soak in colour; to dye, colour, tinge: *murice lanas, Ov. II. Fig.*: To tincture, imbue, furnish with, etc.: *orator sit mihi tinctus literis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. teindre.*

**ting-i-o**, *ivi* or *il, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a.* [onomatop.] **I. Prop.**: A. *Gen.*: To ring, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle: *tingit tintinnabulum, Plaut. B. Esp.*: Of money: *To chink, clink, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.*: Of persons: *Act.*: To ring out with the voice; to sing: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tinker*.

**tin-ni-tus**, *ūs, m.* [tin-ni-o] **I. Prop.**: A ringing, jingling, tinkling: Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of language: *A jingling, jingle of words: Tac.*

**tin-n-ulus**, *a, um, adj.* [tin-ni-o] *Ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding: sistræ, Ov.*

**tintinnā-bulum**, *i, n.* [tintinn-a(-o)] (*That which brings about the tinkling or ringing; hence*) *A bell: Juv.*

**tin-tin-o** (-o), *no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. n.* [reduplicated from *tin*, the root of *tinnio*] *To ring, clink, clank; to jingle, tingle: aures, Cat.*

**tin-us**, *i, f.* *The (plant) tinus: Ov. Tiphys, yos, m., Τίφυς. Tiphys: I. Prop.*: The pilot of the Argo. **II. Meton.**: For a skilful pilot in general: Ov.

**Tirēsias**, *æ, m., Τειρεσίας. Tiresias: I. Prop.*: A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes. **II. Meton.**: For a blind man: Juv.

**Tiridates**, *æ, m. Tiridates; the name of several kings of Armenia.*

1. **tiro**, *ōnis, m.* **I. Prop.**: *Milit. t. t.*: A newly-leaved soldier; a young soldier, recruit: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A beginner, tiro: Cic.; Suet.

2. **Tiro**, *ōnis, m.* *Tiro: 1. M. Tullius Tiro; the learned freedman of Cicero.—2. Numisius Tiro; one of Antony's dependents.*

**tirō-cin-lum**, *ii, n.* [for *tiron-cin-lum*; fr. *tiro*, *tiron-is*] **I. Prop.**: *Milit. t. t.*: The first military service or first campaign of a young soldier; military rawness or inexperience: Liv. **II. Meton.**: A. *Milit. t. t.*: The young troops, raw forces, recruits: Liv.—B. The first beginning of anything; the first trial, attempt, or essay: Liv.; Pl. **tirun-culus**, *i, m. dim.* [for *tiron-culus*; fr. id.] (*A little tiro; hence*) *A young, newly-leaved recruit: Suet.*

**Tiryns**, *this* or *thos, f., Τίρυνς. Tiryms*; a town of Argolis, where Hercules was brought up.—Hence, **Tirynth-us**, *a, um, adj.*: 1. *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Tiryms; Tiryinthian.—As Subst.: Tirythius, ii, m. (sc. homo) The Tirythian, i. e. Hercules: Ov.—2. Meton.*: *Of, or belonging to, Hercules: tela, Ov.*

**Tisagoras**, *æ, m. Tisagoras; a brother of Mithades.*

**Tisiphōne**, *ēs, f., Τισιφώνη* (A venger of murder). *Tisiphone*; one of the Furies.—Hence, **Tisiphōn-ēus**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tisiphone.*

**Tissaphernes**, *is, m. Tissaphernes, a Persian satrap of Lower Asia.*

**Titan**, *ānis, -ānus, i, m., Τίταν. Titan* or *Titanus*: 1. Son of Coelus and Vestā, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans, called **Titāni** or **Titānes**, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus.—2. A grandson of the above, son of Hyperion, the Sun-god.—3. Prometheus, as grandson of Titan.—Hence, a. **Titān-us**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Titan, or the Titans: Titanian.—As Subst.: Titānia, æ, f.*: (a) Latona, as daughter of the Titan Coeus.—(b) Pyrrha, as descendant of the Titan Prometheus.—(c) Diana, as sister of Sol.—(d) Circe, as daughter of Sol.—b. **Titān-iacus**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belong-*

*ing to, Titan, or the Titans; Titanic.*—c. **Titān-is**, *Idis* or *Idos*, *adj. f. Titanic.*—*As Subst.: Titān-is, Idis, f. A Titan female: (a) Circe.—(b) Tethys, as sister of Sol.*

**Tithōnus**, *i, m.*, *Τιθωνός*. *Tithonus; a son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, and father of Memnon; endowed with immortality, and changed at last, after reaching a decrepit old age, into a cicada.*—Hence, **Tithōn-us**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tithonus; Tithonian.*—*As Subst.: Tithonia, æ, f. (sc. conjux) The wife of Tithonus; i. e. Aurora.*

**titillā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [**titill(a)-o**] *A tickling, titillation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Titillation.*

**titill-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [*etym. dub.*] *To tickle, titillate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. titiller.*

**Titius**, *ii, m.* *Titius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Titius**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Titus; Titian.*

**titūba-nis**, *ntis, P.* of **titub(a)-o**. **titubān-ter**, *adv.* [*for titubant-ter; fr. titubans, titubant-is*] *Hesitatingly, falteringly:* Cic.

**titubant-ia**, *æ, f.* [*fr. id.*] *A staggering, wavering:* Suet.

**titubā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [**titub(a)-o**] *A staggering, wavering:* Fig.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. titubation.*

**titūb-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Neut. A. Prop.: To stagger, reel, totter, etc.: 1. Gen.: cave, ne titubēs, Hor.—2. Esp.: Of the tongue as subject: To stammer, stutter, be at fault, falter, etc.: Ov. B. Fig.: To hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed: si verbo titubārāt (sc. testes), Cic. II. Act.: To make to stumble or reel: Pass. in reflexive force: To stumble, reel, etc.: vestigia titubata, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tituber.**

**titulus**, *i, m.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A superscription, inscription, label, title: Ov.; Liv. B. Esp.: 1. A notice, bill, placard, etc.; that something is to be sold or let: Prop.; Pl.—2. An inscription on a tomb, etc.; an epitaph: Juv. II. Meton.: A. (Like our title for) An honourable appellation, title of honour, glory: Cic.; Hor.—B. A cause or reason alleged, a pretence, pretext: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. titre.**

**Titurius**, *ii, m.* *Titurius; a legate of Caesar in the Gallic war.*

**Titus**, *i, m.* *Titus; a Roman prænomen; abbreviated, T.*

**Tityrus**, *i, m.* [*Doric for Σάρυρος, a Satyr; also, with the Laconians, the goat or ram that leads the flock*] *Tityrus; a shepherd named in Virgil's Eclogues.*

**Tmāros (-us)**, *i, m.* *Tmaros or Tmarus; a mountain of Epirus.*

**Tmōlus (Tymōlus)**, *i, m.*, *Τμῶλος*. *Tmolus or Tymolus; a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines.*—Hence, *1. Tmōl-ius*, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tmolus; Tmolian.*—*As Subst.: Tmōlius*, *ii, m.* (*sc. mons*) *Mount*

*Tmolus.*—**2. Tmōl-ites**, *is, adj. m.* *Of Tmolus.*

**tōc-ūlo**, *ōnis, m.* [*τοκ-ος, usury*] *A usurer:* Cic.

**tōf-inus**, *a, um, adj.* [*tof-us*] *Of tufa: metæ, Suet.*

**tōfus (-phus)**, *i, m.* *Tufa: Virg. (tōg-a, æ, f. [for teg-a; fr. teg-o] A covering; hence) I. Prop.: A toga; the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Peace: Cic.—B. An immodest woman: Tib. ¶ Hence, *Fr. toge.**

**togata**, *æ, v.* *togatus.*

**tōgāt-ārius**, *ii, m.* [*togat-a*] (*One belonging to a togata; hence*) *An actor in the Fabula togata: Suet.*

**tōg-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [*tog-a*] *I. Prop.: Furnished, or provided with, a toga; wearing a toga: Cic.—As Subst.: A. togatus*, *i, m.* (*sc. civis or homo*)

(*One dressed in a toga; i. e.*) *1. A Roman citizen: Cic.—2. A man of humble origin or station; a client: Juv.—Hence, togat-us*, *a, um, adj. Of a client or clients: turba, Juv.—B. togata*, *æ, f.* (*sc. mulier*) *An immodest woman: Hor. II. Meton.: In which or where the toga is worn: Gallia Togata, the part of Gallia Cisalpinga acquired by the Romans on the higher side of the Po.—As Subst.: togata*, *æ, f.* (*sc. fabula*) *The fabula togata; a species of Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects; the national Roman drama: Cic.*

**tōg-ūla**, *æ, f. dim.* [*tog-a*] *A little toga: Cic.*

**Tolēnus**, *i, m.* *Tolenus; a river in the country of the Sabines (now Turano).*

**tōlērā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [*toler(a)-o*] *1. That may be borne or endured; bearable, supportable, endurable, tolerable (Comp.) tolerabilior, cunctus, Cic.—2. That can easily bear or endure; enduring, sustaining, supporting: Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tolérable.**

**tōlērābil-iter**, *adv.* [*tolerabil-is*] *Patiently (Comp.) dolores tolerabilibus pati, Cic.*

**tōlērā-nis**, *ntis*: *1. P. of toler(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant, etc.: (Comp.) bello tolerantior, Sext. Aur. Vict.: (Sup.) asellus tolerantissimus, Col.: (with Gen.) corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tolérant.**

**tōlērān-ter**, *adv.* [*for tolerant-ter; fr. tolerans, tolerant-is*] *I. Prop.: Patiently, enduringly, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: Bearably, tolerably, moderately (Comp.) tolerantius, Pl.*

**tōlērānt-ia**, *æ, f.* [*fr. id.*] *A bearing, supporting, endurance: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tolérance.**

**tōlērā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*toler(a)-o*] *A bearing, supporting, enduring: Cic.*

**tōlērā-tus**, *a, um*: *1. P. of toler(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Supportable, tolerable (Comp.) tanto toleratiora, Tac.*

**tōl-ēro**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [*root tol, whence tollo and tuli; cf. tollo unū.*] *I. Prop.: To bear, support,*

*etc.: contignationem, Pl. II. Fig.: A. To bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate: forti animo militiam, Cic.—B. To support a person or thing, i. e. to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve: vitam, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tolérer.**

**Tōlētum**, *i, n.* *Toletum; a town of Spain (now Toledo).*—Hence, **Tōlēt-āni**, *ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Toletum.*

**toll-ēno**, *ōnis, m.* [*toll-o*] (*The lifting thing; hence*) *A swing-beam, a swipe or swoop: Liv.*

**tol-lo**, *sustulī, sublātum, tollere, 3. v. a.* [*root tol, whence tuli, akin to Sanscrit root TUL, Gr. τολ-ω*] *I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To lift, or take up, to raise, raise up, elevate, exalt, etc.: manūs, Cic.: ancoram, i. e. to weigh anchor, Cass.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To lift one's self up; to rise, rise up; Cic.; Lucr.—b. Of children: To take up, i. e. to accept, acknowledge, and so, to raise up, bring up, educate as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): Plaut.; Ter. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To lift, lift up, raise, elevate, etc.: cacinthum, Cic.: clamores ad sidera, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To lift one's self, etc.; to rise, etc.: clamor... magnus se tollit ad auras, Virg.—b. To raise up, i. e. to cheer, console, comfort: amicum, Hor. C. Meton.: Of children: To get, beget: Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To take up a thing from its place; to take away; to remove, bear, or carry, away: signa, to remove the standards; i. e. to break up the camp for marching: Cass.—2. Esp.: a. Of living objects: To take off, carry off, make away with; i. e. to kill, destroy, etc.: me truncus illapsus cerebro sustulerat, nisi, etc., Hor.—b. Of things as objects: To destroy, lay waste, etc.: Cic. B. Fig.: To do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel: benevolentiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) toller.**

**Tōlōsa**, *æ, f.* *Tolosa; a city of Gallia Narbonensis (now Toulouse).*—Hence, *1. Tōlōs-ānus*, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tolosa: Tolosan.*—**2. Tōlōs-ātes**, *iun, m.* (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Tolosa.*

**Tōlumnus**, *ii, m.* *Tollumnus: 1. A king of the Veientes.—2. A Rutulian soothsayer.*

**tōmā-cūlum (-clum)**, *i, n.* [*akin to τομή, "a cutting in pieces" (Thal which is made by cutting; hence) A sausage: Juv.*

**tō-mentum**, *i, n.* [*etym. dub.; prob. akin to τρύφ-η*] *A stuffing for cushions: Tac.*

**Tōmis**, *is, f.*, *Τόμις, -i (-æ)* (*Gr. form*), *ōrum, m.*, *Τόμοι*. *Tomus or Tomi; a town of Mesia, on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished.*—Hence, **Tōm-ite**, *ārum, m.* *The inhabitants of Tomis.*—Hence, **Tōmit-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Tomitan.*

**tōna-nis**, *ntis, P.* of **ton(a)-o**.—*As Subst.: m. (sc. deus) The Thunderer;*



an epithet of various gods; esp. of Jupiter: Ov.

**tōnd-ōo**, tōtōndi, tonsum, tondēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Of living objects, or any parts of them: To shear, clip, crop; to shave, etc.: barbam et capillum, Cic.—2. Of things as objects: A. Of trees, etc.: To lop, cut, prune, trim, etc.: Hor.—b. To gather, cull, pick, move, etc.: Virg. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force or simply tondere: To shave one's self; to shave: Quint.; Virg. II. Meton.: To crop; to graze, browse, or feed upon: campum late, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tondre.

**tōnitr-ālis**, e, adj. [tonitr-u] Thundering: Lucr.

**tōn-trus**, ūs, m. (-itruūm), ūi, n. [ton-o] Thunder: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.

**tōn-o**, ūi, tum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root STAN, sonum edere, ingemiscere, tonare] I. Prop.: A. Personal: To thunder: Jove tonante, Cic.—B. Impersonal: It thunders, etc.; there is, etc., thunder: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: To make a loud thundering noise; to roar, rattle, crash, etc.: cœlum tonat omne tumultu, Virg.—B. Act.: To thunder forth anything; to say, name, etc., with a thundering voice: tercentum tonat ore deos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tonner.

**ton-sa**, æ, f. [prob. for tond-sa; fr. tond-eo] (The stripped thing, e.g. a pole; hence) An oar: Virg.

**tons-illa**, æ, f. dim. [tons-a] (Prop.: A sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore; Meton.) Plur.: The tonsils in the throat: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tonsille.

**ton-sor**, ōris, m. [for tond-sor; fr. tond-eo] A shearer, clipper, shaver of the hair, beard, etc.: a hair-cutter, barber: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tondeur.

**tonsor-ŭs**, a, um, adj. [tonsor] (Of, or belonging to, a tonsor; hence) Of, or belonging to, shearing or shaving: tonsorial: culter, a razor, Cic.

**tonstric-ŭla**, æ, f. dim. [tonstrix, tonstric-is] A little female hair-cutter or barber: Cic.

**tons-trix**, ūis, f. [for tond-trix; fr. tond-eo] A female hair-cutter or barber: Plaut.

**ton-sura**, æ, f. [for tond-sura; fr. id.] A shearing, clipping: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tonsure.

**ton-sus** (for tond-sus), a, um, P. of tond-eo.

**tōpi-ārius**, a, um, adj. [topi-a, ornamental gardening] Of, or belonging to, ornamental gardening or gardening in gen.: Pl.—As Subst.: 1. topiarius, ūi, m. (sc. homo) An ornamental gardener: Cic.—2. topiaria, æ, f. (sc. ars) Ornamental gardening: Cic.

**tōpice**, ūs, f. = τωπικῇ. The art of finding topics: Cic.

**tōr-al**, ālis, n. [tor-us] (A thing belonging to a torus; hence) A valance of a couch: Hor.

**tōreuma**, ātis, n. = τώρευμα. Work executed in relief, embossed work: Cic.

**tor-mentum**, i, n. [for torqu-

mentum; fr. torqu-eo] 1. The thing twisted or turned about; hence) A twisted cord or rope: Cæs.—2. a. (The hurling thing; hence) An engine (for hurling missiles): Cic.; Cæs.—b. (The thing hurled; hence) A missile, shot thrown by the engine: Cæs.—3. (The torturing thing; hence) A. An instrument of torture, a rack: Cic.—b. Torture, anguish, pain, torment, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tormente, (mod.) tourmente, tourment.

**tor-mīna**, um, n. plur. [for torqu-mīna; fr. id.] (The torturing things; hence) A gripping of the bowels, the gripes, colic: Cic.

**tormin-ōsus**, i, m. [tormin-a] Full of, i.e. very subject to, the gripes or colic: Cic.

**tor-n-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [tor-n-us] I. Prop.: To turn in a lathe, to round off: spheram, Cic. II. Meton.: To turn, fashion, smoothe: versūs, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tourner, tournoyer.

**tor-nus**, i, m. = τώπνος. A turner's wheel, lathe: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tour.

**Tōrōne**, ēs or æ, f., Topōrῶν. Torone; a town of Macedonia.—Hence, **Tōrōn-æus** (-āicus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Torone; Toronean.

**tōr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [tor-us] (Full of torus; hence) I. Prop.: Full of muscle, muscular, brawny: colla boum, Ov. II. Meton.: Possessing substance: (Comp.) torosior caulis, Pl.

**torp-e-do**, ūis, f. [torpe-o] (A benumbing, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: Stiffness, numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity: Tac. II. Meton.: The torpido, cramp-fish, or electric ray.

**torp-e-ō**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To be stiff, numb, torpid, etc.: torpentes gelu, Liv. II. Fig.: To be stupid, stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.

**torpe-sco**, torpūi, no sup., torpescēre, 3. v. n. [torpe-o] I. Prop.: To grow stiff or numb, to become useless or torpid: pars corporis torpescit, Pl. II. Fig.: To become dull, listless, inactive, etc.: delicias et desidā torpescere, Tac.

**torp-ŭsus**, a, um, adj. [torp-eo] Benumbed, stupefied, torpid: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. torpide.

**torp-or**, ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: Numbness, stupefaction, torpor: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: Sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. torpeur.

1. **torqu-ātus**, a, um, adj. [torqu-es] Provided, or furnished, with a collar; collared: Ov.

2. **torquāt-us**, i, m. [torquat-us] (One provided with a torquis) The cognomen of T. Manlius (who was so called because he put on the neckchain of a Gaul whom he slew in single combat): —Plur.: The Torquati or descendants of T. Manlius.

**torqu-ēo**, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. [akin to τρέω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To turn, turn about; to twist, bend, wind: cervices oculosque,

Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To bend, twist, wind one's self, etc.: Cic.—2. To whirl around in the act of throwing, to fling with force, to hurl: jaculum in hostem, Virg.—3. To rack, torture: eculos torqueri, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To twist, wrest, distort: jus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To rack, torment, torture: tūe libidines te torquent, Cic.—2. To rack, try, test, etc.: aliquem mero, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. torde.

**torqu-is** (-es), is, m. and f. [torqu-eo] (The twisted thing; hence) I. Prop.: A twisted neckchain, necklace, collar: Cic. II. Meton.: A coupling-collar for oxen; Virg.—B. A wreath, garland, etc.: Virg.

**torre-nas**, ntis: 1. P. of torre-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Burning, hot, inflamed: miles torrens meridiani sole, Liv.—b. Meton.: Of streams, etc.: hoiling, raging, rushing, roaring, violent, impetuous, etc.: (Comp.) Padus torrentior, Pl. (Sup.) Asopus torrentissimus, Stat.—As Subst.: torrens, ntis, m. (sc. amnis) A torrent: Cic. c. Fig.: Of speech or the speaker: Boiling, roaring, rushing, etc.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. torrent.

**torr-ēo**, torrūi, tostum, torrēre, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit TRISH, sitire; Gr. τρέω, arefacio, siccō] I. Prop.: A. Of fire: 1. Gen.: To burn, scorch: a. Prop.: tostos en aspicie crines, Ov.—b. Fig.: Of love: Hor.—2. Esp.: To parch, roast, bake, dress food: fruges, Virg. B. Of the sun, planets, atmosphere, etc.: 1. Gen.: To parch, scorch, burn: medium terræ cingulum, Cic.—2. Esp.: To parch, dry for food, etc.: sole novo densas torrentur ariste, Virg. II. Meton.: To heat, make hot, etc.; To make thoroughly warm or hot: Pl.

**torre-sco**, no perf., nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. [torre-o] To become parched or burned: flammis, Lucr.

**torr-ŭsus**, a, um, adj. [torr-eo] I. Prop.: Dry, dried up, parched; torrid: campi, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Dried or shrivelled up: macie torridus, Cic.—B. Of cold, etc.: Nippel, pinched: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. torride.

**torr-is**, is, m. [id.] (The burning thing; hence) A brand, firebrand: Virg.

**tor-t-e**, adv. [tort-us] Crookedly, awry: Lucr.

**tor-tilis**, e, adj. [for torqu-tilis; fr. torqu-eo] Twisted, twined, winding: aurum, i.e. A golden chain, Virg.

**tor-to**, no perf., nor sup., tāre, 1. v. a. [intens. [for torqu-to; fr. id.] To torture, torment: Lucr.

**tor-tor**, ōris, m. [for torqu-tor; fr. id.] A tormentor, torturer, executioner: Cic.; Juv.

**tortū-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [2. tortus, tortu-is] (Full of tortus; hence) I. Prop.: Full of crooks or turns, winding, tortuous: Cic. II. Fig.: Entangled, involved, complicated: genus disputandi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tortueux.

1. **tor-tus** (for torqu-tus), a, um :

**1. P** of torqu-eo.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: *Twisted, crooked, etc.*: quercus, i. e. a twisted oak-garland, Virg.—**b. Fig.**: *Doubtful, dubious: conditiones, Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *tort*, "wrong," "injury" (i. adj.) *tortu*.

**2. tor-tus**, ūs, m. [for torqu-tus; fr. torqu-eo] *A twisting, winding: Virg.*  
**tōr-us**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *ru* or *rul*, *implere*; Gr. *tūa-os*, *tūa-ŋ*] *(The thing swelling out; a round, swelling, or bulging place; hence) 1. The muscular or fleshy part, the muscle, brazen of animal bodies: Virg.—2. A raised ornament, a knot, on a garland: Cic.—3. a. A couch, etc.: whether natural or manufactured; a sofa: Virg.—b. A bed: Ov.—4. An elevation, bank of earth, etc.; Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *lore*.

**torv-itas**, ātis, f. [torv-us] *(The quality of the torvus; hence) Wildness, savageness, severity, sternness of aspect, character, etc.*: Pl.; Tac.

**tor-vus**, a, um, adj. [tor-fos, from *top-ōs*] **I. Prop.**: *Of the eyes: Staring, ke-n, piercing, wild, stern: Virg.—As Subst.*: *torvi*, ōrum, m. (sc. oculi) *Fierce eyes, savage look, etc.*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage: vultus, Hor.—Adverbial expressions: Torvum, torva, Sharply, sternly, severely: Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *torve*.

**tos-tus** (for tort-tus), a, um, P. of tort-eo.

**tōt**, num. adj., indecl. *So many: tot signa: Cic.: qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, id.—As Subst. indecl.*: *So many persons, etc.*: Cic.

**tōt-īdem**, num. adj. indecl. [tot] *Just so many, just as many: totidem verbis, Cic.—As Subst. indecl.*: *Just so many things, just as much: Hor.*

**tōt-es** (-iens), num. adv. [id.] *So often, so many times; as often, as many times: toties designata maritos, Virg.*

**tōt-us**, a, um, adj. (Gen. *tōtius*, but *tōtius*, Lucr.; *Dat.*, *toti*; but *m.*, *toto orbi*, Prop.: *f.*, *tōtē insule*, Nep.) [Sans. root *tu*, to increase] *(Increased; hence) I. Gen.*: *All, all the* (denoting a thing in its entirety); *the whole, entire, total: res publica, Cic.—Particular phrase: Totum in eo est, All depends on this: Cic.—Adverbial expressions: A. Ex toto, Wholly, completely, entirely: Ov.—B. In toto, Upon the whole, generally, in general: Cic. II. Esp.*: *In Adverbial force: Altogether, wholly, entirely, absolutely: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *tout*.

**toxi-cum**, i, n. = *τοξικόν*. **I. Prop.**: *A poison in which arrows were dipped: Ov. II. Meton.*: *Poison, in gen.*: Hor.

**tra**=trans; v. trans.

**trāb-ālis**, e, adj. [trabs, trab-is] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, beams, beam: Cic. II. Meton.*: *Beam-like, stout as a beam: telum, Virg.*

**trāb-ēa**, ē, f. [id.] *(The thing having a beam-like stripe; hence) The trabes; a robe of state of augurs, kings, knights, etc.*: Virg.; Ov.; Pl.

**trāb-ē-ātus**, a, um, adj. [trabe-a] *Provided, or furnished, with a trabea; dressed in, or wearing, a trabea: Ov.; Tac.*

**trābes**, is, v. trabs *init.*

**trab-s**, trābis (Nom., trabs, Enn. ap. Cic.), f. [*trān-nē*] **I. Prop.**: *A beam, a timber: Cæs.; Ov. II. Meton.*: *A tall, slender tree: Ov.—B. 1. A ship or vessel: Hor.—2. A roof: Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *trabe, étrave*.

**Trāchas**, antis, f., *Τράχης*. *Trachas: a town usually called Tarracina.*

**Trāchin**, inis, -yn, ūnos, f., *Τραχίνα* or *Τραχύν*. *Trachin or Trachyn; a town of Thessaly (also called Heraclea), on Mount Etna, where Hercules burned himself on a funeral pile.—Hence, Trāchin-ius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trachin; Trachinian.—As Subst.*: *Trāchin-ius*, ūi, m. (sc. heros) *The Trachinian, i. e. Ceyx.*

**tractā-bilis**, e, adj. [tract(a)-o] **1. That may be touched, handled, taken in the hand: Cic.—2. Manageable: animus, Ov. (Comp.) ulcera tractabiliora, Pl.—3. a. P. Prop.: *Yielding, tractable, flexible, pliant: folium, Pl.—b. Fig.*: (a) *Yielding, etc.*: *voce tractabilis audit, Virg.—(b) With a negative: Not yielding in nature, character, etc.; inclement, etc.*: *non tractabile cœlum, Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *tractable*.**

**tractā-tio**, ōnis, f. [tract(a)-o] **I. Gen.**: *A handling, management, treatment: Cic. II. Esp.*: *A treatment of a person, i. e. conduct, behaviour towards him: Quint.—B. Rhetor. t. t.*: **1. The treatment, handling, discussion of a subject: Cic.—2. A special use, usage of a word: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traction*.**

**tractā-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A touching, handling, working: Pl. II. Fig.*: *A handling, management, treatment: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *traillé*.

**trac-tim**, adv. [for trah-tim; fr. trah-o] *By drawing along, i. e. little by little, in a drawing way, at length, slowly: Lucr.; Virg.*

**trac-to**, cāvi, tātum, tāre, i, v. a. *intens.* [for trah-to; fr. id.] **I. To draw violently; to drag, tug, haul, etc.**: *tractata comis antistita Phœbi, Ov. II. A. Prop.*: **1. Gen.**: *To touch, take in hand, handle: calicem, Hor.—2. Esp. a.*: *To prepare, work, get ready, etc.: ceram pollice, Ov.—b. To manage: gubernacula, Cic.—c. To take care of, have charge of: bibliothecem, Cic. B. Fig.*: **1. Gen.**: *To handle, manage: causas, Cic.—2. Esp. a.*: *To conduct, carry on, etc.*: *bellum, Liv.—b. To pass, spend, lead, etc.*: *vitam, Lucr.—c. To perform, act, represent, etc.*: *partes secundas, Hor.—d. To control, manage: animos, Cic.—e. To practise: artem, Ter.—f. With Personal pron.*: *To conduct one's self: Cic.—g. To treat, use, or conduct one's self towards a person in any manner: Cic.; Hor.—h. To handle, treat, investigate, discuss anything, mentally, orally, or in writing: Cic.; Pl.—k. To ponder,*

*or reflect, upon: præliorum vias, Tac.—m. To do, perform, accomplish: pauca, Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *trailer*.

**trac-tum**, i, n. [for trah-tum; fr. trah-o] *(A thing drawn out at length; hence) A flock of wool drawn out for spinning: Tib.*

**1. trac-tus** (for trah-tus), a, um: **1. P. of trah-o.—2. Pa.**: (Prop.: *Drawing out or along; Fig.*) *Of language: Continuous, flowing, fluent: Cic.*

**2. trac-tus**, ūs, m. [for trah-tus; fr. trah-o] **1. a. Prop.**: (a) *Gen.*: *A drawing, or dragging: Sall.; Ov.—(b) Esp.*: (A drawing out; hence) (a) *In writing: A forming, or formation, of a letter, etc.*: Prop.—(B) *Of a serpent: A drawing itself along; a creeping, crawling, etc.*: Virg.—**b. Meton.**: (a) *A train, line, etc., of anything: Virg.—(b) Of the course of a river, the planets, etc.*: Cic.—(c) *A space drawn out, i. e. extent, tract, etc.*: Cic.—(d) *A territory, district, region, tract of land, etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.—**c. Fig.**: (a) *(A drawing out; hence) (a) A drawing of words: Cic.—(B) A protracting, lengthening, protraction, etc.*: Tac.—(b) *A course, movement, current of speech, etc.*: Cic.—**2. Of time: (A drawing out; hence) A space, course: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trait, traite*.**

**trād-īto**, ōnis, f. [trād-o] **1. A giving up, delivering up, surrender, etc.: Cic.—**2. A handing down to posterity by historical account, etc.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tradition*.****

**trād-itus**, a, um, P. of trad-o.  
**trād-o** (trans-), dīdi, dītum, dōre, 3. v. a. *(To give across or over; hence)*

**I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To give up, hand over, deliver, transmit, surrender: pueros magistris, Ov.: peculum alieni, Cic. B. Esp.*: **1. To give up, surrender, or hand over to anyone in marriage: alian equiti Romano, Tac.—2. To deliver, commit, intrust, confide, for shelter, protection, etc.: *non dignum tradimus, Hor.—3. With Personal pron.*: *To give up, surrender, etc., one's self: Cæs.—4. To give up, or surrender, treacherously; to betray: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.*: **A. Gen.**: *To give up, hand over, deliver, surrender, etc.*: *tristitiam ventis, Hor. B. Esp.*: **1. With Personal pron.**: *To give one's self up; to yield, surrender, or devote one's self to anything: Cic.—2. a. To make over, transmit, as an inheritance; to leave behind, bequeath: consuetudo a Socrate tradita, Cic.—b. To hand down to posterity by written communication; to relate, narrate, recount: alienius sermones, Cic.: omnium iustissimum fuisse traditur, id.—3. To deliver by teaching; to propound, teach, anything: multa de sideribus... iuventuti transdunt, Cæs.***

**trā-dūco** (trans-), duxi, ductum, dūcere (Imperat., traduce, Ter.;—Perf. sync., traduxi, Plaut.), 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lead, bring, or conduct, across; to lead, bring, or carry over, anything: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam, Cæs.—Particular expression: Tra-*



*ducere equum, To lead a horse past (the censor, at his inspection of the equites):* Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To lead along, parade in public by way of disgrace; delatores per amphitheatrum arenam, Suet. II. Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *To lead, bring, or carry over; to remove, transfer, etc.*: *animos iudicium a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem, Cic. B. Esp.*: **I.**: *To bring over, draw over to one side or opinion: hinc iudicium ad optimates, Cic. —2.* *To lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, i.e. to make a show of; to expose to public ridicule; to dishonour, disgrace, defame, traduce: liberos, Liv.: avos, Juv.—3.* With Personal pron.: *To show one's self in public: Juv.—4.* Of time: *To lead, spend, pass: statem sine illo labore, Cic. III. Meton.*: *To pass the time of, to pass through an office, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. traduire.**

**trādūc-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [traduc-o] **I.** *A removing, transferring from one rank to another: Cic.—2.* Of time: *The passage, lapse, course: Cic.—3.* Rhetor. *l. i.*: **a.** *A transferring, melody: Cic.—b.* *A repetition of the same word: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. traduction.*

**trādūc-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *The conveyer (a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens):* Cic.

**trādūc-tus**, a, um, *P.* of traduc-o. **trādūx**, ūctis, *m.* [for traduc-s; fr. traduc-o] *(That which is led over; hence) Agricolt. l. i.*: *A vine-branch, vine-layer trained for propagation: Tac.*

**trāgic-e**, adv. [tragic-ns] *In a tragic manner, tragically: Cic.*

**trāgicus**, a, um, adj. = τραγικός (Pertaining to a goat). **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, tragedy; tragic: carmen, i.e. tragedy, Hor.—As Subst.: tragicus, i. m. (sc. scriptor) A tragic poet, writer of tragedy: Cic. II. Meton.*: **A.** *In the tragic style: tragic, lofty, grand, sublime: Cic.—B.* *Of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. tragique.*

**trāgōdia**, ōis, *f.* = τραγῳδία. **I. Prop.**: *A tragedy: Cic. II. Meton.*: **A.** *Personified: Tragedy: Ov.—B.* *The tragic art: Hor.—C.* *A lofty or elevated style: Cic.—D.* *A great commotion or disturbance; a spectacle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tragédie.*

**trāgōdus**, i, m. = τραγῳδός. *A tragic actor, tragedian: Cic.*

**trāg-ŭla**, a, e, *f.* [for trah-ula; fr. trah-o] *(A dragged thing; hence) A (kind of) large javelin: Cæs.*

**trāgus**, i, m. = τράγος (A goat). *Tragus, a species of fish: Ov.*

**trāh-a**, trāh-ēa, ōis, *f.* [trah-o] *(A dragged thing; hence) A drag, sledge: Virg.*

**trāh-o**, traxi, tractum, trāhēre (Inf. Perf. trāxe for traxisse, Virg.), *3. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To draw, drag, drag along, etc., whether by force or otherwise: corpus, Cic.: naves in saxa, Virg. B. Esp.*: **I.** *To draw forth or up: ex puteis aquam, Cic.—2.* *To drag along, trail,*

*etc.: vestem per pulpita, Hor.—3.* *To drag along in weariness, etc.: genua agra, Virg.—4.* *To draw forth or out, to extract, etc.: trahens harentia viscere tela, Ov.—5.* *To draw down: te quoque, Luna, traho, i.e. from heaven, Ov.—6.* *To draw together, contract, wrinkle, etc.: vultum, Ov.—7.* *Of drink: To draw in, quaff: Hor.—8.* *Of scent, etc.: To draw in, or inhale: Ov.: Phaed.—9.* *Of sighs: To draw, fetch, or heave: Ov.—10.* *Of the voice, etc.: To draw forth with difficulty, etc.: Virg.—11.* *To draw to one's self, i.e. to take, acquire, assume, get, etc.: squamam cutis durata trahabat, Ov.—12.* *(To) draw after or with one's self; hence: A. To have in attendance on one, or in one's train, etc.: turbam, Liv.—b.* *To lead, or conduct, slowly or with difficulty: exercitum, Liv.—c.* *To take, or convey, with one; to transport with one by sea, etc.: Ov.—13.* *To drag away violently: to carry off, plunder: predam ex agris, Liv.—14.* *Of money: To make away with; to dissipate, squander: pecuniam, Sall.—15.* *(To) draw out lengthwise; hence) Of wool, etc.: To spin, work, etc.: alicui purpura, Hor. II. Fig.*: **A.** *To drag, draw, draw along, etc.: quo fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. B. Esp.*: **I.** *To draw, attract, allure, etc.: trahit sua quæque voluptas, Virg.—2.* *(To) draw to one's self; hence: A.* *To draw, or derive: cognomen ex contumelia, Cic.—b.* *To derive, receive, suffer, etc.: molestiam, Cic.—3.* *a.* *To draw off, or away; to divert: alicum ab incepto, Sall.—b.* *To remove, take away: partem doloris, Liv.—4.* *To draw or bring to or into any condition, etc.: plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Tac.—5.* *To draw, bring, or gain over to a person, etc.: me in aliam partem, Tac.—6.* *To lay claim to, claim: hi numero avium regnum trahent, Liv.—7.* *To set down to, refer, ascribe: ornatum in superbiam, Tac.—8.* *Of existence: To draw out: vitam in tenebris luctuque, Virg.—9.* *Mentally: To drag, hurry, etc.: alicum diversas ad curas, Tac.—10.* *To ponder, consider, weigh, deliberate over, etc.: belli atque pacis rationes, Sall.—11.* *To bring on: noctem, Ov.—12.* *Of a plan, etc.: To derive or form: consilium, Sall.—13.* *To lengthen, spin or draw out, protract, extend, prolong, etc.: pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. traire, trier.*

**Trājānus**, i, m. *Trajan; a Roman emperor, who reigned A.D. 98–118, proverbial for his justice and benevolence.*

**trājec-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [for trājacio; fr. trājacio, through true root TRAJAC] **I.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *A crossing or passing over: Cic.—b.* *Fig.*: *Of language: Exaggeration, hyperbole: Cic.—2.* *Of words: A transposition: Cic.*

**1. trājec-tus** (for trājacio-tus), a, um, *P.* of trājacio, through true root TRAJAC.

**2. trājec-tus** (trans), ūs, *m.* [for trājacio-tus; fr. trājacio, through true root TRAJAC] **I. Prop.**: *A crossing*

*or passing over; a passage: Cæs. II. Meton.*: *Of the means of crossing over: A passage: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. trajet.*

**trājic-ŭo** (trans-), jicē, jectum, jicēre, *3. v. a. and n.* [for tra-jacio] **I.**: **A. Prop.**: **I. Gen.**: *To throw or sling over; to shoot over or across: murum jaculo, Cic.—2.* *Esp.*: **a.** *To convey across a body of water, etc.; to ship over, transport across, etc.: legiones in Siciliam, Liv.—b.* With Personal pron., *Pass.* in reflexive force, or simply *trajicere*: *To betake one's self across; to cross or pass over, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—c.* *Pass.*: *Of a stream, etc.: To be crossed: Liv.—d.* *To drive across: pecora in saltus, Just.—e.* *Of the eyes.* *To cast across: Lucr. B. Meton.*: *Of a bridge: To throw across, to bridge a place: Hirt. C. Fig.*: **I.**: **a.** *Gen.*: *To transfer: ex illius invidia aliquid in te trajicere, Cic.—b.* *Esp.*: *Of words: To transpire: Cic.—2.* *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To throw itself, or pass over; to cross, etc.: Hor. II.*: *(To) cast, or throw, through; hence: A.*: **I. Gen.**: *To strike through, stab through, pierce, penetrate, transfix, transpire: tempora ferro, Virg.—2.* *Esp.*: *With Personal pron.: To stab, etc., one's self: Suet.—B.* *To break through: medium aciem, Liv.*

**1. Tralles**, ūm, *f. plur.*; -is, *is, f. sing.* *Tralles or Trallis; a town of Lydia.—Hence, Trall-ianus*, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tralles; Trallian.—As Subst.: Tralliani, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The Trallians.*

**2. Tralles**, ūm; -i, *ōrum, m.* *The Tralles or Tralli; a people of Illyria.*

**trāmō**, āre, *v.* transmeo.

**trāme-s**, ūis, *m.* [for trame-(t)-s; fr. trame-o] *(That which goes or passes across; hence) I. Prop.*: *A cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.*: *A way, path, road, course, etc.: Hor.; Virg. III. Fig.*: *A way, course, method, manner: Lucr.*

**tram**, *v.* trans.

**trān-o** (trans-), nāvi, nātum, nāre, *1. v. a. and n.*: **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To swim across or over: I. Act.*: *transantur aquæ, Ov.—2. Nent.*: *ad suos tranavit, Liv. B. Meton.*: *To sail, fly, or glide across the air, etc.: nubila, Virg. II.*: *(Prop.) To swim through; Meton.*: *To penetrate, pass through: foramina tranant (sc. simulacra), Lucr.*

**tranquill-e**, adv. [tranquill-us] *Calmly, quietly, tranquilly: dicere, Cic. (Comp.) tranquillus, Sen. (Sup.) tranquillissime, Suet.*

**tranquill-itas**, ātis, *f.* [id.] *(The state or quality of the tranquillus; hence) I.* *Quietness, stillness, tranquillity; calmness of wind or weather; a calm: Cæs.; Cic.—2.* *a.* *Prop.*: *Calmness, serenity, tranquillity of mind: Cic.—b.* *Fig.*: *As a title of the later Roman emperors: Serenity, Serenissima Highness: Entr. ¶ Hence, Fr. tranquillité.*

**(Tranquill-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] *To make tranquillus; hence) To calm, compose, tranquillize; animos, Cic.*

**tranquillus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Quiet, calm, still, tranquil*: mare, Cic.—As Subst.: **tranquillum**, i, n. *A calm, calm weather*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Of the face, etc.: Free from workings, calm, still*: Cic. III. Fig.: *Calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil*: *Of living beings or things*: (Sup.) *tranquillissimus animus*, Cic.: (Comp.) *tranquillior animo*, id.—As Subst.: **tranquillum**, i, n. *A calm state, calmness, quietude, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tranquille*.

**trans**, prep. c. Acc. [akin to Sanscrit root TAR or TR, *transgredi*] I. *Across, over, beyond, on the further side of*: *trans mare*, Hor. II. In composition: *a. Before vowels trans remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and tra, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and trado, etc.*—B. Signification: 1. Prop.: *a. Across, over: trado*. —b. *Beyond, past, to or on the further side: transfuo*. —2. Meton.: *a. Through: transigo*. —b. *To mark a change from one state or condition to another: transformo*. —3. Fig.: *Through, i. e. from beginning to end, throughout: translego*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trans, très*.

**trans-ābēo**, ābī, ābitum, ābire, v. a. irr. *Of a weapon: To go through; to pierce through, transire: ensis transiit costas*, Virg.

**transac-tor**, ōris, m. [for *transag-tor*; fr. *transig-o*, through true root TRANSAG] *A manager, transactor*: Cic.

**transac-tus** (for *transag-tus*), a, um, P. of *transig-o*, through true root TRANSAG.

**trans-ādīgo**, ādēgi, ādactum, ādīgere, 3. v. a. *To thrust through, pierce through: transadigit costas et crates pectoris ense*, Virg.

**Trans-alp-inus**, a, um, adj. [trans; Alp-es] *That is, or lies, beyond the Alps: Transalpine*.—As Subst.: **Transalpinī**, ōrum, m. (sc. populi or incolae) *Transalpine nations*.

**trans-scendo**, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for *transcend-o*] I. Prop.: *To climb, step, or pass, over*: A. Neut.: *per Vescinos in Campaniam*, Liv.—B. Act.: *Alpes*, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Neut.: *In speaking, etc.: To make a transition*: Quint.—B. Act.: *To overstep, transgress, etc.*: *finēs Juris*, Lucr.

**transcens-sus** (for *transcend-sus*), a, um, P. of *transcend-o*.

**trans-scribo**, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [for *transscribo*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To write over (from one book into another); to transfer in writing; to copy off, transcribe: testamentum in alias tabulas*, Cic. B. Esp.: *Law t. t.*: *To make over, transfer a thing to anyone as his own; to assign, convey: in socios nomina*, Liv. II. Meton.: *To transfer, remove: transcribunt urbi matres*, Virg. III. Fig.: *To make over, transfer: sceptrā colonis*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transcrire*.

**trans-curro**, curri or cūcurri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To run over or across*: A. P. Prop.: *ad nos*, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *transcursum est*, Liv. B. Fig.: *In dissimilem rem*, Auct. Her. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To run, sail, etc., beyond, by, or past: praterque oculos transcurrere regis Jussit* (sc. effigiem falsi apri), Ov. B. Fig.: Neut.: *Of time, etc.: To pass by, elapse, pass away*: Pl. III.: A. Prop.: 1. Act.: *To run, hasten, or pass through; to traverse: visus coelum transcurrere nimbus*, Virg.—2. Neut.: *per spatium*, Lucr. B. Fig.: *To run through, arrive prematurely at the end of*: *cursum*, Cic.

1. **transcur-sus** (for *transcurr-sus*), a, um, P. of *transcurr-o*.

2. **transcur-sus**, ūs [for *transcurr-sus*; fr. *transcurr-o*] *A running, darting, or flying, through: fulguris, a flash of lightning*, Suet.

**Trans-danubiānus**, a, um, adj. [trans; Danubi-us] *Situate beyond the Danube, Transdanubian: regio*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Transdanubien*.

**transd**, v. trad.

**transenna**, ā, f. [etym. dub.] *A rope, noose, springe*: Plaut.; Cic.

**trans-ēo**, īvi or īi, itum, īre, v. n. and a. irr. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go over or across; to cross over; to pass over*: A. Neut.: *ut sine maleficio et injuriā transeat*, Cæs.—b. Act.: *Euphratem*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *a. To go over to a party or side*: Cic.; Ter.—b. *To go or pass over into anything by transformation; to be changed or transformed into a thing: equē feris humana in corpora transit*, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: a. Neut.: *To pass over; to proceed*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *transitum est ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum*, Cic.—b. Act.: *To pass over: aliquid silentio*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To go or pass over to another opinion*: Liv.—c. In speaking: (a) Neut.: *To pass over to another subject*: Cic.; Liv.—(b) Act.: *To pass over, pass by, leave untouched: multa*, Script. ap. Cic.

II.: A. Prop.: Act.: *To go or run past or beyond; to pass by: transit equum cursu*, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Of time as subject: Neut.: *To pass by, pass away, elapse*: Cic.; Tac.—2. *To overstep, transgress, go beyond: modum*, Cic.—3. *To overstep, pass beyond: spatium juventæ*, Ov. III.: A. Prop.: Act.: *To go, or pass, through: Formias*, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To go, or run, through; to pervade: per omnia*, Cic.—2. *To go quickly, or briefly, through: unamquamque rem*, Cic.—3. *To pass through, spend, life, time, etc.*: Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transir*.

**trans-fēro**, tūli, lātum (also *trā-lātum*), ferre, v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To bear across; to carry or bring over; to convey over, transport, transfer: ornamenta ad se ex hortis*, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: *To transport one's self*: Hor.—b. *To transfer by writing from one book into another; to copy, transcribe: literas in libros*, Cic. B. Fig.: 1.

Gen.: *To convey, direct, transport, transfer: similitudinem ad animum ab oculis*, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self*: Cic.—b. *To transfer from one's self, to avert: invidiam criminis*, Tac.—c. *To put off, postpone, defer, in respect of time: causam in proximum annum*, Script. ap. Cic.—d. *Of speaking or writing: (a) To translate into another language: Cic.—(b) To transfer to a secondary or figurative signification; to use figuratively*: Cic. II. *To carry through a place, etc.; to carry along, or in procession: aurum in triumpho*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transférer*.

**trans-figo**, flxi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. I.: *To thrust, or pierce, through; to transfuse: aliquem per pectus*, Liv. II. *To thrust something through a thing: duplicatque virum transfixa (sc. hasta) dolore*, Virg.

**trans-figur-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [trans; figur-a] *To change in shape; to transform, transfigure, metamorphose: puerum in muliebrem naturam*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transformer*.

**transfixus** (for *transfig-sus*), a, um, P. of *transfig-o*.

**trans-fūo**, fluxi, prps. no sup., flūere, 3. v. n. I.: *To flow, or run, through: sanguis*, Pl. II. (Prop.: *To flow beyond or past*; Fig.) *Of time: To pass away, elapse: transfuxere dies*, Claud.

**trans-fōdīo**, fōdi, fossum, fōdēre, 3. v. a. *To thrust, or run, through; to stab through, transfixe: latens*, Liv.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *pectora duro Transfossi ligno*, Virg.

**transform-is**, e, adj. [transform-o] *Changed in shape, transformed*: Ov.

**trans-formo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To change in shape, transform: transformat sese in miracula rerum*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transformer*.

**transfos-sus** (for *transfod-sus*), a, um, P. of *transfod-io*.

**trans-frēt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [trans; fret-um] *To cross a strait, pass over the sea*: Suet.

**transfug-a**, ā, comm. gen. [transfug-io] *One who flees over [to the enemy]; a deserter*: Tac.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfuge*.

**trans-fūgo**, fūgi, fūgtum, fūgere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert: ad Romanos*, Liv. II. Fig.: *ab afflictā amicitia*, Cic.

**transfūg-ium**, ī, n. [transfug-io] *A fleeing over to the enemy, desertion*: Liv.

**trans-fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *Of liquids: To pour over or out from one vessel into another; to pour off, decant, transfuse: arenam liquatam in alias fornaces*, Pl. II. Fig.: *To transfer: suas laudes ad aliquem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfuser*.

**transfus-iō**, ōnis, f., [for *transfund-sio*; fr. *transfu(n)d-o*] I. Prop.: *A pouring out, decanting, transfusion*: Pl. II. Meton.: *A transmigration*.



of a people : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfusion*.

**transfusus** (for *transfus-sus*), a, um, 1. P. of *transfus(n)d-o*. — 2. Pa.: *Diffused, of extended application* : Cic. **transgrédior**, *gressus sum*, *grédi*, 3. v. dep. a. and n. [for *transgradior*] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To step across or over; to go or pass over, to cross* : a. Act.: *pomerium*, Cic.—b. Neut.: in *Italiam*, Liv.—2. Esp.: *To go over to another party* : Tac. B. Fig.: 1. Act.: a. *To surpass*: *aliquem*, Pl.—b. *To exceed*: *duodevigesimum annum*, Vell.—c. *To pass over, omit*: *mentionem*, Vell.—2. Neut.: *To pass over, to proceed*: *ab indecoris ad infesta*, Tac. II. *To go or pass through*: *colonias*, Tac. III. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Having been passed or crossed*: *transgresso Appennino*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transgrédier*.

**transgres-sio**, *ónis*, f. [for *transgred-sio*; fr. *transgred-ior*] I. Prop.: *A going across, going over, passing over, passage*: *Gallorum*, Cic. II. Fig.: *Rhetor. t. t.*: *Transposition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transgression*.

1. **transgressus** (for *transgred-sus*), a, um, P. of *transgred-ior*.

2. **transgres-sus**, *ús* (only in *Abi. Sing.*), m. [for *transgred-sus*; fr. *transgred-ior*] *A passing over, passage*: Tac.

**trans-igo**, *égi*, actum, *igère*, 3. v. a. [for *trans-ago*] I.: *(To) impel, drive, or force through*; hence) A. Gen.: *To thrust, stab, pierce through; to transfer*: *gladio pectus transigit*, Phaed. B. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To run one's self through; to destroy one's self*: Tac. II. A. Gen.: *To carry through; to bring to an end; to finish, complete, conclude, perform, accomplish, dispatch, transact any business*: *negotium*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *si transactum est, if all is over*, id. B. Esp.: 1. a. Prop.: *Business t. t.*: (a) Act.: *To settle a matter; to come to a settlement, agreement, or understanding about a matter*: *aliquid*, Cic.—(b) Neut.: *To settle; to come to a settlement, agreement, or understanding*: *cum aliquo*, Cic.—b. Fig.: *Of matters in gen.*: *To make an end of, put an end to, be done with a thing*: *cum expeditionibus*, Tac.—2. Of time: *To bring to an end; to lead, pass, spend*: *transacto tribunicia potestatis tempore*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transiger*.

**trans-silio** or **trans-silio**, *silivi*, *silii* or *silii*, sultum, *silire*, 4. v. n. and a. [for *trans-sallo*] I. Prop.: *To leap, jump, or spring across; to leap over, spring over*: A. Neut.: *ex humilioribus in altiore navem*, Liv.—B. Act.: *muros*, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Neut.: 1. *To go quickly, hasten, make haste, or speed; to pass rapidly*: per *Thraciam*, Flor.—2. *To go quickly over, to hasten to attach one's self, to a party, or side*: *ad aliquem*, Pl.—B. Act.: 1. *To jump or skip over; to neglect*: *ante pedes posita*, Cic.—2. *To skip over; to pass over in silence, omit*,

etc.: *rem pulcherrimam*, Cic.—3. *To exceed, go beyond, transgress*: *modici munera Liberi*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tressaillir*.

**transita-ns**, *ntis*, P. of obsol. *transit(a)-o*, 1. v. n. *intens.* of *transeo*. *Going or passing through*: Cic.

**transi-tio**, *ónis*, f. [for *transeo*, through true root *TRANSI*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A going across or over; a passing over, passage*: Cic. B. Esp.: *A going over, desertion to a party*: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: A. Medic. t. t.: *Infection, contagion*: Ov.—B. Rhetor. t. t.: *A transition*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transition*.

**transi-tus**, *ús*, m. [for *transeo*, through true root *TRANSI*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A going over, passing over, passage*: Cæsar; Liv. B. Esp.: *A passing over or desertion to another party, etc.*: Tac. II. Meton.: *A passage*: *transitus spiritus*, i. e. the wind-pipe, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transit*.

**translāt-icius** (*trālāt-, itus*), a, um, adj. [transféro, (*Sup.*) *translatum*] I. Prop.: *Politic. and Law t. t.*: *Handed down, transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary*: *edictum*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Usual, common*: *di sunt locuti more translatio*, Phaed.

**translā-tio** (*trālā-*), *ónis*, f. [root *TRANSILA*; v. fero *ind.*] I. Prop.: *A carrying, or removing, from one place to another; a transporting, transferring*: Cic. Pl. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *A transferring, shifting*: Cic. B. Esp.: *A transfer to a figurative signification; a figure, metaphor; a figurative use*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *translation*.

**translāt-ivus** (*trālā-*), a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Of, or belonging to, transference; that is to be transferred*: *constitutio*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *translatif*.

**translā-tor**, *óris*, m. [*id.*] *One who carries over; a transferer*: Cic.

**translāt-us**, a, um, P. of *transféro*, through root *TRANSILA*; v. fero *ind.*

**trans-lucēo** (*trā-*), *no perf. nor sup.*, *lucēre*, 2. v. n. I. *To shine across*: Lucr. II. *To shine through, show through; to be transparent or translucent*: in *liquidis translucet aquis*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *translucire*.

**trans-mār-inus**, a, um, adj. [trans; mar-e] *Beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine*: *vectigalia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmarin*.

**trans-méo** (*trā-*), *avi*, *átum*, *äre*, 1. v. n. *To go over or across*: Tac.

**trans-migro**, *avi*, *átum*, *äre*, 1. v. n. *To remove across; i. e. to remove from one place to another; to migrate*: *urbem quasituri sumus, quo transmigramus*, Liv.

**transmis-sio**, *ónis*, f. [for *transmitt-sio*; fr. *transmitt-o*] 1. *A sending across or over*: Cic.—2. *A going across or over; a passage, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmission*.

1. **transmis-sus** (for *transmitt-sus*), a, um, P. of *transmitt-o*.

2. **transmis-sus**, *ús*, m. [for

*transmitt-sus*; fr. *transmitt-o*] *A passing across or over; a passage*: Cæsar.

**trans-mitto** (*trā-*), *mi*, *missum*, *mittere*, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: (*To cause to go across or over; hence*) 1. *To send across or over; to send off, dispatch, transmit*: *exercitum*, Cæsar. 2. *To throw a building, beam, structure, etc., across, or over, a place*: Liv.; Suet. B. Meton.: *To make over to anyone as a possession, etc.*: *me famulo, famularique, Heleno transmisit habendam*, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To convey across or over; to send over; to transfer*: *bellum*, Tac.—2. Esp.: a. *To turn from one object to another*: *eandem vim in me transmittere*, Tac.—b. *To commit, entrust*: *hunc tantum bellum*, Cic.—c. *To devote to, give up to*: *meum tempus amicorum temporibus*, Cic.—d. *To pass over, omit*: *Junium mensem*, Tac. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To suffer, let, permit, or allow, to go through*: *exercitum per fines suos*, Liv.—2. Esp.: *To let pass through the bowels; to pass away, etc.*: *venenum*, Tac. B. Fig.: *To let go through one's hands; to resign*: *munia imperii*, Tac. III.: (*To send one's self over or across; hence*) A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go, or pass, over or across; to cross*: a. Act.: *maria*, Cic.—b. Neut.: *inde transmittēbam*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To go over, or desert, to a party, etc.*: ad *Cæsarem*, Vell. B. Fig.: *To pass over, to leave untouched, disregarded, etc.*: *sententiam silentio*, Tac. IV.: (*To send one's self through; hence*) A. Prop.: 1. *To ride through or across*: *campos*, Lucr.—2. *To pass through*: *sinus*, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *Of time, etc., as object*: *To go through, pass, spend*: Pl.—2. *In a bad sense*: *To undergo, endure, pass through*: *febrim ardorem*, Pl.—3. *In a good sense*: *To pass through the midst of pleasures, etc.*: Pl. V. *To hurl, fling, etc., over or across*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmettre*.

**trans-mont-āni**, *órum*, m. [trans; mons, *mont-is*] *Persons beyond, or living beyond, the mountains*: Liv.

**trans-mövēo**, *no perf.*, *móvum*, *mövère*, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: *To move across or over; to remove from one place to another*: *Syriā legiones*, Tac. II. Fig.: *To transfer*: *gloriam Verbis in se*, Ter.

**trans-müto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, 1. v. a. *To change over, shift, transmute*: *transmutat (sc. fortuna) incertos honores*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmuter*.

**trans-nāto** (*trā-*), *avi*, *átum*, *äre*, 1. v. n. *To swim over or across*: Cæsar; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transnater*.

**transno**, *äre*, v. *trano*.

**trans-nómīno**, *avi*, *átum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. *The name over again, change the name of a person or thing to something else*: Suet.

**trans-nümēro**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, 1. v. a. *To count over, count out*: Auct. Her.

**Trans-pād-ānus**, a, um, adj

[trans; Pad-us] *That is beyond the Po*, *Transpadane*: clientes, Cic.

**transpec-tus**, ūs, m. [transpicio; through true root **TRANSPEC**] *A looking or seeing through*: Lucr.

**trans-spicio** (trans-) *no perf. nor sup.*, spēre, 3. v. a. [for trans-specio] *To look or see through*: Lucr.

**trans-pōno**, pōsui, pōstum, pōnere, 3. v. a. *To put, place, or set across or over; to remove to another place; to transfer*: militem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transposer*.

**trans-porto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To convey or carry across or over; to transport over*: A. With that which is conveyed, as object: legiones, Cæs. — B. With that over which anything is conveyed, as object: milites navibus flumen transportat, Cæs. II. Esp.: *To transport, banish*: Agrippam in insulam, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transporter*.

**transpōs-itus**, a, um, P. of transpō(s)-io, through true root **TRANSPOS**.

**Trans-rhēn-ānus**, a, um, adj. [trans; Rhen-us] *That is beyond the Rhine*: *Transrhenish*. — As Subst.: **Transrhenani**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The dwellers beyond the Rhine*.

**transs-**, woris in, v. trans.

**Trans-tiber-īnus**, a, um, adj. [trans; Tiber-is] *That is beyond the Tiber*: *Transiberine*. — As Subst.: **Transiberini**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *Persons dwelling beyond the Tiber*.

**trans-trum**, i, n. [akin to trans; cf. trans init.] *(That which crosses over; hence) A cross-bank in a vessel, a bank for rowers, a thwart*: Cic.

**trans-sulto** (trans-), *no perf. nor sup.*, saltāre, 1. v. n. [for trans-salto] *To leap over or across*: Liv.

**trans-sūo** (trans-), sūi, sūtum, sūbere, 3. v. a. [for trans-suo] *To sew, or stitch, through; to pierce through*: Ov.

**transū-tus**, a, um, P. of transu-o.

**transvec-tio** (travec-), ōnis, f. [for transveh-tio; fr. transveh-o] 1. *A crossing, or passing, over any place or thing*: Cic.—2. Polit. t. t.: *A riding past of the Roman knights before the censor; a review*: Suet.

**transvec-tus** (for transveh-tus), a, um, P. of transveh-o.

**trans-vēho** (tra-), veki, vectum, vēhere, 3. v. a. I. A. Gen.: *To carry, conduct, or convey, across or over; to transport*: quid militum transvexisset, Cæs. B. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: (To carry one's self across or over; to cross; hence) 1. To sail across or over*: Sall.; Liv.—2. *To go, run, or pass, over*: cæcula cursu, Cic.—3. *To ride across or over*: transvectæ fronte pugnatum alie, Tac. II. *Pass. in reflexive force: A. Prop.: (To carry one's self past; hence) To ride past*: Liv.; Tac. B. Fig.: *Of time*: Pass.: *To pass by, elapse, etc.*: transvectum est tempus, Tac. III. *To carry through a place; to carry, bear, lead, conduct along in procession*: signa, tabulas, Flor.

**trans-verbēro**, āvi, ātum, āre,

1. v. a. *To strike, or beat, through; to thrust through, pierce through, transfix*: bestia venabulo transverberabatur, Cic.

**transvers-ārius**, a, um, adj. [transversus;] *Lying across, crosswise*: tigna, cross-beams, Cæs.

**transver-sus** (transvor-, trā-ver-) (for transvert-sus), a, um, 1. P. of transvert-o.—2. Pa.: *Turned across; hence, going or lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross*: transverse: A. Prop.: *vise, cross-streets*, Cic.—Adverbial expressions: *Ex transverso, in transversum, per transversum, or transversa*: *Crosswise, transversely, obliquely, sideways*: Lucr.; Pl.; Virg.—b. Fig.: *transversa incurrit misera fortuna reipublicæ* Cic.—Adverbial expression: *De transverso, Contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transverse, travers*.

**trans-vōlto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. *To fly through*: Lucr.

**trans-vōlo** (trā-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. A. Prop.: *To fly over, or across*: fines, Pl. B. Meton.: *To go, come, mount, or pass, quickly over or across*: importunus (sc. Cupido) transvolat aridas Quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. C. Fig.: *To pass rapidly over; to neglect, despise*: transvolat in medio posita, Hor. II. (Prop.): *To fly through; hence* Meton.: *To speed, or hasten, through*: dum travolat (sc. vox) auras, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transvoler*.

**transversus**, v. transversus.

**trāpētus**, i, m. = τραπέτης *(That which presses out). An olive-mill, oil-mill*: Virg.

**Trāsimēnus** (Trāsy-) Lacus, or simply Trasimenus. *The Trasimene Lake; a lake in Etruria, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans (now Lago di Perugia)*.—Hence, **Trāsimēnus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trasimenus*.

**Trausius**, ūi, m. *Trausius; a man's name*.

**trāv-**, v. transv.

**trā-vio**, *no perf. nor sup.*, viāre, 1. v. n. *To go through, penetrate*: Lucr.

**Trēbātius**, ūi, m. *Trebatius (C. Testa); a lawyer, a friend of Cicero*.

**Trēbia**, æ, m. *The Trebia; a river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans (now Trebbia)*.

**Trēbōnius**, ūi, m. *Trebonius; a Roman name*.

**Trēbūla**, æ, f. *Trebula*: 1. *A town in Campania, near Suessula and Satulicula (now Maddaloni)*.—Hence, **Trēbūlanus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trebula*.—2. *A town in the Sabine territory*.—Hence, **Trēbūlanus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trebula*.

**trē-c-ēni**, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [for tri-cent-um; contr. fr. tri-cent-ēni; fr. tres, tri-um; cent-um] I. Prop.: *Three hundred each, three hundred distributively*: Liv. II. Fig.: *Three*

*hundred, i. e. very large, etc.*: tanti, Hor.

**trēcent-ālmus**, a, um, adj. [trēcent-i] *Three-hundredth*: Cic.

**trē-cent-i**, æ, a, num. adj. [for tri-cent-i; fr. tres, tri-um; cent-um] I. Prop.: *Three hundred*: viri, Cic. II. Fig.: *Three hundred, i. e. very large, etc.*: catenæ, Hor.

**trēcent-ies**, num. adv. [trēcent-i] *Three hundred times*: Cat.

**trēchēdipnum**, i, n. = τρεχέδιπνον *(A thing for running to a banquet). A light garment worn at table by parasites*: Juv.

**trēdēc-ies**, num. adv. [trēdec-im] *Thirteen times*: Cic.

**trē-dēcim**, num. adj. [for tri-decem; fr. tres, tri-um; decem] *Thirteen*: Liv.

**treis** or **tris**, v. tres init.

**trēm-ēbundus**, a, um, adj. [trēm-o] *Trembling, quivering, shaking*. I. Prop.: *membra, Ov.: (Comp.) tremebundior, Col.* II. Fig.: *vox, Auct. Her.*

**trēm-ē-fācio**, fēci, factum, fācere 3. v. a. [trēm-o; (e); facio] I. Gen.: *To cause to shake, quake, or tremble*: Olympum, Virg. II. Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To tremble, quake*: tellus tremefacta, Virg.

**trēm-endus**, a, um, 1. P. of trem-o.—2. Pa.: *(That is to be trembled at; hence) Fearful, dreadful, frightful, formidable, terrible, tremendous*: rex, Virg.

**trēm-isco** (-esco), *no perf. nor sup.*, iscere, 3. v. n. and a. incl. [trēm-o] I. Neut.: *To begin to shake or tremble; to shake, quake, or tremble for fear*: jubeo tremiscere montes, Ov. II. Act.: *To tremble or quake at a thing*: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg.

**trē-mo**, mūi, *no sup.*, mēre, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to Gr. τρέω] I. Neut.: *To shake, quake, quiver, tremble, etc.*: tremere sub dentibus artūs, Virg. II. Act.: *To quake or tremble at a thing*: virgas ac securas dictatoris, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tremor, (mod.) trembler*.

**trēm-or**, ōris, m. [trēm-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor*: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: *An earthquake*: Lucr. II. Meton.: *Personified*: Tremōdis: Ov.

**trēm-ūlus**, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous*: artus, Lucr.: lumen, Virg. II. Meton.: *That causes one to shake or shiver*: frigus, Cic.

**trepida-n-s**, ntis, P. of trepid(a)-o.

**trepidan-ter**, adv. [for trepidant-ter; fr. trepidans, trepidant-is] *Tremblingly, timorously, anxiously, with trepidation*: trepidanter, effatus, Suet.: (Comp.) trepidantius, Cæs.

**trepida-tio**, ōnis, f. [trepid(a)-o] *A state of confused hurry or alarm; agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trepidation*.



**trepíd-e**, *adv.* [trepíd-us] *Hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation: Liv.*

**trepíd-o**, *avi*, *átum*, *áre*, *l. v. n.* and *a. [id.]* *I. Neut.: To hurry with alarm; to bustle about anxiously; to be in a state of confusion, agitation, or trepidation: omnibus locis, Sall.: ultra fas, Hor.: (Impers. Pass.) totis trepidatulis castris, Cass. II. Act.: To tremble at through fear: et motas ad lunam trepidabilis arundinis umbram, Juv.*

**trep-ídus**, *a, um, adj.* [prob. akin to *trép-w*] (*Turned, put to flight; hence*) *1. Of living beings: Restless, agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.; also, of things: apes, Virg.: Messenii: Liv.—2. Of things: Trembling: terror, Lucr.—3. (Turning; putting to flight; hence) That makes anxious, solicitous, etc.; alarming: in re trepidá, in a critical situation, perilous juncture, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *trepide*.*

**trēs** (*treis, tris*), *tria, num. adj.* [*tréis, tria*] *Three. I. Prop.: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. II. Fig.: To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, of three words, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. trois.*

**tre-ss-is**, *is, m.* [for *tri-ass-is*; *fr. tres, tri-um*; *as, ass-is*] *Three asses. I. Prop.: Var. II. Fig.: To denote a trifle: non tressis agaso, not worth three coppers: Pers.*

**tres-viri**, *orum, m.* *Three men (holding an office together, or associated in public business); A board of three: three joint commissioners: Cic.*

**Tréviri** (*-éri*), *orum, m.* *The Treviri or Treveri; a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Moselle and the forest of Ardennes (in and about the mod. Treves).*

**tri-angŭl-us**, *n, um, adj.* [*tres, tri-um*; *angul-us*] *Having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular: sidera, Cic.—As Subst.: triangulum, l, n. A triangle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. triangle.*

**tri-áril**, *orum, m.* [*tres, tri-um*] (*The persons belonging to tres; hence*) *The triarii; a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. triaires.*

**tribŭ-áriu-s**, *a, um, adj.* [*tribus, (unconfr. Gen.) tribu-is*] (*Of, or belonging to, a tribe or tribes: Cic.*

**tribŭ-ŭlis**, *is, m.* [*trib-us*] *I. Prop.: One of the same tribe with another: Cic. II. Meton.: One of the lower classes of the people, a common or poor person: Hor.*

**tri-bŭlum**, *l, n.* [*tero, through root nŭ*] (*The rubber; hence*) *A sledge for rubbing out the corn: Virg.*

**tribŭlus**, *l, m.* = *tribŭlos* (*A three-pointed thing: A species of thorn or thistle; land-caltrops: Virg.*

**tribŭn-ál**, *alis, n.* [*tribus*] (*A thing belonging to a tribunus; hence*) *I. Prop.: A. A raised semicircular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed; a judgment-seat, tribunal: Cass.; Cic.—B. Of the*

*elevation in the camp, from which the general addressed the soldiers or administered justice: Liv.—C. Of the seat of the praetor in the theatre: Suet.—D. Of a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank: Tac. II. Meton.: A mound, dam, embankment: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribunal.*

**tribŭn-átus**, *us, m. [id.]* (*The office and dignity of a tribune; the tribunship: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribunat.*

**tribŭn-icius** (*-itius*), *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] (*Of, or belonging to, a tribune of the people or soldiers: tribunitial: potestas, Cic.—As Subst.: tribunicus, ū, m. (sc. homo) One that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune: Cic.*

**tribŭnus**, *l, m.* [*trib-us*] (*Prop.: Gen.: One pertaining to a tribus: Esp.: the chief of a tribe; Meton.: A chieftain, commander, tribune: erarii, i. e. tribune of the treasury, i. e. a paymaster who assisted the quaestors, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribun.*

**tribŭ-ŭo**, *ŭi, átum, ŭere, 3. v. a.* [*prps. trib-us*] (*To assign or give to a tribe; hence*) *I. Prop.: To assign, impart, allot, bestow, give, etc.: pramía, Cass. II. Fig.: A. To grant, give, show, pay, render: misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic.—B. To grant, yield, give up, concede, allow: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum, etc., Cic.—C. To ascribe, assign, attribute a thing to a person or thing as the cause: aliquid virtuti hostium, Cass.—D. To divide, distribute: rem universam in partes, Cic.—E. Of time: To bestow or spend upon, devote to a thing: his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, quantum, etc., Cass.*

**tribŭ-s**, *us, f.* [*prob. akin to tres, tri-um*; and Sanscrit root *tri*, *esse*, whence, Lat. *fu-i*; Gr. *φύ-σιν*;—by some it is considered akin to the *Æol.* *τριπύς* = *τριπύς*, a third part] (*A third part of the Roman people; as their numbers increased it came to mean*) *I. Prop.: A division of the people, a tribe: Cic. II. Fig.: A tribe: grammaticas ambire tribus, to canvass the Grammarian tribe: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribu.*

**tribŭt-áriu-s**, *a, um, adj.* [*tributum*] (*Of, or belonging to, tributum; hence*) *1. Of, or belonging to, tribute: necessitas, of paying tribute, Just.—2. Of, or pertaining to, a contribution, etc.: tabellae, letters of credit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tributaire.*

**tribŭ-tim**, *adv.* [*tribus, (unconfr. Gen.) tribu-is*] (*Through each tribe, by tribe, by tribes: Cic.*

**tribŭ-tio**, *ŭis, f.* [*tribu-o*] (*A dividing, distributing, distribution: Cic.*

**tribŭ-tum**, *i, n. [id.]* (*A thing given; hence*) *A stated payment; contribution, tribute. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribut.*

**tribŭ-tus**, *a, um, p.* [*tribu-o*]

**tribŭ-tus**, *a, um, adj.* [*tribus, (unconfr. Gen.) tribu-is*] (*Provided with a tribe; hence*) *Formed, or arranged, into tribes: Liv.*

**trica**, *arum, f.* (*acc. to Pl.; orig. Trica, æ, f. a small, unimportant town*

*in Apulia; hence, proverb*) *I. Prop.: Tripes, toys, trumpery, stuff, nonsense: Mart. II. Meton.: Hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subtleties, quirks, wiles, tricks: Cic.*

**tric-ēni**, *æ, a* (*Gen. Plur., tric-enium, Auct. Her.*) (*num. distrib. adj.* [*confr. and changed from trigt-eni*; *fr. trigt-a*] *I. Prop.: Thirty at a time, thirty each, thirty distributively: Hirt. II. Meton.: Thirty: Pl.*

**tri-cep-s**, *capitis, adj.* [*for tri-capit-s*; *fr. tres, tri-um*; *caput, capit-is*] (*Naving three heads, triple-headed: Cerberus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. triceps.*

**tric-esim-us** (*trig-*), *a, um, adj.* [*confr. and changed fr. trigt-esim-us*; *fr. trigt-a*] *I. Prop.: The thirtieth: annus, Cic. II. Meton.: That takes place on the thirtieth day of the month: sabbata, Hor.*

**tric-es** (*-ses*), *num. adv.* [*confr. and changed fr. trigt-esies, trigt-esies*; *fr. id.*] *Thirty times: Cic.*

**Triclitinus**, *i, m.* *Triclitinus; a Roman name.*

**triclinium**, *ŭ, n.* = *τρίκλινιον. I. Prop.: A couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals; an eating-couch, table-couch: Cic. II. Meton.: A room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room: Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. triclinium, triclina.*

**tric-or**, *atus sum, ŭi, v. dep. n.* [*tric-a*] (*To make or start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks: Cic. tri-corpor, ŭis, adj.* [*tres, tri-um*; *corpus, corpor-is*] *Having three bodies, three-bodied, tri-corporal: umbra, i. e. Geryon, Virg.*

**tri-cuspi-s**, *ŭis, adj.* [*tres, tri-um*; *cuspi-s*] (*Having three points or tines, three-pointed: telum, i. e. a trident: Ov. tri-dens, dentis, adj.* [*tres, tri-um*; *dens*] *Having three teeth or tines; three-pronged: rostra, Virg.—As Subst.: tridens, entis, m. A three-tined spear; a trident: Pl.; Virg.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. trident.*

**trident-í-fer**, *fērl, m.* [*tridens, trident-is*; (*i*); *fer-o*] (*The trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tridentifere.*

**trident-í-ger**, *gērl, m.* [*tridens, trident-is*; (*i*); *ger-o*] (*The trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tridentigere.*

**tri-d-ŭm**, *ŭi, n.* [*for tri-di-um*; *fr. tres, tri-um*; *di-es*] (*A thing pertaining to three days; hence*) *The space of three days, three days: Cic.*

**tri-enn-ia**, *ium, n. plur.* [*for tri-ann-ia*; *fr. tres, tri-um*; *ann-us*] (*Things pertaining to three years; hence*) *A festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival: Ov.*

**tri-enn-ium**, *ŭ, n.* [*for tri-ann-ium*; *fr. id.*] (*A thing pertaining to three years; hence*) *The space of three years, three years: Cic.*

**tri-ens**, *entis, m.* [*tres, tri-um*] (*A third part, a third of anything: Cic.*

**trient-ŭs**, *a, um, adj.* [*triens, trient-is*] (*Pertaining to a triens; hence*) *Sold for a third: ager, Liv.*

**trierarchus**, *i, m.* = *τρίηραρχος*.

*The captain of a trireme, a triarch:* Cic. Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triarque*.

*trīeris*, e, adj. = τριῆρης. *Having three banks of oars:* navis, Hirt.

*trīstēricus*, a, um, adj. = τριετηρικός. *Recurring every three years, triennial:* sacra, the festival of Bacchus, Ov. — As Subst.: *trīterica*, ōrum, n. = *trīterica sacra*, Ov.

*trīstēris*, Idīs, f. = τριετηρίς. I. Prop.: A space of three years, three years: Stat. II. Meton.: A triennial festival: Cic.

*trīfari-am*, adv. [trīfari-us, three-fold] In threefold manner, triply: Liv.

*trī-faux*, ois, adj. [tres, tri-um; faux] *Having three throats, triple-throated:* latratūs, Virg.

*trī-fid-us*, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; FID, root of f(ī)n(d)-o] *Cleft or cloven into three parts; three-cleft, three-forked:* flamma, i. e. lightning, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trifide*.

*Trīfolīnus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mount Trīfolium (near Naples).

*trī-form-is*, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; form-a] *Having three forms, shapes, or natures; three-fold, triple, triform:* Chimaera, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triforme*.

*trī-gē-mīnus* (ter-), a, um, adj. [for tri-geni-minus; fr. tres, tri-um; gen-o] I. Prop.: Born three at a birth: fratres, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of, or belonging to, three born at a birth: spolia, Hor. — B. Three-fold, triple: tergeminumque virum tergemini-que canem, i. e. Geryon and Cerberus, Ov. III. Fig.: For a very high degree: *Manifold, very great:* honores, Hor.

*trīgēsīmus*, a, um, v. tricesimus. *tri-ginta*, num. adj. indecl. [tres, tri-um; ginta = κοῖνα] (Three-tens; hence) *Thirty:* anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trente*.

*trigon*, ōnis, m. = τρίγων or τρίγωνον (triangle). *Trigon;* a kind of ball for playing with: Hor.

*trī-libr-is*, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; libr-a] *Of three pounds weight, three-pound:* mullus, Hor.

*trī-lingu-is*, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; lingu-is] *Triple-tongued, having three tongues:* os, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trilingue*.

*trī-lix*, Icīs, adj. [for tri-lic-s; fr. tres, tri-um; lic-i-um] *Woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled:* lorica auro, Virg.

*trī-mēs-tris*, e, adj. [for tri-mens-tris; fr. tres, tri-um; mens-is] *Of three months:* consul, Suet.: aves, i. e. that remain with us but three months, Pl.

*trī-mētrōs* (-mētrūs), tra, trum, adj. = τριμετρος. Prosod. t. l.: Containing three metres or double-feet; trimeter: versus, Quint. — As Subst.: *trimetros* (-us), i, m. (sc. versus) *A trimeter:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trimètre*.

*trī-mū-lus*, a, um, adj. dim. [for trimo-lus; fr. trimus, (unconfr. Gen.) trimo-l] *Of three years, three years old:* Suet.

*trī-mus*, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um] *Of three years, three years old:* Hor.

*Trīnacria*, ōs, f., Τρινακρία (With three promontories). *Trīnacria;* a name of the Island of Sicily. — Hence, I. *Trīnacri-us*, a, um, adj. *Trīnacrian, Sicilian.* — 2. *Trīnacri-is*, Idīs, f. *Trīnacrian, Sicilian.* — As Subst.: *The Island of Trīnacria, Sicily.*

*trī-ni*, ōs, a, num. distrib. adj. [tres, tri-um] I. Prop.: Three each, three: littera, Cic. II. Meton.: *Threefold, triple:* catenae, Cæs. — Sing.: *trīnus*, a, um; præsidium, Hirt.

*Trīnobantes*, um, m. *The Trīnobantes;* a people of Britain.

*trī-nōd-is*, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; nod-us] *Having three knots, three-knotted:* clava, Ov.

*trīnus*, a, um, v. trīni.

*trī-o*, ōnis, m. [tero; through root TRU] (The crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces; hence) I. Prop.: An ox (as employed in tilling the ground): Var. II. Meton.: Plur.: = Septentriones: Virg.

*Trīocāla*, ōrum, n. *Trīocāla;* a mountain-fortress in Sicily. — Hence, *Trīocāl-inus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trīocāla.*

*trīones*, um, v. trīo.

*Trīopās*, ōs, m., Τριόπας (Three-eyed). *Triopas;* a king of Thessaly, the father of Erichthon. — Hence, I.

*Trīōp-ēus*, ōs, m. *The son of Triopas, i. e. Erichthon.* — 2. *Trīōp-ēs*, Idīs, f. *The female descendant of Triopas, i. e. Mestra, the daughter of Erichthon.*

*trīpartit-o* (tripertit-), adv. [trīpartit-us] *In, or into, three parts:* Cic.

*trī-parti-tus* (-pertit-tus), a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; parti-or] *Divided, or divisible, into three parts; three-fold, tripartite:* causa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tripartit*.

*trī-pectōr-us*, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; pectus, pector-is] *Having three breasts, three-breasted, triple-breasted:* Lucr.

*trīpertitus*, a, um, v. tripartitus. *trī-pēs*, pēdis, adj. [tres, tri-um; pes] *Having three feet, three-footed:* mensa, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trépied*.

*trī-plex*, Icīs, adj. [for tri-plex-s; fr. tres, tri-um; plic-o] *Threefold, triple:* cuspis, i. e. Neptune's trident, Ov. — As Subst.: 1. *trīplex*, Icīs, n. *Three times as much, a threefold portion, triple:* Hor. — 2. *trīplex*, ūm, m. (sc. codicilli) *A writing-tablet with three leaves:* Cic.

*trīplīc-iter*, adv. [trīplex, triplīc-is] *In a threefold manner, in three ways:* Auct. Her.

*trī-pli-us*, a, um, num. adj. [tres, tri-um; plī-o] (Thrice filled; hence) *Three-fold, triple:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triple*.

*Trīpōlis*, ōs, f. = Τρίπολις (Threetown). *Tripolis;* a country of Africa. — Hence, *Trīpōl-itanus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tripolis.*

*Triptōlēmus*, i, m., Τριπτόλεμος. *Triptolemus;* a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis. He was the inventor of agri-

culture, and became a judge in the infernal regions.

*trīpūdi-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [tripudi-um] (Prop. Relig. t. l.: To beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a religious exercise; Meton.) *To leap, spring, dance, caper.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trépigrier*.

*trīpūdīum*, ōs, n. [etym. dub.] 1. a. Prop.: Religious t. l.: A measured stamping; a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities; a solemn religious dance: Liv. — b. Meton.: A dance: Cat.; Liv. — 2. Religious t. l.: A favourable omen (when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground): Cic.

*trīpus*, ōdis, m. = τριπους. I. Gen.: A three-footed seat, a tripod: Hor. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: The tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi: Cic. B. Meton.: For the oracle at Delphi: Ov.

*trīquētr-us*, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Having three corners, three-cornered, triangular:* insula, Cæs. II. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the triangular island (i. e. Sicily); Sicilians:* tellus, Hor.

*trī-rēm-is*, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; rem-us] *Having three banks of oars:* naues, Cæs. — As Subst.: *trīremis*, ōs, f. (sc. navis) *A vessel with three banks of oars; a trireme:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trirème*.

*tris*, v. tres init.

*trī-scurr-ia*, ōrum, n. [tres, tri-um; scurr-a] (Things pertaining to a threefold scurra; hence) *Gross buffoneries:* Juv.

*trīst-e*, adv. [trīst-is] *Sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely:* resonare, Hor.: (Comp.) *trīstius*, Cic.

*trīst-iculus*, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *Somewhat sorrowful, rather sad:* Cic.

*trīst-i-fic-us*, a, um, adj. [for trīst-i-fac-us; fr. trīst-is; (i); fac-io] *Making sad, saddening:* voces, Cic.

*trīst-īmōnia*, ōs, f. [trīst-is] *Sadness, sorrowfulness:* Hirt.

*trīstis*, e, adj. [akin to Sans. root TRAS, to tremble, be afraid] (Trembling, being afraid; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: Of living beings: *Sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate, trist:* sic tristes affatus amicos, Hor.: (Comp.) nunquam ego te tristiores vidi esse, Plant. B. Fig.: Of things: *Sad, etc.*: tristissimus dies, Cic. — As Subst.: *trīstis*, ōs, n. *A sad thing:* Virg. C. Meton.: 1. Of taste: *Harsh, disagreeable:* Virg. — 2. Of stench: *Foul, etc.*: Ov. II. Esp.: Of behaviour towards others: *Glum, gloomy, peevish, morose, unmourne, stern, harsh, severe, etc.*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triste*.

*trīst-itia*, ōs, f. [trīst-is] I. Gen.: (The quality or state of the tristis; hence) *Sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection:* Cic.; Hor. II. Esp.: Of demeanour: *Moroseness, sourness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity, etc.*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tristesse*.

*trī-sulc-us*, a, um, adj. [tres; tri-um; sulc-us] *Having three furrows:*



bence) *Three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed, threefold, triple*: lingua, Virg.

**triticeus** (-ēus), a, um, adj. [triticeum] *Of wheat, wheaten, wheat-messis*, Virg.

**triticeum**, i, n. [prob. 2. triticeus] *(The thing pertaining to triticeus; i. e. the rubbed thing; hence, as being rubbed from the ear)* Wheat: Cic.

**Triton**, ōnis, or ōnos, m. *Τρίτων*. Triton: 1. a Prop. A son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia, a sea-god, who, at the bidding of Neptune, blew through a shell to calm or rouse the sea.—b. Meton.: The name of a ship: Virg.—2. A river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to Egyptian-Grecian fables, Minerva was born.—Hence, a. **Tritonius** (-iā-cus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lake Triton; Tritonian*.—As Subst.: **Tritonia**, ō, f. (sc. dea) Minerva.—b. **Tritonis**, Idis or Idos, f. (*She of Lake Triton*; hence) *Pallas, or Minerva*.—As Adj.: *Of, or belonging to, Pallas; Palladian*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. Triton.

**tritūra**, ō, f. [TRI, root of tero] *A rubbing or treading out of grain*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. triture.

1. **tritus**, a, um: 1. P. of tero, through root TIU.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Of a road or way: Oft-trodden, beaten, frequented, common*: iter, Cic. (*Sup.*) tritissima via, Sen.—b. Fig.: (a) *Practised, expert*: tritas aures habere, Cic.—(b) *Of language: Used often or much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite*: (*Comp.*) verbum tritum, Cic.

2. **tritus**, ōs (only in Abl. Sing.), m. [TRI, root of tero] *A rubbing or wearing*: Cic.

**triumphalis**, e, adj. [triumphus] *Of, or belonging to, a triumph; triumphal*: imagines, i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.—As Subst.: 1. **triumphalia**, ūm, n. (sc. ornamenta) *The triumphal ornaments or decorations*: Tac.—2. **triumphalis**, i, m. (sc. vir) *One who has had the honours of a triumph*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. triumphal.

**triumph-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: A Prop.: *To make a triumphal procession, to hold or celebrate a triumph, to triumph*: Pompeius triumphavit, Cic. B. Fig.: *To triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly*: triumphat oratio mea, Cic. C. Meton.: *Of horses: To be used in a triumph; to draw the triumphal car*: Ov. II. Act.: A Prop.: *To triumph over, to lead in triumph; or, in gen., to conquer*: triumphate gentes, Virg. B. Fig.: *To triumph, exult, rejoice exceedingly at something*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. triompher.

**triumphus**, i, m. [θρίαμβος, "a hymn to Bacchus"—sung in festal processions to his honour] I. Prop.: *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory: a triumphal procession, a triumph*: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *A (moral)*

*triumph, victory*: Cic.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. triomphe.

**triumvir**, Iri, v. triumviri. **triumvir-ālis**, e, adj. [triumvir] *Of, or belonging to, a triumvir or triumvirs; triumviral*: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. triumviral.

**triumvir-ātus**, ūs, m. [id.] *The office or dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. triumvirat.

**trium-viri**, ōrum or ūm, m. *Three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate*: Liv.—Sing.: **triumvir**, Iri. *A triumvir*: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. triumvir.

**Trivialis**, ō, v. trivius. **trivi-ālis**, e, adj. [trivi-um] (Prop.: *That belongs to the cross roads or public streets*; Meton.: *That may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial*: carmen, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. trivial.

**Trivicus**, i, m. or -um, i, n. *Trivicus or Trivicum; a small town between Sannium and Apulia*.

**trivi-um**, ū, n. [tres, tri-um; vi-a] *(The thing pertaining to three ways: hence) I. Prop.: A place where three roads meet, a fork in the roads, a cross-road*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A public square, the public street or highway*: Cic.; Virg.

**trivi-us**, a, um (*Gen. Fem. Trivialis*, Lucr.), adj. [trivi-um] *(Belonging to the place where three roads meet) An epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met: virgo, i. e. Diana or Hecate*, Lucr.—As Subst.: **Trivialis**, ō, f. (sc. dea) *Diana*: Ov.—Hence, **Lacus Trivialis** (*the Lake of Diana*). A lake in Latium, near Aricia (now Lago di Nemi).

**Trōas**, ādis, v. I. Trōs. **trōcheus**, i, m. = τροχαιος (*pertaining to running*). *A metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (—); a trochee: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. trochee.

**trōchēa**, ō, f. [contr. from τροχαιος] *A mechanical contrivance for raising weights; a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys; a block*: Lucr.

**trōchus**, i, m. = τροχος. *A trundling-hoop for children*: Hor.

**Trōes**, ūm, v. I. Trōs.

**Trōezen**, ōnis, f. *Τροίηζήν*. Trōezen: *an ancient city of the southern part of Argolis, where Pitheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus reigned (now the village of Damala)*.—Hence, **Trōezen-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trōezen*.

**Trogldōtēs**, ārum, m. *Τρωγλοδοῦται* (*Hole-crawpers*). *The Troglodytes; a people of Ethiopia who dwell in caves*.

**Trōilus**, i, m. *Τρώϊλος* (*One pertaining to Trōs*). *Troilus; a son of Priam, slain by Achilles*.

**Trōjānus**, a, um, etc., v. I. Trōs. **Trōj-ū-gēn-a**, ō, adj. comm. [Trōj-a; (u); gen-o=gigno] *Troy-born, of Trojan descent, Trojan*: gentes, Lucr.

—As Subst.: 1. Prop.: *A Trojan*.—2. Meton.: *A Roman*.

**trōpaeum**, i, n. = τροπαιον (*The thing pertaining to a rout*). I. Prop.: *A trophy, i. e. a sign and memorial of victory*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *A victory*: Hor.; Ov.—B. *Of abstract things: A mark, token, sign, memorial, monument*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. trophée.

**Trōphōnius**, ū, m. *Τροφώνιος*. Trophonus: 1. *A brother of Agamenes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi*.—2. *A deity that imparted oracles in a cave near Lebadaia, in Boeotia; sts. called also, Juppiter Trophonus*.—Hence, **Trōphōn-i-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trophonus; Trophonian*.

**Trōs**, ōis, m. = Τῶς. Trōs: *a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named*.—Hence, I. **Trōj-a** (-iā), ō, f. *Troy or Troy; a city of Phrygia*.—Hence, a. **Trōj-ānus**, Trōi-us, Trō-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Troy*;

*Trojan*.—As Subst.: **Trōjani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Trojans*.—b.: (a) *A place in the Laurentine territory in Italy*.—(b) *A colony, settled by Helenus in Epirus*.—(c) *A Roman game performed on horseback, representing a fight*.—Hence, **Trōj-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the game of Troy*.—2. **Trō-i-cus**, a, um, adj. **Trō-s**, ōis, m. adj., **Trō-as**, ādis or ādos, adj. f. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Trōs*; Meton.: *Trojan*.—As Subst.: a. **Trōs**, ōis, m. *A Trojan*.—b. **Trō-as**, ādis or ādos, f. (a) *A Trojan woman*.—(b) *The Trojan country; Troad*.—3. **Plur.**: **Trōiādes**, ūm, f. *Trojan women*.

**Trosmis**, ū, f. *Trosmis; a town of Mesia, on the Ister*.

**trōcidā-tio**, ōnis, f. [trucid(a)-o] *A slaughtering, massacring*: Cic.

**trō-cido**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [*trōc-cado; fr. trux, truci-is; cado*] I. Prop.: *To cut to pieces, slay, or kill cruelly; to slaughter, butcher, massacre*: cives Romanos necandos curavit, Cic. II. Meton.: *To cut up, demolish; porrum et caepe*, Hor. III. Fig.: *To destroy, ruin, etc.*: patrimonium fenore, Cic.

**trūcūlent-i-a**, ō, f. [truculent-us] *(The quality of the truculents; hence) Savageness, ferocity, roughness, harshness, truculence*: Plaut.; Tac.

**trūcūlent-i-us** (-issime), comp. and sup. adv. [id.] *More or most savagely, fiercely, or ferociously*: Cic.; Quint.

**trūc-ūlentus**, a, um, adj. [*trux, truci-is*] *Very savage, fierce, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell*: quam truculentus! Cic.: (*Comp.*) truculentior, Tac.: (*Sup.*) truculentissimum facinus, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: **trūcūlent-a**, ōrum, n. plur. *Fierce raps or dangers*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. truulent.

**trūd-is**, ū, f. [trud-o] (*The thrusting thing*; hence) *A pole, pike*: Virg.

**trūd-o**, trāsi, trūsūm, trūdēre a. v. a. [*etym. dub.*] I. Gen.: *To thrust, push, shove*; to crowd, or shove, for

*ward; to press on, drive, impel:* A. Prop.: pectore montem, Virg. B. Fig.: ad mortem trudi, Cic. II. Esp.: Of growth: To push, or put, forth; to send forth: trudit (sc. pampinus) gemmas, Virg.

**tru-la**, æ, f. dim. [tru-a] I. Prop.: A small ladle, dipper, or scoop (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups): Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A scoop-shaped fire-pan: Liv.—B. A basin, wash-basin: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *truille*.

**trunc-o**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. trunc-us] (To make a mere trunk; hence) I. Prop.: To cut, or lop, off: caput, Lucr. II. Meton.: A. To mutilate, maim, mangle, etc.: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac.—B. To maim, etc., in respect of something; i. e. to strip, or deprive, of something: truncat olus foliis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tronquer*.

**1. truncus** (old form *troneus*, Lucr.), 1. m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The stem, stock, bole, or trunk of a tree without its branches: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of the human body: The trunk, the body, apart from the limbs: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Of abstract things: A trunk, stem, etc.: Cic.—B. Of persons: A stock; i. e. blockhead, dunce, dull, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tronc*, *tronçon*.

**2. trunc-us**, a, um, adj. [trunc-o] I. Prop.: Maimed, mutilated, mangled, dismembered, disfigured, deprived (of some of its parts): corpus, Liv.: (with Gen.) animalia truncata podum, Virg. II. Meton.: Not developed, imperfect, or wanting (in their parts): rane, Ov. III. Fig.: Maimed, mutilated: urbs, Liv.

**trūs-īto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [trūs-o] To push or thrust often: mulum, Phaed.

**trūs-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for trūd-o; fr. trūd-o] To push often or strongly: Cat.

**trūd-sus** (or *trud-sus*), a, um, P. of trūd-o.

**trūti-na**, æ, f. [τρῦτήνη] A balance, pair of scales: Var.; Cic.

**trūtīn-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [trūtīn-o] To weigh, balance: Fig.: verba, Pers.

**trux**, cels, adj. [for truc-s; akin to Sanscrit root DRUH, occidere velle, odiare] (Wishing to kill; hating; hence) Wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern: tribunus, Liv.: vultus, Hor.

**tū** (an old form of the Gen. Sing., tis, Plant.)—Acc. Sing., ted, Plant.—Gen. Plur., vestrorum or vostorum, Plant.—Gen. Fem., vostrarum, Ter.), pron. pers. [āv, Dor. vū] Thou: tu mentionem facis, Cic.—The suffix *te* is sometimes joined to Nom., Acc., and Abl. Sing.:—the suffix *met*, and the oblique cases of the Sing. and Plur.:—and the suffix *temet* to Nom. Sing.—Vos, with a collective noun in the Sing.: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirante canenti, i. e. you Muses, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tu*.

**tūba**, æ, f. [akin to tubus] I. Prop.: A trumpet (with a straight tube): Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: An exciter, author, instigator: belli civilis, Cic.

**1. tū-ber**, ēris, n. [for tun-ber; fr. tun-eo] (The thing brought about by swelling; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A (natural) bump, protuberance, hump on an animal, etc.: Pl.—b. Meton.: A truffle, moril: Mart.—2. A swelling, tumour, etc.: Pl.; Hor.

**2. tūber**, ēris, m. and f. I. Prop.: A fruit of apple-tree: Pl. II. Meton.: The kind of the tuber tree: Suet.

**tūb-i-cen**, inis, m. [for tub-i-can; fr. tub-a; (i); can-o] A trumpeter: Liv.

**tūb-i-lustr-um** (tub-u-), ii, n. [tub-a; (i) or (u); lustr-o] (The purifying of trumpets) Tubilustrum or tubulustrum; a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified; the feast of trumpets: Var.; Ov.

**tūbus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] A pipe, tube: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tube*.

**tūdī-ta**-ns, ntis, P. of obsol. tudit-(a)-o [freq. from root TUD, whence, tun(d)-o] Striking or beating often: Lucr.

**tū-ōr**, itus sum (collat. form, tūtus, in the Part. rare, Sall.; but constantly in the Pa.), ēri (collat. form acc. to the 3rd conj.), tu-or, Cat.; Lucr.; 2. v. dep. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To look at, gaze at, behold, watch, view, regard, consider, examine, etc.: oculos, Virg. II. Fig.: To look to, care for, keep up, uphold, maintain, support, guard, preserve, defend, protect, etc.: dignitatem, Cic. ¶ In Pass. force: A. To be seen, to appear: Lucr.—B. To be maintained, etc.: Cic.

**tūg-ūrium**, ii, n. [for teg-urium; fr. teg-o] A hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc.: Cic.; Virg.

**Tūsto** (-co), Tristo, ōnis, m. Tuisto, Tuisco, or Tristo; the progenitor of the Germans, honoured as a god.

**tūt-īto**, ōnis, f. [tu-eor] A taking care of, keeping, guarding, preserving; defence, protection, preservation: Cic.

**tūt-itus**, a, um, P. of tu-eor.

**tūli**, v. ferro.

**Tulingi**, ōrum, m. The Tulingi; a people of Gallia Belgica.

**Tullius**, ii, m.; -a, æ, f. **Tullius** and **Tullia**; Roman names. I. **Tullius**: A. Ser. Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.—B. M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator.—C. Q. Tullius Cicero, the brother of no. B.—D. M. Tullius Tiro, a freedman of M. Cicero.

**II. Tullia**: A. A daughter of King Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus.—B. A daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.—Hence, **Tulli-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Tullius; Tullian.—As Subst.: Tullianum, i, n. The dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by King Servius Tullius.

**tum**, adv. [prob. from same root as tam and talis; v. talis init.] 1. Then, at the time: tum fit illud, quod, etc., Cic. (with Gen.) tum temporis, Just.—2.

a. Prop.: Then, thereupon, hereupon:

in ripā inambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) In a series or enumeration of facts or arguments: Then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place: signi autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic.—(b) As a correlative conjunction: tum . . . tum: (a) In statements of equal value: First . . . then; now . . . now; as well . . . as; both . . . and: tum Græce tum Latine, Cic.—(b) In a climax: Quum . . . tum: Both . . . and especially: not only, simply, or merely . . . but especially, more particularly, moreover: quæ quum sint gravia, iudices, tum illud acerbissimum est, quod, etc., Cic.

**tūm-ē-fācio**, fci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. [tum-eo; (e); facio] I. Prop.: To cause to swell: humum, Ov. II. Fig.: To swell or puff up; to inflate with pride, etc.: aliquem letitiā, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumefier*.

**tūm-ēo**, ii, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To swell; to be swollen or tumid; to be puffed out, or inflated: tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To swell or be swollen with passionate excitement; to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth: sapientis animus nunquam tumet, Cic.—B. Of speech: To be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: Tac.

**tūme-scō**, tūmū, no sup., tūm-escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [tūme-o] I. Prop.: To begin to swell, to swell up: colla tumescunt, Ov. II. Fig.: To swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement; to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth: operta tumescere bella, Virg.

**tūm-īdus**, a, um, adj. [tum-eo] I. Prop.: Scollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid: (Comp.) tumidiores oculi, Cels. II. Fig.: A. Of passion, emotion, etc.: 1. Incensed, enraged, exasperated, passionate, etc.: Virg.—2. Puffed up, elated, haughty, arrogant: Hor.—3. Violent, ready to break out, seditious: (Sup.) Eridani tumidissimis accola, Sil.—4. Swelling, ambitious: Hor.—B. Of speech or speaker: Inflated, turgid, tumid, pompous, bombastic: Liv.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumide*.

**tūm-or**, ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: A swelling out, a swelling, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: A. A swelling, commotion, ferment, excitement of the mind or feelings from any passion, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—B. Of speech: An inflated or pompous style, bombast: Quint. III. Meton.: A. Of the body, or any part of it: A swelling, tumour: Cic.; Pl.—B. Of the earth: A rising, rising ground, eminence, hill, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumeur*.

**tūmūl-o**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [tumul-us] To cover with a mound; to bury, inter, entomb: aliquam, Ov.

**tūmūl-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of hills, hilly: locus, Sall.

**tūmūlt-ārius**, a, um, adj. [tumult-us, (unconfr. Gen.) tumultu-is] Of, or belonging to, tumultus; hence 1,



**Milit. t. t.** Of troops; Of, or pertaining to, an insurrection, invasion, etc.; hurriedly brought together, raised hastily or suddenly; exercitus, Liv.—2. That is done, or happens, in a hurry; hurried, hasty, sudden, confused, irregular, disorderly, tumultuary: pugna, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumultuaire*.

**tumultuā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [tumultu-(a)-or] A bustling, hurrying, bustle, confusion, tumult: Liv.

**tumultu-ō**, *prps.* no *perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. [tumultus, (uncontr. Gen.) tumultu-is] To make a bustle or disturbance; to raise a tumult, etc.: Plaut.; Liv.

**tumultu-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] To make a bustle or disturbance; to be in great agitation or confusion, be in an uproar, raise a tumult, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tumultuer*.

**tumultuōs-e**, *adv.* [tumultuos-us] With bustle or confusion, tumultuously: Liv.: (Comp.) tumultuosius, Cæs.: (Sup.) tumultuosissime, Cic.

**tumultu-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus, (uncontr. Gen.) tumultu-is] Full of bustle, confusion, or tumult; restless, turbulent, tumultuous: vita, Cic.: (Comp.) tumultuosior Italia, Vell.: (Sup.) quod tumultuosissimum pugna erat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumultueux*.

**tum-ultus**, ūs (Gen., tumulti, Sall.), *m.* [prob. akin to tum-eo] 1. Prop.: Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult, of the mind or feelings: Hor.—2. Meton.: a. Milit. t. t.: A sudden, or impending, war; civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion: Cic.; Cæs.—b. An uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, bustle, tumult: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumulte*.

**tum-ulus**, i, *m.* [tum-eo] (The thing swelling up; hence) 1. Gen.: A raised heap (of earth); a mound, hillock, hill: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: A sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus: Cic.; Virg.

**tunc**, *adv.* [apocopated and changed from tum-eo] 1. Then, at the time, immediately: tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, Cic.—2. Referring to a specified past time: Then, at that time: nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic.: (with Gen.) tunc temporis, Just.

**tum(d)-o**, tūtdi, tūsum or tūsum, tūdere (Inf. Pass., tundere, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *tub*, ferire] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To beat, strike, buffet with repeated strokes: oculus bacillo, Cic. B. Esp.: To pound, bruise, bray, as in a mortar: tūsum galie admisceres aporem, Virg. II. Fig.: To din, stun, keep on at, importune a person by repeating the same thing: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, Virg.

**Tungri**, ōrum, *m.* The Tungri; a people of Gallia Belgica (near the modern Tongres).

**tunica**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: A tunic; an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes: Cic.

**II. Meton.**: A coating, skin, tegument, membrane, etc.: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tunique*.

1. **tūnic-ātus**, a, um, *P.* of tunica(a)-o.

2. **tūnic-ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [tunica] (Provided, or furnished, with a coating, skin, husk, peel, etc.; unpeeled: cape, Pers.

**tūnic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To clothe with or in a tunic: Cic.

**tun-sus** (for tund-sus), a, um, *P.* of tund-o.

**tūor**, v. tueor init.

**turba**, æ, *f.* = *τύρβη*. 1. Prop.: A turmoil, hubbub, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance, of a crowd of people: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: A. A brawl, confusion, disturbance: Tor.; Cic.—B.: 1. Of persons: A crowd, throng, multitude; a band, train, troop, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—2. Of other beings, and things: A crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *turbe*, (mod.) *tourbe*, *troupe*.

**turbā-mentum**, i, *n.* [turb(a)-o] A means of disturbance: Tac.

**turbāt-e**, *adv.* [turbat-us] Confusedly, in a disorderly way: Cæs.

**turbā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [1. turb(a)-o] Confusion, disorder, disturbance: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *turbacion*.

**turbā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] A troubler, disquiet, disturber: Tac.

**turbā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of turb(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Troubled, disturbed, disordered, agitated, excited: a. Prop.: (Comp.) turbatus mare, Suet.—b. Fig.: volutatus turbatus, Cic.

**turben**, inis, v. 2. turbo.

**turbid-e**, *adv.* [turbid-us] 1. In a disturbed way or manner; confusedly: Cic.—2. Mutinously, turbulently: Tac.

**turbid-us**, a, um, *adj.* [1. turb-o] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: Full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered: a somno turbida, Ov. B. Esp.: Of fluids: Troubled, thick, muddy, turbid: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. Troubled, disturbed, perplexed: se turbidus abstulit Aruns, Virg.: (with Gen.) turbidus animi, Tac.—Adverbial expression: Turbidum, In a troubled or disturbed manner; confusedly: Hor.—B. Boisterous, turbulent, vehement, violent: (Comp.) pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov.—C. Turbulent, mutinous, seditious: (Sup.) turbidissimus quisque, Tac.—D. Of times, circumstances, etc.: Troubled, perilous, disturbed, dangerous, etc.: Cic.—As Subst.: turbidissima, ōrum, *n. plur.* The most troubled, or perilous, circumstances: Cic.—Adverbial expression: In turbido, In troubled, perilous, etc., times or circumstances: Liv.

**turbīn-ōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [turbo, turbin-is] (Pertaining to a turbo; hence) Shaped like a top, cone-shaped: Ov.

1. **turb-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Fut. Perf., turbāssit, for turbav-it) [turb-a] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To disturb, agitate, move violently, confuse,

disorder; to throw into disorder or confusion: ventorum vi turbati atque agitari mare, Cic. B. Esp.: Of water: To trouble, make thick or turbid: Ov.; Hor. II. Fig.: To disturb, confuse, confound: ordinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *troubler*.

2. **turb-o**, inis, *m.* (-en, inis, *n.*) [1. turb-o] (That which moves violently round; hence) 1. A whirlwind, tornado: Cic.; Ov.—2. A. Prop.: A whipping-top: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, as a cone-reel, whirl, spindle, etc.: Cic.; Pl.—3. a. Prop.: A whirlpool, vortex: Claud.—b. Meto n.: (a) A whirling motion; a whirl, twist: Lucr.; Virg.—(b) Of a weapon, etc.: An impetuous launch or hurling: Virg.—(c) The twirling, or turning, round of a slave by his master at the time of emancipation: Pers.—c. Fig.: A round of duties, etc.: Ov.

3. **Turbo**, ōnis, *m.* [1. turbo] (Whirlwind) Turbo; the name of a gladiator.

**turbulent-e** (-er), *adv.* [turbulent-us] In a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence: Cic.: (Comp.) turbulentius, id.

**turb-ulentus**, a, um, *adj.* [turb-a] (Full of turba; hence) 1. Of things: a. Restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous: (Comp.) turbulentior annus, Liv.: (Sup.) turbulentissimum tempus, Cic.—b. Of fluids: Troubled, thick, muddy, disturbed, turbid: Phaed.—2. Making trouble, troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious: conciones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *turbulent*.

**turdus**, i, *m.*, turda, æ, *f.* A thrush, a fieldfare: Hor.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tourde*.

**tūr-ōsus** (thūr-), a, um, *adj.* [tus, tur-is] Of frankincense: virga, Virg.

**turg-ō**, tursi, *no sup.*, turgēre, 2. v. n. [prob. from same root as torus] 1. Prop.: To swell out, be swollen or tumid: turgent in palmitē gemmæ, Virg. II. Fig.: Of speech: To be inflated, turgid, bombastic: Hor.

**turge-sco**, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, scōre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [turge-o] 1. Prop.: To begin to swell; to swell up, swell: prima Ceres decedit semen turgescere in agris, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To swell, or be swollen, with anything: to be full of anything: ut mihi nugis Pagina turgescat, Pers. B. Esp.: Pregnant: To swell with rage or passion; to be very wrathful or angry: Cic.

**turgidū-lus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for turgido-lus; fr. turgidus, (uncontr. Gen.) turgido-i] Swollen: ocelli, Cat.

**turg-īdus**, a, um, *adj.* [turg-eo] 1. Prop.: Swollen, inflated, distended, turgid: frons turgida cornibus, Hor. II. Fig.: Inflated, turgid: Alpinus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *turgide*.

**tūr-ibulum** (thūr-), i, *n.* [tus, tur-is] (That which bears or carries tus; hence) A censer: Cic.

**tūr-i-crēm-us** (thūr-), a, um,

**adj.** [tus, tur-is; (i); crem-o] *Incense-burning, for burning incense: Virg.*

**tūr-ifer** (thūr-), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [tus, tur-is; (i); fer-o] *Incense-bearing; that bears, yields, or produces incense: Ov.*

**tūr-i-lōg-us**, a, um, *adj.* [tus, tur-is; (i); leg-o] *Incense-gathering: Ov.*

**turma**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.: A troop or squadron of horse: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: A troop, crowd, throng, band, body: Cic.; Hor.*

**turm-ālis**, e, *adj.* [turm-a] *I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a troop or squadron: Claud.—As Subst.: turmales, lum, m. (sc. equites) Men of the same troop or squadron: Liv. II. Meton.: A. Equestrian; of a horseman, of horsemen: statius, Cic.—B. Crowded together, in crowds: Cic.*

**turm-ātim**, *adv.* [id.] *1. By troops or squadrons: Cæs.—2. In troops, in bands: Lucr.*

**Turnus**, i, m. *Turnus, a king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas.*

**Tūrōnes**, um; -i (-ii), ōrum, m. *The Turones, Turoni, or Turoniti, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Liger (about the mod. Tours).*

**turp-icellus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turp-is] *Ugly, foul, deformed: Cic.; Cat.*

**turpific-ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. turpific(a)-o; fr. turp-is; (i); fac-io] *Made foul or filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted: Fig.: Cic.*

**turpis**, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.: Ugly, unsightly, unseemly, foul, filthy, nasty: aspectus, Cic.; grex, Hor. II. Fig.: Unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable: (Sup.) homo turpissimus, Cic.: (Comp.) quid hoc turpis? id.—As Subst.: turpe, is, n.: A. A base thing: Ov.—B. Baseness, disgrace, etc.: Cic.*

**turp-iter**, *adv.* [turp-is] *I. Prop.: In an ugly or unsightly manner: Hor. II. Fig.: In an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably: (Comp.) turpissimè ejct, Ov.: (Sup.) turpissime labi, Cic.*

**turp-iffidō**, inis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the turpis; hence) 1. Ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity: Cic.—2. Baseness, base conduct, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. turpitude.*

**turp-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To make ugly or unsightly; to soil, defile, pollute, disfigure, deform: capillos sanguine, Virg.*

**turr-i-gēr**, gēra, gērum, *adj.* [turr-is; (i); ger-o] *Turret-bearing, turreted: urbes, Virg.: dea, i. e. Cybele, Ov.*

**turr-is**, is, f. = τῦρρις (*Acc. Sing., turrin or turrem; Abl. Sing., turrin or turre*) *I. Gen.: A tower: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A castle, palace, citadel: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tour.*

**turr-ītus**, a, um, *adj.* [turr-is] *I. Prop.: Provided, or furnished, with towers; fortified with towers; towered, turreted, castled, castellated: mœnia,*

*Ov. II. Meton.: Tower-shaped: scopuli, Virg.*

**turtur**, ūris, m. [prob. onomatop.] *A turtle dove: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tourter; turtle.*

**tū-s** (thu-), tūris n. [akin to θύ-oc, τό] *Incense, frankincense: Cic.; Hor.*

**Tusci**, ōrum, m. *The Tusci; the inhabitants of Etruria; the Tuscans, Etruscans, Etrurians.—Hence, Tuscus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Tuscans, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian: ¶ Hence, Fr. Toscan.*

**Tuscūlum**, i, n. *Tusculum; a town of Latium (now Frascati).—Hence, Tuscūlus (-ānus), a, um, -ensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tuscūlum; Tusculan.—As Subst.: Tuscūl-ani, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Tuscūlum; Tuscūlans.*

**tuss-io**, no perf., itum, ire, a, v. n. [tuss-is] *To cough, to have a cough: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. toussier.*

**tus-sis**, is, f. [for tud-sio; fr. root tu(n)d-o, akin to Sanscrit root RUD, trudere; or as above, fr. Sanscrit root TUS, sonare] *(A) thrusting;—a sounding; hence) A cough: anheia, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. touz.*

**tū-sus** (for tud-sus), a, um, P. of tu(n)d-o.

**tūtā-men**, inis, n. [tut(a)-or] *(That which protects; hence) A means of defence, defence, protection: Virg.*

**tūtā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] (d.) *A means of defence, defence, protection: Liv.*

*1. tūte, v. tn.*  
*2. tūt-e, adv. [tut-us] Safely, securely, in safety, without danger: tute vivere, Auct. Her.: (Comp.) consistere tutius, Cæs.: (Sup.) tutissime, Script. ap. Cic.*

**tūt-ēla**, æ, f. [1. tut-or] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A defence, protection: Cic.; Pl. B. Esp.: Law t. t.: The office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage of minors, insane persons, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A keeper, warder, guardian, protector: Hor.; Ov.—B. 1. Gen.: A charge, care: Hor.—2. Esp.: Law t. t.: The property of a ward: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tutelle.*

**tūtēm**, v. tu.

*1. tūt-o, adv. [tut-us] Safely, securely, in safety, without danger: tuto commere, Cæs.: (Sup.) ut tutissimo essem, Cic.*

*2. tūt-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [id.] To make safe, guard, keep, protect, or defend: aliquem, Cic.*

*1. tū-tor, ōris, m. [tu-eor] I. Prop.: A watcher, protector, defender: Hor. II. Esp.: Law t. t.: A guardian, curator, tutor, of minors, women, insane persons, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tuteur.*

*2. tūt-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. [tut-us] I. Prop.: To make safe, guard, keep, protect, defend: rempublicam, Cic. II. Meton.: To ward off, avert an evil: inopiam, Cæs.*

**tū-tus**, a, um; 1. P. of tu-eor.—*2. Pa. a. (Well seen to or guarded; hence) Safe, secure, out of danger: res, Cic.: (Comp.) tutor merx, Hor.:*

(Sup.) tutissima custodia, Liv.—*As Subst.: tutum, i, n. (That which is safe; hence) (a) A safe thing: Plaut.; Hor.—(b) A safe place: Ter.—b. Watchful, careful, cautious, prudent: Hor.*

**tū-us**, a, um, *pron. poss. [tu] I. Gen.: Thy, thine, your, yours: tui homines, Cic.—With suffix pie: tuopte consilio, Plaut. II. Esp.: A. Your, your own, i. e. favourable, auspicious, proper, suitable, or right, for you: tempore tuo pugnat, Liv.—B. For the Objective Gen., tui: desiderio tuo, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. tien, ton.*

**Tyāna**, ōrum, n., Tōvara. *Tyana; a town of Cappadocia (now Kiz or Kilis Hissar).—Hence, Tyān-ēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tyana.*

**Tybris**, is or idis, v. Tiberis.

**Tycha**, æ, f. = τύχη (Fortune). *Tycha; the name of a part of Syracuse.*

**Tychius**, ii, m., Τυχίος. *Tychius; a celebrated shoemaker of Bœotia.*

**Tydeus** (disyll.), ēl and ōs, m., Τυδείης (Striker). *Tydeus; the son of Æneus and Peribœa, and father of Diomedes.—Hence, Tyd-ides, æ, m. The son of Tydeus, i. e. Diomedes.*

**tympanīza-nis**, ntis, P. of obsol. tympaniz(a)-o (τρυπανίζω) *Playing on a drum or timbel: Suet.*

**tympanūm** (tŷp-), i, n. = τῦμπανον. *I. Prop.: A drum, timbel, tambour, tambourine (esp. used by the priests of Cybele, and by Bacchanals): Cæs.; Cat. II. Meton.: A drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tympan, timbale.*

**Tyndāreus** (mostly trisyll.), ōi, m., Τυνδάρεως. *Tyndareus; a king of Sparta, and husband of Leda.—Hence, Tyndār-ides, æ, m. A male descendant of Tyndareus, i. e.: 1. Castor or Pollux; most freq. in the plur. for both.—Plur.: For the children of Tyndareus, in gen.: Hor.—2. Tyndār-is, idis, f. A female descendant of Tyndareus.*

*1. Tyndāris, idis, f. Tyndaris; a town on the western coast of Sicily.—Hence, Tyndāritāni, ōrum, n. The inhabitants of Tyndaris.*

*2. Tyndāris, idis, f. Tyndaris; a friend of Ilorace.*

*3. Tyndaris, idis, v. Tyndareus.*

**Tŷphōus** (trisyll.), ōi or ōs, m., Τυφώεως = Τυφών. *Typhoeus; a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.—Hence, Tŷphō-ius, a, um, adj., also, Typho-is, adj. f. Of, or belonging to, Typhoeus; Typhoean.*

**Tŷphōn**, ōnis, m., Τυφών (The smoking, or smouldering, one). *Typhōn; a name for the giant Typhoeus.*

**tŷpus**, i, m. = τῦπος. *A figure, image, on a wall: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. type.*

**tyrānnic-e**, *adv.* [tyrannic-us] *Tyrannically: Cic.*

**tyrānnicus**, a, um, *adj.* = τυραννικός. *Tyrannous, tyrannical: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tyrannique.*

**tyrānnis**, idis (*Acc. tyrannida and*



tyrannidein), *f.* = τυραννίς. *The sway of a tyrant, arbitrary or despotic rule, tyranny.* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* tyrannie. **tyrannocōnus**, *i*, *m.* = τυραννοκτῶνος. *A tyrannicide:* Cic.

**tyrannus**, *i*, *m.* = τυραννός. *I. Gen.: A monarch, ruler, sovereign, king:* Virg.; Hor. *II. Esp.: A cruel or severe ruler; a despot, tyrant:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* tyrann.

**Tyras**, *æ*, *m.*, Τύρας. *The Tyras; a river of Sarmatia (now the Dniester).*

**Týrius**, *a*, *um*, Týros, *i*, *v.* Týrus.

**tyrōtāriehos**, *i*, *m.* = τυροτάριχος. *A dish of salt-fish and cheese:* Cic.

**Tyrrhēni**, *orum*, *m.*, Τυρρηνῶν. *The Tyrrheni; a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians.*—Hence, *1. Tyrrhēnus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tyrrhenians or Etrurians; Tyrrhenian, Etrurian, Tuscan.*—As *Subst.: Tyrrhenus*, *i*, *m.* (sc. pontus) *The Tuscan Sea.*—*2. Tyrrhēnia*, *æ*, *f.* *The country of the Tyrrhenians; Etruria.*

**Tyrrheus**, *ēi*, *m.* *Tyrrheus; the shep-*

*herd of King Latinus.*—Hence, **Tyrrhīdæ**, *arum*, *m.* *The sons of Tyrrheus.*

**Tyrtæus**, *i*, *m.*, Τυρταῖος. *Tyrtæus; an Athenian poet.*

**Týrus** (-os), *i*, *f.*, Τύρος. *Tyre; a maritime and commercial city of the Phœnicians, especially celebrated for its purple (now the ruins of Sur).*—Hence, **Týri-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Tyre; Tyrian.*—As *Subst.: Týrii*, *orum*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The Tyrians.*—*2. Meton.: Carthaginian.*—As *Subst.: Týrius*, *ū*, *m.* (sc. homo) *A Carthaginian.*

# U

**U**, *u* (originally *V*, *v*, which character arose from the Greek *Υ*), *n. indecl. or f.* The twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet; a vowel, which was early distinguished by the old grammarians from the consonant represented by the same sign.

*1. ūber*, *ēris*, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *udhar*, Gr. *ὄδωπα*] *I. Prop.: A teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck:* Virg. *II. Meton.: Richness, fruitfulness, fertility:* Virg.

*2. ūb-er*, *ēris*, *adj.* [1. ub-er] *I. Prop.: Of the soil, etc.: Rich, fruitful, fertile:* solum, Tac. *II. Meton.: A. Abounding or rich in; full of:* (with *Gen.*) lactis et uberes Cantare rivos, Hor.—*B. Copious, plentiful, abundant:* fruges, Hor. *III. Fig.: Rich, fertile, fruitful:* (Comp.) quis uberior in dicendo Platone, Cic.—*B. Abounding in, full of:* (Sup.) uberrima si applicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic.—*C. Plentiful, abundant, copious, full:* spes uberior, Cic.

**ūbēr-iūs**, *comp. adv.* [2. ub-er] *1. More fruitfully, more fertilily, more richly:* Ov.—*2. More abundantly, more copiously, more plentifully, more fully:* Cic.

**ūbēr-rīme**, *sup. adv.* [id.] *Most abundantly, most copiously:* Cic.

**ūbēr-tas**, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] *(The quality of the ub-er; hence) 1. Richness, fruitfulness, fertility of the soil, etc.: Cic.—2. Productiveness:* Cic.—*3. Copiousness, plentifulness, abundance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *uberetē, ubertē.*

**ūbēr-tim**, *adv.* [id.] *Plentifully, abundantly, copiously:* Cat.

**ūbī**, *adv.* [akin to qui] *I. Prop.: A. A relative local particle, denoting rest in a place: In which place, in what place, where: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Cæsar constituit, Cæs.: (with suffix nam) 'bīnam mens constans possit insistere, Cic.: (with Gen.) ubi terrarum esses, id.—Particular combination: Ubi ubi (also written as one word ubiubi): Wherever, wheresoever: Liv.—*B. In a direct interrogation: Where? ubi Delphica tellus? Tib.: (with suffix nam; also, with**

*Gen.): ubinam gentium sumus? Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of time: When, whenever, as soon as, as: hæc ubi dicta dedit, Virg.—B.: 1. Of things: In which, by which, with which, wherewith, etc.: Cic.—2. Of persons: With whom, by whom, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* ūbī-cumque (-cunque), *adv.**

*1. Relative: Wherever, wheresoever: etsi, ubicumque es, in eadem es navi, Cic.: (with Gen.) ubicumque locorum Vivitis, Hor.—2. Indefinite: Wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere: bonam deperdere famam, Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicumque, Hor. Ubiī, *orum*, *m.* *The Ubi; a Germanic people (about mod. Cologne).**

**ūbīnam**, *v. ubi.*  
**ūbī-que**, *adv.* *Wherever, wheresoever, in any place whatever, anywhere, everywhere:* Cæs.; Virg.

**ūbīūbī**, *v. ubi.*  
**ūbī-vis**, *adv.* [ubi; vis, 2. pers. of volo] *Where you will, be it where it may, wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere: nemo sit, quin ubi vis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic.: (with Gen.) ubi vis gentium, Ter.*

**Ūcālēgon**, *ontis*, *m.*, Οὐκαλέγων. *Ucæleon; the name of a Trojan.*

**ū-dus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for uv-dus; fr. uv-ēo] *Wet, moist, damp, humid: a paludes, Ov.*

**Ūfēns**, *tis*, *m.* *Ufens: 1. A small river of Latium (now Uffento).*—Hence, **Ūfent-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Ūfens; Uffentine.*—*2. A man's name.*

**ulcēr-ō**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [ulcus, ulcer-is] *To make sore, cause to ulcerate:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **ulcēr-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *I. Prop.: Full of sores, ulcerous: facies, Tac. II. Fig.: Ulcerous: jecur, i. e. wounded (with love), Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **ulcēr-ūs**.*

**ulciscor**, *ultus sum, ulcisci*, *3. v. dep. incho.* [etym. dub.] *I. To avenge one's self on, take vengeance on, or punish, another for wrong done; to take revenge for; to avenge, punish injustice, wrongs, etc.: injurias bello, Cic.: Romanos pro injuriis, Cæs. II. With the person to whom wrong has*

*been done as the object: A. Gen.: To take vengeance for, to avenge a person: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To avenge one's self: Cic.; Ov. C. In Pass. force: ira graviter ultæ, Liv.*

**ulc-us** (**hulc-**), *ēris*, *n.* [akin to ἔλκ-ος] *A sore, ulcer: I. Prop.: Virg. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* ulcere.*

**ū-ligo**, *inis*, *f.* [uv-ligo; fr. uv-ēo] *Moisture, marshy quality of the earth: Virg.*

**Ūlixēs** (-isses), *is* (also, Ulixēi, Hor.), *m.* [from the Etruscan *Ulnx* or from the Sicilian *Ὀυλίξης*] *Ulixes or Ulysses; the Latin name for Odysseus, or Ulysses, king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laërtes and Anticlea, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.*

**ul-lus**, *a*, *um* (*Gen.*, ullius; *Dat.*, ulli—*Gen. Sing.*: ulli, *Plant.*:—*Dat. Fem.*: ullæ, *Lucr.*), *adj. dim.* [for un-lus; fr. un-us] *Any, anyone: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg.—As Subst.: ullus, ius, m.* (sc. homo) *Any man, anyone: Cæs.; Cic.*

**ulm-ēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ulm-us] *Of, or belonging to, an elm-tree; of elm-elm: cœna, Juv.*

**ulmus**, *i*, *f.* (*m.* in Cat.) *An elm, elm-tree: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* orme.*

**ulna**, *æ*, *f.* [akin to ὀλίγη] *I. Prop.: The elbow: Pl. II. Meton.: A. The arm: Cat.—B.: 1. An ell: Virg.—2. A fathom: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* aune, aune.*

**uls**, *præp. c. Acc.* [Sans. anta, "end"] *Beyond: ula Tiberim, Var.*

**ul-ter**, *tra*, *trum*, *adj.* [foruls-ter; fr. uls] *1. Pos.: Obsolete: That is beyond or on the other side.—2. Comp.: ultērior*, *us*. *Further, on the further side, that is beyond, ulterior: Gallia, Cic.—As Subst.: a. ultēiores*, *um*, *m.* (sc. homines) *Persons more distant or remote; persons further off: Tac.—b. ultēiora*, *um*, *n.* (a) *Prop.: Of place: Things further off, more distant or remote: Tac.—(b) Meton.: Of time: Things beyond, or to come:*

**Tac.** — (c) **Fig.**: *Further things or matters*: Ov.—3. **Sup.**: ultimus, a, um: a. **Prop.**: Of space: (a) **Gen.**: *The furthest, most distant, most remote*: in ultimis maris terrarumque oras, Liv.—As **Subst.**: (a) **ultimi**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *The persons furthest off, or most distant, etc.*: Cæs.—(β) **ultima**, ōrum, n. **plur.** *The furthest, or most distant, things*: Hor.—(γ) **ultimum**, i, n. *The last part, the end*: Cic.—(b) **Esp.**: *The furthest, or most distant, part of anything*: ultima provincia, Cic.—b. **Meton.**: (a) **Of time, or order of succession**: (*The remotest, i.e.*) (a) *The earliest, oldest*: Cic.; **Just.**:—(β) *The last, latest*: Ov.—As **Subst.**: **ultima**, ōrum, n. **plur.** *Final events, the end, etc.*: Cic.—**Adverbial expressions**: (aa) **Ad ultimum**, *To the last, etc.*: Liv.—(ββ) **Ad ultimum, ultimo, At last, lastly, finally**: Liv.; **Suet.**:—(γγ) **Ultimum**, *For the last time*: Liv.—(b) **Of degree or rank**: (a) *The utmost, extreme, highest, first, greatest, extreme (i.e. capital punishment)*: Cæs.—As **Subst.**: **ultimum**, i, n. *The highest pitch or degree*: Liv.—**Adverbial expression**: **Ad ultimum**, *To the last degree, in the extreme, utterly*: Liv.—(β) *The lowest, meanest*: cum ultimis militum certare, Liv. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *ultérieur*.

**ul-tio**, ōnis, f. [for ulc-tio; fr. ulc-iscor] *A taking vengeance; an avenging, revenge*: **Suet.**: ¶ **Hence**, Fr. (old) *ulcion*.

**ul-tor**, ōris, m. [for ulc-tor; fr. id.] *A punisher, avenger, revenger*: Cic.: Ov.

**ultr-a**, adv. and **prop.** c. Acc. [ulter, ultr-i] **I. Adv.**: A. **Pos.**: 1. **Prop.**: Of place: *Beyond, further*: Hirt.—2. **Meton.**: a. **Of time**: (a) *Further, later, longer*: Liv.—(b) *Further, longer, more*: Liv.—b. **Of degree, etc.**: *Beyond, more, etc.*: Cic.—B. **Comp.**: **ulterior**: 1. **Prop.**: Of place: *Beyond, further on, further*: Ov.—2. **Meton.**: a. **Of time**: *Further, longer, more*: Ov.—b. **Of degree, etc.**: *Beyond, more, etc.*: Virg.; Ov. **II. Prep.** c. Acc.: A. **Prop.**: Of place: *On the further side of, beyond, past*: ultra Silianam villam, Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. **Of time**: *Beyond, past, longer than*: ultra pueriles annos, Quint.—2. **Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc.**: *Beyond, above, over, more than*: si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *oultre*.

**ul-trix**, icis, adj. f. [for ulc-trix; fr. ulc-iscor] *Avenging, vengeful*: ultricesque sedent in limine Dire, Virg.—As **Subst.**: **ultrix**, icis, f. *She that avenges, an avenger*: Cic.

**ultr-o**, adv. [ulter, ultr-i] **I. Prop.**: Of place: *To the further side, beyond, on the other side*: so, mostly in the connection *ultra citroque*, *ultra et citro*, *ultra ac citro*, or also, without a copula, *ultra citro*, *On this side and on that, this way and that, to and fro, on both sides, mutually*. **II. Meton.**: A. **Afar, away, off**: so, only in Plaut.—B. *Besides, moreover, too*: Cic.

—C. *On his part, on their part, of himself, of themselves, etc.; of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntary*: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: *Ultero tributa (sometimes written as one word, ultrotributa), Expenditures made by the State for public works*: Liv. **ul-tus** (for ulc-tus), a, um, P. of ulc-iscor.

**Ūlūbræ**, ārum, f. *Ulubræ; a town of Latium, by the Pontine Marshes (now Cisterna)*.

**Ūlūl-a**, æ, f. [ulul-o] *The shrieker; hence* A screech-owl: Virg.

**Ūlūl-a-tis**, ūs, m. [ulul-a-o] A howling, wailing, shrieking: Cæs.; Virg.

**Ūl-ŭl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [onomatop.; root ul reduplicated, cf. ūl-ŭl-ŭl-o] **I. Neut.**: A. **Prop.**: 1. **Of animals**: *To howl, etc.*: canes ululare per umbram, Virg.—2. **Of shades of the departed, etc.**: *To yell, shriek, utter a wailing or mournful cry*: Latiosque ululasse peragros Deformans animas, Ov. **B. Meton.**: Of places:

*To ring, resound, re-echo with howling, etc.*: plangoribus ædes Fœminis ululant, Virg. **II. Act.**: *To cry, or howl, out to anyone; to cry, or yell out, a person's name, etc.*: nocturnisque Hecate trivis ulata per urbem, Virg. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *ululer*.

**ulva**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *Sedge*: Virg.

**Ulysses**, is, v. Ulixes.

**umbel-la**, æ, f. dim. [for umbella; fr. umbra, umb(e)r-æ] (**Prop.**: A little shadow; **Meton.**: A sunshade, parasol, umbrella: Juv. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *ombelle, ombelle, ombrelle*.

**umb-ŭlicus**, i, m. [akin to Gr. ὑμψαλός] **I. Prop.**: *The navel*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: A. *The middle, centre*: Cic.—B. *The projecting end of a cylinder (on which an ancient book was rolled)*: Hor.—C. *A species of sea-snail, sea-cockle*: Cic. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *ombilic, nombril*.

**umb-o**, ōnis, m. [id.] (*Any convex elevation; hence*) 1.: a. **Prop.**: *A boss of a shield*: Virg.—b. **Meton.**: *A shield*: Virg.—2. (**Prop.**: *The full part or swelling of a garment; Meton.*) A toga: Pers.

**umbra**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A shade, shadow*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: A. *In painting*: *The dark part of a painting; shade, shadow*: Cic.—B. *A shade, ghost of a dead person*: Virg.; Hor.; Ov.—C. *An unwelcome guest (whom an invited one brings with him)*: Hor.—D. *A shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow (as a tree, building, etc.)*: Ov.; Tac.—E. *A fish (called also sciæna; a grayling, umbrer*: Ov. **III. Fig.**: A. *A trace, obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, semblance*: Cic.; Ov.—B. *Shelter, cover, protection*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. (old) *ombre, (mod.) ombre*.

**umbr-a-cūlum**, i, n. [umbrā, (unconstr. Gen.) umbrā-i] (*That which makes or furnishes shade; hence*) 1.: a. **Prop.**: *A shady place, cover, arb-our*: Virg.—b. **Meton.**: *A school*:

Cic.—2. *A sunshade, parasol, umbrella*: Ov.

**umbr-a-tilis**, e, adj. [id.] (*Belonging to umbra; hence*) 1. *Remaining in retirement or at home; private, retired, contemplative*: vita, Cic.—2. *Of speech: In the manner of the schools*: Cic.

**Umbri**, ōrum, m. *The Umbri; a people of Italy, in the district of Umbria, which was named after them*:—Hence, 1. **Umbri**, bra, brium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Umbrians*: Umbrian.—As **Subst.**: a. **Umbri**, bri, m.: (a) (sc. canis) *An Umbrian dog*: Virg.—(b) (sc. aper) *An Umbrian boar*: Cat.

—b. **Umbra**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A female Umbrian (in a pun with umbra, a shadow)*: Plaut.—2. **Umbra-ia**, æ, f. *The territory of the Umbri*: Umbria.

**umbr-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [umbr-a; (i); fer-o] *Shade-bringing, shade-giving, casting a shade, shady*: nemus, Virg. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *ombrière*.

**umbr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [umbr-a] **I. Prop.**: *To shade, shadow, overshadow, cast a shade upon*: A phœas umbrantia Menala ripas, Claud. **II. Meton.**: A. *To overspread, cover, etc.*: umbrata gerunt civili tempora queru, Virg.—B. *To cover, hide, conceal, make dark, etc.*: diem telis, Claud. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. (old) *umbrer, (mod.) ombrer*.

**umbr-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of shade, shady*: vallis, Virg.: (**Comp.**) locus umbrator, Cic.: (**Sup.**) umbrōssima, Sen. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *ombréux*.

**umquam**, v. un-quam.

**ūnā**, adv. [**Adverbial Abl.** of unus] *In one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together*: Cic.

**ūnānim-itas**, ātis, f. [unanīm-us] (*The quality of the unanimus; hence*) *Unanimity, concord; fraternitas*, Liv. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *unanimité*.

**ūn-ānim-us**, a, um, adj. [un-us; anim-us] *Of one mind, heart, or will; of one accord, concordant, unanimous*: Liv.; Cat.

**uncia**, æ, f. = οὐγκία. **I. Prop.**: *The twelfth part of anything; a twelfth*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A trible, bit, atom*: Juv. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *once*.

**unc-i-ārus**, a, um, adj. [unci-a] (*Of, or belonging to, an uncia; hence*) 1. *Pertaining to one twelfth per cent. per month, i.e. at one per cent. per year*: fenus, Tac.—2. *Of an ounce (in weight)*: Pl.

**unc-i-ātim**, adv. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *By twelfths, by ounces*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *By a little at a time, little by little*: Ter.

**uncin-ātus**, a, um, adj. [uncin-us] *Furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed*: corpuscula, Cic. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *unciné*.

**unc-inus**, i, m. [unc-us] (*A thing pertaining to an uncus; hence*) A hook: barb. App.

**unc-i-ōla**, æ, f. dim. [unc-i-a] *A little ounce*: Juv.

**unc-i-ō**, ōnis, f. [for unc-tio; fr. unc-o] **I. Prop.**: *A besmearing, anointing*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *An ointment, an unguent*: Pl. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *onction*.



**unc-tor**, ōris, m. [for ung-tor; fr. *ung-o*] An ointment: Cic.

1. **unc-tum**, i, n. [for ung-tum; fr. id.] The anointing thing; hence *An unguent, ointment, etc.*: Cic.

2. **unctum**, i, v. 1. unctus.

**unc-tura**, æ, f. [for ung-tura; fr. *ung-o*] An anointing of the dead: Cic.

**unc-tus** [for ung-tus], a, um: 1. P. of *ung-o*. — 2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Anointed: Sen. — b. Meton.: Rich, luxurious, sumptuous: (Comp.) ut ab illis ipse unctor abiret, Cic. — As Subst.: unctum, i, n. A rich banquet, sumptuous feast: Hor. — c. Fig.: Of speech: Rich, elegant, etc.: consuetudo dicendi, Cic.

1. **uncus**, i, m. [Gr. ὄγκος, Sans. *ahka*] I. Gen.: A hook: Liv. II. Esp.: A hook fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber: Cic.

2. **unc-us**, a, um, adj. [1. unc-us] Hooked, bent in, crooked, curved: hamus, Ov.

**und-a**, æ, f. [Sans. root *UND*, to wet or moisten] (That which wets, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A wave, billow: Plaut.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Water, moisture, a fluid or liquid of any kind: Ov. — B. A wave, wave-like thing: Virg. — C. A stream, crowd, multitude of persons, etc.: Virg. III. Fig.: Of the wave-like agitation of a multitude: A surge, billow, stream, tide: Cic.; Hor.

**unde**, adv. [for *cunde*, fr. *qu-a*] 1. Of place: From which place, whence: reverti in fines, unde erant profecti, Cæs.: (with *Gen.*) unde gentium, Plaut. — 2. Of persons or things: From whom, from which, from what: unde iste amor tam improvisus? Cic.: (with *Gen.*) unde gentium? Plaut. — Particular phrases: a. Law t.t.: Unde petitur, Whence, or from whom, a thing is sought or claimed; hence, a defendant or defendants in a suit: Ter.; Cic. — b. Unde, unde, From wherever or whencesoever; from whatever quarter: Hor.

**und-ecim**, num. adj. [for undecem; fr. *un-us*; dec-em] (One and ten; hence) Eleven: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onze*.

**und-ecim-us**, a, um, num. adj. [undecim] The eleventh: legio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onzième*.

**und-ecumque** (-cunque; -in tmesis) unde vacebit cumque locus, Lucr.), adv. From wherever or whencesoever; from what place, or part, soever: Pl.

**und-ecumque**, adv. Whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere: Auct. Her.

**und-ēni**, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [un-us; deni] (One and ten each; hence) Eleven each, eleven distributively: Hor.

**und-ē-nōnāgintā**, num. adj. [un-us; de; nonnaginta] (One from ninety; hence) Eighty-nine: Liv.

**und-ē-octōgintā**, num. adj. [un-us; de; octoginta] (One from eighty; hence) Seventy-nine: Hor.

**und-ē-quadrāgintā**, num. adj.

[un-us; de; quadraginta] (One from forty; hence) Thirty-nine: Cic.

**und-ēquinquāg-ēsīmus**, a, um, num. adj. [constr. fr. undequinquagesimus; fr. undequingint-a] The forty-ninth: Cic.

**und-ē-quinquāgintā**, num. adj. [un-us; de; quinquaginta] (One from fifty; hence) Forty-nine: Liv.

**und-ē-sexāgintā**, num. adj. [un-us; de; sexaginta] (One from sixty; hence) Fifty-nine: Liv.

**und-ētric-ēsīmus** or **und-ētrig-ēsīmus**, a, um, num. adj. [constr. and changed fr. undetrigint-ēsīmus; fr. undetrigint-a] The twenty-ninth: Liv.

**und-ēvicēsīm-āni**, ōrum, m. [undevicesim-us] Soldiers of the nineteenth legion: Hirt.

**und-ēvic-ēsīmus** (undevig-) a, um, adj. [constr. fr. undevigint-ēsīmus; fr. undevigint-i] The nineteenth: Cic.

**und-ē-vigintī**, num. adj. [un-us; de; viginti] (One from twenty; hence) Nineteen: Cic.

**und-i-que**, unde. indef. [for und-e; (i); que] (Whencesoever; hence) From all parts, sides, or places; from every quarter, on all sides, on every part, everywhere: Cic.

**und-i-son-us**, a, um, adj. [und-a; (i); son-o] Wave-sounding; sounding, or roaring, with the waves: del, i. e. sea-gods, Prop.

**und-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [und-a] I. Prop.: To rise in waves or surges, to throw up waves, to surge, swell: ad cœlum undabat vortex, Virg. II. Meton.: A. To overflow with, be full of, abound in anything: silva favis, Claud. — B. To wave, undulate: undans buxo Cytorus, Virg.

**und-o-sus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of waves or surges, surgy, billowy: æquor, Virg.: (Comp.) undosior fluctus, Sol.

**Unellī**, ōrum, m. The Unelli; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

**und-ēvicēsīm-āni**, ōrum, m. [undevicesim-us] Soldiers of the twenty-first legion: Tac.

**und-et-vicēsīmus**, a, num. num. adj. [un-us; et; vicēsīmus] The twenty-first: legio, Tac.

**ung-o** (-uo), unxi, unctum, ung-ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *अङ्*, to smear, to anoint] I. Prop.: To smear, besmear, anoint with any fat substance, an unguent, oil, etc.: corpus, Virg. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of a vessel: To daub with pitch: Virg. — 2. To smear with poison: tela, Virg. — B. To smear, stain, etc.: arma cruoribus, Hor. — C. Part. Perf.: Greasy: manūs, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oindre*.

**ungu-en**, inis, n. [ungu-o] (The anointing thing; hence) An ointment, unguent: Virg.

**unguent-ārius**, a, um, adj. [unguent-um] Of, or belonging to, ointments or unguents; ointment: vasa, Pl. — As Subst.: 1. **unguentārius**, li, m. (sc. negotiator) A dealer in unguents, a perfumer: Cic. — 2. **unguentārium**, li, n. (sc. argentum), Money for buying perfumes: Pl.

**unguen-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [for unguin-to; fr. unguen, unguin-is] To anoint: Plaut.

**unguent-um**, i, n. [unguent-o] (The anointing thing; hence) An ointment, unguent, perfume: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onguent*.

**ungu-icūlus**, i, m. dim. [ungu-is] A little nail of the finger: Cic. — Particular expression: A teneris unguiculis, From tender little nails, i. e. from early infancy, from childhood: Cic.

**unguis**, is, m. [akin to ὄνυξ] 1. Of persons: A nail: Hor. — Particular phrases: a. Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, From top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot: Cic. — b. Transversum unguem discedere, To depart a finger's breadth, in the least: Cic. — c. Medium ostendere unguem, To show the middle nail, i. e. to show utter derision, the greatest contempt: Juv. — d. De tenero ungui, From a tender nail, i. e. from childhood: Hor. — e. Ad or in unguem, To a nail, i. e. to a hair, to a nicely, exactly, perfectly (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): Hor, Virg. — 2. Of animals: A claw, hoof, talon: Hor.

**ungui-la**, æ, f. [ungu-is] I. Prop.: A. A hoof: Cic. — B. Of hens: A claw: Plaut. — C. Of vultures and eagles: A talon: Plaut. II. Meton.: A horse: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ongle*.

**unguo**, ēre, v. ungo.

**unic-e**, adv. [unic-us] Alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree: Cic.

**ūn-i-cōlor**, ōris, adj. [un-us; (i); color] Of one colour, all of one or the same colour: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *uni color*.

**ūn-īcus**, a, um, adj. [un-us] (Pertaining to unus; hence) I. Prop.: Of number: One and no more; only, sole, single: filius, Cic. II. Fig.: Of nature, character, or quality: A. In a good sense: Alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique: liberalitas, Cic. — B. In a bad sense: Singularly bad, detestable: nequitia, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *unique*.

**ūn-i-form-is**, e, adj. [un-us; (i); form-a] Having only one shape or form, uniform: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *uniforme*.

**ūn-i-gēn-a**, æ, adj. [un-us; (i); gen-o = gigno] 1. Only-begotten, only-mundus, Cic. — 2. Born of one parent, of one or the same family: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *unigène*.

**ūn-i-mān-us**, a, um, adj. [un-us; (i); man-us] Having only one hand, one-handed: puer, Liv.

**ūn-i-o**, ōnis, m. and f. [un-us] (A thing pertaining to unus; hence) A single large pearl: Mart.

**ūn-īter**, adv. [id.] Into one, together in one, conjointly: Lucr.

**ūn-īvers-e**, adv. [univers-us] In general, generally: Cic.

**universitas**, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the universus; hence*) I. Prop.: *All together, the whole*: Cic. II. Meton.: *The whole number of things, the whole world, the universe*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. université*.

**un-versus**, *a*, *um* (*un-vorsum*, *Luor.*), *adj.* [un-us; (i); versus] (*Turned into one; hence*) *All together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal*: provincia, Cic.—As Subst.: **universum**, *i*, *n.* *The whole world, the universe*: Cic.—Adverbial expression: *In universum, As a whole, in general, generally*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (subst.) univers*.

**un-quam** (*um-*), *adv.* [un-um; quam] (*At any time, ever*: Cic.; Virg.).

**un-us** (*old forms, oinos and enos*, Cic.), *a*, *um* (*unlus*, Virg.), (*Gen. unius; Dat. uni*) *num. adj.* [eis, év-ó.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *One; an or a*: populus, Cic.—Adverbial expression: *In unum, Into one, to one place, together*: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of that which is common to several persons or things: *One and the same*: omnes una manet nox, Hor.—2. Of that which is alone, by itself: *One, alone, only, sole, single*: Pompeius plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. II. Meton.: A or an, one, some, some one: unus paterfamilias, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. un*.

**upil-o**, *ónis*, *m.* [for ovil-o or opil-o; fr. ovil-e] (*One pertaining to an ovile; hence*) A shepherd: Virg.

**Urānīa**, *æ*, *-e*, *ēs*, *f.* *Oὐρανία* or *Οὐρανία* (*The Heavenly*). *Urania* or *Uranie*; the muse of Astronomy: Cic.

**urbān-e**, *adv.* [i. urban-us] 1. *Courteously, civilly, affably, politely, urbanely*: Cic. (Comp.) urbanus, id.—2. *Wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily*: ridere, Cic. (Sup.) urbanissime respondere, Gell.

**urbān-itas**, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (*The state or quality of the urbanus; hence*) 1. *A living in a city; city-life*: Cic.—2. (*City-fashion, city manners; hence*) A. In a good sense: (a) *Refinement, elegance of manner, politeness, courtesy, affability, urbanity*: Cic.—(b) *Refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech*: Cic.—C. Wit, humour, pleasantry, railery: Cic. b. In a bad sense: *Trickery, roguery, knavery*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. urbanité*.

**urb-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [urbs, urbs] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, the city or town; city, town*: pretor, Cæs.: luxus, Tac.—As Subst.: **urbānus**, *i*, *m.* (*city-homo*) *An inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen*: Cic. II. Esp.: (*In the city-fashion; hence*) A. In a good sense: 1. Prop.: *Polished, refined, cultivated, courteous, affable, urban*: in manners: Cic.—2. Fig.: a. Of speech or speaker: *Refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice*: (Comp.) urbanior Cicerō, Tac.—b. Of wit: *Witty, humorous, facetious*: comis et urbanus, Hor.: (Sup.) in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *Bold,*

*forward, impudent*: audacia, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. urbain*.

**urb-īcus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [urbs, urb-is] *Of, or belonging to, the city; city-, civic*: Suet.

**Urbigenus pagus**, *The Urbigenus Pagus*; a canton of Helvetia (prps. the mod. Orbe).

**Urbīnum**, *i*, *n.* *Urbīnum*; a town of Umbria.—Hence, **Urbīn-as**, *ātis*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Urbīnum*.

**urbo**, *v*, *urvo*.

**urb-s**, *urbis*, *f.* [prob. urb-o] (*That which is marked out by a plough; hence*)

I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A walled town, a city*: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: *The city (of Rome)*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *The citizens*: Virg.

**urcō-lus**, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [urceus, (unconfr. Gen.) urceo-i] *A little pitcher or water-pot*: Juv.

**urcūs**, *i*, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A pitcher, water-pot, ewer*: Hor.

**ūr-ēdo**, *mis*, *f.* [ur-o] (*A nipping; hence*) *A blast, blight of plants*: Cic.

**urg-ō** (*urgu-*), *ursl*, *no sup.*, *urgēre*, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To press, push, force, drive, impel, urge*: tres (sc. naves) Eurus ab alto in brevia et Syrtis urget, Virg. II. Meton.: A.: (*To press upon as something burdensome or compulsory*; hence) 1.

*To bear hard, or close, upon; to press hard, to beset closely*: aliquem, Hor.—2. *To weigh down, burden, oppress*: latus mundi, Hor.—3. Of personal subjects: *To press, urge, solicit*: Lepidus urisit me et suis et Antonii literis, ut, etc. Script. ap. Cic.—4. Of things as subjects: *To be urgent or pressing*: Cic.—B. *To press upon by too great nearness; to crowd, hem in, confine*: urbem urbe, Cic.—C.: (*To press upon with force; hence*) 1. Of the soil: *To turn up, till, etc.*: Hor.—2. Of the sea: *To force, or press, one's way through*: Hor. III. Fig.: A. *To press, ply, urge with argument*: aliquem, Cic.—B. *To follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on anything*: æquātatem, Cic.

**ūr-īna**, *æ*, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit rār, "water," whence, Gr. οὐρ-ov] I. Prop.: *Urine*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Seed, semen*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. urine*. **Urios** (*-us*), *i*, *m.* = *Οὔριος* (*Heavenly*). *Urios* or *Urius*; a title of Jupiter.

**ur-na**, *æ*, *f.* [akin to ur-īna; cf. urina init.] I. Prop.: *A vessel for drawing water; a water-pot, water jar*: urn: Hor.; Virg. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *A voting-urn*: Cic.—2. *The urn (of fate)*: Hor.—B. *A cinerary urn*: Ov.—C. *A money-pot, money-jar*: Hor.—D. *A liquid measure containing half an amphora*: An urn: Pers.—E. *A measure in gen.*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. urne*.

**ūr-o**, *ussi*, *ustum*, *ūrere*, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root ush, to burn;—orig. BURO, whence bustum; cf. Gr. ὕρ-ov] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To burn*: cedrum, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To burn up, destroy by fire, consume*: agros, Liv.—2. Of encaustic painting: *To burn*

*in*: Ov. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *To scorch, parch, dry up*: fauces urit sitis, Hor.—2. *To cause a hot burning pain, or sensation to; to sting, or pain, acutely*: pestilentia urens urbem atque agros, Liv.—B. *To rub rose, gall, fret, chafe*: teneros urit lorica lacertos, Prop.—C.: *To pinch with cold; to nip, etc.*: in montibus uri, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *To burn, inflame, consume with any passion*: urit me Glycerie nitor, Hor.—B.: 1. *To gall, fret, chafe, vex, etc.*: hominem, Ter.—2. *To disturb, harass, annoy, distress, etc.*: eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.

**urs-a**, *æ*, *f.* [akin to ur-sus] I. Prop.: A. *A she-bear*: Ov.—B. *A bear, in gen.*: Virg. II. Meton.: *Ursa*, as a constellation, either *Ursa Major, the Greater Bear*, or *Ursa Minor, the Lesser Bear*: Parrhasis (i. e. Major), Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) urs*, (mod.) *ours*.

**urs-us**, *i*, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit riksha; Gr. ἄρκτος, ἄρκος] *A bear*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ours*.

**ur-tica**, *æ*, *f.* [ur-o] 1.: (*The thing stinging or paining acutely; hence*) *A stinging nettle, a nettle*: Hor.—2. (*The burning or inflaming thing; hence*) *Lustful desire, prurency*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ortie*.

**ūrus**, *i*, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A urooz or urook; a urus*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. urus, ure*.

**urv-o** (*urb-*), *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, 1. v. n. *To plough around, mark out with a plough*: "urware est arare definire," Pompon.

**Uscūdāma**, *æ*, *f.* *Uscudama*; a town of Thrace (called, also, *Hadrianopolis*).

**Usipōtes**, *um*, *-pī*, *frum*, *m.* *The Usipetes or Usipi*; a Germanic people.

**usitāt-e**, *adv.* [usitat-us] *In the usual manner*: loqui, Cic.: (Comp.) usitatus, Gell.

**usitā-tus**, *a*, *um*: 1. of usit(a)-or.—2. Pa.: *Usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed, familiar*: vocabula, Cic.: (Comp.) usitatus verbum, id.: (Sup.) mos usitatissimus, Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. usité*.

**us-ītor**, *ātus* *um*, *ār*, 1. v. de. *Intens.* [fr. obsol. usum, freq. of ut-or] *To use often, be in the habit of using*: Gell.

**us-s-plam**, *adv.* [akin to qu-i; with suffix plam; s is probably euphonic] *At, or in, any place; anywhere, somewhere*: Cic.

**us-s-quam**, *adv.* [akin to qui; quam; cf. usplam init.] 1. Of place: *At, or in, any place; anywhere*: Ter.; Cic.—2. Of other relations than those of place: *In anything, in any way*: Cic.—3. With verbs of motion: *To any place, anywhere, anywhere*: Hor.

**us-s-que**, *adv.* [akin to qui; que; cf. usplam init.] 1. Of place: A. *All the way, right on, without stop, continuously, constantly*: Cic.; Ov.—also, with *quaque*: Cic.—b. With Acc. of place, or of person: *All the way to, as far as, to*: Hor.—2. Of time: *All the while from or to a period; as long or as far*



as; until: Tei.; Cic.—3. In other relations: **a.** Even until; quite up to or as far as: Cic.—**b.** Right on, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly: Virg. ¶ Hence, *fr. jusque*.  
**usqueaque, v. usque.**

**Ustica, æ, f.** Ustica; a small hill in the Sabine country, near Horace's villa.

**us-tor, ōris, m.** [for *ur-tor*; *fr. ar-o*] A burner of dead bodies; a corpse-burner: Cic.

**us-tūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.** [for *ur-tulo*; *fr. id.*] To burn up, consume by fire: scripta lignis, Cat.

1. **ūsū-cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpēre, 3. v. a.** [2. *usus, (unconstr. Gen.) us-us*; *capio*] Law t. t.: To acquire ownership of a thing by long use; to acquire by prescription, or usucaption: Cic.

2. **ūsū-cāpi-o, ōnis, f.** Law t. t.: [1. *usucapi-o*] The acquisition of ownership by long use or possession; usucaption: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. usucapion*.

**ūsū-cap-tus, a, um, P. of usucap-io.**

**ū-sū-ra, æ, f.** [for *ut-sura*; *fr. ut-or*] I. Gen.: A using, use, or enjoyment of a thing: Cic. II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Mercantile t. t.: A use (of money lent): Cic. **B. Meton.**: Interest paid for the use of money; usury (reckoned by the month among the Romans): Cic. **C. Fig.**: Of other things than money: Interest: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. usure*.

**ūsū-rpā-tio, ōnis, f.** [usurp(a)-o] A taking into use, a making use, using, use of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "usurpation"), *fr. usurpation*.

**ūsū-rp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.** [constr. from *usur-p-o*; *fr. usus, (unconstr. Gen.) us-us*; (i); *rap-i-o*] (To seize to one's own use; hence) I. Gen.: To take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.: benevolentie memoriam, id. II. Esp.: **A.** To take possession or cognizance of, i. e. to perceive, observe, etc., through the senses: aliquid sensibus, Lucr.—**B.** Law t. t.: 1. To get possession of; to acquire, obtain a thing: possessionem, Cic.—2. To assume or appropriate unlawfully; to usurp: civitatem, Suet.—**C.** To name or call habitually: is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. usurper*.

1. **ū-sus, ūs, m.** [for *ut-sus*; *fr. ut-or*] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A using, or making use of, a thing; use, application, employment: Cic.—Particular Law phrases: 1. *Usus et fructus, usus fructusque*, and more freq. in one word, *usufructus*. The use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct: Cic.; Sen.—2. A use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucaption; in the connection *usus et auctoritas*, or without the *copula*, *usui auctoritas*; v. *auctoritas*.

**B. Esp.**: 1. *Intercourse, familiarity, intimacy*: Cic.; Ov.—2. **a.** Constant use, practice, exercise: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.**

*Custom, usage, habit*: Cic. II. **Meton.**: **A.** Experience: Cic.; Cæs.—**B.** Service, benefit, profit, advantage, utility, usefulness: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrases: *Usui, or ex usu, esse, To be of use, service, or benefit; to be useful, serviceable, or profitable*: Cæs.; Cic.—**C.** Use, occasion, need, want, necessity: Cic.—Particular phrases: *Usus est, or usus venit, There is need; it is necessary, becomes requisite*: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.—**D.** A fit occasion or opportunity to be used: Cic.; Cæs.—Particular expression: *Usu venit, etc., It comes by occasion; i. e. it happens, chances, occurs*: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, *fr. us*.

**ūt, or, in its original form, ūti, adv. and conj.** [etym. dub.; but prob. from the same pronominal root as *qui, quod*] I. Adv.: **A.** Gen.: In what manner, how; in the manner that, as: non item in oratione, ut in versu, Cic.—Particular expressions or combinations: 1. *Ut ut* (also in one word, *utut*), In whatever way or manner, however: Plaut.; Ter.—2. **a.** *Ut . . . ita, As . . . so; not only . . . but also*: Cic.—**b.** *Ut ita non, etc., Although . . . yet not*: Liv.—3. *Ut* (mostly followed by *quique*) . . . ita: to denote that, if a person or thing possesses a quality in a very high degree, he or it likewise possesses another in an equal degree: *As . . . so; the . . . the; the more . . . the more*: ut quique esset vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic.—4. *Ut* with Sup. and some part of possum: *As much as I, etc., am, etc., able; as much as is, etc., possible*: ut brevissime potuit, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. To introduce examples: *As, such as, as for instance*: in libero populo, ut Athenis, Cic.—2. With explanatory clauses, etc.: *As, inasmuch as, according as, as being, for*: at hi quidem, ut populi Romani etas est, senes, Cic.—3. In exclamations to denote degree: *How! how much! how greatly*: Cic.—4. In relations of time: **a.** *As, when, as soon as*: literas scripsi statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic.—**b.** *As, while*: ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo de improvviso, Ter.—**c.** Since, since the time that: ut Brundisio profectus es, Cic. II. **Conj.** with the Subjunctive: **A.** With clauses expressing an effect or consequence: *As that, so that, that*: Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, ut ego me tardiorum esse non moleste feram, Cic.—Particular uses: 1. After expressions of fearing: *As to—That not*: timeo, ut sustineas (sc. labores), I am afraid as to your supporting, i. e. that you will not support, Cic.—2. Elliptically for *fac ut*, *Supposing, agreeing, or granting that; in case that; even if; although, etc.*: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes, etc., Cic.—**B.** In intentional clauses: *To the end that; in order that*: that: si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, etc., Cic.

**ut-cumque (-cunque), adv.**: 1. In what way soever, howsoever, however:

Cic.—2. At whatever time, whenever. Hor.

**ūt-ens, entis**: 1. *P. of ut-or*.—2. *Pa.*: Possessing, that possesses: (Comp.) *utentior sit, i. e. richer*, Cic.

**ūt-en-silis, e, adj.** [for *utent-silis*; *fr. utens, utent-is*] That may be used, fit for use, of use, useful: Var.—**A.** Subst.: *utensilia, lum, n.* Things for use, i. e. utensils, materials, necessities, etc.: Liv.

1. **ūter, tris, m.** [akin to *uterus*] I. Prop.: A bag or bottle made of an animal's hide: Cæs.; Virg. II. **Meton.**: The skin, or prps. stomach, of a person: Hor.

2. **ūter, utra, utrum (Gen. Sing., utrius, Hor.: — Dat., utri), pron.** [prob. akin to *ut*; cf. *ut inii.*] I. Prop.: **A.** Sing.: Whether, or which of the two; which: ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic.—Particular combination: *Uter . . . uter, Which of the two . . . the other*: Cic.—**B.** Plur.: Which of the two parties, sets, etc.: utros ejus habueris libros, Cic. II. **Meton.**: One or the other, either one, either of the two: Cic.

**ūter-cumque (-cunque), utriusque, utrumque, pron.** Whichever of the two; whichever, whichever: Cic.

**ūter-libet, utriuslibet, utrumlibet, pron.** Which of the two you please, whichever of the two: utrumlibet elige, Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Utralibet, On whichever of two sides, on either side*: Pl.

**ūter-que, utraque, utrumque (Gen. Sing., utriusque; ūtriusque, Hor.: — Dat., utrique), pron.** Both one and the other, both, each: **A.** Sing.: in utramque partem disserere, Cic.—**B.** Plur.: *palmas utraque tetendit*, Virg.

**ūt-erus, i, m.** [akin to Sanscrit *udara*, "venter"] I. Prop.: The womb, matrix: Hor. II. **Meton.**: **A.** Plur.: Of the cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr.—**B.** The belly, paunch: Virg.; Juv.

**ūter-vis, utriusvis, utrumvis, pron. indefin.** I. Prop.: Which of the two you will, either one of the two, either (be it which it may) of the two: Cic. II. **Meton.**: Both: Plaut.

**ūti, v. ut inii.**

**ūt-ibilis, e, adj.** [ut-or] That can be used, fit, useful, serviceable: Plaut.

**ūt-ilis, e, adj.** [ut-or] Useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, profitable, advantageous, etc.: res, Cic.: (Comp.) *vita utilior, id.* (Sup.); also, with *Dat.* *calamus utilissimus fistulis, Pl.*—**A.** Subst.: *utile, i, n.* What is useful, the useful: Hor. ¶ Hence, *fr. utile*.

**ūt-il-tas, ātis, f.** [ut-il-is] (The quality of the utilis; hence) Use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, benefit, profit, advantage: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *fr. utilis*.

**ūt-il-ter, ad, id.** [id.] Usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously: (Comp.) *utilius starent etiam nunc monia Phœbi, Ov.* (Sup.) *utilissime, Pl.*

**utī-nam**, *adv.* *Oh that! I wish that! would that! etc.*: sit (sc. Tibur) mea sodes utinam senectas! Hor.—Particular combinations: 1. Utinam ne, utinam non, *Oh that . . . not; would that . . . not*: Cic.—2. Utinam nec . . . nec, *Oh! that neither . . . nor; would that neither . . . nor*: Phaed.

**utī-que**, *adv.* *(In whatever way, be it as it may; hence) In any case, at any rate, certainly, surely, assuredly, by all means, particularly, without fail, undoubtedly, etc.*: Cic.

**utor**, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To use; to make use of, avail one's self of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise, etc.*: (with Abl.) voce, Cic.: (with Acc.) operam meam, Plaut.—Particular expression: Uti aliquo or aliquem, *To use one, i.e. to enjoy the friendship of anyone; to be familiar or intimate with, to associate with a person*: Cic.; Cato. **II. Meton.**: *To be in possession of; to have, hold, or find*: bonis justique regibus, Cic.: (with second Abl. of further definition) me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque A puero est, Hor.

**ut-pōt-e**, *adv.* [ut; pot-is] *As namely, namely, as being, as seeing that, inasmuch as, since*: Cic.; Hor.

**utpūta**, *v. puto*.

**utrālibet**, *v. uterlibet*.

**utr-ā-rius**, ū, *m.* [1. uter, utr-is] **Utr-ā-ri**: *(One pertaining to a uter; hence) One who brings water in skins, a water-carrier*: Liv.

**utrictl-ā-rius**, ū, *m.* [utricul-us] *(One pertaining to a utriculus; hence) A bagpiper*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. utriculaire.

**utr-icūlus**, ū, *m. dim.* [1. uter, utr-is] *A small skin or leathern bottle*: Cels.

**utr-im-que (utr-in-)**, *adv.* [uter, utr-us; (im); que; i.e. fr. uterque, with adverbial suffix inserted between uter and que] **I. Prop.**: *Of place; From or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other*: magnæ utrimque copię, Cic.: (with secus) quare ūtrimqueque quum corpus vapulet, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *On both sides; on the one side, and on the other*: virtus est medium et ūtrimque reductum, Hor.

**utrimquēscūs**, *v. utrimque*.

**utr-o**, *adv.* [uter, utr-us] *To which of the two places, to which part or side, which way*: Ov.

**utrōque**, *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of uterque] *To both places, parts, or sides, in both directions*: Cic.

**utr-ūbi (-ōbi, -ibi)**, *adv.* [uter, utr-us; ubi] *At which of two places, on which of two sides, where*: Plaut.

**utrūbi-que (utrōbi-)**, *adv.* *On both parts or sides; on the one side and the other*: Cic.

**utr-um**, *adv.* [uter, utr-us] *Introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to an, which commences the second clause*: in Eng. represented in direct questions simply

by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *Whether*: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, etc., id.—Without the second clause: utrum in clarissimis civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic.

**ūtut**, *v. ut*.

**ūv-a**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub., prob. uv-esco] *(The moist thing; hence)* **I. Prop.**: *A grape-berry, a grape*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A cluster, or bunch, of grapes*: Cic.—**B.** *A vine*: Virg.—**C.** *A cluster formed by bees when they alight in swarming*: Virg.

**ūve-sco**, *no perf. nor sup., scēre*, 3. *v. n. inch.* [obsol. uve-o] **I. Prop.**: *To grow, or become, moist, wet, damp, humid, etc.*: Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *To moisten one's self, i.e. to drink freely or copiously; to tipple, tope, etc.*: Hor. **ūvidi-ūlus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for avido-lus; fr. uvidus, (unconstr. Gen.) uvido-lus] *Moist, wet*: Cat.

**ūv-idus**, *a, um, adj.* [uv-esco] **I. Prop.**: *Moist, wet, damp, humid*: rura, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *Moistened, i.e. having copiously or freely drunk, tippled, toped, etc.*: Hor.

**uxor**, ōris, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A wife, spouse, consort*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of animals: A mate*: Hor.

**uxōr-ūus**, *a, um, adj.* [uxor] **I. Gen.**: *Of, or belonging to, a wife, or married woman*: res, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *Excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious*: Virg.; Hor.

## V

**V, v, n. indecl.**, or *f.*, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet. The character is derived from the Greek Υ. Although it was originally written with the same sign as the vowel u, it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it. **I.** In sound V corresponds to the Æolic digamma; hence, it is called, in Quintilian, Æolica litera. By this affinity of the v to the digamma is explained the frequent occurrence of an initial or medial v in Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel; cf., ver, ἦρ; vis, ἰς; levis, λεῖος. **II.** V has the closest affinity to the vowel u, and hence, in the course of composition and inflection, it often passed into the latter: solvo, solum, caveo, cautum, etc. **III.** V as a medial between two vowels was very frequently elided, and the word underwent a greater or less contraction: amavisti, amāsti; novisti, nōsti; si vis, sis. **IV.** The designation of the number five by the letter V does not strictly belong here, it being rather a representation of the half of X.

**vācā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [vac(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A sum paid for exemption from military service*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. vacation.

1. **vac-a**, cæ, *f.* [probably akin to Sanscrit vaca (the fem. of uksha, "an ox or bull")] sic cythos pastas distendant ubera vacce, Virg.: te . . . circum Mugliunt vacce, Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vacque, (mod.) vacche.

2. **Vacca**, æ, *f.* *Vacca*; a town 1. Of Byzacene in Africa.—2. Of Numidia, called also Vaga (now Beja).—Hence, **Vaccens** (Vag-), lum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Vacca*.

**Vaccæi**, ōrum, *m.* *The Vaccæi; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis*.

**vaccinifum**, ū, *n.* [etym. dub.] *The bilberry or whortleberry*: Virg.

**vacc-ūla**, æ, *f. dim.* [vac-a] *A little cow or heifer*: Cat.

**vāc-ē-flo**, *prps. no perf., flēri, v. pass. irr.* [vac-o; (ē); flo] *To become or be made empty*: Lucr.

**vācerr-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [vacerr-a, "a log"] (*Full of vacerra*; Fig.) *Mad, crazed, crack-brained, acc. to Suet.*

**vācillā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [vacill(a)-o] *A rocking to and fro; see-saw; a wavering, reeling motion*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. vacillation.

**vācill-o** (ā, Lucr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [Sans. root VASK, to go tortuously] *To sway to and fro, stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate*: Cic.; Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. vaciller.

**vāciv-e**, *adv.* [vaciv-us] *At leisure, leisurely*: Phaed.

**vāc-ivus**, *a, um, adj.* [vac-o] *Empty, void*: ædes, Plaut.

**vāc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *To be empty, void, or vacant*: ut vix tridicium vacaret, Cic.—**B.** *To be free from; to be without; not to have*: illa natura cœlestis et terrā vacat et humore, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: 1. *To be vacant, disengaged, unoccupied, etc.*: tempus vacans, Quint.—2. *To be free from; to be without; not to have*: nulla vitæ pars vacare officio potest, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure or time*: festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor.—2. *Impers.*: Vacat, etc.: *There is, etc., time, room,*



or leisure for a thing: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaquer*.

**vācū-ō-fācio**, fēci, factum, fāc-ō-re, 3. v. a. [vacu-us; (e); facio] *To make empty; to empty, clear, free*: Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep.

**vācū-itas**, ātis, f. [vacu-us] (*The state of the vacuus; hence*) *A being without; a freedom, absence, exemption from anything*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vacuité*.

**Vāc-ūna**, æ, f. [vac-o] (*She who has leisure; Vacuna; the goddess of rural leisure*).—Hence, **Vācūn-ālis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Vacuna*.

**vācū-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vacu-us] *To make empty or void; to empty, clear, free*: Lucr.

**vāc-ūus**, a, um, adj. (vac-o) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Empty, void, free, clear; wanting, without something: castra, Cæs.—As Subst.: **vacuum**, i, n. An empty space; an open, or vacant, place; a void, vacuity: Hor.—**B.** Clear of, free from, devoid of, without something: nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. (with Gen.) *ager frugum vacuum*, Sall. **II.** Fig.: **A.** 1. Free, clear, disengaged, etc.: animus, Cic.—2. Free from, clear or devoid of, without something: **vacuus molestiis**, Cic.—**B.**: 1. Free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: (Sup.) *nec rurus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quæras*, Ov.—2. Free from care, calm, quiet, composed, without apprehension: Sall.—**C.** Of women: Free, unmarried, single: Tac.—**D.** Of possessions: Free, vacant, without an occupant or master: Cic.—As Subst.: **vacuum**, i, n. Vacant property: Hor.—**E.** Of an office, etc.: Vacant: Tac.—**F.** Of places, in reference to entering them: Free, open, public, accessible: Virg.; Hor.—**G.** Without value, worthless, useless, empty, vain, unprofitable: *vacuos exercet in æra morsus*, Ov. **III.** Meton.: Of places, etc.: **A.** Calm, quiet, undisturbed, peaceful, etc.: Hor.—**B.** Idling, lounging: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vacue, vacué*.

**Vādmōnis lacus**. *Lake Vadmōnis; a small lake in Etruria (now Lago di Bassano or Bassanello)*.

**vād-īmōnium**, īi, n. [1. vas, vad-is] (*The thing pertaining to vas; hence*) Law t. t.: *A promise secured by bail for appearance in court; bail, security, recognition*: Cic.

**vād-o**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [from the root *βα, βα-ivā*] *To go, walk; esp. to go hastily or rapidly, to rush*: Cic.; Virg.

**vād-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [1. vas, vad-is] Law t. t.: *To bind over by bail to appear in court; hominem, Cic.: reum, Liv.*

**vād-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [vad-um] *Full of shallows or fords; shallow, shoal*: mare, Cæs. (Sup.) *vadosissimus Ganges*, Sol.

**vād-um**, i, n. [vad-o] (*That through which one can go; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A shallow place in water; a shallow, shoal, ford*: Cæs.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A body of water, a sea, stream, etc.*:

**Virg.—B.** The bottom of a body of water, the depths: Hor.—**C.** The bottom of a well: Phæd. **III.** Fig.: Of circumstances, etc.: *A shoal, shallow*: Cic.

**væ**, interj. [ová] An exclamation of pain or dread: *Ah! alas!* Mantua, væ, misera nimum vicina Cremonæ, Virg.: (with Dat.) *væ victis*, Liv.: (with Acc.) *væ te*, Plaut.

**vænō**, ī, v. v. veneo.

**vāfer**, fra, frum, adj. [etym. dub.] *Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle*: Of persons or things: in disputando, Cic. (Sup.) *somniorum vaferrimus interpres*, Cic.

**vāfr-e**, adv. [vāfer, vāfr-i] *Styly, cunningly, artfully*: Cic.

**vāg-o**, adv. [vag-us] *Here and there, far and wide, dispersedly*: Liv.

**vāgīna**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A scabbard, sheath*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vagin, gaine*.

**vāgīo**, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] *Of young children: To cry, squall, etc.*: in cunis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vagir*.

**vāgī-tus**, ūs, m. [vagi-o] **1.** *A crying, squalling of young children*: Virg.—**2.** *Of kids: A bleating*: Ov.

**1. vāg-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [vag-us] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To wander about, go to and fro, ramble, range, rove, etc.*: ultra terminum, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To wander, roam, rove, etc.*: animus, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To spread abroad, etc.*: ea fama vagatur, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To wander through or over: terras*, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaguer*.

**2. vāg-or**, ōris, m. [vag-io] *A wailing or squalling of infants*: Lucr. **vāg-us**, a, um, adj. [Sans. root *vāj, to go*] (Going; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Strolling about, roaming, wandering, unfixed, unsettled, vagrant*: multitudo, Cic.: pecus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconsistent, doubtful, uncertain, vague*: pars questionum vaga, Cic. (with Gen.) *vagus animi*, Cat. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Facilitating between parties*: Vell.—**2.** *Inconstant in love; fickle, changeable*: Prop.—**3.** *Of intercourse: Promiscuous*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vague*.

**vah** (fuller form, *vaha*, Plaut.), interj. An exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc.: *Ah! oh! Ter.*

**Vāhālis**, is, m. *The Vahalis (now Waal); the left arm of the Rhine*.

**vald-e**, adv. [contr. from valid-e; valid-us] **I.** Prop.: *Strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly*: *litteras tuas valde expecto*, Cic.: *valde magna*, id. **II.** Meton.: *As a confirmative reply, Yes, certainly*: Plaut.

**vāl-ē-dico**, no perf. nor sup., dic-ēre, 3. v. n. [val-eo; (e); dico] *To say farewell, bid adieu*: Ov.

**vāl-e-nis**, ntis: **1.** P. of *vale-o*.—**2.** Pa.: **A.** Prop.: *Physically*: (a) Gen.: *Strong, stout, vigorous, powerful*: (Sup.) *valentissimi lictores*, Cic.

—(b) Esp.: *Of persons: Well in health, healthy, hale, hearty*: Cic.—**B.** Fig.: (a) Gen.: *Strong, powerful, mighty*: (Comp.) *ut fieri nihil possit valentius*, Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Of medicines, etc.: Strong, powerful, active, etc.*: Pl.—(8) *In full vigour*: sensus, Cic.—**C.** Meton.: *Strong, coarse, thick*: tunica, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vallant*.

**vāl-en-ter**, adv. [for *valent-ter*; fr. *valens, valent-is*] **1.** *Strongly, powerfully, mightily*: (Comp.) *cepit . . . præceptis spirare valentius Eurus*, Ov.—**2.** *Of speech, etc.: Forcibly, energetically*: Val. Max.

**vāl-ēo**, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit *bal-a*, vi, robur] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be strong, stout, or vigorous*: *puer multum valet* Plaut. **B.** Esp.: *In respect of the natural condition of the body: To be well in health; to be healthy, hale, hearty*: corpore, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** *At the commencement of letters*: *si valens, bene est, and abbreviated, s. v. B. E.; and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. v. or E. q. v.): If you are in health, it is well*, Cic.—**2.** *In leaving-taking*: *Vale, etc., valens, Be you in good health; may you be in good health; i. e. Farewell, adieu*: Virg.—**3.** *At the conclusion of letters*: **A.** *Curat ut valeas, Take care of your health, or farewell*: Cic.—**b.** *Vale or bene vale, Be in good health; i. e. Farewell, adieu*: Cic.—**4.** *Valere jubere or dicere, To bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu*: Cic.—**5.** *In bidding farewell to the dead*: *Vale, Farewell, Virg.*—**6.** *Valeat, used ironically: Good-bye—to let me have, or I will have, nothing to do with; away with, etc.*: *si talis est deus, ut nullā horum caritate teneatur, valeat*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To have strength, force, or power*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To prevail*: *sperandum nostras posse valere preces*, Ov.—**2.** *With respect to some definite end*: **a.** *To be strong enough for, to be capable of or adequate to anything; to have force or efficacy, to be effectual, to avail*: *alios videmus viribus ad luctandum valere*, Cic.—**b.** *Of medicines: To be efficacious, to be good for anything*: Pl.—**c.** *To be in a state or condition, to have the power, to be able to do anything*: Virg.: Hor.—**3.** *(To be strong in some respect; hence)* **a.** *To have, or possess, strength or power; to be powerful*: *hominum numero valere*, Cæs.—**b.** (a) *Of personal subjects: To have, or possess, moral power, influence, or weight; to be influential*: Cic.; Hor.—(b) *Of things as subjects: To have influence; to weigh, to possess weight*: Cic.—**c.** *To exert influence*: *terrarum sitis ad nascendum valere*, Cic.—**d.** *To avail, be serviceable, etc.*: *nihil putas valere in iudiciis conjecturam, etc.*, Cic.—**e.** *To have force, or validity*: *illa unbratio nihil valuit*, Cic.—**f.** *To be efficacious*: Hor.—**g.** *To be effective in speaking, etc.* **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Of money value: To be of the value of, be worth*: Liv.—**B.** *Of words: To mean, signify,*

**import:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *valer*, rather, (mod.) *valoir*.  
**Valerius**, *li. m., -a, -e, f.* *Valerius* and *Valeria*; Roman names. — Hence, **1.** *Valerius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Valerius*. — **2.** *Valeriani*, *orum, m.* (sc. *militēs*) *The soldiers of Valerius*.

**vālē-sco**, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [*vale-o*]. To grow strong, acquire strength. **I.** Prop.: tali facta recreata (sc. *puerorum aetas*) *valet*, *Lucr. II.* Fig.: falsa festinatione *valet*, *Tac.*

**vālē-tūdo**, *inis, f.* [*vale-o*] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *Habit, state, or condition of body; state of health, health, whether good or bad*; Cic.; Tac. **B.** Esp.: **1.** A good state or condition, soundness of body, good health, healthfulness: Cic. — **2.** A bad state or condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: A. Of abstract things: *Habit, state, condition, health*: Cic. — **B.** Of mind, etc.: **1.** Soundness, strength, health: Suet. — **2.** Unsound state, weakness, infirmity, etc.: Suet.

**Valgius**, *li. m.* *Valgius*; an epic poet.

**vāld-e**, *adv.* [*valid-us*] **I.** Prop.: Strongly, powerfully, mightily, etc.: ut valde tonuit! *Plaut.* (Comp.) *validus clamare*, *Phaed.* (Sup.) *validissima alicui favere*, *Script.* ap. Cic. **II.** Meton.: As a reply in the affirmative: Certainly, by all means, to be sure: *Plaut.*

**vāl-idus**, a, um, adj. [*val-eo*] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: Strong, stout, powerful: (Comp.) *validiores munitiones*, *Liv.* (Sup.) *validissima forma*, *Quint.* **B.** Esp.: Well in body, sound, healthy, in good health: si, ut spero, te *validum* *videro*, *Cic.* **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: Strong, mighty, powerful: *urbis*, *Cic.* (with Gen.) *colonia virum et opum valida*, *Tac.* **B.** Esp.: Of medicines, etc.: Strong, powerful, active: *Ov.*; Tac. **III.** Meton.: Healthy, i. e. produced by health, or betokening health: *colore*, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *valide*.

**vall-aris**, e, adj. [*vall-um*] *Of, or belonging to, a rampart*: coronæ, given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart, *Liv.*

**valles** (-is), *is, f.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Prop.: A valley, vale: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: A hollow: *Cat.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *val, vallée, vallon*.

**vall-o**, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [*vall-um*] **I.** Prop.: To surround with a rampart and palisades; to palisade, intrench, circumvallate: *Tac. II.* Meton.: To fortify, protect, defend with something: *Pontus naturā regionis vallatus*, *Cic.*

**vall-um**, *i. n.* [*akin to vall-us*] **I.** Prop.: An earthen wall or rampart set with palisades; a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation: *Cæs.* **II.** Meton.: A wall, rampart, fortification: *Hor.*; *Cic.*

**vallus**, *i. m.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Gen.: A stake, pale: Virg. **II.** Esp.: A. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: A stake, palisade,

used for intrenchment: Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** A rampart set with palisades: *Cæs.* — **2.** A point, spike: *pectinis, a tooth of a comb, Ov.*

**valv-æ**, *arum, f.* [*prps. for volv-æ, volv-o*] *The leaves, folds, or valves, of a door, a folding door*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *valve*.

**Vandali**, -i, *orum, m.* *The Vandals; a people in the northern part of Germany*.

**vān-escō**, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [*van-us*] To pass away, disappear, vanish. **I.** Prop.: incipunt gravidæ *vanescere nubes*, *Ov.* **II.** Fig.: dicta per auras, *Ov.*

**vān-lōquē-tia**, *æ, f.* [*van-us*; (i); loquens, loquent-is] Empty or idle talk, prating, vaunting: *Liv.*

**vān-lōqu-us**, a, um, adj. [*van-us*; (i); loqu-o] (Talking empty; hence) **1.** Lying: *Plaut.* — **2.** Boastful, bragging, vaunting: *Liv.*

**vān-itas**, *ātis, f.* [*van-us*] (The state or quality of the vanus; hence) **1.** Emptiness, nothingness, nullity; absence, or want, of reality: Cic. — **2.** Falsehood, untruth, want of truth, etc.: Cic. — **3.** Vanity, vainglory: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *vanité*.

**va-nnus**, *i. f.* [*akin to Sanscrit root wa, spirare*] (The blowing thing; hence) A fan, van for winnowing grain: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *van*.

**vān-us**, a, um, adj. [*etym. dub.*: either for v-as-nus; fr. v-e, negative; and Sanscrit root AS = Lat. root ES, whence esse, sum: — hence, Not being or existing: — or else for vac-nus, fr. vaco; hence, Empty] **I.** Prop.: That contains nothing, empty, void, vacant: (Comp.) *vanior erat hostium acies*, *Liv.* **II.** Fig.: Empty as to purport or result, idle, null, groundless, fruitless, vain: *fides*, *Virg.* (Sup.) *sententiarum vanissimus strepitus*, *Petr.* — As Subst.: *vanum*, *i. n.* Emptiness, nothingness, naught: *Liv.*; *Hor.* — Adverbial expression: *Vana, Vainly, idly*: *Virg.* **III.** Meton.: Of persons: A. False, lying, deceptive, delusive: Cic.; Virg. — *B.* Vain; i. e. to no purpose, without success, in vain: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *vain*.

**vāpid-e**, *adv.* [*vapid-us*] Poorly, badly, *li.* Suet.

**vāp-idus**, a, um, adj. [*akin to vap-or*; cf. *vapor init.*] **I.** Prop.: That has emitted steam or vapour, i. e. that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, flat, rapid: *vinum*, *Col.* **II.** Meton.: Spoiled, bad: *pix*, *Pers.* **III.** Fig.: Spoiled, bad: *pectus*, *Pers.*

**vāp-or** (-os, *Lucr.*), *ōris, m.* [*prob. akin to Gr. kar-rōs*] **I. Gen.: Steam, exhalation, vapour: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: A. Prop.: A warm exhalation; warmth, heat, etc.: Cic.; *Hor.* **B. Meton.: The electric fluid: *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *vapeur*.****

**vāpōr-ārium**, *li. n.* [*vapor*] (A thing pertaining to vapor; hence) A steam-pipe (which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room): *Cic.*

**vāpōr-o**, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and a. [*vapor*] **I.** Neut.: A. Prop.:

To emit steam or vapour; to steam, reek: *aque*, *Pl.* **B.** Fig.: To glow, burn: *invidia*, *Lucr.* **II.** Act.: To fill with steam or vapour; to steam, smoke, fumigate, heat, warm: *templum thure vaporant*, *Virg.*

**vāp-pa**, *æ, f.* and *m.* [*akin to vap-or*; cf. *vapor init.*] (That which has emitted vapour, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: Fem.: Wine that has lost its spirit and flavour: *palled, flat, rapid wine*: *Hor.* **II.** Meton.: Masc.: A spoiled or worthless fellow; a good-for-nothing: *Cat.*

**vāp-ūlo**, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* [*prob. an onomat.*] **I.** Prop.: To get a whap or crack with a cudgel; to get a cudgelling or flogging; to be flogged: *vapulando defessus*, *Ter.* **II.** Meton.: A. To be beaten, i. e. to be conquered: *septimam legionem vapulasse*, *Script.* ap. Cic. — **B.** Of property: To be dissipated, squandered: *vapulat peculium*, *Plaut.* **III.** Fig.: To be lashed, attacked: *sermonibus*, *Cic.*

**vār-a**, *æ, f.* [*prob. var-us*] (The thing stretching out; hence) A forked pole: *Lucr.*

**Vārīa**, *æ, f.* *Varia*; a small town in the country of the Sabines.

**vārīa-nus**, *ntis, P.* of *vari(a)-o*.

**vārīant-ia**, *æ, f.* [*varians, variant-is*] (A varying; hence) A difference, diversity, variety: *Lucr.*

**vārīā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*vari(a)-o*] A difference, variation: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *variation*.

**vārīc-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [*varix, varic-is*] Full of dilated veins, varicose: *haruspex*, *Juv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *variqueux*.

**vār-icus**, a, um, adj. [*akin to i. var-us*] With feet spread apart, straddling: *Ov.*

**vārī-e**, *adv.* [*vari-us*] **I.** Prop.: With diverse colours, in a variegated manner: *Pl.* **II.** Fig.: In various or manifold ways; variously, differently, diversely: *Cic.*

**vārī-ōtas**, *ātis, f.* [*vari-us*] (The state, or condition, of the varius; hence) Difference, diversity, variety: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *variété*.

**vārī-o**, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* and *n.* [*vari-us*] **I.** Act.: A. Prop.: To diversify, variegate: *pennas gemmā, gemmā variante capillos*, *Ov.* **B.** Fig.: To alter, change, vary: *orationem*, *Cic.* **II.** Neut.: A. Prop.: To be diversified, or variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary, etc.: *variantes formæ*, *Lucr.* **B.** Fig.: To be various or different; to change, vary: *sententia*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *varier*.

**vār-ius**, a, um, adj. [*akin to Gr. βαλ-ω, dappled, mottled*] **I.** Prop.: Spotted, variegated, partly-coloured: *lynceus*, *Virg.*: *columnæ, i. e. of variegated marble*, *Hor.* **II.** Fig.: Diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various, etc.: *rationes*, *Cic.* — As Subst.: *varium*, *li. n.* A changing, changeable, or fickle thing: *Virg.*

**vār-ix**, *icis, comm.* [*akin to i. var-us*] A dilated vein, varix (esp. in the thighs): *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *varice*.



**Varro**, ōnis, m. *Varro*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Varrōn-iānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Varro*; *Varronian*.

**1. Vārus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Bent, stretched, or grown apart*; bent or stretched outwards: cornua, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Bow-legged*: Hor. **II. Fig.**: *Diverse*; different: (with *Dat.*) alterum (sc. genus hominum) et hunc varum, Hor.

**2. Varus**, i, m. *Varus*; a Roman name; e.g. P. Quintilius Varus, defeated by Arminius.—Hence, **Var-iānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Varus*; *Varian*.

**3. Vārus**, i, m. *The Varus*; a river on the Eastern boundaries of Gallia Narbonensis (now Var).

**1. va-s**, vādis, m. [for vad-s; akin to Sanscrit root *vād*, *loqui*] (*The one speaking for another*; hence) *A bail, security, surety* (in gen., while *præs* is confined to pecuniary matters): Cic.

**2. vas**, vāsis; plur., vasa, grum (*Gen. Sing.*: vasi, Lucr.:—*Dat. Plur.*: vas; for vasis, acc. to Cic.), n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A vessel, utensil, implement of any kind*: Cic.; Hor. **B. Esp.**: *Plur.*: *Of Military equipments, baggage*: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The contents of a vessel of water*, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vase*.

**vās-ārum**, ī, n. [2. vas] (*A thing pertaining to a vase*; hence) **I. Furniture-money, equipage-money** (given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment): Cic.—**2. Plur.**: *Archives, records*: Pl.

**Vascones**, um, m. *The Vascones*; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Pyrenæes, in the modern Navarre, the parent stock of the Basques.

**vascul-ārum**, ī, m. [vascul-um] (*One pertaining to a vasculum*; hence) *A worker in metals*; a silversmith, goldsmith, etc.: Cic.

**vas-cūlum**, i, n. dim. [2. vas] **I. Prop.**: *A small vessel*: Plaut.; Juv. **II. Meton.**: *Of plants*: *The seed-capsule*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vascul*.

**vastā-tio**, ōnis, f. [vast(a)-o] *A laying waste, desolating, ravaging, devastation*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) vastation*.

**vastā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] **I. A desolator, ravager, devastator**: Ov.—**2. A destroyer**: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) vastateur*.

**vast-e**, adv. [vast-us] **1. Rudely, harshly**: loqui, Cic.—**2. Vastly, immensely, enormously**: (Comp.) vastius insurgens, Ov.

**vast-i-fic-us**, a, um, adj. [for vast-i-fac-us; fr. vast-us; (i); fac-i] *Laying waste, devastating*: belua, Cic.

**vast-itās**, ātis, f. [vast-us] (*The condition, or quality, of the vastus*; hence) **1. An empty place**; a waste, desert: Cic.—**2. Desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction: Cic.; Tac.—**3. A. Prop.**: *Terrible size, hugeness, immensity, vastness*: Pl.—**b. Fig.**: *Of abstract things*: *Fearful magnitude, vastness, immensity*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vastité*.**

**vast-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.]

**I. Prop.**: *To make empty or vacant*; to leave untenanted or uninhabited: forum, Cic. (with *Abt.*) cultoribus agros, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate*; to ruin, destroy: Italiam, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *To harass, perplex, distress*: Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gâler*.

**vastus**, a, um, adj. [prps. akin to vacuus] **I. Prop.**: *Empty, unoccupied, i.e. waste, desert, desolate*: urbs, Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. Wasted by destruction**; laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed: hæc ego vasta dabo, Virg.—**B. Vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous**: (Comp.) vastior figurā, Cic. (Sup.) vastissimæ beluæ, id. **III. Fig.**: **A. 1. Lonely, desolate, made lonely**, etc.: dies, Tac.—**2. From the notion of tracts of country lying waste**: *Uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh*, etc.: homo, Cic.—**B. Vast, immense**: certamen, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vaste*.

**vāsum**, i, v. 2. vas.  
**vā-tes**, is, comm. (prob. akin to *FA*, root of *for*, *fa-ri*; and *Gr. φα*, whence *φά-σκω*, *φύ-μι*) (*The speaker*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Masc.**: *A foreteller, soothsayer, prophet*: Cic.—**B. Fem.**: *A female soothsayer, prophetess*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. Masc.**: *A poet*: Hor.—**B. Fem.**: *A poetess*: Ov.

**Vaticānus** (i short, Hor.), a, um, adj.: mons, *The Vatican Hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber*.

**vātīcīnā-tio**, ōnis, f. [vaticin(a)-o] *A foretelling, soothsaying, prophesying*; a prediction, vaticination: Cic.

**vātīcīnā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *He that foretells, etc.*; a soothsayer: Ov.

**vātīcīn-ium**, ī, n. [vaticin-or] *A prediction, prophecy*: Pl.

**vāt-īcīn-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [vat-es] **I. A. Prop.**: *To foretell, predict, forebode, prophecy*: **1. Neut.**: vaticinantes, Cic.—**2. Act.**: aliquid, Ov. **B. Meton.**: *To rave, rant, talk foolishly, etc.*: Cic. **II. To sing or celebrate as a poet: quendam virum carminibus Græci vaticinatum ferunt, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vaticiner*.**

**vātīcīn-us**, a, um, adj. [vaticin-or] *Prophetic, rational*: libri, Liv.

**Vātīnius**, ī, m. *Vatinius*; a Roman vehemently attacked by Cicero on account of his crimes.

**1. vē** [Sans. *ed*, "or"] *Or*; leaving the choice free between two or more things: ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat, Cic.

**2. ve** (sometimes also written *væ*). An inseparable particle, which serves both to negative the positive idea lying in the simple word, and to strengthen a negative idea: **1. Negative**: vegrandis, *not large*, i.e. small.—**2. Intensive**: vepallidus, *very pale*.

**Vecilius**, mons. *Mount Vecilus*; a mountain in Latium; prob. a part of the *Algidus*.

**vecord-ia**, æ, f. [vecors, vecord-is] (*The quality of the vecors*; hence) *Want of reason, senselessness, silliness*; madness, insanity: Ov.

**vē-cōr-s**, dis, adj. [for *ve-cord-es*; fr. 2. *ve*; *cor*, *cord-is*] *Destitute of reason*; senseless, silly, foolish; mad, insane: aliquid vecordem putare, Cic. (Comp.) vecordior, Sext. Anrel. Vict. (Sup.) vecordissimus, Cic.

**Vecta**, æ, v. 2. Vectis.

**vectā-tio**, ōnis, f. [vect(a)-o] *A being borne or carried*; a riding: Suet.

**vect-igal**, ālis, n. [vect-is] (*A thing pertaining to carrying goods, etc.*, into a country; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A toll, tax, impost paid to the State*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of private affairs*: Revenue, rents, income, etc.: Cic.; Hor.

**vectigāl-is**, e, adj. [vectigal] **I. Prop.**: *A. Of, or belonging to, imposts or taxes*; tribute: pecunia, Cic.—**B. Tributary, or paying tribute: civitas, Cic.—*As Subst.*: vectigalis, is, m. (sc. homo) *One paying tribute, a tributary*: Cæs.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, the revenue*; that brings in revenue or income: equi, Cic.**

**vec-tio**, ōnis, f. [for veh-tio; fr. veh-o] *A carrying, conveyance*: Cic.

**1. vec-tis**, is (*Abl. Sing.* vecti, Ter.), m. [for veh-tis; fr. veh-o] (*A carrying*; Concr. *That which carries*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A pole for carrying, a carrying-pole*: Claud. **II. Meton.**: **A. A lever**: Cæs.—**B. A crowbar**: Cic.—**C. A bar, bolt, etc.**

**2. Vectis**, is, -a, æ, f. *Vectis or Vecta*: the Isle of Wight.

**vec-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. in-tes. [for veh-to; fr. veh-o] **I. Act.**: *To bear, carry, convey*: corpora viva carinā, Virg. **II. Pass.**: *To be borne or carried*; to ride, etc.: vectabor humeris, Hor.

**vec-tor**, ōris, m. [for veh-tor; fr. id.], *One that bears, carries, or conveys, anything*; a bearer, carrier: Ov.—**2. a. A passenger**: Cic.—**b. A rider, horseman**: Ov.

**vec-tōr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [vector] *Of, or belonging to, a carrier*; for carrying: navigia, transport-ships: Cæs.

**vec-tūra**, æ, f. [for veh-tura; fr. veh-o] **I. Prop.**: *A bearing, carrying, conveying, transport by carriage or by ship*: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *Passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. voiture*, "a chaise."

**vec-tus** (for veh-tus), a, um, P. of veh-o.

**Vēdīus**, ī, m. *Vedius*; a Roman name.

**vēg-ēo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to vig-eo] *To move, excite, quicken, arouse*: equum dextrā, Lucr.

**vēg-ēt-us**, a, um, adj. [veg-eo] *Enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, brisk, sprightly*: te vegetum nobis in Græciā siste, Cic.; mens, id. (Comp.) vegetior aspectus tauri, Col. (Sup.) vegetissimus color, Pl.

**vēg-grandis**, e, adj. *Not very large, little, small, diminutive*: vegrandia farra, Ov.

**vēhō-mens** (dissyll. in Lucr.; Hor.), entis, adj. [prob. a lengthened form for vē-mens, from 2. *ve*; mens] (*Not having mind, unreasonable*;

hence) **I. Prop.**: *Very eager, violent; impetuous, ardent, vehement, etc.*: *vehemens natura*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, mighty, strong*: (*Comp.*) *pilum vehementius*, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) *brassica... tenui succo vehementissima, very efficacious*, Cato. ¶ Hence, *Fr. véhément*.

**vehēment-er**, adv. [*for vehement-ter*; *fr. vehemens, vehement-is*] **1.** *Eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *Strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much*: (*Comp.*) *lingemere vehementius*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *se vehementissime exerceo*, id.

**veh-icūlum**, i, n. [*veh-o*] (*That which serves for carrying; hence*) **1.** *A carriage, conveyance, vehicle*: Tac.—**2.** *A wagon, cart*: Cic.—**3.** *A ship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. véhicule*.

**veh-o**, vxi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. and n. [*akin to Sanscrit root vah, to carry*] **I. A. Act.**: *To bear, carry, convey*: *ille taurus, qui vexit Europam*, Cic.—**B. Pass.**: *To be carried or borne; to go, ride, sail, fly*: *curru, Cic.* in *navibus*, id.: *trans aethera, Virg.* **II. Neut.**: *To be borne; to ride, sail, etc., upon anything* (so, *prps. only in the Part. pres. and in the Gerund*): Cic.; Suet.

**Vēli** (Vēli), ōrum, m. *Veii or Veii; a city of Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus* (near the mod. village of *Volterra*).—Hence, **1. Vēl-ons** (Vēj-), entis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Veii; Veientian*.—As Subst.: *Veientes*, um, m. (*sc. civēs*) *The Veientes*.—Hence, *Veient-ānus* (Vējent-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Veientes; Veientian*.—As Subst.: *Veientanum*, i, n. (*sc. vinum*) *An inferior sort of wine made at, or near, Veii; Veientian wine*.—**2. Vēl-us** (Vēj-), a, um, *Of, or belonging to, Veii; Veian*.—As Subst.: *Veja*, ō, f. (*sc. mulier*) *A woman of Veii, a Veian woman*.

**vēl**, conj. [*akin to vol-o*] (*Wish or choose; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *Or, or if you will*: *ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt*, Cic.—**Particular combinations, etc.**: **A.** *Vel potius, Or, rather*: Cic.—**B.** *Vel... vel* (also, in the poets, *aut... vel*), *Either... or; be it... or*: Cic.; *Or*: *Vel... vel* more than twice in succession: *Either... or... or, etc.*: Cic.—**D.** *Vel... vel etiam* (*vero etiam* or *omnino*): *Either... or even* (or *in truth even, or in general*): Cic. **II. Esp.**: *with a climax implied*: *Or even, or indeed, or... itself, even, indeed, surely, certainly*: *isto quidem modo vel consularis vituperabilis est*, Cic.—**B.** *With superlatives, whether of Adj. or Adv.*, to denote the highest possible degree: *The very; the utmost; the most... possible*: Cic.

**Velābrum**, i, n. *The Velabrum; a street in Rome*.

**vēlā-nen**, Inis, n. [*vel(a)-o*] (*That which covers; hence*) *A cover, covering, clothing, garment*: Virg.

**vēlā-mentum**, i, n. [*id.*] **1.** (*The covering thing; hence*) **A. Prop.**: *A veil, curtain*: Sen.—**B. Fig.**: *Of abstract things*: *A covering, screen, cloak, concealment*: Sen.—**2. Plur.**: (*The covered things; hence*) *Olive-branches wound about with wooden fillets, or rods wound about in like manner, which suppliants carried before them*: Ov.; Liv.

**vēl-ār-ium**, īl, n. [*vel-um*] (*A thing pertaining to a velum; hence*) *A covering, screen, awning*: Juv.

**1. vēlā-tus**, a, um, *P. of vel(a)-o*. **2. vēlātus**, a, um, adj. [*vel-um*] *Provided with sails; bearing or covered with sails*: *antennae, Virg.*

**vēles**, itis, m. [*etym. dub.*] *A kind of light-armed soldier; a skirmisher*: Liv.

**Vēlia**, ō, f. *Velia*: **1.** *An elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome*.

**2.** *A town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocæans*.—Hence, **A. Vēli-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to Velia; Velian*.—As Subst.: *Vēli-enses*, lum, m. (*sc. civēs*) *The Velians*.—**B.** *Vēli-inus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Velia; Velian*.*

**vēl-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [*vel-um*; (*i*); *fer-o*] *Sail-bearing*: *carina, Prop.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. vélifère*.

**vēlificā-tio**, ōnis, f. [*velific(a)-o*] *A making sail, sailing*: Cic.

**vēl-i-fic-o**, ō, prps. *no perf.*, ātum, āre, i, v. n. and a. [*for vel-i-fac-o*; *fr. vel-um*; (*i*); *fac-io*] **I. Neut.**: *To make sail, to sail*: *Prop.* **II. Act.**: *To sail through* (*prps. only in Perf. Part.*): *velificatus Athos, Juv.*

**vēl-i-fic-or**, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. n. [*for vel-i-fac-or*; *fr. id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To make sail, spread sail, sail*: *Prop.* **II. Fig.**: *To make sail for, i. e. to exert one's self to effect, procure, or gain a thing*: *honori suo velificari, Cic.*

**Vēlinus lacus**, or simply **Vēlinus**, *The Veline Lake, situated in the Sabine territories*.

**vēlit-āris**, e, adj. [*veles, velit-is*] *Of, or belonging to, the velites*: *Sail*.

**Vēlitre**, ārum, f. *Vēlitre; a town of the Volsci (now Fetrice)*.—Hence, **Vēlitr-nus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Vēlitre*.

**vēl-i-volāns**, antis, adj. [*vel-um*; (*i*); *volans*] *Of a ship: Sail-flying, flying with sails*: *naves, Poet. ap. Cic.*

**vēl-i-vol-us**, a, um, adj. [*vel-um*; (*i*); *vol-o*] *Of a ship: Sail-flying, winged with sails*. **I. Prop.**: *naves, Ov.*—As Subst.: *velivola*, ō, f. (*sc. navis*) *A ship winged with sails, etc.*: *Lucr.* **II. Fig.**: *An epithet of the sea: mare, Virg.*

**Vellaunodūnum**, i, n. *Vellaunodunum; a town of Gallia Celtica*.

**Vellēus**, īl, m. *Velleius; a Roman name*.

**vell-ico**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. e. a. [*vell-o*] **I. Prop.**: *To pluck, twitch, pinch, nip*: *cornix vulturis vellat*, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *To pluck, or twitch, in speaking, i. e. to toll, taunt, carp,*

*rail at*: *aliquem, Prop.* (*without Ob-ject*) *in circulis vellat*, Cic.

**vel-o**, velli, or vulsi, vulsum, vēl-ōre, 3. v. a. [*root VEL or VUL, cf. Gr. ἔλ-ω*] **1.** *Of animals as objects*: *To pluck or pull*: *oves, Var.*—**2.** *Of things as objects*: *A. To pluck, pull, or tear, out or up*: *barbam, Hor.*: *postes a cardine, Virg.*—**B.** *To pluck, pull, or tear down or away*: *vallum, Liv.*—**C.** *To pluck, pull, pick, or gather, fruit, etc.*: *Tib.*—**3.** *a. Pass.*: *To be plucked or pulled, i. e. to have the hair pulled out by the roots*: *Suet.*—**b. Act.**: *To pull, twitch, etc.*: *aurem, Virg.*

**vel-lus**, ōris, n. [*Sans. ur-na, "wool," as "the covering thing;" fr. root VRI, to cover*] **I. Prop.**: *A fleece*: *Hor.* **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1.** *Of a sheep*: *The fell, or pelt, entire*: *Virg.*—**2.** *The hide of an animal*: *Ov.*—**B.** *Wool, down*: *Virg.*—**C.** *Of light, fleecy, clouds*: *Virg.*

**vēl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [*vel-um*] **I. Prop.**: *To cover; to cover or wrap up*: *to envelope, wrap, veil, etc.*: *delubra deūm fronde, Virg.* **II. Fig.**: *To hide, conceal*: *cupidines, Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. voiler*.

**vēlōc-itas**, ātis, f. [*velox, veloc-is*] (*The quality of the velox; hence*) *Swiftness, fleetness, speed, rapidity, velocity*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vélocité*.

**vēlōc-iter**, adv. [*id.*] *Swiftly, quickly, speedily*: *motis velociter ignibus, Ov.*: (*Comp.*) *velocius, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *velocissime, id.*

**vēl-ox**, ōcis, adj. [*prob. for vol-ox; vol-o*] (*flying; hence*) *Swift, fleet, quick, rapid, speedy*: *velox ingenio, Tac.* (*Comp.*) *velocius ad mortem, Pl.*: *pedites velocissimi, Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. vélocé*.

**vē-lum**, i, n. [*etym. dub.*; *prob. for vel-um; fr. veh-o*] (*The carrying thing; hence*) *Of ships*. **I. Prop.**: *A sail*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *A cloth, covering*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *A chamber, etc., curtain or hanging*: *Juv.*—**2.** *An awning* (*stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun*): *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) vele, (mod.) voile*.

**vē-lūt** (-ūtī), adv. **1.** *Even as, just as, like as*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *As, for instance, for example*: Cic.—**3.** *To introduce a comparison or a figurative expression*: *As, like, as it were*: Virg.—**4.** *To introduce a hypothetical comparative clause*: *Just as if, just as though, as if, as though*: Cæs.; Ov.

**vēna**, ō, f. [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A bloodvessel, vein*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: *An artery*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of things that in any respect resemble veins*: **A.** *Of water*: *A duct, streamlet, course, rill, etc.*: *Hirt.*—**B.** *Of metals*: *A vein*: Cic.; Juv. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Of abstract things*: *The interior, or innermost, part of anything*: Cic.—**B.** *Innate, or natural quality; nature*: *Ov.*—**C.** *The innermost feelings; the pulse of a person*: Cic.—**D.** *A person's natural bent, genius, disposition, vein*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. veine*.

**vēnā-būlum**, i, n. [*ven(a)-or*]



(*The thing serving for hunting*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A hunting-spear**: Cic.; **Virg.** **II. Meton.**: **A large spear-like shaft**: Pl.

**Vēnāfrum**, *i. n.* **Vēnafrum**; a town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil (now *Venafro*).—Hence, **Vēnāfrānus**, *a. um, adj.* **Of, or belonging to, Venafrum**; **Vēnafrān.**—As **Subst.**: **Vēnafrānum**, *i. n. (sc. oleum)* **Vēnafrān oil**: Juv.

**vēnāl-icūs (-itūs)**, *a. um, adj.* [**venal-is**] **Of, or belonging to, selling; for sale**: **familiāe**, *i. e.* **young slaves exposed for sale**, **Suet.**—As **Subst.**: **venaliciūs**, *li. m. (sc. negotiator)* **A slave-dealer**: Cic.

**vēn-ālis**, *e, adj.* [**2. ven-us**] **I. Prop.**: **Of, or belonging to, selling; to be sold, for sale**: **horti**, Cic.; (**with Abl.**) **non geminis venale nec auro**, Hor.—As **Subst.**: **venalis**, *is, m. (sc. servus)* **A young slave offered for sale**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **That can be bought by bribes or presents**: **venal** *is* **jurandum**, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vēnal**.

**vēnā-tiō**, *ōnis, f.* [**ven(a)-or**] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **Hunting, the chase**: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **A hunting spectacle, or show (exhibited to the people)**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **That which is, or has been, hunted; game**: Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. venaison**.

**vēnā-tor, ōris, m. [**id.**] **A hunter**: Cic.—As **Adj.**: **Hunting, that hunts**: **canis**, a hound, Virg.**

**vēnā-tōr-ius**, *a. um, adj.* [**venator**] **Of, or belonging to, a hunter, or to the chase**; **hunter's, hunting**: **galea**, Nep.

**vēnā-trix, icis, f. [**ven(a)-or**] **A huntress**: Virg.—As **Adj.**: **Hunting, that hunts**: **dea**, *i. e.* **Diana**, Ov.**

**vēnā-tus**, *is* (**prps.** only in **Abl. Sing. and Plur.**), *m. [id.]* **Hunting, the chase**: Cic.; Ov.

**vend-ibilis**, *e, adj.* [**vend-o**] **I. Prop.**: **That may be sold, saleable, vendible**: (**Comp.**) **vendibilior ager**, Var. **II. Fig.**: **Acceptable, agreeable, popular**: **orator**, Cic.

**venditā-tiō**, *ōnis, f.* [**vendit(a)-o**] **A specious display, a boasting, vaunting, blazoning**: Cic.

**venditā-tor, ōris, m. [**id.**] **A boaster, vaunter, braggart**: Tac.**

**vend-itō**, *ōnis, f.* [**vend-o**] **A selling, sale; a vending**: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vendition**.

**vend-itō**, *āvi, ātūm, āre, i. v. a. inens. [id.]* **I. Prop.**: **To offer again and again for sale; to try to sell**: **ali-quid**, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **To cry up, praise, commend, recommend, blazon**: **operam**, Liv.

**vend-itōr, ōris, m. [**id.**] **A seller, vender**: Cic.**

**vend-itus**, *a. um, P. of vend-o.*  
**vend-o**, *didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. [ven-um; do]* **I. Prop.**: **To offer again and again for sale; to sell, vend, etc.**; **prædia**, Cic.; (**without Object**) **male vendere, id.**—Particular phrase: **Ex vendito**, **For sale**: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To sell, or give up, for money; quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses**, Cic.—**B. To sell, betray**:

**auro patriam**, Virg. **III. Meton.**: **To cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise a thing (as if offering it for sale)**: **poëma**, Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vendre**.

**vēnē-fic-ium**, *li, n. [for venen-fac-ium; fr. venen-um; fac-iō]* **I. (Aen. affecting something by poison; hence) A poisoning**: Cic.; Tac.—**2. (A making up, or preparing, of magic potions or charms; hence) Magic, sorcery**: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. (old) vénéfice**.

**vēnē-fic-us**, *a. um, adj.* [**for venen-fac-us; fr. id.]** **1. (Effecting something by poison; hence) Poisonous, poisoning**: Pl.—**2. (Effecting something by magical potions or charms; hence) Magical, magic-, sorcerous**: **verba**, Ov.—As **Subst.**: **a. vénéficus**, *i. m. (sc. homo)* **A sorcerer, wizard**: Cic.—**b. vénéfica**, *æ, f. (sc. femina)* **A sorceress, witch**: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. (old) vénéfique**.

**vēnēn-ārius**, *li, m. [venen-um]* (**One pertaining to venenum; hence) A poison-mixer, poisoner**: Suet.

**1. vēnēnāt-us**, *a. um, P. of venen-(a)-o.*

**2. vēnēnāt-us**, *a. um, adj.* [**venen-um**] (**Provided with venenum; hence) 1. a. Prop.**: (**a**) **Provided, or furnished, with poison; poisoned, steeped, dipped, etc., in poison**: **caro**, Cic.—(**b**) **Poisonous, containing poison**: (**Comp.**) **nihil est venenatius**, Pl.—**b. Fig.** **I. Hurtful, harming, biting, etc.**: **jocus**, Ov.—**2. Provided, or furnished, with venom; venomous**: **dentes**, Ov.—**3. (Prop.) Provided, or furnished, with a magical charm; Meton.) Magical, enchanted, magic-**: **virga**, Ov.

**vēnēn-īfer**, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [**venen-um; i**]; **fer-o**] **Carrying, or containing, poison; poisonous, venomous**: **palatum**, Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vénénière**.

**vēnēn-o**, *āvi, ātūm, āre, i. v. a. [venen-um]* **I. Prop.**: **To poison**: **Lucr. II. Fig.**: **To hurt, harm, etc.**: **odio**, Hor.

**vēnē-num**, *ni, n. [for ve-nec-num; fr. 2. vc. no. 2.; nec-o]* (**The powerful killing thing; hence) I. Prop.**: **A. Poison; a potion that destroys life**: Cic.; Hor.—**B. Of serpents, etc.**: **Poison, venom**: Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. A potion, juice, drug**: Cic.—**B. A magical potion, charm**: **venenis erepta Memoria**, Cic.; Hor.—**C. A colour, dye, etc.**: **alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno**, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A. Mischief, evil, destruction**: **Liv.—B. Charm, seduction**: **Prop.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. venin**.

**vēn-ō (vān-)**, *ivi or li, Itum, ire, 4. v. n. [ven-um; co]* (**To go to sale; hence) To be sold**: **venisse libertatem plebis**, Liv.; (**with Gen. of price**) **quanti**, Cic.

**vēnērā-bilis**, *e, adj.* [**ven(a)-or**] **To be respected or revered; worthy of respect or reverence; reverend, venerable**: **venerabile donum Fatalis virgæ**, Virg.; (**Comp.**) **vir venerabilior**, Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vénérable**.

**vēnērā-bundus**, *a. um, adj.* [**id.**] **Venerating, reverential**: Liv.

**vēnērā-tiō**, *ōnis, f.* [**id.**] **I. Prop.**:

**The highest respect, reverence, veneration**: Cic.; Tac. **II. Meton.**: **The quality that commands veneration, venerable character, venerableness**: **Just.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. vénération**.

**vēnērā-tor, ōris, m. [**id.**] **A reverencer, venerator**: Ov.**

**vēn-ōro**, *prps. no pers., ātūm, āre, i. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root VAN, colere]* **To reverence with religious awe; to worship, adore, revere, venerate**: **Sibyllam**, Virg.

**vēn-ōrō**, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. [id.]* **I. Prop.**: **To reverence with religious awe; to worship, adore, revere, venerate**: **deos**, Cic.; **Larem farre pio**, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **To ask reverently, or respectfully, for a thing; to beseech, implore, entreat, supplicate**: **veneros stultus nihil horum**, Hor.; (**with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing**) **multa deos venerati contra ejus salutem**, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vénérer**.

**Vēnēti (Hēnēti and Ēnēti)**, *ōrum, m.* **The Veneti, Heneti, or Eneti**: **1. A people in Gallia Togata** (in the mod. Venetian territory).—Hence, **a. Vēnēt-us**, *a. um, adj.* (**Prop.**: **Of, or belonging to, the Veneti; Venetian**; **Meton.**) (**a**) **Sea-coloured, azure, bluish**: **Juv.**—(**b**) **Clothed in blue; blue**: **Suet.**—**b. Vēnēt-ia**, *æ, f.* **The country of the Veneti.**—**2. A people of Gallia Lugdunensis** (in the neighbourhood of the mod. Vannes).—Hence, **a. Vēnēt-ia**, *æ, f.* **The country of the Veneti.**—**b. Vēnēt-icus**, *a. um, adj.* **Of, or belonging to, the Veneti; Venetic**.

**vēn-ia**, *æ, f.* [**from same root as vengo; cf. vengo snit.**] **I. Gen.**: **Favour or indulgence; readiness to render service, obliging disposition or conduct, grace, kindness, favour**: Ov.—Particular phrases: **1. Veniam dare**, **To grant a favour, be favourable, to comply, consent**: Cic.—**2. Bonā veniā or cum bonā veniā**, **By your good leave, with your permission**: Cic.; **II. Esp.**: **Forbearance in respect to any wrong that has been done; forgiveness, pardon, remission**: Cic.; Liv.

**Vēnīlia**, *æ, f.* **Venilia**: **1. The mother of Turnus.**—**2. The wife of Janus.**

**vēn-īo**, *vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. [Oscan BEN]* **I. Prop.**: **To come; ad urbem**, Cic.; **hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ**, Virg.; (**Impers. Pass.**) **Lilybæum venit**, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: **To come, approach, draw near, etc.**: **veniens annus**, Cic.; **quod in buccam venerit, scribito**, Cic.—Particular phrase: **Venire in aliquid**, **To come into, fall into, any state or condition**: Cic.; **Cæs. B. Esp.**: **Inspeaking: To come to a topic; ad facta**, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. venir**.

**vēn-or**, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [etym. dub.]* **I. Nent.**: **To hunt, chase**: **A. Prop.**: **in nemus ire parant venatum**, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **sed tu præcipue curvis venare theatris**, Ov. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **To hunt, chase, pursue**: **canibus venabere damas**, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **To hunt or seek after, to pursue a thing**: **plebis suffragia**, Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vener**.

**vĕn-ŏsus**, a, um, adj. [ven-a] Full of veins, veiny, veinous: I. Prop.: *renes*, Cels.: (Comp.) *venosus* intybūm, Pl. II. Fig.: *liber, dry, meagre*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vetaeux*.

**venter**, tris, m. [prob. digammated fr. *vēp-ov* "the entrails"] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The belly*: Cic. B. Esp.: Conveying the accessory idea of greediness, gormandizing: *The paunch*, *mar*: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. 1. *The womb*: Juv.—2. *The fruit of the womb, fetus*: Liv.—B. A belly, i.e. a swelling, protuberance: Virg.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventre*.

**Vēntīdīus**, ū, m. *Vēntidius*; a partisan of Antony.

**ventīl-ō**, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. [for ventul-ō; fr. ventul-us] I.: A. Prop.: Of the wind, air, etc.: *To blow gently backwards and forwards*; *to sway, agitate*, etc.: *populeas ventilat auras*, comas, Ov. B. Meton.: *To swing, toss, shake, brandish*, etc., *backwards and forwards*: *ventilat æstivum, digitis sudantibus, aurum*, i.e. *losses it to and fro as if to cool it*, Juv. II.: *To let the wind or air in motion upon any object*; hence A. Prop.: *To fan*: aliquo ventilate, Suet. B. Fig.: *To blow into a flame, kindle, excite, rouse*: concio ventilata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventiler*.

**vent-īto**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [vent-ō] *To come often, be wont to come, keep coming*: in castra, Cæs.; domum, Cic.

**ven-to**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [ven-io] *To be wont to come, to come*: Var.

**ven-tŏsus**, a, um, adj. [vent-us] I. Prop.: Full of wind, windy; folles, Virg. II. Meton.: *Like the wind*, i.e. *light, quick, speedy, swift*: equi, Ov. III. Fig.: A. *Light, changeable, inconstant, fickle*: (Comp.) *tu levis es* (sc. Cupido) *multoque tuis ventosior alis*, Ov.: (Sup.) *Lepidus homo ventosissimus*, Script. ap. Cic.—B. *Windy, puffed up, vain, conceited, empty*: gloria, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venteux*.

**ventr-īcūlus**, i, m. dim. [venter, ventr-is] I. Prop.: *The belly*: Juv. II. Meton.: *A ventricle of the heart*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventricule*.

**ventū-lus**, i, m. dim. [for ventolus; fr. ventus, (unconfr. Gen.) vento-i] *A slight wind, breeze*: Ter.

**ven-tus**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root vā, spirare] (*The blowing or breathing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Wind*: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *The wind*, as a symbol of fortune (whether favourable or unfavourable), fame, applause, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vent*.

**vēnūcūla** (venuncula and venucula), ūva. *A kind of grapes fit for preserving*: Hor.

**Vēnūlus**, i, m. *Vēnulus*; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes.

**vēnum**, i, v. 2. venus.

**vēnum-dō**, dēll, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [for venum-dō; fr. venum; do] (*To put for sale*; hence) I. Prop.: *To sell*: Imbelle vulgus sub corona vendare, Tac. II. Meton.: *To betray*

for money: Liv. III. Fig.: *To deceive, betray, take-in* (cf. the English expression "sell"): Prop.

I. **Vēn-us**, ēris, f. [akin to Sanscrit root vān, admare] I. Prop.: (*The loved one*) *Venus*; the goddess of Love: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—Hence, **Vēnēr-ŏsus** (-ius), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Venus*—As Subst.: **Vēnērēi** (-ī), ōrum, m. (sc. servi) *The temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Sexual love, venery*: Ter.—Hence, **Vēnēr-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, sexual love; lascivious, wanton*: Cic.—B. *A beloved object, beloved*: Virg.—C. *Loveliness, beauty, etc.* (physical): Ov.—D. *The planet Venus*: Cic.—E. *The highest throw at dice*, when each of the dice presented a different number; *the Venus throw*: Hor.—Hence, **Vēnēr-ŏsus** (-ius), i, m. (sc. jactus) *The Venus throw*: Cic. III. Fig.: *Beauty, elegance, gracefulness, attractiveness*: mental or moral: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Vénéral* (=Veneris dies), "Friday."

2. **vēnūs**, ūs, m.; or **venum**, i (occurring only in the forms venul, veno, and venum), m. [etym. dub.] *Salte*: Tac.; Liv.

**Vēnūsia**, ō, f. *Venusia*; a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania the birthplace of the poet Horace (now Venosa).—Hence, **Vēnūs-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Venusia*; *Venusian*.—As Subst.: **Venusini**, ōrum, m. (sc. civēs) *The Venusians*.

**vēnūs-tas**, ātis, f. [for vener-tas; fr. 1. Venus, Vener-is] 1. *Physical loveliness, beauty, charms, comeliness*: Cic.—2. *Mental or moral elegance, gracefulness, grace, attractiveness*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vénuité*.

**vēnust-e**, ade. [venust-us] *Charmingly, gracefully, beautifully*: cecidisse, Script. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) *venustins*, Sen.: (Sup.) *venustissime*, Script. ap. Cic.

**vēnūs-tus**, a, um, adj. [for vener-tus; fr. 1. Venns, Vener-is] 1. (Prop.) *Provided with Venus*; hence, Fig.) *Favoured by Venus, fortunate in love*: cf. *innestus*.—2. *Provided or furnished with physical loveliness, etc.*; *lovely, beautiful, comely*, etc.: A. Prop.: (Sup.) *diva venustissima*, Plaut.—b. Fig.: (Comp.) *sphera venustior*, Cic.—3. *Provided, or furnished, with mental or moral beauty, etc.*; *eloquent, delightful, graceful*, etc.: *sententiae*, Cic.

**vē-pallīdus**, a, um, adj. *Very pale, very pallid*: mulier, Hor.

**vēprē-cūla**, ō, f. dim. [vepres, (unconfr. Gen.) vepre-is] *A little thorn or brier-bush*: Cic.

**vēpres** (-is), is, m. (f. Lucr.) [etym dub.] *A thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush*: Cic.; Ov.

**vēr, vēris**, n. [=frip] I. Prop.: *The Spring*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *Of the productions of spring*: Liv. III. Fig.: *The spring-time of life, youth*: Cat.; Ov.

**Verāgrī**, ōrum, m. *The Veragri*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

**vēr-ax**, ācis, adj. [ver-o, to speak the truth] *Speaking truly, true, veracious*: oraculum, Cic.: (Comp.) *veracior*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vérace*.

**verbēnā**, ārum, f. [etym. dub.] *Boughs or branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle*; *sacred boughs*: Cic.; Liv.: Hor.

**verbēn-ātus**, a, um, adj. [verben-æ] (*Provided, or furnished, with verbenæ*; hence) *Crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs*: Suet.

**ver-ber**, ēris (Nom., Dat., and Acc. Sing. do not occur; and the Sing. in gen. is very rare), n. [prob. for ferber; fr. fer-lo] (*That which brings about the beating*; hence) I. Prop.: *A lash, whip, scourge, rod*: Liv.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. *A thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons*: Virg.; Ov.—B. 1. *A lashing, scourging, flogging, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.—2. *Of inanimate things*: a. *A stripe, stroke, blow*: Hor.—b. *Of the stroke of oars*: Ov. III. Fig.: *Of language*, etc.: Plur.: *Lashes, strokes*: Cic.; Hor.

**verbērā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] [verber(a)-ō] (Prop.: *A striking, beating*; Fig.) *Chastisement, punishment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verberation*.

1. **verbēr-ō**, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. [verber] I. Prop.: *To lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, drub*: homines, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of things*: *To strike, beat, lash, knock*, etc.: *agula aethera verberat alis*, Virg. III. Fig.: *To lash, chastise, plague, torment, harass*: *senatus convicio verberari*, Cic.

2. **verbēr-ō**, ōnis, m. [1. verber-o] *One who is scourged; a scoundrel, rascal*: Cic.

**verbōs-e**, adv. [verbos-us] *With many words, verbosely*: Cic.: (Comp.) *verbosius*, id.

**verb-ŏsus**, a, um, adj. [verb-um] *Full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose*: *simulatio*, Cic.: (Comp.) *verbosior epistola*, id.: (Sup.) *verbosissimos locos accersere*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verb-eux*.

**verbum**, i, n. [etym. dub.; prps. digammated from the root ēp, whence *ēpos* and *pŭga*] (*That which is spoken*; hence) I. Gen.: A. Sing.: *A word*: Cic.—B. Plur.: *Words; expressions, language, discourse, conversations*, etc.: Cic.—Prov.: *Verba facit mortuo, Ille talks to the dead*, i.e. *in vain*, Plaut.;—for which, *verba fiunt mortuo*, Ter.—Adverbial phrases: 1. *Ad verbum, verbum e verbo, de verbo, pro verbo, or simply verbo*: *To a word, word for word, exactly*: Cic.; Ter.; Hor.—2. *Verbi causa or gratia*, *For the sake of example, for example*, for instance: Cic.—3. *Uno verbo, In one word, in a word, briefly*: Cic.—4. *Meis, tuis, snis, or alioquin verbis, In my, thy, or his name; for me, thee, or him*: Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.: A. *Mere talk, mere words*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Verba dare (aliquid)*, *To give mere words, = to deceive, cheat*: Ter.; Cic.—B. Gramm. i. l.: *A verb*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verbe*.

**Vercingetōrix**, īgis, n. *Vercingetōrix*



geloriz; a commander of the Gauls in the Gallic war.

**ver-e**, adv. [ver-us] According to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly, aright: putare vere, Cic. (Comp.) verius, id. (Sup.) verissime, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. voire.

**verecund-e**, adv. [verecund-us] Shamefacedly, bashfully, shyly, modestly: Cic. (Comp.) verecundus, id.

**verecund-ia**, æ, f. [verecund-us] (The quality of the verecundus; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A feeling of awe or reverence for any person or thing; respect, veneration, reverence, etc.: Liv. —b. Meto n.: Fear, dread: Cic.—2. The natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced; shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. vergogne.

**verecund-or**, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] To feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident: Cic.

**verecund-us**, a, um, adj. [verecor] I. Prop.: Of persons: Feeling much shame at anything good or bad; shamefaced, bashful, modest, shy, coy, diffident, etc.: orator, Cic. (Comp.) verecundior in postulando, id. (Sup.) verecundissimus, id. II. Fig.: Of things: Modest, betokening modesty, etc.: vultus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) verecund.

**ver-e-na**, a, um, 1. P. of ver-e-or.—2. Pa.: a. To be revered, respected, esteemed, regarded, etc.: venerable, etc.: majestas, Ov.—b. To be feared or dreaded, dreadful, etc.: Partho verendus, Liv.

**ver-e-or**, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. a. and n. [etym. dub.] I. Act.: A Prop.: To feel awe, or reverence, or for; to reverence, respect, esteem, revere: reprehensionem, Cic.: sum, id. B. Meton.: 1. To fear, be afraid of, dread: hostem, Cæs.: supplicium, Auct. Her.—2. To terrify, alarm, or frighten: Cic. II. Neut.: A Prop.: To feel, or entertain, reverence, respect, esteem, etc.: to entertain a feeling of respect, etc., with regard to: (with Gen.) testimonii, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To fear, be afraid, dread, to do, be, etc., anything; to shrink from doing, being, etc.: vercor committere, ut, etc., Cic.—2. To fear; to be afraid or apprehensive: de quā (sc. Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam, etc., Cic.—Particular expressions: a. Vereri ne, To fear, etc., that, or lest: Cic.—b. Vereri ne non, To fear, etc., that not: Cic.—c. Non vereri ne, Not to fear, etc., that, or lest: Cic.—d. Non vereri ne non, Not to fear, etc., that not: Cic.—e. Vereri ut (or with simple Subj.), To fear, etc., that not: Cic.; Plant.—f. Non vereri ut non, Not to fear, etc., that not: Hor.—3. To await with fear, to fear, dread: vereor, quid sit, Cic.

**verg-o** (perf. acc. to some versi), no sup., ēre, 3. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] I. Act.: A Prop.: 1. Gen.: To bend, turn, incline: spumantesque mero patere verguntur, Stat.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of

things: To turn itself, incline, verge: Lucr. B. Meton.: To pour by turning a vessel upside down, etc.: Lucr. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To bend, turn, incline itself; of places, to lie, be situated in any direction: omnes partes in medium, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To turn, or incline, itself: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To verge towards: propius nox vergit ad lucem, Curt.—b. Of life, etc.: To decline, to be declining: vergens annis femina, Tac.

**Vergobretus (Vir-)**, i, m. Vergobretus; the title of the chief magistrate among the Ædui.

**ver-y-dic-us**, a, um, adj. [ver-us; (i); dic-o] 1. That speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious: voces, Cic.—2. (Truly said; hence) True, veritable: usus, true experience, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. véritable.

**ver-i-lōqu-ium**, n. [ver-us; (i); loqu-or] A literal transl. of ἐπιλογία, Etymology: Cic.

**verisimilis, verisimilit-er**, and **verisimilitudo**, more correctly written separately, veri simil-, v. similis.

**ver-itas**, ātis, f. [ver-us] (The quality of the verus; hence) Truth, truthfulness, verity; the true, or real, nature; reality: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vérité.

**ver-itus**, a, um, P. of ver-e-or. **vermiculā-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of vermicul(a)-or.—2. Pa.: Inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms; vermiculated: Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vermiculé.

**vermicul-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [vermicul-us] To be full of worms; to be worm-eaten: Pl.

**vermicul-us**, i, m. dim. [verm-is] A little worm, grub (in decaying things): Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. vermicelle, vermicel.

**ver-mina**, a, um, n. [for ver-mina; fr. vert-o] (The turning or twisting things; i. e. which cause one to turn, twist, or writhle about; hence) The gripes, belly-ache, stomach-ache: Lucr. **vermis**, is, m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit krimi, "a worm"] A worm: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. ver.

**verna**, æ, comm. gen. [etym. dub.] A slave born in his master's house; a home-born slave: Auct. ap. Cic.; Just.

**vernā-cūlus**, a, um, adj. [verna, (uncontr. Gen.) vernā-l] (Pertaining to a verna; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, home-born slaves: multitudo, Tac.—2. Native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular: festivitas, Cic.

**vern-ilis**, æ, adj. [vern-a] (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a verna; Meton.) 1. Mean, fawning, servile: blanditiæ, Tac.—2. Jestful, pert, waggish: dictum, Tac.

**vernil-iter**, adv. [vernil-is] After the manner of a home-born slave; as a slave would: Hor.

**vern-o**, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. n. [vern-us] (To belong to spring; to do, or be, as in the spring; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of the atmosphere: To have a feeling of spring; to be spring-

like: Pl.—B. Of the soil or its productions: 1. To wear the appearance of spring; to be green, verdant: Ov.—2. To be gay, decked, beautiful, etc., with flowers: Flor.—C. Of birds: To pour forth notes, sing, warble (as birds do in the spring): Ov. II. Meton.: Of the blood: To be young or lively; to circulate freely; to be warm or glowing (from youthful feelings): Prop.

**vern-ūla**, æ, comm. dim. [vern-a] (A little verna; hence) 1. A little or young home-born slave: Juv.—2. A native: Juv.

**ver-nus**, a, um, adj. [ver] Of, or belonging to, spring, spring-: tempus, Cic.

**ver-o**, adv. [ver-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: In truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly: scribere, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In corroborative replies: a. Truly, just so, even so, yes, assuredly: Cic.—b. To strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: By no means, assuredly; by no means indeed: Cic.—2. To indicate a climax: Even, indeed: Cic. II. Meton.: As a strongly corroborative adversative particle: But in fact, but indeed, however (always placed after a word): Nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, Cic.

**Veromandūi**, ōrum, m. The Veromandui; a people of Gallia Belgica.

**Verōna**, æ, f. Verona; a city of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the poet Catullus and of the elder Pliny.—Hence, **Verōn-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Verona: invenes, Cat.—As Subst.: Veronenses, ium, m. (sc. cives) The Veronese.

**verpus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] A circumcised man: Cat.

1. **ver-res**, is, [akin to Sanscrit var-āha, Gr. ἑρ-āos, a boar] m. A male swine, boar pig: Hor.

2. **Verres**, is, m. [1. verres] (Boar) Verres; the cognomen of the prætor C. Cornelius, notorious for his bad government of Sicily.—Hence, **Verr-us** (-eus, -inus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Verres; Verrian.—As Subst.: **Verria** (-ea), ōrum, n. (i. e. solennia) A festival appointed by Verres: Cic.

**ver-ro**, ri, sum, rēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to ἑρ-ω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To sweep, sweep up, or together: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, i. e. is collected, Hor. B. Esp.: With accessory idea of cleansing: To clean, or cleanse, by sweeping; to sweep: pavementum, Juv.—(without Object) qui ungunt, qui verrunt, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To sweep, whirl, lash, etc.: æquora, Virg.—B. To sweep, mark, etc.: arenas, Ov.—C. To trail, drag, etc.: cantientem suam concreto in sanguine verrens, Ov.—D. To sweep along, drive, impel, loss about; the surface of anything; to skim over: illæ (sc. animæ) remis vada livida verrunt, Virg.

**verruca**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A steep rugged place, height,

*eminence*, etc.: Gell. II. Meton.: *A wart on the human body*: Pl. III. Fig.: *A wart*, i. e. *a slight fault*, *small failing*: Hor.

**verruc-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [verruc-a] (*Full of verruca*; hence) I. Prop.: *Verrucosus*, an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator: Sext. Aur. Vict. II. Meton.: *Rough, rugged*: Pers.

**Verrugo**, inis, f. *Verrugo*, a town of the Volsci.

**verrunco**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [akin to *verto*] Religious t. t.: *To turn out in a particular way*; prps. always in a good sense: Script. ap. Cic.

**versā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [vers-(a)-o] *Turning around, revolving*: turbo, Lucr.

**versā-tilis**, e, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *That turns around, revolving, moveable*: templum mundi, Lucr. II. Fig.: *Versatile*: ingenium, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *versatile*.

**vers-i-cōlor**, ōris, adj. [vers-o; (i); color] *That changes its colour, of changeable colour, of various colours, partly-coloured*: plumæ, Cic.: arma, Virg.

**vers-i-cūlus**, 1. m. dim. [3. vers-us] (*A little versus*; hence) I. *A little line*: Cic.—2. *A little verse*: Cic.

**versificā-tor**, ōris, m. [versific-(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A verse-maker, versifier*: Quint. II. Meton.: *A poet*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *versificateur*.

**vers-i-fic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for vers-i-fac-o; fr. vers-us; (i); fac-io] *To make verses; to write in verse, versify*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *versifier*.

**ver-so** (vor-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for ver-so; fr. ver-t-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To turn much or often; to keep turning; to turn over and over again*: me versant in litore venti, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To keep turning one's self, etc.*, to turn frequently, keep turning: Cic.—2. *To turn with force or violence*: manum, Ov.—3. *A to turn or whirl round*: fusum, Ov.—b. Pass. in reflexive force: *To whirl itself round*: Cic.—4. Agricult. t. t.: *To keep turning up the soil, etc.*; hence, according to the implement or agency employed, *to plough, dig, etc.*: Ov.; Hor.—5. Of animals: *To keep driving about or from place to place for the purposes of pasture*: Virg.—6. *To shake*: omnium Versator urnā . . . Sors, Hor.—7. *To keep turning or tossing about*: juvenem cubili, Prop. II. Meton.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self about much in a place; i. e. to dwell, live, remain, be, in a place*: Cic.; Cæs. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To keep turning, to turn*: mentem ad malitiam, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal Pron.: *To turn one's self*: Cic.—b.: (a) In a good sense: *To turn, twist, bend*: suam naturam, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *To pervert, alter for the worse, twist, dis-*

*tort, wrest*: verba, Cic.—c. *To treat, manage, handle*: causas, Cic.—d. *To turn or change*: fors omnia versat, Virg.—e. *To turn over a thing in the mind; to think over or upon; to meditate or reflect upon; to ponder, deliberate, etc.*: dolos, Virg.—f. *To turn or twist about*, i. e. *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate*: patrum animos certamen regni versabat, Liv.—g. *To turn upside down; to overthrow, subvert, etc.*: odils versare domos, Virg.—B.: 1. *To be situated, placed, or circumstanced; to be*: mors, exilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, Cic.—2. *To occupy or busy one's self with any action, to be engaged in anything*: opifices omnes in sordidā arte versantur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verser*.

**versum** (vor-), v. 2. versus.

**ver-sūra** (vor-), æ, f. [for ver-tura; fr. ver-t-o] I. Prop.: *A turning around, twirling about, rotating*: foliorum, Var. II. Meton.: (*A changing, or turning over, of one's creditor; i. e. The borrowing of money to pay a debt; a fresh loan*): Cic.

1. **vor-sus** (vor-) (for ver-tus), a, um, P. of ver-t-o.

2. **ver-sus** (-sum, vor-), adv. and prep. [for ver-tus; fr. ver-t-o] I. Adv.: *Turned in the direction of, towards a thing* (usually after a word or expression denoting place or direction): Labienum ad Oceanum versus . . . proficisci jubet, Cæs. II. Prep. c. Acc.: *Towards*: versus ædem, Liv.

3. **ver-sus** (vor-), ūs, m. [id.] (Prop.: *A turning*; Meton. of that in which turning takes place, or is implied) 1. *A furrow*: Pl.—2. a. Gen.: *A line, row*: Virg.; Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) *A line of writing*: Cic.—(b) In poetry: *A verse*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vers*.

**versūt-e**, adv. [versut-us] *Cunningly, craftily, slyly*: Cic.

**versūt-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the versutus; hence*) *Cunning, craftiness, subtlety, ingenuity*: Liv.

**versūt-i-lō-qu-us**, a, um, adj. [versut-us; (i); loqu-or] *Crafty-speaking, sly*: malitia, Poet. ap. Cic.

**vers-ūt-us** (vors-), a, um, adj. [3. vers-us] (*Provided with versus; hence*) I. Prop.: *That quickly or readily turns*: (Comp.) versutor es quam rota figuraris, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. In a good sense: *Adroit, dexterous, versatile*: animus, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *Shrewd, clever, cunning, crafty, sly, wily, deceitful*: (Sup.) in summā feritate versutissimī, Vell.

**vert-ex** (vort-), icis, m. [vert-o] (*The turning thing; hence*) 1. *A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex*: Virg.; Cat.—2. *An eddy of wind or flame; a whirlwind, coil of flame*: Lucr.; Virg.—3. a. Prop.: *The top or crown of the head*: Cic.; Hor.—b. Meton.: (a) *The head*: Virg.—(b) *The pole of the heavens*: Cic.—(c) *The highest point, peak, top, summit of anything*: Virg.—3. Fig.: *For the highest, utmost, greatest degree, rank, etc.*: Cic.

**vertic-ōsus** (vortic-), a, um, adj.

[vertex, vertic-is] *Full of whirlpools, or eddies, eddying*: amnis, Liv.

**vert-igo**, inis, f. [vert-o] I. Prop.: *A turning or whirling around*: Ov. II. Meton.: *A whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*: Liv.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vertigo, vertige*.

**vert-o** (vort-), verti, versum, vertere, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root *√*वृत्, to turn] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To turn; to turn about*: terga, to turn (the) backs, i. e. *to take flight*: Cæs.: ora huc et huc, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: *To turn one's self, etc.*; to turn: Cic.; Hor.—b. *To overturn, overthrow*: Ilion . . . mulier peregrina vertit in pulverem, Hor.—c. Agricult. t. t.: *To turn up the soil, etc.*; hence, acc. to implement, or agency, employed; *to dig, plough*: terram aratro, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To turn*: ne ea . . . in suam contumeliam verteret, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: *To turn, or betake, one's self*: Cic.—b. *To cause to turn out in any way*: dī vortant bene, quod agas, Ter.—c. *To turn, attribute, assign*: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abeset a patriā, Cic.—d.: (a) *To turn; i. e. change, alter, a thing*: versus civitatis status, Tac.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To change, or alter, itself, etc.*; to change, alter: Cic.; Ov.—e.: (a) *To turn*: i. e. *change, transform, etc.*, into something: omnes natura cibos in corpora viva vortit, Lucr.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn, change, transform one's self, etc.*, into something: Cic.; Hor.—f. *To change, exchange*: solum vertere, Cic.—g. Of literary productions: *To turn into another language; to translate*: Cic.; Liv.—h. Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self or itself*; hence (a) *To be engaged in, to be in a place or condition*: homo in mercatura vortitur, Plaut.—(b) *To turn, hinge, rest, depend*: victoria hic, Virg.—j. *To subvert, destroy, overthrow*: vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To turn itself, etc.*; to turn: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To turn; to turn in itself*: verterat perniciēs in accusatorem, Tac.—2. Esp.: a. *To turn out in any way*: quod bene vertat, Liv.—b.: (a) *Annus, mensis vertens, The course, or space, of a year, of a month*: Cic.; Plaut.—(b) *Annus vertens, The great year, or cycle (of the celestial bodies; a space of 15,000 solar years)*: Cic.

**Vert-umnus** (Vort-), i, m. [vert-o] (*He who turns himself round or about*) *Vertumnus; the god of the changing year, i. e. of the seasons and their productions; also, of the products of trade*.

**vērn**, ūs, n. I. Prop.: *A spit*: Virg. II. Meton.: *A dart, javelin*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verrou*.

**Verulæ**, ārum, f. *Verulæ; a town of Latium (now Veroli)*.—Hence, **Verul-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Verulæ*.



**1. verum, i, v. verus.**  
**2. ver-um, ad, [ver-us] I. Prop.:** Truly, just so, even so, yes, as a confirmatory reply: *men' querit? Sy. Verum.* **II. Meton.:** A. As a strongly corroborative adverbative particle: *But in truth, notwithstanding, but yet; and* after negative clauses, *but even, but.* -- Particular combinations: **1.** Non modo (solum, tantum) ... verum etiam (quodque), *Not only ... but also:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Non modo ... verum ne quidem, *Not only ... but not even:* Cic.—**B.:** **1.** In making a transition to another subject: *But, yet, still:* Cic.—Particular combinations: *Verum enim, vere* or *enimvero, But truly, but indeed:* Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** In breaking off the current of discourse: *But; but however:* expectantibus Calendæ Januarias. *Verum præterita omittamus.* Cic.

**verum-tamen (verun-)** (sometimes written in two words) *verum tamen;* and even separated by an intermediate word, *aliqua tamen, Cic., conj.* But yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless: Cic.

**verus, a, um, ad, [etym. dub.] I. Prop.:** True, real, actual, genuine, etc.: *gloria, Cic. (Comp.) illa veriora, id. (Sup.) causa verissima, id.* — As Subst.: **verum, i, n.** What is true or real; the truth, the reality, the fact: Cic.—In Gen. Sing. joined with *similit, similiter, similitudo,* and by many written, in such cases, one word: Cic. **II. Meton.:** A. Right, proper, fitting, suitable, reasonable, just: *aliquid verum ac rectum, Cic.—B. Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious:* os Apollinis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. vrai.

**verū-tum, i, n.** [akin to veru] A dart, javelin: Cæs.

**verū-tus, a, um, ad, [veru]** Provided with a dart, etc.; armed with a dart or javelin: Virg.

**vervex (-bex, berbex), écis, m.** [etym. dub.] A vether: Cic.

**vesān-ia, æ, f. [vesan-us]** (The quality of the vesanus; hence) Madness, insanity: discors, Hor.

**vesān-i-o, n. perf. n. sup.** Ire, a. v. n. [vesani-a] To rage, be furious: *vesaniente vento, Cat.*

**vesānus, a, um, ad, i. Prop.:** Not of sound mind, mad, insane: *remex, Cic. II. Meton.:* Of things: Fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging; fames, Virg.

**Ve-sbi-us, Vesvius, Vēsūviūs, Vēsēvūs, i, m.** [2. v.; Greek root *σβε*; whence *σβε-ν σβε-ννυ-ς*] (The Unextinguished) Vesbius, Vesvius, Vēsuvius, or Vesuvius; the name of a volcano in the neighbourhood of Neapolis (now Naples) in Campania. ¶ Hence, Fr. Vésuve.

**Vescia, æ, f. Vescia;** a little town of Latium.—Hence, **Vesc-inus, a, um, ad, Of, or belonging to, Vescia;** Vescinian.—As Subst.: **Vescini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives)** The Vescinians.

**vesc-or, n. perf., vesci, 3. v. dep. n. and a.** [akin to esca; cf. esca inil; or prps. to Gr. βόσκαω] **I. Neut.:** A.

**Prop.:** To fill one's self with food; to take food, feed, eat: *dii nec escis aut potinibus vescuntur, Cic. B. Meton.:* To enjoy, make use of, use, have: *paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. II. Act.:* To take something as food; to feed upon or eat: *caprinum jecur, Pl. v-esc-us, a, um, ad, [prps. v-e; esc-a] (Not having food; hence) Small, little, thin, weak, feeble:* farra, Ov.

**Vesēvus, i, v. Vesbivus.**  
**vēsica, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.:** The bladder in the body of animals; the urinary bladder: Cic. **II. Meton.:** A. Anything made of bladder; e.g. a purse, cap, lantern, football, etc.: Var.; Hor.—B. A bladder-like tumour, blister: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. vessie.

**vēsic-ūla, æ, f. dim. [vesic-a]** A little blister, vesicle: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vésicule.

**Vēsontio, ōnis, m. Vesontio;** a city of Gallia Belgica, the chief town of the Sequani (now Besançon).  
**vespa, æ, f. [akin to σφήξ]** A wasp: Phæd.  
**Vespāsianus, i, m. Vespasianus** (T. Flavius); a Roman emperor.  
**Vesper, ōris and ēri, m. = Ἑσπερός. I. Prop.:** The evening, even, eve, eventide: Cæs.—Adverbial (Ablative) expression: *Vesper, In the evening:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** A. The evening star: Hor.—B. The west, western region: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. vespère.

**vespēra, æ, f. = Ἑσπερα.** The evening, eventide: Cic.; Tac.

**vespēr-asco, āvi, n. sup., ascōre, 3. v. n. [vesper]** To become evening, grow towards evening: Ter.; Nep.

**vespērti-ŋo, ōnis, m. [for vesper-tin-ŋo; fr. vesper-tin-um]** (The one belonging to vespertinum; hence) A bat: Pl.

**vespērtinum, i, v. vespertinus.**  
**vesper-tinus, a, um, ad, [vesper]** (Of, or belonging to, vesper; hence) **1.** Of, or belonging to, evening, or eventide; evening: tempora, Cic.—As Subst.: **vespērtinum, i, n. (sc. tempus)** Eventide, evening: Pl.—**2.** Of, or belonging to, the west; western: regio, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vespertin.

**Vesta, v, f., Æstia** (She that dwells or tarries anywhere; from Sanscrit root *vas*, "to dwell," or "tarry"). **Vesta:** 1. Another name for Ops, Cybele, Terra; the wife of Cælus and mother of Saturn.—**2.** a. Prop.: The granddaughter of Vesta or Ops, and daughter of Saturn; the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general.—Hence, **Vest-alls, a, adj. Of, or belonging to, Vesta;** Vestal.—As Subst.: **Vestalis, is, f. (sc. virgo)** A priestess of Vesta, a Vestal.—Hence, **Vestal-is, æ, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Vestal,** etc.—b. Meton.: (a) The temple of Vesta: Ov.—(b) Fire: Virg.

**vester (vos-), tra, trum, pron. poss. [vov] Your:** sermo vester, Cic.—Particular use: For Objective Gen. of *vos*: odio vestro, from hatred towards you, Liv.—As Subst.: **vestrum, i, n. (sc. negotium)** Your af-

fair, business, or matter: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. votre.

**vesti-bŭlum or vesti-bŭlum, i, n.** [usually referred to *ve*, intensive, STA; and so, that which serves for standing, i.e. the place where many persons may or do stand:—but acc. to Leo Meyer, from the same root as Vesta, æstia; and so that which bears the hearth or shrine of the household gods] **I. Prop.:** The inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street; a fore-court, entrance-court; also a porch, portico, vestibule: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.:** An entrance to anything: Cic. **III. Fig.:** Of abstract things: An entrance, opening, beginning: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vestibule.

**vestig-ium, i, n. [vestig-o] (A tracking or tracing out; Coner: that which is tracked; hence) I. Prop.:** A footprint, foot-track, track: Cic.; Pl. **II. Fig.:** Of abstract things: A footprint, trace: Cic. **III. Meton.:** A. A footstep; a step: Liv.—B. The part of the foot which makes a print; the sole of the foot: Cic.—C. A trace, mark, sign, token, vestige: Cic.—D. Of time: A point, moment, instant: Cæs.; Cic.—Adverbial expression: E (ex) vestigio, Instantly, forthwith, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vestige.

**vestig-o, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, i, v. a.** [prob. 2. ve; Gr. root *στυ*, whence *στυγ-ω*] (To go much or thoroughly; hence) **I. Prop.:** To follow in the track of; to track, trace out: fertur (sc. tigris) præceps, odore vestigans (sc. raptorem), Pl. **II. Meton.:** A. To find out by tracing; to trace out, discover: fugitivos, Liv.—B. To search after; to seek out: ergo alte vestiga (sc. ramum) oculis, Virg. **III. Fig.:** A. To inquire into, investigate: causas rerum, Cic.—B. To discover, find out: aliquid, Liv.

**vesti-mentum, i, n. [vesti-o] (That which clothes or covers; hence) 1.** A garment, vestment: Cic.—**2.** Bedclothes, carpets, etc.: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. vêlement.

**Vestini, ōrum, m.** The Vestini; a people of Italy on the Adriatic Sea.

**vest-i-o, ivi or ii, itum, ire (Imperf. vestibat, Virg.), 4. v. a. [vest-is]** **I. Prop.:** To cover with a garment; to dress, clothe, vest: homines male vestiiti, Cic. **II. Meton.:** Of things: A. Gen.: To clothe, cover, deck, surround, adorn, etc.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. **B. Esp.:** With Personal pron.: To clothe, or cover, one's self; to deck, etc., one's self: se gramine terra, Virg. **III. Fig.:** Of abstract things: To clothe, dress, etc.: sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vêtir.

**vest-is, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *vas*, veste indui; Gr. ἔσθ-ής]** **I. Prop.:** A covering for the body; a garment, robe, vestment, vest; clothing, attire, vesture: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Mutare vestem, To change one's garment, i.e. to put on mourning garments, put on mourning: Cic. **II. Meton.:** A. A carpet, tapestry: Lucr.;

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or belonging to, a village; dwelling in a village: Cic.—As Subst.: *vicani*, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) Villagers, peasants, rustics, Liv.

**Vica-a Pot-a**, æ, f. [VIC, root of vi(n)-o; pot-is] (The conquering powerful one, or the mighty conqueror) *Vica Pot-a*; an appellation of the goddess Victoria or Victory.

**vic-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [vic-is] Of, or belonging to, vicis; hence) That supplies the place of a person or thing; substituted, delegated, vicarious: Cic.—As Subst.: *vicarius*, ii, m. (sc. homo) 1. A substitute, deputy, proxy; a locum tenens, vicegerent, vicar: Cic.—2. An under-servant, under-slave, kept by slaves themselves. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicaire*.

**vic-ā-tim**, adv. [vic-us] 1. From street to street, through the streets: Tac.; Hor.—2. From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets: Liv.

**vice**, v. *vicis*.

**vic-ēni** (vig-), æ, a, num. distr. adj. [contracted and changed fr. *vigint-ēni*; fr. *vigint-i*] I. Prop.: Twenty each, twenty distributively: Cæs. II. Meton.: Twenty: Pl.

**vicēsīma**, æ, v. *vicēsīmus*.

**vicēsīm-āni**, ōrum, m. [vicēsīmus] (Persons belonging to the vicēsīmus; hence) Soldiers of the twentieth legion: Tac.

**vicēsīm-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [vicēsīm-a] Of, or belonging to, the twentieth part: Liv.

**vic-ēsīmus** (vig-), a, um, num. adj. [contracted and changed fr. *vigint-esīmus*; fr. *vigint-i*] The twentieth: annus, Cic.—As Subst.: *vicēsīma*, æ, f. (sc. pars) The twentieth part, as a tax: Cic.; Liv.

**Vicetia** (-entia), æ, f. *Vicetia* or *Vicentia*; a town of Gallia Transpadana (now Vicenza).

**Viciā**, æ, f. A vetch: Virg.

**vic-ies**, num. adv. [contracted and changed fr. *vigint-ies*; fr. *vigint-i*] Twenty times: Cic.

**vicin-ālis**, e, adj. [2. *vicin-us*] Of, or belonging to, a neighbour or neighbours: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicinal*.

**vicin-ia**, æ, f. [1. *vicin-us*] (The condition of the vicinus; hence) I.

Prop.: Neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Neighbourhood=neighbours: Hor.

**vicin-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: Neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity: Cic.; Hirt. II. Meton.: Neighbourhood=neighbours: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicinité*.

**vicin-um**, i, v. *vicinus*.

1. **vic-in-us**, a, um, adj. [vic-us] (Of, or belonging to, a vicinus; hence) I. Prop.: Near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood or vicinity: taberna, Hor. (Comp.) *partii vicini* esset, Ov.—As Subst.: A. *vicinus*, i, m. (sc. homo) A neighbour: Cic.—B. *vicina*, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A female neighbour: Cic.—C. *vicin-um*, i, n. A neighbouring place, neighbourhood, vicinity: Ov. II. Fig.: A. Nearly resembling in quality or nature; like, similar, kindred, akin, allied, etc.:

vocabulum, Pl.—B. Near, close, etc., in time: mores, Phaed. III. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, neighbours; between neighbours: jurgia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voisin*.

2. **vic-in-us**, i, v. 1. *vicinus*.

**vicis** (as a Gen.; the Nom. Sing. does not occur), vicem, vice; in *Plur.*, vices (Nom. and Acc.) and vicibus (Dat. and Abl.), f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Change, interchange, alternation, alternate or reciprocal succession, vicissitude: Virg.; Hor.—Adverbial expressions: In vicem (written also as one word, *invicem*), vicem (fold, by Gen. and Possessive pron.), or in vices, *By turns*, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally: Cic.; Liv.; Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Of reciprocal behaviour or conduct: Return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, remuneration, retaliation: Cic.; Ov.—2. Of the changes of fate: Fate, hap, lot, condition, fortune, misfortune: Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: The position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty of one person or thing as assumed by another: Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—Adverbial expressions: A. Vicem (fold, by Gen., or Possessive pron.): 1. In the place of, instead of, on account of, for: Plaut.; Cic.—2. After the manner of, like: Cic.—B. Vice: 1. Instead of, for: Pl.—2. After the manner of, like: Tac.—C. In vicem, Instead, in one's place, etc.: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vice* (always in connection with another word; e.g. *vice-roi*).

**vicis-sim**, adv. [vici] On the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn: Cic.; Hor.

**vicis-sitūdo**, inis, f. [id.] (The quality or state of vicis; hence) Change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicissitude*.

**vic-tīma**, æ, f. [etym. dub.; prob. root vic; cf. *vincio init.*] (The bound one; hence) I. Prop.: A beast for sacrifice adorned with the fillet; a sacrifice, victim: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: Of persons, etc.: A victim: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *victime*.

**victim-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [victim-a] Of, or belonging to, a victim or victims: Pl.—As Subst.: *victimarius*, ii, m. (sc. minister) An assistant at sacrifices: Liv. ¶ Hence (subst.), Fr. *victimaire*.

**vict-ito**, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. intens. [obsol. freq. *vict-o*, i.e. *victo*, for *viv-to*; fr. *viv-o*] To live, feed, support one's self, subsist on anything: Ter.

**vict-ior**, ōris, m. [vi(n)-o] A conqueror, vanquisher, victor: Cæs.; Hor.—As Adj.: 1. Prop.: Conquering, victorious: galli, Cic.—2. Meton.: Belonging to, or of, a conqueror, triumphal: Ov.

**victōr-ia**, æ, f. [victor] (The thing pertaining to a conqueror; hence) I. Prop.: Victory: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Personified: *Victoria* or *Victory*; as a goddess: Cic.—B. A statue of *Victoria*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *victoire*.

**Victōrī-ōla**, æ, f. dim. [victor-i-a] A little statue of *Victory*: Cic.

**vict-trix**, icis, f. [vi(n)-o] She that is victorious or conquers: Cic.—As Adj. Fem.: (also, used in neut. plur., *victricia*) 1. Prop.: *Victorious, conquering*: *victrices* *Atheus*, Cic.: *victricia arma*, Virg.—2. Meton.: *Relating to, or telling of, victory; announcing victory*: *literæ*, Cic.

1. **vic-tus**, a, um, P. of *vi(n)-o*. 2. **vic-tus**, ūs, m. [for *vict-us*; fr. *viv-o*] 1. A living, way of life, mode of living: Cic.; Hor.—2. (Prop.): A living upon something; Meton.) That upon which one lives, sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals: Cic.; Ov.

**victi-lus** i, m. dim. [for *vico-lus*; fr. *vicus*, (unconstr. Gen.) *vico-l*] A little village, hamlet: Cic.

**vicus**, i, m.=*φοκός*: 1. Collectively: A row of houses in town or country; a quarter of a city, a street: Hor.—2. A village or hamlet; a country-seat: Cic.

**vidē-licet**, adv. [for *videre licet*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: It is permitted one, or it is easy, to see; it is clear or evident; clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc.: *quæ videlicet ille interpretabatur*, Cic.: (with *Objective clause on account of videre*) *esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum*, Lucr.

B. Esp.: In an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended: *It is easy to see, it is very plain, of course, forsooth*: Cic. II. Meton.: *As an explanatory particle*: *To wit, namely*: Cic.

**viden**? v. *video init.*

**vidē-ō**, vidī, visum, *vidēre* (viden'), for *videsne*, Virg.—2. v. a. and n. [akin to Sans. root *vid*, to perceive; Gr. *διδ-ειν*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To see with the eyes: 1. Act.: *aliquid*, Cic.: *consulis ante pedes ire viderer eques*, Ov.—2. Neut.: *visum processerant*, Sall. B. Esp.: 1. To see on purpose; to look at: *illud vide*, *os ut alibi distorsit carnufex*, Ter.—Particular phrase: *Me vide*, *Look to me*, i. e. *trust to me*: Plaut.—2. To see a person, i. e. to visit him: Cic. II. Meton.: Of the other senses: To perceive, observe anything: *naso pol jam hæc quidem videt plus quam oculis*, Plaut.

III. Fig.: A. Of things: To see: *casus abies visura marinos*, Virg.—B. To see with the mind's eye; to perceive, mark, observe, understand, comprehend, etc.: *quum me vidisse plus fateretur*, etc.: Cic.—C. 1. Act.: To look at, look to, consider; to think, or reflect upon: *te moneo, videas etiam atque etiam et consideras, quid agnas*, etc., Cic.—2. Neut.: a. To see to a thing; to see to it: *videret Atrides*, Ov.—b. To consider, reflect: Cic.—D. 1. Act.: To see to, care for, provide something: *aliquid videamus et cibi*, Cic.—2. Neut.: To see, take care, provide: *vide*, *ne tu pejus consulas*, Nep.—E. To see, live to see a period or event: *ex multis diebus, quos in vitâ celeberrimos letissimosque viderit*, Cic.—F. Pass.: 1. Gen.: To be looked upon or regarded, in any manner;

*i. e. to seem, appear* to be or do anything; *solem e mundo tollere videntur*, qui amicitiam e vitā tollunt, Cic. — 2. Esp.: In official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: *a. To seem or appear; to have the appearance*: Cic. — *b. To seem proper, seem good to anyone* (only in 3rd person): *eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voir*.

**vidū-itas**, ātis, *f.* [vidu-us] (The state or condition of the widu; hence) I. Gen.: Bereavement, want, lack: Plant. II. Esp.: Widowhood: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viduité*.

**vidū-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vidu-us] I. Gen.: To deprive, bereave of anything: (with Gen.) *manuum viduata*, Lucr. II. Esp.: Perf. Part. Pass. Fem.: Bereaved, or bereft, of a husband; widowed: Tac.; Suet.

**vid-ūus**, a, um, adj. [root VID; cf. dividō] I. Gen.: Deprived, or bereft, of; without anything; bereaved: *lacus viduus a lumine Phœbi*, Virg. (with Gen.) *nec viduum pectus amoris habet*, Ov. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Of living beings: 1. Of women: Deprived, or bereft, of a husband; widowed: Plant. — As Subst.: *vidua*, æ, *f.* (sc. mulier) A widow: Cic. — 2. Deprived of, or without, a lover; unmarried, single: *puella*, Prop. — As Subst.: *vidua*, æ, *f.* (sc. puella) An unmarried girl; a spinster, maiden: Liv. — 3. Of men: A. Deprived, or bereft, of a wife; widowed: Ov. — *b. Without a beloved one; single, unmarried, unceded*: Ov. B. Fig.: Of things: Widowed, single: *cubile*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vide, veuf, veuve*.

**Vienna**, æ, *f.* Vienna; a city of Gallia Narbonensis (now Vienne). — Hence, Vienn-enses, lum, m. The Viennese.

**vi-ō**, no perf., ētum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *vi* or *vē*, *tezere, sœre*] To bend or twist together; to plait, weave: Var.

**viō-tus** (as dissyll. ∪ ∪, Ter.; Hor.), a, um = 1. P. of *vi-o*. — 2. Pa. (Prop.: Bent together; Meton.) Shrunken, shrivelled, withered, wrinkled: *cor*, Cic.

**vigēni**, æ, a, v. viceni.

**vig-ēo**, no perf., ētum, ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] To be lively or vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom, etc.: *quidquid est illud, quod vivit, quod viget*, Cic.

**vigē-sco**, vigī, no sup., vigescēre, 3. v. n. inch. [vig-e-o] To become lively or vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish or bloom: *vestræ religiones viguerunt*, Cic.

**vigēsīmus**, a, um, v. vicissimus. **vig-il**, īlis, adj. [vig-o] (Being lively or vigorous; hence) I. Prop.: Of living beings: Awake, on the watch, alert: *aliquis*, Hor.: *ales, i. e. the cock*, Ov. — As Subst.: *vigil*, īs, m. (sc. homo) A watchman, sentinel: Cic. II. Fig.: Of things: Watchful, wakeful: *oculi*, Virg. III. Meton.: Causing one to be wakeful; anxious, active: *cursu*, Ov.

**vigilā-ns**, ntis, 1. P. of *vigil* (a)-o. — 2. Pa.: Watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant: *vigilantes et boni*, Cic.: (Comp.) *nemo vigilantior*, id.: (Sup.) *dux vigilantissimus*, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigilant*.

**vigilā-ter**, adv. [for vigilant-ter; fr. *vigilans*, vigilant-is] Watchfully, carefully, vigilantly: Cic.: (Comp.) *vigilantius*, id.: (Sup.) *vigilantissime*, id.

**vigilā-tia**, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] I. Prop.: Wakefulness: Cic. II. Fig.: Watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigilance*.

**vigil-ax**, ācis, adj. [vigil-o] I. Prop.: Prone to watch, wakeful, vigilant: *canis*, Col. II. Meton.: Causing one to be watchful, active, etc.: *cursu*, Ov.

**vigil-ia**, æ, *f.* [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A being, or lying, awake; wakefulness, sleeplessness: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. A keeping awake for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp; a watching, watch, guard: Cic. — 2. A watching at religious festivals, nightly vigils: Plant. II. Fig.: Watchfulness, vigilance: Cic. III. Meton.: A. A watch, i. e. the time of keeping watch by night (among the Romans a fourth part of the night): Cic. — B. The watch (i. e. those standing on guard); watchmen, sentinels: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veille, vigie, vigile*.

**vigil-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [vigil] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: Of living beings: To watch; to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful: *nocte*, Cic.: *ad mane*, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. Of things: To be wakeful, watchful, etc.: *lumina*, Ov. — 2. To keep watch over anything; to be watchful or vigilant: *ut vivas*, *vigila*, Hor. C. Meton.: To cause watchfulness, to be active, etc.: *cursu*, Cic. II. Act.: To watch through; to spend in watching; to do or make while watching: *noctes vigilantur amare*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veiller*.

**vig-inti**, num. adj. [for bi-ginti; fr. *vis-ginti* = *xvinta*] (Twice ten; hence) Twenty: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vingt*.

**vigintivir-ātus**, īs, m. [vigintivir-i] The office of the vigintiviri, the vigintivirale: Cic.; Tac.

**viginti-viri**, ōrum, m. (Twenty men; hence) A college or board of twenty men: Cic.

**vig-or**, ōris, m. [vig-eo] Liveliness, activity, force, vigour: Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigour*.

**vili-s**, e, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Of small price or value, purchased at a low rate, cheap: *quicquam*, Plaut.: (Comp.) *frumentum vilis*, Cic.: (Sup.) *res vilissimæ*, id. — A verbal expression: *Vili*, at a low, etc., rate: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. Of trifling value, poor, paltry, common, mean, worthless, base, vile: Europe, Hor.: *nihil*, Cic. — As Subst.: *vilia*, ūm, n. Vile, or common, things: Hor. — B. Found in great quantities, abundant, common: *poma*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vil*.

**vil-itas**, ātis, *f.* [vil-is] (The quality of the vilis; hence) I. Prop.: Lowness of price, cheapness: Cic. II. Meton.: Trifling value of a thing, meanness, baseness, worthlessness, vile-ness: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *villité* (-eté).

**vil-iter**, adv. [id.] I. Prop.: Cheaply: (Comp.) *venire vilis*, Plaut.: (Sup.) *vilissime* constat, Pl. II. Meton.: Meantly, poorly, vilely: *viliter* colere, App.

**vil-la**, æ, *f.* dim. [prob. for vic-la; fr. *vic-us*] A country-house, country-seat, farm, villa: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *villa*.

**villic-o**, no perf., no sup., āre, 1. v. n. [villic-us] To act as, or be, a bailiff, overseer, etc.: Cic.

**villic-us**, ī, m. [vill-a] (One pertaining to a villa; hence) An overseer of a farm or estate; a steward, bailiff: Cic.; Hor.

**vill-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [vill-us] I. Prop.: Of living beings: Full of, or abounding in, hair; rough, shaggy, hairy: *pectora*, Virg.: (Sup.) *villosissimus lepus*, Pl. II. Meton.: Full of, abounding in, or covered with, a hair-like substance; rough, etc.: (Comp.) *picea folio villosior*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *velu*.

**vill-ūla**, æ, *f.* dim. [vill-a] A little country-house, a small villa: Cic.

**vil-um**, ī, n. dim. [for *vin-lum*; fr. *vin-um*] (A little wine; hence) A sup of wine: Ter.

**villus**, ī, m. [etym. dub.] Of animals: Shaggy hair; a tuft of hair: Cic.

**vi-men**, īnis, n. [vi-co] (That which serves for binding, etc.; hence) A plant twig, with, etc.: Cæs.

**vi-mentum**, ī, n. [id.] (id.) An osier, with, etc.: Tac.

**vimin-ālis**, e, adj. [vimen, vimin-is] Of, or belonging to, an osier or osiers: Pl. — Particular combination: *Viminalis Collis*, The Viminal (or Osier) Hill; one of the seven hills of Rome (so named from a willow-copse which stood there).

**vimin-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Made of osiers, of wicker-work: Cæs.

**vin** = visne; v. volo init.

**vin-ācūs**, a, um, adj. [vin-um] Of, or belonging to, a grape or grapes; grape: *acinus*, Cic.

**vin-ālis**, e, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, wine. — As Subst.: *vinālia*, ūm, n. (sc. festa) The Vinalia or Wine-festival, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter.

**vin-ārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, wine; wine-: vas, Cic. — As Subst.: *vinaria*, ōrum, m. (sc. pocula) Wine-pots, wine-flasks: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vinaire*.

**vinca pervinea** (also written in one word, *vincapervinea*), æ, *f.* The vinca pervinea; the plant periwinkle: Pl.

**vinc-ibilis**, e, adj. [vinc-o] That can conquer, i. e. that can be easily gained: *causa*, Ter.

**vinc-ō**, vinxi, vinctum, vincere, 4. v. n. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to vincō]



**I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To bind; to bind or wind about*: *suras vincire cithorum*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To encircle, clasp, surround*: *annule formosae digitum vincire puella*, Ov.—**2.** *To fasten, tie, fetter with chains, etc.*: *civem*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To bind; i. e. secure, firmly attach, etc.*: *o one*: *fidem*, Ov.—**B.** *To encompass, or surround, for the purpose of protection; to defend, secure, protect, etc.*: *loca*, Cic.—**C.** *To bind, fetter, tie, confine, restrain, etc.*: **1. Gen.**: *religione victus*, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *Of speech*: *membra (sc. orationis) numeris vincimur*, Cic.—**D.** *To fetter, bind, hold fast, etc.*: *me retinent vincum formosae vincula puellarum*, Tib.

**vi(n)c-o, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. and n.** [*root vic*; but *etym. dub.*]  
**I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** *To conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish*: *Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis*, Cic.—**2.** *In a law suit*: *To overcome or vanquish one's opponent*: Ter.—**3.** *At an auction*: *To outbid*: Cic.—**4.** *To master, get the better of*: *callidi Vincunt aequora navitae*, Hor. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To prevail or obtain the superiority over; to get the better of*: *naturam studio*, Cic.—**2. Pass.**: *To be constrained, compelled, or forced*: *vincor, ut credam miser*, Hor.—**3.** *To overmatch in some quality; to surpass, exceed, excel*: *expectationem*, Cic.—**4.** *To prove triumphantly; to show or demonstrate conclusively*: *neq. vincet ratio hoc*, Hor. **C. Meton.**: **1.** *To win, or gain, by conquering*: *sponsonem*, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** *To overcome, gain the victory, vanquish, be or prove victorious*: *quum in senatu vicisset sententia, quae, etc.*, Liv.—**2.** *In a law suit*: *To overcome, vanquish, gain the cause*: Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To prevail, be superior, have the advantage*: Plaut.—**2.** *With respect to something disputed*: *To prevail, gain one's point, carry the day*: So, only in the expressions: **a.** *Vicimus*, We have prevailed, etc.: Cic.—**b.** *Vincite*, vincerent, viceris, *Have it your own way, just as you like*, an expression of reluctant assent: Caes.; Suet.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaincre*.

**vinc-tus, a, um, P. of vinc-o.**  
**vinc-ulum (-ium), i, n.** [*vinc-o*] (*The binding thing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, fastening, tie*: Cic.; Ov. **B. Esp.**: **Plur.**: *The fetters of prisoners, and hence sometimes to be rendered prison*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of abstract things*: *A band, fetter*: Cic.; Virg.

**Vindicēli, -orum, m.** *The Vindelici; a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum* (the mod. Augsburg).

**vin-dēm-ia, ae, f.** [*vin-um*; *dēm-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A grape-gathering, vintage*: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *Grapes, vintage*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vendange*.

**vindēmīa-tor, -ōris, m.** [*vindēmī(a)-o*] *A grape gatherer, vintager*: Hor.

**Vindēmī-o, no perf. nor sup., -āre,**

**1. v. n.** [*vindēmī-a*] *To gather grapes, gather the vintage*: Pl.

**vindēmī-ōla, ae, f. dim.** [*id.*] *A little vintage*: Fig.: *Of income*: Cic.

**vin-dēm-ītor, -ōris, m.** [*vin-um*; *dēm-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A grape-gatherer; vintager*: Sen. **II. Meton.**: *A star in the constellation Virgo*: Ov.

**vindez, -icis, comm. gen.** [= *vindec-s*; for *vindic-a*, fr. *vindic-o*] **1.** *One who lays legal claim to a thing, a claimant; hence, also, a maintainer, defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, vindicator*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *An avenger, punisher, revenger*: Cic.

**vindicā-tio, -ōnis, f.** [*vindic(a)-o*] *An avenging, punishment of an offence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vendication*.

**vindic-īe, -ārum, f.** [*vindic-o*] *Law t. t.*: *A claiming or laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties; a legal claim made in respect to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition*: Cic.; Liv.

**vin-dico (ven-), -āvi, -ātum, -āre, 1. v. a.** [*etym. dub.*; *acc. to some, vis*; *dico*] **I. Prop.**: *Legal t. t.*: *To lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition*: *puellam*, Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To lay claim to as one's own; to make a claim upon; to demand, claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate a thing; ortus nostri partem patriā vindicāti*, Cic. [= *with second Acc. of further definition*] *Homerum Chii suum vindicant*, id.—**B.** *To place a thing in a free condition; to set free; to free, deliver, liberate, save*: *aliquem a miseris morte*, Cic.—**C.** *To avenge, revenge, punish a wrong, etc.; to take vengeance for*: *nequem alicujus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vendiquer*, (mod.) *venger*.

**vindic-ta, -ae, f.** [*vindic-o*] **1.**: (*The liberating thing; hence*) **a. Prop.**: *A staff or rod (with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission); a liberating-rod, manumission-staff*: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: *A protection, defence*: Ov.—**2.** (*Prop.*) *The avenging thing; Meton.*: *Vengeance, revenge, punishment*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vindicte*.

**vinēa, ae, v. vineus.**  
**vin-ētum, i, n.** [*vin-ea*] (*A thing provided with vines; hence*) *A plantation of vines, a vineyard*: Cic.—*Prov.*: *Vineta sua cadere, i. e. to cut down one's own vineyards; i. e. to be severe against one's self*: Hor.

**vin-ētus, a, um, adj.** [*vin-um*] *Of, or belonging to, wine*: *latex, i. e. wine*, Sol.—*As Subst.*: **vinea, ae, f.**: **1.** (*sc. terra*) *A vineyard, a plantation of vines*: Cic.—**2.** (*sc. arbor*) *A vine*—**3.** (*sc. porticus*) *Milit. t. t.*: *A vinea; i. e. penthouse, or mantlet, built like an arbour, for sheltering besiegers*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigne*.

**vin-ītor, -ōris, m.** [*id.*] *A vine-dresser*: Cic.; Virg.

**vinolēt-ia, ae, f.** [*vinolent-us*] *Wine-bibbing, intoxication*: Cic

**vin-olentus, a, um, adj.** [*vin-um*] (*Full of vinum; hence*) **1.** *Drunk, intoxicated*: Cic.—**2.** *Strongly mixed with wine*: *medicamina*, Cic.

**vin-ōsus, a, um, adj.** [*id.*] (*Full of vinum; hence*) *Drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing*: *laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus*, Hor.: (*Comp.*) *vinosior etas*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) *vinosissima lena*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vineux*.

**vinum, i, n.** = *Folvos*. **I. Prop.**: *Wine*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Grapes*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vin*.

**vi-o, no perf. nor sup., -āre, 1. v. n.** [*vi-a*] *To go, travel*: Quint.

**vi-ōla, ae, f. dim.** [*vi-or*] **I. Prop.**: *The violet*; also, *the stock-gillyflower, or wall-flower*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A violet colour, violet*: Hor.

**vi-ōlā-bilis, ae, adj.** [*viol(a)-o*] *That may be injured or violated, violable*: *non violabile nomen*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violable*.

**vi-ōlār-um, ī, n.** [*viol-a*] (*A thing pertaining to viole; hence*) *A bed or bank of violets*: Virg.

**vi-ōlā-tio, -ōnis, f.** [*viol(a)-o*] *An injury, profanation, violation*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violation*.

**vi-ōlā-tor, -ōris, m.** [*id.*] *An injurer, profaner, violator*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violateur*.

**vi-ōlentis, entis, adj.** [*vi-s*] (*Full of vis; hence*) *Impetuous, vehement, furious, violent*: Aufidius, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violent*.

**vi-ōlent-er, ade, f.** [*for violent-ter*; *fr. violens, violent-is*] *Impetuously, vehemently, violently*: *solenia ludorum violenter dirimere*, Liv.: (*Sup.*) *violentius*, Suet.: (*Sup.*) *violentissime*, Col.

**vi-ōlent-ia, ae, f.** [*fr. id.*] (*The quality of the violens; hence*) *Violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity*: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violence*.

**vi-ōlentus, a, um, adj.** [*vi-s*] (*Full of vis; hence*) *Abounding in force; forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous*: *aliquis*, Tac.: (*Comp.*) *violentior Eurys*, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *violentissime tempestates*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violent*.

**vi-ōlo, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, 1. v. a.** [*id.*] *To treat with violence; to injure, dishonour, profane, violate*: *parentes*, Cic.: *Inducias pro scelus*, Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. *violter*.

**vi-pēr-a, ae, f.** [*prob. for viv-par-a*; *fr. viv-us; par-io*] (*The one bringing forth living young; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A viper*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Adder, snake, serpent*: Virg. **III. Fig.**: *As a term of reproach for a dangerous person*: *Viper, serpent*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vipère*.

**vi-pēr-ēus, a, um, adj.** [*viper-a*] **I. Prop.**: *Of a viper, serpent, or snake*: *dentes*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Poisonous*: *anima*, Virg.

**vi-pēr-inus, a, um, adj.** [*id.*] *Of a viper, serpent, or snake*: *nodus*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vipérin*.

**Vipsānūs, ī, m.** *Vipsanius; a Roman name*.

**vir, viri, m.** [*akin to Sanscrit vira,*

"heros") I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A male person, a man: Lucr.; Cic. B. Esp.: 1. A man as belonging to one particularly woman; a husband: Plaut.; Suet.—2. A man as opposed to a boy: Ov.—3. A man; a man of courage, one who deserves the name of a man: Cic.—4. Milit. l. t.: a. Like our Man, for soldier: Liv.—b. A foot-soldier: Liv. II. Meton.: A. Manhood, virility: Cat.—B. Of animals: A mate, etc.: Virg.

**vir-āgo**, Inis, f. [akin to vir] A manlike, vigorous, heroic maiden; a female warrior, heroine, virago: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. virago.

**Virgilius**, Il, m. Virgilius: 1. a surname of Hippolytus.—2. The surname of a son of Hippolytus.

**vir-ōo**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To be green or verdant: fronde virere novā, Virg. II. Fig.: To be fresh, vigorous, or lively; to flourish, bloom: ingenium virebat integris sensibus, Liv.

**vires**, lum, v. vis.

**virē-sco**, no perf. nor sup., scōre, 3. v. n. incl. [I. vire-o] I. Prop.: To grow, or become, green or verdant: Injussa virescunt Gramina, Virg. II. Fig.: To be vigorous or fresh; to flourish, etc.: Claud.

**virē-tum**, i, n. [I. vire-o] (The green thing; hence) A place overgrown with grass; a green or verdant spot; a turf, sod, greensward, etc.: Virg.

**virga**, s, f. [etym. dub.; usually referred to vireo; but acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root VRIDH or VRIH, crescere] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A slender branch; a twig, sprout, switch, rod: Virg. B. Esp.: 1. A graft, scion, set: Ov.—2.: a. A rod, switch for flogging: Juv.—b. Of the small rod in the fasces of the lictors, with which criminals were scourged: Cic.—Hence, c. For fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov.—3. A wand, a staff, as a support: Liv.—4. A magic wand: Virg. II. Meton.: A coloured stripe in a garment: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. verge, vergue.

**virg-ātus**, a, um, adj. [virg-a] (Provided with virgæ; hence) 1. Made of twigs: calathisci, Cat.—2. Striped: sagulle, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. vergé.

**virg-ētum**, i, n. [id.] (A thing provided with virgæ; hence) A thicket of rods or underwood: Cic.

**virg-ētus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of rods or twigs; of brush-wood: suppellex, Virg.

**Virgilius** (Ver-). Virgilius or Vergilius; a Roman name; esp. P. Virgilius Maro, the celebrated Roman poet.

**virgin-ālis**, s, adj. [virgo, virgin-is] Of, or belonging to, a maiden, or virgin; maidenly, virgin-: vestitus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. virginal.

**virgin-ētus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, a maiden or virgin; maidenly, virgin-: rubor, Virg.

**virgin-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The condition of the virgo; hence) Virginity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. virginité.

**Virginifus**, Il, m., -a, s, f. Virginifus and Virginia; Roman names. **vir-go**, Inis, f. [vir-co] (The blooming one; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: A maid, maiden, virgin: Cic.; Ov.—b. Meton.: (a) The statue of a virgin: Liv.—(b) The constellation Virgo in the zodiac: Cic.—(c) Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa (so called from a young girl having discovered its source): Ov.—2. A young woman, a girl: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vierge.

**virg-ūla**, s, f. dim. [virg-a] I. Gen.: A little twig, a small rod, a wand: Nep. II. Esp.: A. The rod, or wand, carried by an ambassador: Cic.—B. A rod (used in divination). ¶ Hence, Fr. virgule.

**virgul-tum**, i, n. [virgul-a] (A thing furnished with virgula; hence) A bush, thicket, shrubbery: Cic.; Virg.

**virgun-cūla**, s, f. dim. [for virgin-cula; fr. virgo, virgin-is] A little maid, young girl: Juv.

**Viriātus** (-āthus), i, m. Viriātus or Viriathus; a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans.

**virid-ārium** (virid-), Il, n. [viridi-a] (A thing pertaining to viridia; hence) A plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden: Cic.

**vir-idis**, s, adj. [vir-co] I. Prop.: Green of every shade: ripa, Cic. (Comp.) viridiores herbæ, Pl.—As Subst.: viridia, lum, n. Green plants, herbs, or trees: Sen.; Pl. II. Meton.: Green, young, youthful, fresh, blooming, lively, vigorous: senectus, Virg. (with Gen.) (Sup.) viridissimus ira, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) verd, (mod.) vert.

**virid-itas**, ātis, f. [virid-is] (The quality of the viridis; hence) 1. Green colour, greenness, verdure, viridity: Cic.—2. Freshness, briskness, vigour: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. viridité.

**virid-o**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To make green, cause to grow green: vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, Ov. II. Neut.: To grow green; to be green or verdant (prps. only in Part. Pres.): cingit viridantes tempora lauro, Virg.

**Viridomārus** (Viridom-, Viridum-), i, m. Viridomarus, Viridomarus, or Viridumarus: 1. A chief of the Ædwi.—2. A chief of the Insuæres.

**vir-ilis**, s, adj. [vir] (Of, or belonging to, a vir; hence) I. Prop.: A. In respect of sex: Male, masculine: stirps fratri, Liv.—B. In respect of age: Manly, full-grown, arrived at the years of manhood: ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, the parts of full-grown men: Hor. II. Fig.: A. Of quality: Manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited, etc.: animus, Hor.—B. (only in combination virilis portio or pars) Of a person, a person's, personal, one's own, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. viril.

**viril-itas**, ātis, f. [viril-is] (The state or quality of the virilis; hence) 1. The age of manhood: Pl.—2. Man-

liness, manly vigour: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. virilité.

**viril-iter**, adv. [id.] Manfully, firmly, courageously: Cic. (Comp.) virilius, Sen.

**vir-itim**, adv. [vir] I. Prop.: Man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually: Cic. II. Meton.: Each by itself, singly, separately, individually: Hor.; Tac.

**vir-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [vir-us] (Full of virus; hence) Having a bad odour; stinking, fetid: castorea, Virg.

**vir-tus**, ātis, f. [vir] (The quality of the vir; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: Manliness, manhood (i.e. the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man); strength, vigour; bravery, courage; aptness, capacity; worth, excellence, etc.: Cic. B. Meton.: Of animals or things: Goodness, worth, value, power, strength, etc.: Cic., Quint. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue: Cic.—2. Meton.: Personified: Virtue; as a deity: Cic.—B.: 1. Prop.: Military talents, courage, valour, bravery, gallantry, etc.: Cæs.; Hor.—2. Meton.: Personified: Valour, bravery: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vertu.

**virus**, i, n. [akin to Gr. iōs] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A slimy liquid, slime: Virg. B. Esp.: A poisonous liquid; poison, virus: Virg. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: Poison: Cic. III. Meton.: A. An offensive odour, stench: Lucr.—B. A sharp, saline taste or flavour: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. virus.

**vis**, vis-Plur., vires, lum (collat. form of the Nom. and Acc. Plur., vis, Lucr.—Gen. Sing., vis, Tac.; Dat. Sing., vi, Hirt.), f. = fis. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Strength, physical or mental: force, vigour, power, energy, virtue: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Hostile strength, force, violence: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Of immoral force or violence: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. Quantity, number, abundance: Cic.—B. Plur.: Military forces, troops: Liv. III. Fig.: Of abstract things: A. Strength, power, vigour: Cic.—B. Force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence: Cic.

**visc-ātus**, a, um, adj. [viscum] (Provided, or furnished, with viscum; hence) Smeared with birdlime: neo volucrum viscata fallite virgā, Ov.

**viscēr-atio**, ōnis, f. [viscus, viscer-is] A (public) distribution of flesh or meat: Cic.

**viscum**, i, n. [digammated and transposed from iōs] I. Prop.: The mistletoe: Virg. II. Meton.: Birdlime (made from the mistletoe): Cic.

**viscus**, āris (mostly plur.), n. [etym. dub.] (The inner part or interior of the body; hence) 1: A. Prop.: The inwards, viscera (the nobler parts, the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the ignobler, the stomach, entrails, etc.): Cels.; Ov.—b. Meton.: The flesh, as being beneath the skin.—c. Fig.: Like our bowels, for the inward, interior or inmost part:



Cic.; Ov.—2. a. Prop.: *The uterus*: Quint.—b. Meton.: *The fruit of the womb; offspring, child*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viscere*.

**vi-sio**, ōnis, f. [for vid-sio; fr. vid-eo] I. Prop.: *The act or sense of seeing; sight, vision*: App. II. Fig.: *An idea, notion*: Cic. III. Meton.: *A thing seen; an appearance, apparition; a vision*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vision*.

**vis-it-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. in-ens. [vis-o] I. Prop.: *To see: quia te non visitavi*, Plaut. II. Meton.: *To go to see, to visit anyone*: quum visitasset hominem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *visiter*.

**vi-so**, si, sum, sēre, s. v. in-ens. a. and n. [for vid-so; fr. vid-eo] I. Prop.: *To look at attentively; to view, behold, survey*: A. Act.: agros, Liv.—B. Neut.: visendi causa venire, Cic. II. Meton.: *A. To go or come in order to look at; to see to, look after*: I. Act.: sedem Minerve, Plaut.—2. Neut.: visam, si domi est, Ter.—B. To go to see, to visit: I. Of persons, esp. sick persons (i. e. to see how they are): ut et viderem te et viserem et cenare etiam, Cic.—2. Pass.: Of places: propter quem Theopie visuntur, is visited, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viser*.

**vis-or**, ōris, m. [for vid-or; fr. id.] (One who sees; hence) *A scout, spy, etc.*: Tac.

**vi-sum**, i, n. [for vid-sum; fr. id.] (That which is seen; hence) I. Gen.: *A sight, appearance, vision*: Cic.; Ov. II. Esp.: *An impression made by some external object upon the senses; an image*: Cic.

**Visurgis**, is, m. *The Visurgis; a river of Germany (now the Weser)*.

**vi-sus** (for vid-sus), a, um, P. of vid-eo.

**2. vi-sus**, ūs, m. [for vid-sus; fr. vid-eo] I. Prop.: *A seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision*: Lucr. II. Meton.: *A thing seen; a sight, appearance; an apparition, a vision*: Liv.; Ov. III. Fig.: *Seeming, appearance, probability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *visée, vue*.

**vi-ta**, æ (Gen. Sing. vital, Lucr.), f. [for viv-ta; fr. viv-o] (That which is lived; hence) I. Prop.: *Life*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of a beloved object: Life*: Plaut.; Cic. III. Meton.: *A living, support, subsistence*: Plaut.—B. *A way or mode of life*: Cic.—C. *For The living, i. e. mankind, the world*: Tib.—D. *A course of life, career*: Nep.—E. *A spirit, shade in the infernal regions*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vie*.

**vi-tā-bilis**, e, adj. [vit(a)-o] *That may or ought to be shunned*: Ov.

**vi-tā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Shunning, avoiding, evading*: suspensi et vitabundi, Tac.: (with Acc.) vitabundus castra, Liv.

**vit-ālis**, e, adj. [vit(a)-o] *Of, or belonging to life; vital*: caloris natura vim habet in se vitale, vital power, Cic.—As Subst.: *vitalia*, ium, n. (sc. membra) *The vital parts, vitals*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vital*.

**vi-tāl-iter**, adv. [vital-is] *Vitally*: Lucr.

**vit-ā-tio**, ōnis, f. [vit(a)-o] *A shunning, avoiding, avoidance*: Cic.

**Vitellia**, æ, f. *Vitellia; a town of the Æqui (now Civitella)*.

**Vitellius**, ii, m. *Vitellius; a Roman name; esp. A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor*—Hence, **Vitelli-us** (ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Vitellius; Vitellian*.

**vit-el-lus**, i, m. dim. [for vitul-lus; fr. vitul-us] I. Prop.: *A little calf*: Fr. fig.: as a term of endearment: Plaut. II. Meton.: *The yolk of an egg*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veau*.

**vit-ē-us**, a, um, adj. [vit-is] *Of, or belonging to, the vine*: Virg.

**vit-icū-la**, æ, f. dim. [id.] I. Prop.: *A little vine*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A tendril*: Pl.

**vit-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [vit-is; (i); fer-o] *Vine-yielding or producing*: colles, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vitifère*.

**vit-i-gēn-us**, a, um, adj. [vit-is; (i); gen-o = gigno] *Vine-born, produced from the vine, vine-*: liquor, Lucr.

**vit-i-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [vitium] I. Gen.: *To make faulty; to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate*: dira lues quondam Latias vitaverat auras, Ov. II. Esp.: *To violate, debase, etc.*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ricier*.

**vit-i-os-e**, adv. [vitios-us] *Faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly*: Cic.: (Sup.) vitiosissime, Col.

**vit-i-os-itas**, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the vitiosus; hence) *Faultiness, corruption, viciousness, vice*: Cic.

**vit-i-ōsus**, a, am, adj. [vitium] (Full of vitium; hence) I. Prop.: *Full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt, etc.*: nux, Plaut. II. Fig.: *A. Gen.: Faulty, bad, etc.* (Sup.) vitiosissimus orator, Cic. B. Esp.: *Morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious*: (Comp.) progenies vitiosior, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicieux*.

**vit-is**, is, f. [prob. vi-eo] (A binding, or winding, about; Concr.: *That which binds, or winds, about*; hence) I. Prop.: *A vine, grape-vine*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *A. A vine-branch*: Ov.—B. *A centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch*: Pl.—Hence, also, to signify, C. *The office of a centurion, centurionship*: Juv.

**vi-tā-sā-tor**, ōris, m. [vit-is; (i); sā, root of se-ro] *A vine-planter*: Virg.

**vit-ium**, ii, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A fault, defect, imperfection*: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: *Of abstract things*: A. Gen.: *A fault, defect, blemish*: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. *A moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice*: Cic.; Hor.—b. *A violation, debauching, etc.*: Ter.—c. Relig. t. t.: *A defect in the auspices or auguries*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vice*.

**vit-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] *To shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade*: I. Prop.: tela, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Act.: vitia, Cic.—B. Neut.: tangere vitet Scripta, Hor.

**vit-r-ē-us** (-i-us), a, um, adj. [vitrum] I. Prop.: *Of glass, glass-, vitreous*: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, i. e. by the glass chessmen of your

adversary, Ov. II. Meton.: *In colour or transparency: Like glass, glassy; clear, bright, shining, transparent*: unda, Virg. III. Fig.: *Bright, brilliant, shining, resplendent*: fuma, Hor.

**vitric-us**, i, m. [etym. dub.] *A stepfather*: Cic.; Ov.

1. **vi-trum**, i, n. [for vid-trum; fr. vid-o] (That which brings about the seeing an object; hence) *Glass*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vitre, verre*.

2. **vitrum**, i, n. *Wood, a plant used for dyeing blue*: Cæs.

**vi-ta**, æ, f. [prob. vi-eo] (The binding thing; hence) I. Gen.: *A band, fillet, chaplet, garland, etc.*: Virg. II. Esp.: Relig. t. t.: *A head-band, a sacrificial or sacerdotal fillet*: Ov.

**vitt-āt-us**, a, um, adj. [vitt-a] *Provided or furnished with a fillet or chaplet; bound with a fillet or chaplet*: Ov.

**vittū-l-a**, æ, f. [akin to vitul-us] *A cow-calf*: Virg.

**vittū-l-inus**, a, um, adj. [fr. id.] *Of a calf; caruncula, a piece of veal*, Cic.—As Subst.: *vitulina*, ōrum, n. (sc. opsonia) *Veal*: Nep.

**vittū-lus**, i, m = *Fiscalis*. I. Prop.: *Of horned cattle: A calf, bull-calf*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *A. Of horses: A foal*: Virg.—B. *Vitulus marinus, or simply vitulus: A sea-calf, a seal*: Juv.

**vitupērā-bilis**, e, adj. [i. vituper(a)-o] *Blameworthy, blameable, censurable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vitupérable*.

**vitupērā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: *A blaming, censuring*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Blame, censure, vituperation*: Cic.

**vitupērā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *A blamer, censor, vituperator*: Cic.

**vitū-pēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [usually considered to be for viti-par-o; fr. viti-um; i. par-o] I. (Prop.): *To prepare or get ready a blemish, etc., for a thing; i. e. to find fault with, accuse, etc., of a fault; Meton.) To inflict censure upon; to blame, censure, disparage, vituperate*: aliquem, Cic.: studium, Auct. Her. II. Relig. t. t.: (Prop.): *To prepare or get ready a defect in the auspices or auguries*: Meton.) *To render defective, to spoil an omen*: cur omen mihi vituperat? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vituperer*.

**viv-ā-ri-um**, ii, n. [viv-um] (A thing belonging to a vivum; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *A park, warren, preserve*. Pl.—b. Fig.: *A preserve or place of safe keeping*: Hor.—2. *A pond, stew, preserve for fish*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivier*.

**viv-āt-us**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with the vivum; hence) *Animated, lively, vivid*: Lucr.

**viv-ax**, ācis, adj. [viv-o] I. Prop.: *Tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious*: phœnix, Ov.: (Comp.) vivacior heres, Hor. II. Meton.: *A. Of things: Lasting long, enduring, durable*: cespes, Ov.—B. *Lively, vigorous, vivacious*: (Sup.) vivacissimus cursus, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivace*.

**viv-esc-o** (-isco), vixi, no sup.,

**vivoscra**, *s. v. n. inch.* [viv-o] I. Prop.: To become alive, get life: Pl. II. Meton.: To grow lively, strong, or vigorous: ignis, Lucr.

**vividus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] I. Prop.: Containing life, living, animated: tellus, Lucr. II. Meton.: Full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid: dextra bello, Virg.: (Comp.) vividus merum, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivide*.

**viv-rādix**, *icis, f.* [viv-us; (i); radix] A set or cutting having a root; a layer, quickset: Cic.

**viv-o**, *vixi, victum, vivere* (Pluperf. Subj. synop., vixit for vixisset, Virg.), *s. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *√iv*, to live; whence Gr. *βίω*] I. Prop.:

**A. Gen.:** To live, be alive, have life: vivere ac spirare, Cic.: (with cognate Acc.) vitam, Plaut.: (Pass. with subject of equivalent meaning) *tertia vivitur aetas*, Ov. **B. Esp.:** To live well, live at ease, enjoy life: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase used in bidding farewell: *Vive valeque*, Hor. II. Fig.: Like our To live, for to last, endure, remain: *nomen victurum*, Ov.

**III. Meton.:** **A.** To live on anything or in any manner, i.e. to support life; to sustain or maintain one's self: *pisobus atque ovibz avium vivere*, Cæs.—**B.** To live, i.e. to pass one's life, reside, dwell, be in any place, employment, or manner: *valde familiariter cum aliquo*, Cic.: *non cum perfectis hominibus*, sed, etc., Cic.—**Prov.:** *Secum vivere, To live with one's self, i.e. to live for one's self, care only for one's self*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivre*.

**viv-us**, *a, um, adj.* [viv-o] I. Prop.: Alive, living, that has life: quorum (sc. simulacrorum) contexta viminalibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Cæs.: *cespes*, Ov.: *argentum, quicksilver, mercury*, Pl.: *vultus, i.e. alive with expression*, or, as we say, speaking, Virg.—**As Subst.:** **vivum**, *i. n.* (That which is alive; hence) **A.** Of a human nail: *The quick*; prps. only in the phrase *Ad vivum rescare, to cut to the quick*: Cic.—**B.** Of money: *The capital or principal*; prps. only in the phrases, *De vivo detrahre or rescare aliquid, To give or take away from the capital*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Lively, ardent: animus*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vive*.

**vix**, *adv.* [prps. for *vix-g*; *fr. vie*, root of *viv-eo*] (With effort; hence) I. Prop.: With difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely: Cic. II. Meton.: Of time: *Hardly, scarcely*: Cic.; Virg.—Particular combination: *Vix dum* (also written as one word), *Hardly then, scarcely yet*: Cic.; Liv.

**vixdum**, *v. vix.*  
**vixet**, *v. vivo init.*

**vōcā-bŭlum**, *i. n.* [voc(a)-o] (That which serves for the calling; hence) An appellation, designation, name of anything: Cic.; Hor.

**vōc-ālis**, *e, adj.* [voc-is] (Belonging to the voice; hence) That utters a voice; sounding, sonorous, speaking, crying, singing, vocal: *nympha* (sc.

[Echo], Ov.: (Comp.) *vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena*, Sen.—**As Subst.:** **vocalis**, *is, f.* (sc. litera) A vowel: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vocal*; also (subst.) *voyle*.

**vōcā-men**, *Inis, n.* [voc(a)-o] (That which denominates; hence) An appellation, designation, name: Lucr.

**Vōcātes**, *lum, m.* The Vocates; a people of Gallia Aquitania.

**vōcā-tŭo**, *ōnis, f.* [voc(a)-o] A bidding or invitation to dinner, etc.: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vocation*.

**vōcā-tor**, *ōris, m.* [id.] A bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.: Suet.

1. **vōcā-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *voc(a)-o*.  
2. **vōcāt-us**, *ūs, m.* [voc(a)-o] 1. A calling, summoning: Cic.—2. An invoking, invocation: Virg.—3. An invitation to dinner, etc.: Suet.

**vōciferā-tŭo**, *ōnis, f.* [vocifer(a)-o] A loud calling, clamour, outcry, vociferation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vociferation*.

**vōcē-x-fēr-or**, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n.* and *a.* [voc, voc-is; (i); fer-o] (To lift up the voice; hence) I. Neut.: To cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, bawl, vociferare: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: *vociferari palam*, Cic.—**B. Fig.:** Of things as subjects: *æraque . . . vociferantur, i.e. resound*, Lucr. II. Act.: To cry out something; to call out something aloud; to cry out, call out, exclaim, call aloud that something is: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: *Italia*, Virg. **B. Fig.:** Of things as subjects: *nam simul ac tua cepit vociferari Naturam ratio rerum*, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vociférer*.

**vōc-ŭto**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. intens. a. and n.* [voc-o] I. Act.: To be wont to call; to call, name: (with second Acc. of further definition) *nostrī quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli, etc.*, Cic. II. Neut.: To call loudly, call out: *clamor vocitantum*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vociter*.

**vōc-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n.* [akin to Sans. root *VACH*, to speak, whence also, Gr. *ἐν* in *ἐν-ος, ἐν-ειν*] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.:** To call: 1. Act.: *aliquem*, Cæs.; Hor.—2. Neut.: *quis vocat*? Plaut. **B. Esp.:** 1. **a.** To call together, summon an assembly, to an assembly, etc.: *concilium*, Virg.—**b.** To call together, call for, i. e. to demand or require the presence of, etc.: *hominum multitudinem*, Cæs.—2. To call out aloud, proclaim, announce: *cornix plenā pluviam vocat improba voce*, Virg.—3. To invoke, call upon, a deity, or as a deity: *Hecaten*, Virg.—4. To call for or ask by prayer; to pray for: *vois imbre*, Virg.—5. To cite, summon into court, before a magistrate: Cic.—6. To bid, invite one as a guest, to dinner, etc.: Cic.; Ter.—7. To invite, summon, call, etc., to anything: *a. Act.:* *quam in spem me vocas*? Cic.—*b. Neut.:* *lenis creptans vocat Auster in altum*, Virg.—8. To call by name, to name, denominate: Cic.: *regem illum unum vocamus*, Cic.—9. To call (a dying dear person) by name: *sen vivere credant. Sive*

*extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos*, Virg. II. Meton.: To call, i.e. to bring, draw, put, set, place in some position or condition: *nec vero criminibus falsis in odium aut invidiam quemquam vocabit*, Cic.

**Vōcantŭi**, *ōrum, m.* The Vocontii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

**vōc-ŭla**, *æ, f. dim.* [voc, voc-is] I. Prop.: A small or feeble voice: Cic. II. Meton. **A.** A soft note or tone: Cic.—**B.** A little word, particle: Cic.

**vōla-na**, *ntis, P.* of 2. *vol(a)-o*.—**As Subst.:** *fem.* (sc. bestia) A flying or winged creature: Virg.

**Vōlaterræ**, *arum, f.* *Volaterræ*; a town of Etruria (now Volterra).—**Hence**, **Vōlaterr-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Volaterræ; Volaterran.—**As Subst.:** *Volaterrani*, *ōrum, m.* (sc. cives) The Volaterrans.

**vōlāt-ŭcus**, *a, um, adj.* [volat-us] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, flying; flying, winged: *homines*, Plaut. II. Meton.: *Fleeting, volatile, inconstant*: *Academia*, Cic.

**vōlā-tŭlis**, *e, adj.* [vol(a)-o] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, flying; flying, winged: *bestia*, Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** Swift, rapid: *ferrum*, Virg.—**B.** Fleeting, transitory: *aetas*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volatil*.

**vōlā-tus**, *ūs, m.* [id.] I. Prop.: A flying, flight: Cic.; Cat. II. Meton.: *Rapidity, swiftness, etc.*: Cland.

**Volcæ**, *arum, m.* The Volcæ; a numerous and powerful people in Gallia Narbonensis.

**Vōlcānus**, *i. v.* Vulcanus.

**vōlĕma pira**, *A kind of large pear, varden-pear*: Virg.

**vōl-ens**, *entis, i. P.* of 1. *vol-o*.—**2. Pa.:** **a.** Willing, voluntary, eager, ready: Ov.—**b.** Favourable, well inclined: Sall.—**As Subst.:** **vōlentia**, *lum, n.* Favourable, pleasant, or agreeable things: Tac.

**volgo** and **volgus**, *v. vulg.*

**vōlĭta-na**, *ntis, P.* of *volit(a)-o*.—**As Subst.:** A winged insect: Virg.

**vōl-ŭto**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. intens.* 2. *vol-o* I. Prop.: To fly to and fro, to fly or sit about, to flutter: *propter humum volitat* (sc. avis), Ov. II. Meton.: **A.** With Personal subjects: *To fly, hasten, or hover about*: in foro, Cic.: *circum litora*, Virg.—**B.** With things as subjects: *To hover, fly, flutter, float about*: *respicunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam*, Virg. III. Fig.: **A.** To fly, fly about, fly to and fro: *speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime*, Cic.—**B.** To flutter about: *si nostri animi . . . volitare cupiant vacui curā ac labore*, Cic.—**C.** To fly upwards; to soar, aspire, etc.: *homo volitans gloriæ cupiditate*, Cic.—**D.** To fly into a passion, etc.: *neo volitabo in hoc insolentius*, Cic.

**volnus**, **vōlnĕro**, *etc., v. vuln.*  
1. **vōl-o**, **vōlŭi**, **velle** (contr. *vin'* for *visne*, Plaut.), *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *√vir* to choose, select; Gr. *βούλομαι, βούλωμαι*] I. Gen.: To will, be willing; to wish, desire, have a mind, be disposed; to intend, purpose:



**A.** With Personal subjects: cupio omnia, quae vis, Hor.: *To velim, ut consuesti, nos absentes diligas*, Cic.—**B.** With things as subjects: cadentque vocabula, si voluit usus, Hor.—Particular phrases: 1. Velle aliquem, or aliquem aliquid, *To want one, to wish to speak to, have something to say to one*: Cic.; Cæs.—2. Velle alicui bene or male, *To wish one well or ill*: Plant.—3. Velle (aliquid) alicuius causâ, *To wish or desire something good in one's behalf*: Cic. II. Esp.: **A.** Politic. 1.1.: *To will, determine, ordain*: majores nostri insui parricidas voluerunt in culeum vivos, Cic.—**B.** To suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain: quod minime illi volunt, Cic.—**C.** To mean, signify (only in interrogations): quid ergo illâ sibi statuâ equestres inauratæ volunt? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vouloir.

**2. vol-o, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n.** [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To fly*: ut apes... per flores et thyma summa volant, Ov.: columbæ Ipsa sub ora viri cælo venere volantes, Virg. II. Meton.: *To fly, i.e. to move swiftly like one flying; to fleet, speed, hasten along*: litera Capuam ad Pompicum volare dicebantur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. voler.

**Vologēsēs, i; -es, is, m.** Vologesus or Vologesa; a king of Parthia. **vol-ōnes, um, m.** [1. vol-o] (The willing ones; hence) Volunteers: Liv. **Volscens, tis, m.** Volscens; an officer of the Latins.

**Volsci, ōrum, m.** The Volsci or Volscians; the most considerable people of Latium.—Hence, **Volsc-us, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, the Volsci; Volscian.

**Volſinſi (Vul-), ōrum, m.** Volſinii or Vulſinii; a town of Etruria (now Bolsena).—Hence, **Volſinſi-ens, e, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Volſinſi; Volſinian.—As Subst.: Volſinſenses, lum, m. (sc. cives) The Volſinians.

**Voltumna, æ, f.** Voltumna; the tutelary goddess of the Etruscan confederation.

**volū-bilis, e, adj.** [for volū-bilis; fr. vol-v-o] 1. That is turned, or rolled, round: buxum, i. e. a top, Virg.—2. In reflexive force: **A.** Prop.: That turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, circling, rolling, re-rolling: cœlum, Cic.—**B.** Fig.: (a) Of speech or a speaker: Rapid, fluent, voluble; Cic.—(b) Changeable, mutable. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) volable, (mod.) voluble.

**volūbil-itās, âtis, f.** [volubil-is] (The quality or condition of the volubil-is; hence) 1.: **A.** Prop.: A rapid whirling motion: Cic.—**B.** Meton.: Roundness, round form: Ov.—2. Of speech: Rapidity, fluency, volubility: Cæs.—3. Changeableness, mutability: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. volubilité.

**volūbil-iter, adv.** [id.] Rapidly, fluently, volubly: Cic.

**vol-ūcer, ūceris, ūcere, adj.** [2. vol-o] (Made or formed for flying;

hence) **I.** Prop.: Flying, winged; bestia, Cic.—As Subst.: volucris, is (sc. avis), f. and (prps. only once) **A.** A bird: Ov.; Virg.; Cic. II. Meton.: Of anything that moves rapidly: Flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid: exhalat nebulam fumosque volucres, Virg. III. Fig.: **A.** Fleet, swift, rapid: maledictum, Cic.—**B.** Passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory: dies, Hor.

**volucris, is, v. volucer.**  
**volū-men, inis, n.** [for volv-men; fr. vol-v-o] (The thing rolled; hence) 1.: **a.** Prop.: A roll of writing; a roll, book, volume: Cic.—**B.** Meton.: (a) A part or book of a work.—(b) A revolution, or turning round, effected by some external power: Ov.—**c.** Fig.: Of abstract things: Revolution, alteration, change: Pl.—2. Of a snake: A roll, fold: Virg.—3. Of smoke: A wreath: Ov.—4. Of a limb: A joint: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. volume.

**Voluminūs, ū, m.; -a, æ, f.** Voluminus and Volumnia; Roman names. **volūnt-ârius, a, um, adj.** [contr. fr. volūnt-ârius; fr. volūntas, volūntatis] (Of, or belonging to, volūntas; hence) Willing, of his or its own free-will; voluntary: milites, volūntes, Cæs.: mors, Cic.—As Subst.: volūntarii, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) Volunteers: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. volontaire.

**volūn-tas, âtis, f.** [for volent-tas; fr. volens, volent-is] (The quality of the volens; hence) 1.: **a.** Gen.: Will, free-will, wish, choice, desire, inclination: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Goodwill, favour, affection: Cic.; Cæs.—(b) The last desire or wish (of a dying person respecting his property); a last will or testament: Cic.—2. Of speech: Meaning, sense, signification, import: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. volonté.

**volup (apocopated for volupis), ūpe, adj.** [akin to ἐλπ-ομαι] (Wished, desired; hence) Agreeable, delightful, satisfactory, pleasant: Plant.

**volūpt-ârius, a, um, adj.** [contr. fr. volūptat-ârius; fr. volūptas, volūptatis] **I.** Gen.: Of, or belonging to, pleasure or enjoyment; pleasant, agreeable, delightful: animi elatio volūptaria, Cic.: possessiones volūptariæ, id. II. Esp.: Devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, volūptarius, Cic. ¶ Hence (acc. to late Latin form, volūptuarius), Fr. voluptuaire.

**volūp-tas, âtis, f.** [volup] (The quality of the volup; hence) **I.** Prop.: Satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight, whether of mind or body: Cic.—Particular phrase: A volūptatibus, Master of the revels (an officer in the imperial household): Suet. II. Fig.: Of persons, as a term of endearment: Joy, charmer: Virg. III. Meton.: **A.** Personified: Volūptas or Pleasure; as a deity: Cic.—**B.** Plur.: Sports, shows, spectacles, given to the people. ¶ Hence, Fr. volupé.

**Volūſtūs, ū, m.** Volusius; an old

poet, who, like Ennius, wrote the Annals of Rome in verse.

**volūta-brum, i, n.** [volut(a)-o] (The thing serving for rolling in, hence) A wallowing-place for swine, a slough: Virg.

**volūta-bundus, a, um, adj.** [id.] Rolling or wallowing about: Cic.

**volūta-tio, ōnis, f.** [id.] A rolling about, wallowing: Cic.; Pl.

**volū-tō, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. m. tens, a. and n.** [for vol-v-to; fr. vol-v-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To roll, turn, twist, or tumble about: e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, i. e. form by rolling, Pl. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.; also Neut. or Pass. in reflexive force: To roll one's self about; to roll: Anct. Her.; Cic.; Virg.; Pl. II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: To roll, roll about, spread, etc.: vocem per atria, Virg. **B.** Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: To roll one's self, wallow, etc.: in omni genere ecclerum et flagitiorum, Cic.—2. To turn over or revolve in the mind; to consider, weigh, ponder: aliquid animo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (se) vautre; also, voler.

**volū-tus (for volv-tus), a, um, P.** of vol-v-o.

**volva- (vulv-), æ, f.** [vol-v-o] **I.** Gen.: (That which is rolled or turned round anything; hence) A wrapper, covering, integument: Pl. II. Esp.: **A.** The womb, matrix of women or female animals: Var.; Cels.; Juv.—**B.** A sow's matrix (as a favourite dish): Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vulve.

**volv-o, volvi, volūtum, volvère (Inf. Pass., volvier, Lucr.), 3. v. a.** [akin to Gr. ἑλν-ω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To roll, turn about, turn round any object: volvendū sunt libri, i. e. are to be opened, Cic.: saxa sub undis, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or simply volvere: To turn or roll itself round about; to turn or roll along: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: To roll, roll along, etc.: Act.: iras in pectore, Liv. **B.** Esp.: 1.: **a.** Act.: Of speech, etc.: To roll off or onwards: sententias verbis, Cic.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force or Neut.: Of time: To roll along or onwards: Virg.—2. To turn over or revolve in the mind; to ponder, meditate upon, consider: sortem sub pectore, Virg.

**vōmer (-is, Virg.), ēris, m.** [etym. dub.] A ploughshare: Cic.; Virg. **vōmīca, æ, f.** [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumour: Cic.; Juv. II. Fig.: An evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. vomique.

**vōm-ſtō, ōnis, f.** [vom-o] A spewing, vomiting: Cic. **vōm-ſtus, ōs, m.** [id.] A throwing up, vomiting: Plant.

**vōm-o, ſi, ſtum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a.** [akin to Sanscrit root vām; to vomit; whence, too, Gr. ἑμ-ω] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: To puke, spew, throw up, vomit, quum vomere post cenam te vellâ dixisses, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) ab horâ

**tertia** bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, id. **B. Meton.**: Of a river: To pour forth, empty itself: Pl. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To throw up or discharge by vomiting; to vomit up or forth: sanguinem, Pl. **B. Meton.**: To vomit forth, i.e. to throw or pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge: domus alta Mane salutantum totis vomit ædibus undam, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. vomir.

**vōrāc-itas**, ātis, f. [vorax, voracis] *The quality of the vorax; hence) Greediness, ravenousness, voracity:* Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. voracité.

**vōrāgin-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [vorago, voragin-is] *Full of pits, chasms, or abysses:* Hirt.

**vōrā-go**, inis, f. [vor(a)-o] *(That which swallows up, etc.)* **A. Gen.**: An abyss, gulf, whirlpool, depth, chasm: **I. Prop.**: Cic.; Liv.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of persons: Cic.

**vōr-ax**, ācis, adj. [vor-o] **I. Prop.**: Swallowing greedily, devouring, ravenous, voracious: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Devouring, destroying: (Comp.) voracior ignis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. vorace.

**vōr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [akin to βορ-ā, food, as "that which is eaten"; β-βρω-σκω, to eat; Sanscrit root gr̥h, to devour] **I. Prop.**: To devour, swallow up. eat greedily: quemnam balena meum voravit vidulum? Plaut.—**B. Neut.**: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. To devour, swallow up or devour: illam (sc. navem) rapidus vorat æquore vortex, Virg.—**B. To swallow down; i.e. to make up one's mind to a thing; or prps. to perform quickly: viam, Cat.—**C. Of learning, etc.**: To devour, i.e. to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately: Cic.**

**voros**, vortex, etc., v. vert.

**vos**, v. tu.

**Vōsēgus** (Voges-), i, m. Vosegus; a mountain-chain in Gaul (the mod. Vosges).

**voster**, tra, trum, v. vester.

**vōt-ivus**, a, um, adj. [vot-um] *Of, or belonging to, a vow; promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive:* tabula, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. votif.

**vō-tuni**, i, n. [for vov-tum; fr. vov-o] 1. *(That which is vowed; hence) A. A solemn promise (made to some deity); a vow:* Cic.; Virg.—**B. A thing solemnly promised; that which is vowed or devoted; a votive offering: Virg.—**2. (That which is wished; hence) A wish, desire, longing: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vœu.****

**vō-tus** (for vov-tus), a, um, P. of vov-o.

**vōv-ōo**, vōvi, vōtum, vōv-ēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: To vow, i.e. to promise solemnly or sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate something to a deity: templa se Romæ dedicaturum voverat, Cic.: sua capita pro salute patriæ, id. **II. Meton.**: To wish, wish for a thing: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vœuer.

**vox**, ōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. voc-o]

(*That which calls out; hence*) **I. Prop.**: A voice, sound, tone, cry, call: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. That which is uttered by the voice, i.e. a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim: Cic.; Hor.—**B. Speech, language, in gen.**: Cic.—**C. Accent, tone: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. voix.**

**Vulcānus** (Volc-), i, m. [akin to Sanscrit ulkā, "a firebrand," fr. root JVAL, to blaze, to burn] **I. Prop.**: Vulcan; the fire-god, son of Jupiter and Juno.—**Hence, Vulcan-i-us** (Volcan-), a, um, adj. *Of, or relating to, Vulcan; Vulcanian.* **II. Meton.**: Fire: Virg.

**vulg-āris** (vulg-), e, adj. [vulg-us] *Of, or belonging to, the great mass or multitude; general, usual, ordinary, every-day, common, commonplace:* vulgar: Cic.—**As Subst.**: vulgaria, lum, n. Common or ordinary things: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vulgaire.

**vulgār-iter**, adv. [vulgar-is] *After the ordinary or common manner; commonly, vulgarly:* Cic.

**vulgā-tor** (volga-), ōris, m. [2. vulg(a)-o] *One that makes a thing generally known; a publisher, divulgator:* Ov.

**vulgā-tus** (volga-), a, um: 1. P. of vulg(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: a. Gen.: General, ordinary, usual, common: (Sup.) vulgatissimi sensus, Quint.—**b. Esp.**: Commonly or generally known, notorious: illud vulgatum, etc., Quint.: (Comp.) vulgator fama, Liv.

**vulg-i-vāg-us** (volg-), a, um, adj. [vulg-us; (i); vag-or] **I. Prop.**: That wanders about everywhere, roving, rambling, vagrant: mos ferarum, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: Inconstant: Venus, Lucr.

1. **vulg-o**, adv. [vulg-us] **I. Prop.**: In, among, or by, the people at large: Ter. **II. Meton.**: A. Before everybody, before all the world, generally, universally, everywhere, commonly, openly, publicly: Cic.; Cæs.—**B. Usually, commonly: Ter.**

2. **vulg-o** (volg-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] **I. Gen.**: To spread among the multitude; to make general, common, or universal; to put forth to the world, publish: rem, i.e. to let all share in, Liv. **II. Esp.**: A. Pass. In reflexive force: To make one's self common; to put one's self on a level with the mass, etc.: cum privatis, Liv.—**B. To make known to all by words; to spread abroad, publish, divulge: dolorem verbis, Virg.—**C. To make common, mingle, confound; to prostitute: vulgato corpore, Liv.****

**vulgus** (volg-), i, n. (Masc., Virg.) [prob. akin to φοῖλος] **I. Gen.**: The great mass, the multitude, the people, the public: Cic.; Virg. **II. Esp.**: A. A mass, crowd, throng, multitude of persons or animals: Cic.; Hor.—**B. With an accessory notion of contempt: The crowd; the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace: Hor.**

**vulnērā-tio** (volnera-), ōnis, f. [vulner(a)-o] *A wounding, wound.* **I. Prop.**: Cic. **II. Fig.**: An injuring, injury: Cic.

**vulnēr-o** (volner-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [vulner, vulner-is] **I. Prop.**: Of living beings: To wound; to hurt or injure by a wound: aliquem, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: To wound, hurt, injure, etc.: gravior ne nuncius aures Vulneret, Virg.

**vulnī-fic-us**, a, um, adj. [for vulner-fac-us; fr. vulner, vulner-is; fac-io] *Wound-making, wound-inflaming, wounding:* chalybis, Virg.

**vuln-us** (voln-), ōris, n. [akin to Sanscrit vran-a, fr. VRAN, to wound] **I. Prop.**: Of living beings: A wound: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of things: A wound, i.e. a hole, cut, incision, notch, rent, crack: Ov.; Juv. **III. Fig.**: Of injury, sorrow, love, etc.: A wound: Lucr.; Cæ.

**vulpē-cūla**, æ, f. dim. [vulpes, (unconstr. Gen.) vulpe-is] *A little fox:* Cic.

**vulpes** (volp-), is, f. [akin to εἰλώπη] **I. Prop.**: A fox: Virg.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: A fox, i.e. cunning or crafty person; cunning, craftiness: Hor.

**vulp-inus** (volp-), a, um, adj. [vulp-es] *Of, or belonging to, a fox.* Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. vulpin.

**vul-sus**, a, um: 1. P. of vello, through root VUL.—**2. Pa.**: With the hair plucked out, i.e. beardless, devoid of hair, smooth: nepos, Prop.

**vult-iculus** (volt-), i, m. dim. [vult-us] *A look, mien, air:* Cic.

**vultū-ōsus** (vultu-), a, um, adj. [vultus (unconstr. Gen.), vultu-is] *(Full of vultus; hence) (Of an expressive countenance, full of expression: Full of airs or grimaces, grimacing, affected.* **I. Prop.**: frons, App. **II. Fig.**: Of speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vultueux.

1. **vultur** (volt-), ōris, m. [etym. dub.] *A vulture:* Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) voltor, (mod.) vautour.

2. **Vultur** (Volt-), ōris, m. *Vultur or Voltur; a mountain in Æolia, near Venusia (now Voltore).*

**Vulturecius** (Volt-), ii, m. *Vulturecius or Volturcius; one of Catiline's co-conspirators.*

**vultūr-i-us** (volt-), ii, m. [vultur] **I. Prop.**: A vulture, bird of prey: Plaut. **II. Fig.**: Of a rapacious or covetous person: A vulture: Cic.

**Vulturum** (Volt-), i, n. *Vulturum or Volturum; a town in Campania (now Castel Volturmo).*

**Vulturinus** (Volt-), i, m. *Vulturinus or Volturinus; a river of Campania (now the Volturmo).*

**vul-tus** (vol-), ōis, m. (Neut. collat. form, Plur., volta, Lucr.) (prob. for vol-tus; fr. i. vol-o) *(The wishing or expressing one's wish (by one's looks); hence) I. Prop.*: An expression of countenance; the countenance, visage, as to features and expression; hence, often to be translated by features looks, air, mien, expression, aspect: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: A. Of living things: The face: Hor.—**B. Of things:** The face, look, appearance: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vult.

**vulva**, æ, vulvūla, æ, v. volv.



## X

**X, x, n. indecl. or f.** The twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The character most probably originated from the Greek Ξ. **II.** The sound of X was like that of the Greek ξ, i. e. *ks*, although etymologically it represented not only *cs* (as in *lux*, from *luc-s*, and *dixi*, from *dic-si*), but also *gs* (as in *lex*, from *leg-s*; *rex*, from *reg-si*), *hs* (as in *traxi*, from *trah-si*; *vexi*, from *veh-si*), and *chs* (as in the word *onyx*, from *onych-s*, borrowed from the Greek). Less frequently *x* has arisen from the combinations *ps* and *ts*: *proximus* for *prop-sinus* (from *prope*), *nixus* for *nit-sus* (from *nitor*), the latter being used along with the collateral form *nissus*, as also *connixi* with *connixi*, and *mistus* (from *misceo*)

with *mixtus*. An exchange of the sounds *ss*, or *s* and *x*, took place in *axis* also *assis*, *laxus* also *lassus*.

**Xantho**, ἄσ, *f.* = *Ξανθῶ* (Golden or Golden-haired One). **Xantho**; a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*.

**Xanthus**, ἰ, *m.*, *Ξάνθος* (Gold-coloured Stream): 1. A river of *Troas*. — 2. A river in *Lycia*, flowing past a town of the same name. — 3. A small stream in *Epirus*.

**Xēnōcrātes**, ἰς, *m.*, *Ξενοκράτης*. **Xenocrates**; a disciple of *Plato*.

**Xēnōphānes**, ἰς, *m.*, *Ξενοφάνης*. **Xenophanes**; a Greek philosopher, of *Colophon*.

**Xēnōphon**, ὄντις, *m.*, *Ξενοφών*. **Xenophon**; a Greek historian and phi-

losopher, a pupil of *Socrates*, and a leader of the Greeks under *Cyrus* the younger. — Hence, **Xēnōphont-ēus** (-ius), ἄ, *um*, *adj.*, *Ξενοφόντειος*. *Of, or belonging to, Xenophon; Xenophontian*.

**xērapōllināe**, ἄρῳ, *f.* (sc. vestes) = *ξηραπέλιναι* (of the colour of dry vine-leaves). *Dark-red, or dark-coloured, clothes*: *Juv.*

**Xerxes**, ἰς (i, *Nep.*), *m.*, *Ξέρξης*. **Xerxes**; a king of *Persia*, vanquished by the Greeks at *Salamis*.

**xiphias**, ὤ, *m.* = *ξίφίς* (Sword-shaped) A sword-fish: *Ov.*

**xystus**, ἰ, *m.* = *ξύστος*. An open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc.: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. zyste*.

## Y

**Y, y, n. indecl. or f.** A Greek letter (the twenty-fourth of the Latin Alphabet), which was introduced only at a late period into the Latin orthography for words borrowed from the Gr.: — the place of the Gr. Y being previously filled by U. Thus, according to the express testimony of *Cicero*, *Ennius* always wrote *Burrus* for

*Pyrrhus*, and *Bruges* for *Phryges*; and so the borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the formation of the language have either constantly preserved u for the Greek υ, as *cupus* from *κύβος*, *mus* from *μῦς*, etc.; or this u has afterwards changed into i, as *lacrima*, formerly *lacruma*, from *δάκρυμα*. Sometimes, also, e took the

place of the υ, as *sorex* from *ὕραξ*, *folium* from *φύλλον*, and, shortening a long vowel, *ancora* from *ἄγκυρα*, like the preceding *lacrima* from *δάκρυμα*. In *Cicero's* time y seems to have been already in use; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the spellings *Sylla*, *Tybris*, *pyrum*, *satyra*, etc., are to be rejected.

## Z

**Z, z, n. indecl. or f.** The twenty-fifth letter of the Latin Alphabet, like y, a letter also borrowed from the Greek, was used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *ds*, and partly to the English z.

**Zācynthus** (-os), ἰ, *f.*, *Ζάκυνθος*. **Zacynthus** or **Zacynthos**; an island in the *Ionian Sea* (now *Zante*). — Hence, **Zacynth-ius**, ἄ, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Zacynthus; Zacynthian*.

**Zāleucus**, ἰ, *m.*, *Ζάλευκος*. **Zaleucus**; a lawgiver of the *Locrians*.

**Zāma**, ἑ, *f.*, *Ζάμα*. **Zama**: 1. A small town in *Numidia*, celebrated for the victory gained there by *Scipio* over *Hannibal*. — 2. Another town in *Numidia*, also, with the addition regia, the residence of *Juba*.

**Zancle**, ἑς, *f.*, *Ζάκκλη*. **Zancle**;

an older name of the city of *Messana* (*Messina*) in *Sicily*. — Hence, **Zancle-æus** (-ēus), ἄ, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Zancle; Zanclean*.

**zēlotŷpia**, ἑ, *f.* = *ζηλοτυπία*. **Zealous**: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. zēlotypie*.

**zēlotŷpus**, ἄ, *um*, *adj.* = *ζηλότυπος*. **Zealous**: *larba*, *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. zēlotype*.

**Zēno** (-on), ὄνις, *m.*, *Ζήνων*. **Zeno** or **Zenon**: 1. The founder of the *Stoic* school, a native of *Cittium* in *Cyprus*. —

2. An *Eleatic* philosopher of *Eleea*, in *Magna Grecia*. — 3. An *Epicurean* philosopher of *Athens*, the teacher of *Cicero* and *Atticus*.

**Zēnōbia**, ἑ, *f.*, *Ζηνοβία*. **Zenobia**; a queen of *Palmyrene*, wife of *Odenatus*.

**Zēphŷritis**, ἰδις, *f.*, *Ζεφύρις* (Daughter of *Zephyrus*). The *Zephyr-ide* (an appellation of *Arsinoe*, wife

of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, who was honoured as a goddess).

**Zēphŷrium**, ἰ, *m.*, *Ζεφύριον*. **Zephyrium**; a castle on the coast of *Cilicia*, S.W. of *Tarsus*.

**Zēphŷrus**, ἰ, *m.*, *Ζέφυρος*. **L. Prop.**: A gentle west wind, the western breeze, *zephyr*: *Hor.* **II. Meton.**: Wind: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. zéphir*.

**Zērynthius**, ἄ, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Thracian town of Zerynth; Zerynthian*.

**Zētes**, ἑ, *m.*, *Ζήτης*. **Zetes**; a brother of *Calais* and son of *Boreas*, one of the *Argonauts*.

**Zēthus**, ἰ, *m.*, *Ζήθος*. **Zethus**; a son of *Jupiter*.

**Zeuxis**, ἰς and *Idis*, *m.*, *Ζεύξις*. **Zeuxis**; a Greek painter of *Heraclea*.

**zōdiācus**, ἰ, *m.* = *ζωδιακός*. The *zodiac*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. zodiacus*.

Zöllus, I, m., Ζώλος. Zolus. I. Prop.: A severe critic in the time of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, a censurer of Homer: Vitr. II. Meton.: Of a censorious person: Ov.

zōna, æ, f. = ζώνη. I. Prop.: A. A belt, girdle, zone: Ov.; Cat. B. A purse for containing money, a money-belt. Hor. II. Meton.: A. The girdle or belt of Orion (a constellation): Ov.

—B. One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates; a zone: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. zone.

zōn-ārius, a, um, adj. [zon-a] Of, or belonging to, a belt or girdle: sector, a cut-purse, Plant.—As Subst.: zonarius, li, m. (sc. artifex) A maker of girdles: Cio. ¶ Hence, Fr. zonaire.

zōn-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A little girdle: Cat.

Zōpýrus, i, m., Ζώπυρος. Zopyrus: 1. A celebrated physiognomist. — 2. A Persian noble, who mutilated himself, and thereby helped to conquer Babylon.

Zōrōastres, is, m. Zoroaster; a legislator of the Medes.

## ADDENDA.

audēo, No. I. at end, add—In Pass. form and force: To be dared: Imperf. Ind. multa audebantur, Liv. Inf. Pres. audēri, Nep.

aurum, No. III. A. 2, add—h. A golden greave, Virg.—j. A thread of gold, Virg.

cāpitūl-ātim, adv. [cāpitūl-um, a little head] (By little heads; hence) In a summary way, summarily, briefly, concisely, Nep.

dēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēfēro.

forfex, icis, f. A pair of shears or scissors: Col.: Mart.

gurgēs, for [etym. dub.] read [akin to Sans. gar-gar-a; fr. root GAR or GRI, to devour] (The devouring thing; hence).

in-somnium; for A dream, Virg., read [I. in, without force (see I in, N.B.); somnium, a dream] A dream, vision, night-vision: me insomnia terrent, Virg.

lāvātrīna, line 2.—The word lāvātor there given is found only in a glossary.

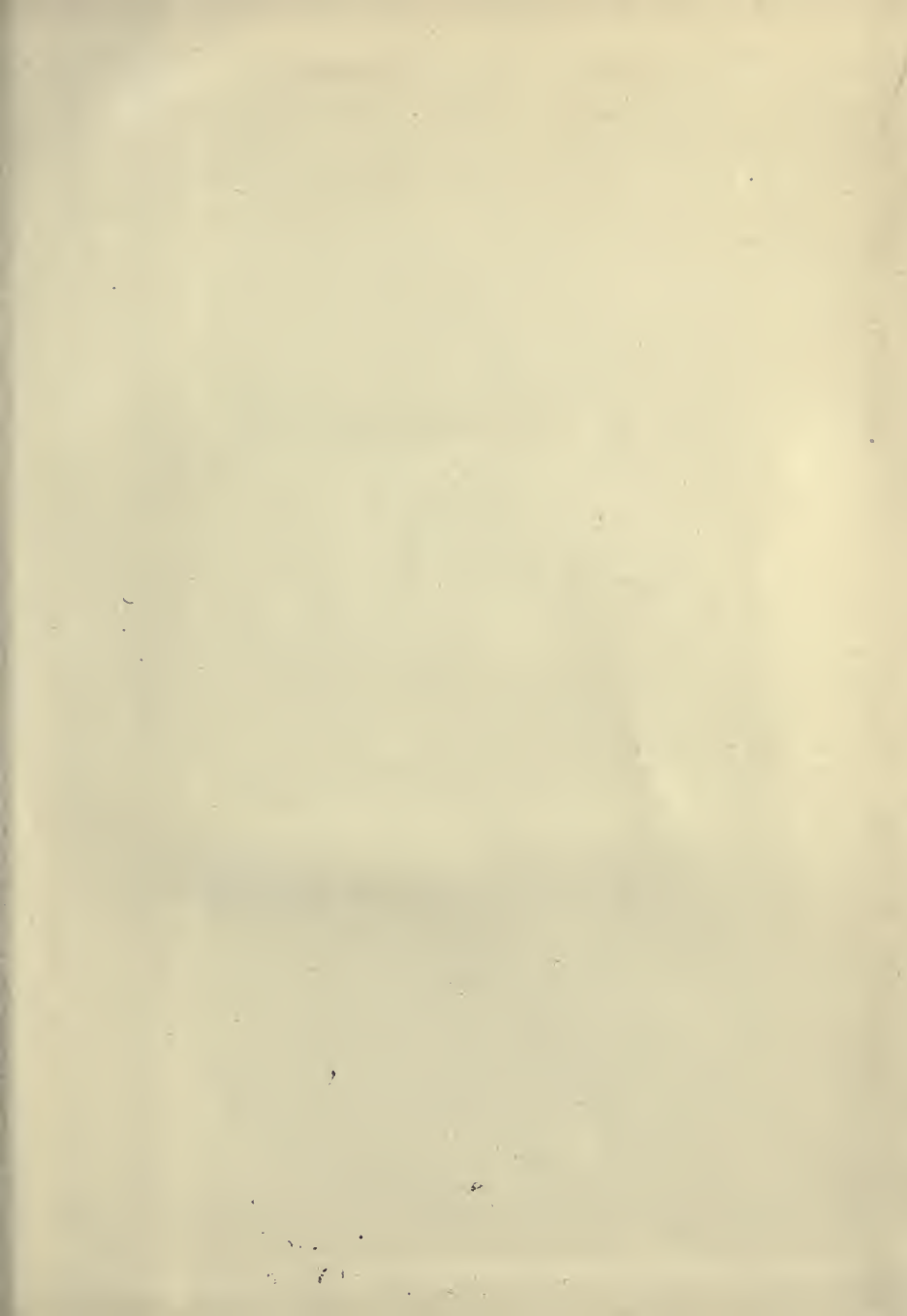
persōno.—Before v., a., and u. insert—(3rd Person Sing. Perf. Ind. personāvit, App.; Perf. Inf. personāsse, Prud.).—In II. Meton: B. add—(To sound forth; hence) Of a bard; To set, or pour, forth in song, etc.: to pour forth, chant, celebrate, etc.; cī harā Iopas personat quæ (=ea, quæ) docuit Atlas, Virg.

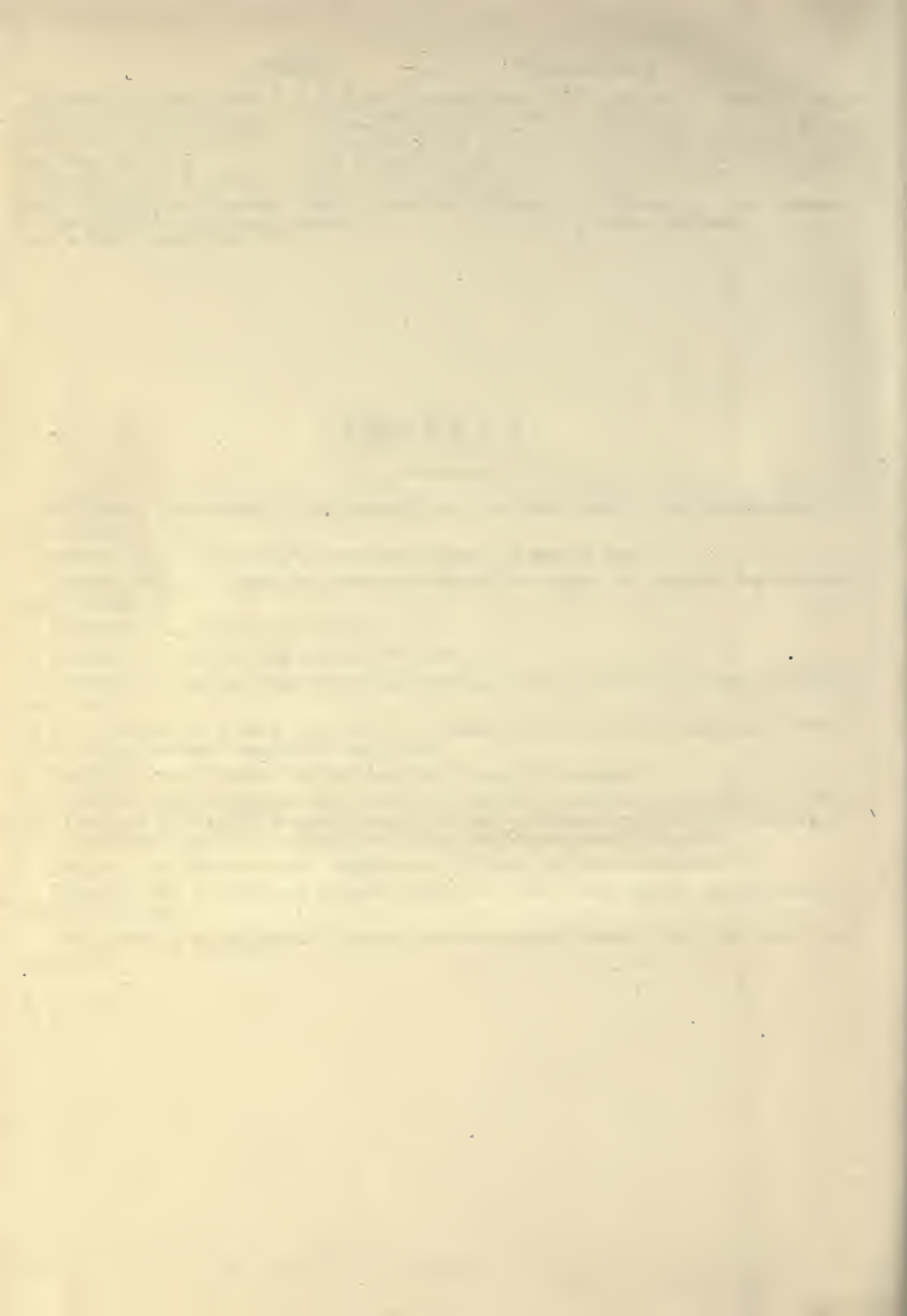
rēgius, a, um, adj. add—As Subst.: rēgius, ū, m. An officer of the king, a royal officer: Nep.

tēgimen, inis, m.: Under form tegmen add—A hide or skin of wild animals: succincta maculose tegmine lyncis, Virg.

vēnāt-īcus, a, um, adj. [vēnāt-us, hunting, the chase] Of, or for, hunting, or the chase: catulus, venaticus, Hor.

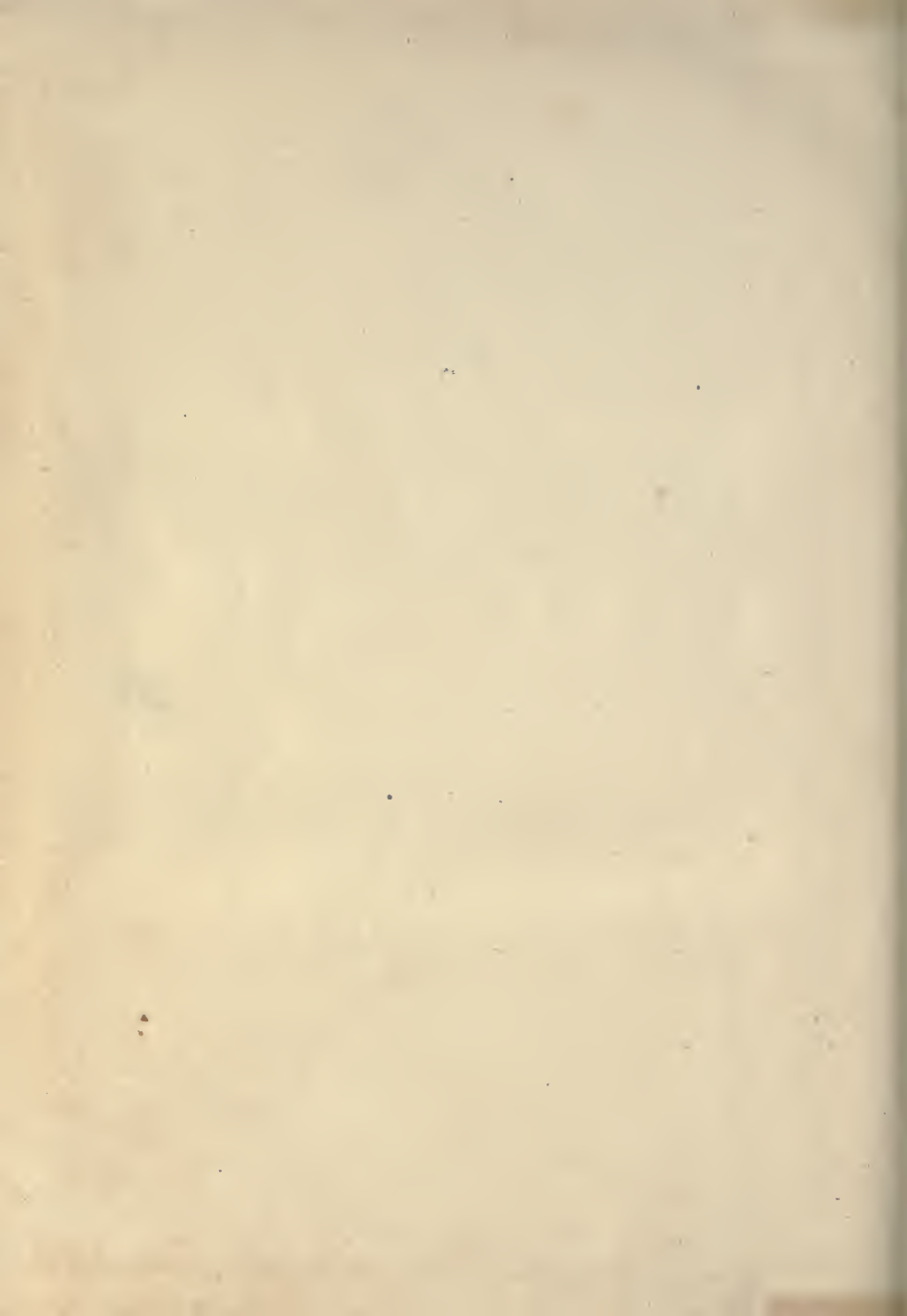














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